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THE

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY:

WITH

Engravings,

AND THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.

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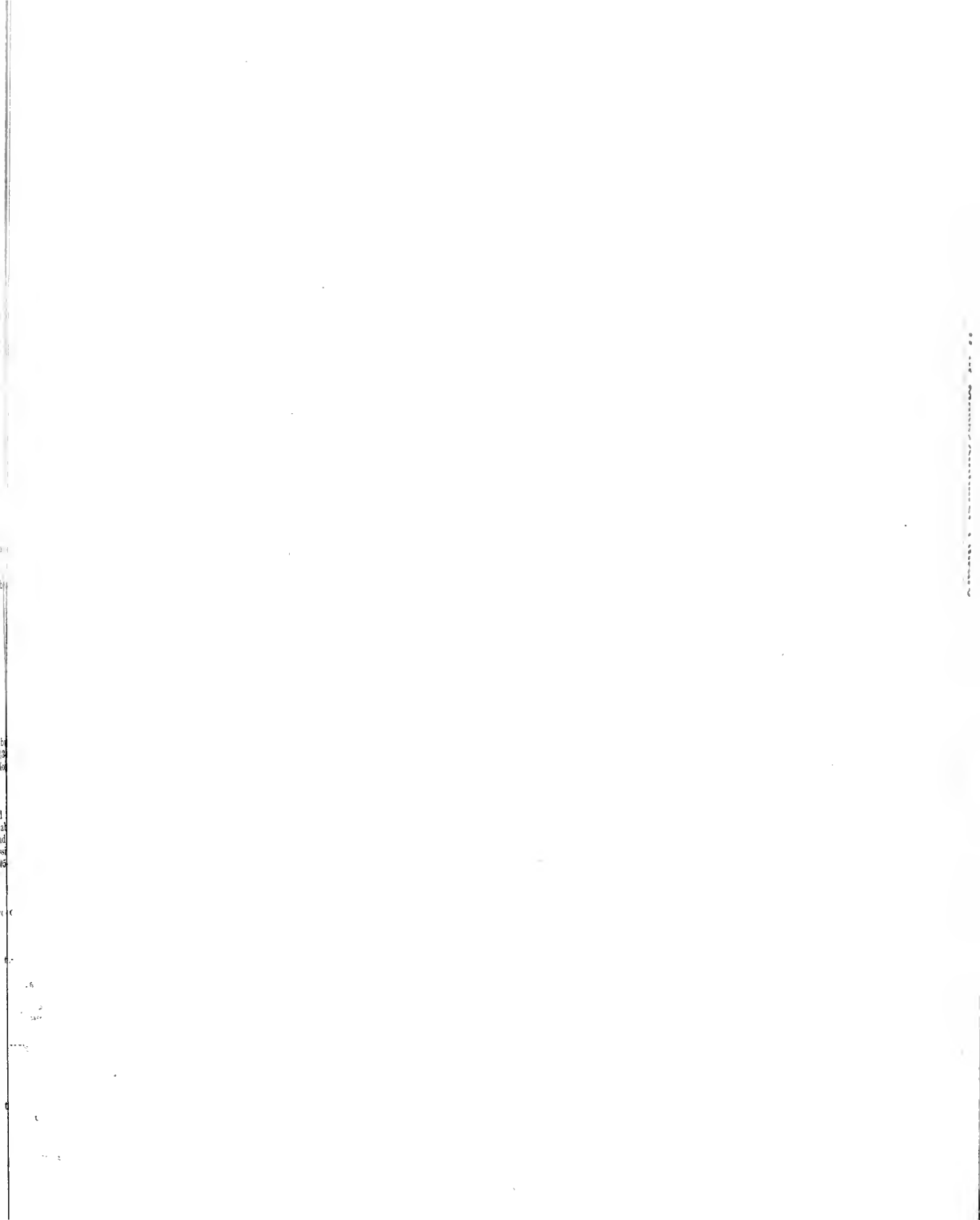
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HORTICULTURE.

GREAT GROWTH.

Extract of a letter to the publisher of the New England Farmer, dated Dover, N. H. July 15, 9.—“Of the different pear scions procured of the last spring, I am happy to give you the wing favorable account. Of the *Barlett* pears, one of them, set in the early part of April, grown by the first of June to the length of *1 1/2 feet*—another has made *sic feet* of wood, contained on the first of June, *three pears*, of which now remains, and is about the size of a hen's egg, though the first year of its being set. Every one of the others is growing fine, particularly the *Heathcot*, Gov. GORE's new ling. Yours truly,
WM FLAGG.”

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR J. B. RUSSELL.—A particular friend of mine in Virginia, who is a great connoisseur of trees, made, the past season, a selection of the finest kinds of apples to be found in that State, and sent me the grafts of them—accompanied by bills of the merits of the most of them. The bill with his remarks I transmit you, and as there is at present so much excitement in regard to native varieties of fruit, it may be well to add that I believe the most of them are of that character, and possibly No. 1. may be the only exception. Yours very respectfully,
WM PRINCE.

Gleaner Botanic Garden, }
July 3, 1829. }

APPLE GRAFTS FROM VIRGINIA.

1. *Royal Pearmain*, a large superior autumn apple, nearly or quite as large as the fall Pippin.
2. *Winter Cheese apple*, very superior.
3. *Hen House apple*, a seedling that came up where an old hen house stood, is a fine pleasant tasted and tender fruit, of a pale gold color, ripe from the middle of July to the middle of August.
4. *Cart's*, a fine, red, smooth skin, juicy, and pleasant taste, ripe from the middle to the last of August.
5. *Rholl*, or *Roule's Janctt*, shape similar to R. L. Greening, color a mixture of red and green, flavor much superior to the Newtown Pippin, more juicy, skin thinner, very fragrant, and keeps equally as long.
6. *Beverly's Red*, a very large winter fruit, smooth crimson skin, the fruit very white, and of a pleasant flavor, keeps well.
7. *Pryor's Red*, a very large winter fruit, of a brownish red, and when mellow is juicy and very fine.
8. *Gloucester White*.
9. *Spice apple*.
10. *Virginia Greening*, a winter fruit, of middling size, greenish, with red stripes, very superior flavor, and different from any greening I have seen.
11. *Lumber Twig*, so called from the branches

hanging in the manner of the weeping cherry, the fruit internally as well as externally is of a greenish color, frequently a blush of red on one side. The fruit is very hard, and not pleasant till kept some time after being gathered, when it becomes tawny, is very juicy, and very pleasant.—It is one of the longest keeping winter apples.

12. *Striped June apple*, ripe the last of June or first of July, and as fragrant as a Pine Apple melon.
13. *Summer Cheese apple*, a delicious fruit.—The only tree now known to exist in the one from which these grafts were taken. It was brought from Old Jamestown 75 years ago, and planted by my grandfather.
14. *Clark's Pearmain*, a fine apple.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUPERB LILY.

MR EDITOR.—It is well known that the common Meadow Lily (*Lilium Canadensis*) in its uncultivated state, grows from two to three feet high, and produces from five to seven leaves in a whorl round the stalk, and with a raceme of from one to three blossoms, rarely five.

My attention was attracted this morning by one of these superb plants growing in my garden; the root of which has been about five years under cultivation, or rather permitted to grow in cultivated ground, without, however, receiving any particular attention. Its height measures five feet nine inches—the stalk contains eleven whorls of from nineteen to twenty six leaves each, and the whole terminated by a conical raceme of fifty-two blossoms, forty-five of which are now in full bloom; the other seven have not yet opened. The stalk from the ground to the first whorl which is eighteen inches, is nearly round, and then becomes flattened. The great variety in the lengths of the peduncles with pendant flowers, gives the whole plant the appearance of an inverted chandelier. T. ABELL.

Lempster, N. H. July 14, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS FOR THE "CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTOMOLOGY."

By T. W. HARRIS.

When the first number of the contributions was published, it was stated that should any of the supposed new insects prove to have been previously described, it would give me pleasure to acknowledge it when duly informed. About the last of April I obtained two volumes of the "Species général des Coleopteres" of Count Dejean. Although this work was commenced in 1825, only the first and second volumes have yet reached this country. They contain ample descriptions of many North American insects; and in them we are anticipated in several of our supposed non-descripts, besides the two following which have been published in the Farmer.

ZEPHYRUS? *bicolor*, N. E. F. vol. vii. p. 117, is

the *HELLICUS praustus*, Dejean; and *DICELCUS Leonardii*, *ibid.* p. 132, is *D. politus*, Dejean.

Through inadvertence the description of *DYTISCUS thoracicus*, (N. E. F. p. 156) was offered for publication; it is identical with *D. liberus* of Prof. Say, who described it in the Journal Acad. Nat. Sciences, in 1825, from specimens sent him by me. The following should have occupied its place in the Farmer.

DYTISCUS hesillararis. Black, levigated, impunctured; dilated frontal spot and transverse vertical line on the head, lateral margins and transverse narrow fascia of the thorax, humerus, obsolete external margin and interrupted basal fascia of the elytra, yellowish. Palpi and four anterior feet pale ochreous yellow; hinder pair picaceous, thighs paler. Elytra with three series of punctures, external one faintly impressed, sutural series none. Length two-fifths, breadth a little more than one-fifth of an inch.

Specimen a male in the cabinet of W. Oakes, Esq.

The following supposed new species of *COLYMBETES*, for which I am indebted to Mr Oakes, was captured by him in Ipswich, in November 1828, and was received too late for description in the sixth number of the Contributions.

COLYMBETES sculptilis. Black, acuted; head, before, and external margins of the elytra yellow; a transverse, ferruginous, vertical spot; thorax yellow with black spots; elytra transverse-ly striated; feet ferruginous.

Length eleven-twentieths, breadth over three-tenths of an inch. Body black, elliptical. Head with minute, short, irregular, acuted lines, black; nasus ochreous; a transverse, ferruginous, vertical spot, and an oblong indentation near each eye. Thorax, with rufous impressed lines, ochreous; two confluent, transverse, central spots, a lunated oblique one on each side, and two linear ones, sometimes interrupted into four, near the base, all black. Elytra polished, transversely and regularly striated or acuted; a subsutural, two central, and a submarginal dilated series of punctures; external margin and epipleura ochreous.—Body, beneath, with abbreviated, irregular, transverse, acuted lines, black, ventral segment picaceous at tip. Feet dark ferruginous.

This species is of a much more attenuated and elongated form than *DYTISCUS fuscus* and *striatus*, &c. to both which European species it is closely allied. The anterior orbital process, which projects over the eye in front, is very conspicuous in this species, and we find it more or less so in every one of the genus, for the determination of which it is an excellent auxiliary character.

The following errors of press, in Contributions No. vi. N. E. F. vol. vii. p. 164, remain to be corrected.

Column 1, line 4, for *Genus Dytiscus*, read *Femity Dytiscide*.

Column 1, 19th line from bottom, after *liberus* insert a comma.

Column 1, 19th line from bottom, for *Colymbetes*, read *Colymbetes*.

Column 1, last line but three, between *apical* and *ochreous* insert these words—*and basal spot black; elytra with about four series of punctures, pale*.

Column 2, 28th line from bottom, for *hamerous* read *hamerast*.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENTOMOLOGY.

No. VII.

Family Buprestida.

The species of the principal genus, which gives name to this family, are quite numerous, and many of them, in their perfect state, are ornamented with brilliant or metallic hues. The larvae are wood-eaters or borers, and are to be classed among the noxious insects. Our forests and orchards are more or less subject to their attacks, especially after the trees have passed their prime.—The Buprestes do not leave the trees till they have completed their metamorphoses, and assumed the perfect state. The larvae that are known to me have a close resemblance to each other; a general idea of them can be formed from a description of that which attacks the pig nut tree. It is of a yellowish white color, elongated and depressed in form, and abruptly dilated near the anterior extremity. The head is brownish, small, and merged in the next segment; the jaws (mandibles) tridentate at the points, and of a black color; the antennae very short, tuberculiform.—The segment which receives the head (collar) is very short and transverse; next to it is a large, oval segment, broader than long, depressed or flattened above and beneath; it forms the thoracic portion of the body. Behind this the segments are very much narrowed, and, from transverse, become gradually quadrate, but are still flattened, to the last, which is terminated by a rounded tubercle. There are no legs, nor any apparatus which can serve as such, except two small tubercles on the under side of the second segment from the thorax. The motion of the larvae appears to be effected by the alternate contractions and elongations of the segments, aided perhaps by the tubercular extremity of the body, and by seizing hold, with the mandibles, upon the sides of its burrow.

The larvae of the Buprestes are found under the bark and in the solid wood of trees, and sometimes in great numbers. A transverse section of one of their burrows is oval, as is also the hole through which the perfect insect makes its escape from the tree.

On the trunks and limbs of trees we find Buprestes in their perfect state. They walk slowly, and, at the approach of danger, draw their feet close, and fall from their situation. Their flight is swift, and attended with a whizzing noise.

I am not acquainted with the larvae of *Trypanus*, a genus separated from Buprestes, and distinguished by its short dilated, or triangular body. The habit of the perfect insect is the same as that of the cylindrical Buprestes, (*Trypanus*), both being found upon the leaves of trees.

Two species of *Trypanus* are common here upon the leaves of the oak, in June and July.—The largest, *T. tessellata*, F. is twenty-two hundredths of an inch in length, and has the elytra covered with whitish hairs except where they are crossed by two transverse, broad, glabrous, black bands. The other species is rather smaller, the head and thorax cupreous, or brassy, the elytra black with a sanguineous spot near the apex.—The name of this species I have not been able to determine.

Note. For the sake of exactness and brevity

the dimensions of insects will be expressed, decimally, in hundredths of an inch.

GENUS BUPRESTES.

I. *Scutellum* *nove*; *thorax* transversely truncated behind; *body* subovoid; *head* obtuse.

B. *Geranii*. Body black, brassy, hairy; each elytron with eight, small, subapical yellow spots in a double series, the two posterior spots sometimes coalescing into a single oblique one.

Length .25, breadth .08 inch.

In the perfect state found only on the blossoms of *GERANIUM maculatum*, in the stalks or roots of which I suppose the larva to reside.

II. *Scutellum* *di* *lineat* but *margin* and *suborbicular*; *body* oblong-ovate, depressed; *elytra* not produced at tips.

B. *Virginianis*. Herbst. Body black, brassy, or cupreous, beneath punctured hairy, above rugose; head sulcated; thorax with three elevated lines and two tubercles, on each side, glabrous black; elytra with the suture, a submarginal and subsutural elevated line, and four intermediate abbreviated lines black, glabrous; external edge near the apex serrate.

Length from .81 to .87 inch; breadth from .29 to .31 inch.

This is probably our largest species. The larva inhabits the trunks of the *PRUNUS rigida* or pitch pine, and perhaps other trees. The perfect insect may be found on the trunks of these trees in May and June. It varies in being either cupreous, brassy, or black with hardly any metallic reflections.

III. *Scutellum* *very* *small*, *subtransverse*; *body* *long* *subovate*-triangular; *elytra* *produced* *at* *tips*.

B. *divaricata*. (Say.) Cupreous, confluent punctured, thorax canaliculate, indented before the scutellum; elytra striated, and with elevated blackish, abbreviated lines, tips attenuated, divergent, truncate; pectus, postpectus, and first ventral segment canaliculate. Intermediate tibiae of the male toothed beneath the middle.

Length from .69 to .88, breadth from .24 to .30 inch.

The larva is exceedingly injurious to the *PRUNUS virginianis*, or wild cherry tree, and sometimes attacks the peach tree. The perfect insect may be found on the limbs of these trees in June, July, and August.

B. *obscura*? (F.) Obscure brassy above, shining cupreous beneath; confluent punctured; thorax absolutely canaliculate, indented before the scutellum; elytra obsoletely striated, and with elevated, blackish, abbreviated lines; tips bidentate; not so much elongated as in the *divaricata*; pectus, postpectus, and first ventral segment canaliculate. In some lights the elytra appear to be tessellated with black and emereous, which arises from the interstitial lines being interrupted into blackish, glabrous, elongated tubercles by intermediate patches of confluent punctures.

Length from .57 to .66, breadth from .20 to .24 inch.

It is found in the summer months on the trunks and limbs of the *CORYLUS pecanina*, or pig nut tree, in which the larva also resides.

V. *Scutellum* *minute*, *transverse*; *thorax* *bisnate* *behind*; *basis* *of* *thorax* *and* *elytra* *subparallel*; *shoulders* *prominent*.

B. *falco-guttata*. Body nearly oval, depressed, black brassy and confluent punctured above, shining brassy, minutely punctured beneath; scu-

llular lobe of the thorax deeply indented, discobately canaliculate before, and with a small dentation each side of the middle; each elytra with two basal indentations, a pale fulvous spot the middle near the suture, another to land middle near the margin, and a third near the angle in a line with the first; tip rounded; posture in the middle canaliculate.

Length .29 to .30, breadth .12 to .17 inch.

I captured the perfect insect on the trunk of the *PRUNUS strobus*, white pine, in which it had resided. Specimens were presented in Mr Leonard, of Dublin, N. H.

VI. *Scutellum* *moderate*, *triangular*; *the* *bisnate* *behind* *for* *the* *reception* *of* *the* *tip* *of* *the* *elytral* *basis*; *coloptra* *broader* *than* *cut*; *shoulders* *obtusely* *rounded*; *anterior* *furca* *dentate*.

B. *fenestrata*. (F.) Above brassy or green black, confluent or regularly punctured; plane, with two metallic, impunctured, raised lines between the eyes; thorax canaliculate, and an obsolete impression each side; elytra with oval impressed, metallic or greenish, confluent punctured spaces, between which are some elevated, sub-glabrous, blackish lines; tips rounded, terminal edge very minutely serrated; Bene brassy, sometimes tinged with cupreous, distinct punctured, not canaliculate except on the mid of the postpectus. Two confluent impressed spots on the middle, and two larger behind middle of the elytron are more apparent than others.

Length .43 to .54, breadth .15 to .19 inch.

I have repeatedly taken this insect upon under the bark of the peach tree; it is most abundant on fallen trunks of the *QUERCUS alba*, or white oak, in June and July.

B. *characristiana*? (Melshöimer) Above cupreous black or purplish brown, confluent punctured; face divided by a transverse line between eyes, the superior portion apparently overlapping the inferior; metallic raised spots very small obsolete; thorax and elytra with several lat impressed, densely punctured spaces, between which are elevated, glabrous, abbreviated lines tip rounded, distinctly serrated; Bene distinct punctured, cupreous or brassy, obsoletely canaliculate. It is rather more depressed than *fenestrata*.

Length .50 to .56, breadth .18 to .22 inch.

Inhabits the white oak, upon which the perfect insect is taken in June and July.

Allied to the two last, and belonging to the same division, is a splendid little green species .31 to .33 inch long, and .14 to .15 inch broad which has been described, by Prof. Hentz, by the name of B. *Harrisii*. The head, thighs, and margins of the pectus and thorax in the male are of brilliant cupreous color. The larva inhabits small limbs of the white pine, *PRUNUS strobus*, which I have captured the sexes about the middle of June.

Several small BUPRESTES, of an elongated cylindrical form, with the scutellum divided by transverse line into two portions, are found upon the leaves of trees. Not having ascertained the habits of the larva no descriptions of the species are offered. The largest native one, of this division, in my collection, is the *granulata* of PRUNUS; next to which in succession are B. *ignita*, *epicollis*, *innata*, F., &c. &c. These insect

form a subgenus, which might be named, their form, TERRES.
Among about thirty American BUPRESTES in cabinet I cannot, with certainty, identify the one of Fabricius, and have not the *Americana* *Baltimorensis*, Herbst, *rufipes*, *guercata*, and *lata*, F. *punctulata* Schouhert, TRACHYS? *ata* Olivier, nor the Fabrician American species of the same genus except the *tessellata*. Any case would be acceptable, or other insects could be given in exchange.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

stated meeting was held on the 6th of July, and the numerous plants exhibited, the following deserve particular notice :

Mr R. Carr, from Barrtram's Garden—*Helius puniceus*, spot-stalked blood-flower, in full bloom—a native of the Cape of Good Hope ; a plant, and it is believed the first that has been introduced in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States.

Sra coccinea, scarlet Isora, from India. *Carolina speciosa*, purple Gloxinia, from South Carolina.

Mr Hibbert, Thirteenth street, near Lomb—*Clematis Florida*, and *Clematis Flammula*, beautiful creeping plants, with pretty white flowers, and very suitable for arbors.

Crispa, a native of South Carolina, with large purple flowers.

Triple Tea Rose. *Plumbago Capensis*, from Cape of Good Hope. *Crassula Versiculata*.—*Aster Chalcedonicus*. *Aster Muscatus*, or *Argophyllum*. *Campanula Utricifolia*, double blue, and the white, hardy, and very beautiful.

Mr A. Parker, Moyamensing Garden—*Maltha*. *Dahlia superflua*. *Deturra metli*, with large white flowers. *Yucca recurvifolia*. A and super *Althæa rosea*. *Papaver somniferum*, *P. rheas*.

The chairman, Dr Mease, exhibited a stalk of *Yucca filamentosa*, commonly called Adam's plant, or the palmetto plant. It was sent to him by Mr Hopkins, of Haddonfield. The stalk was ten feet high, and for five feet covered with its beautiful tulip-shaped white flowers, and numerous pods not yet blown. This species of *Yucca* is common in gardens, but it is that a flower stem of such a size, and withers so large and fine, is seen. It excited the attention of all the members present : the most distinguished horticulturist might be proud in showing a specimen of his success.

Edward H. Bonsall, of Germantown, sent a quantity of wine made from red currants, in the year 1829, of an excellent quality, which gave great satisfaction. It was not sweeter than was agreed upon, and very mild and rich. It came very near to the taste and flavor of fine Frontignac. Notwithstanding the partiality in favor of foreigners, that of Mr Bonsall's cannot fail of finding admirers, among those who drink wine "for the sake of their stomachs" only. "It had no distilled essences of any kind added to it."

A letter to the chairman from Dr Norton, of Richmond, Virginia, was read, on the origin of the known grape called the "Bland grape," which has been supposed by many to be a native of Virginia. Dr Norton gave satisfactory reasons for our believing that it was introduced by Mr Mazzei, who is known to have come to Virginia before the American revolution, with the express object of

cultivating the vine on a large scale, and who mentioned his successful experiments in his work entitled "Recherches sur les Etats Unis ; Colle, 1788."

The grape in question was the only one of the many kinds which he brought over that resisted the climate, the effects of neglect or rude cultivation, or that attracted the attention of the natives. Col Bland brought a number of the cuttings of this vine to Philadelphia, in the year 1778, and distributed them among his friends, and it has since been established in Pennsylvania. It is known to be a great bearer : that the grapes keep well, when properly preserved in jars, until May, and will even hang on the vines until near January. They, however, do not ripen until the first week in October ; but this circumstance is in its favor as a wine grape.—*Philadelphia Gazette*.

From the National Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK.

The subscriber having received a part of his early education in an extensive manufactory of Silks, at Nismes, in France, and by that means, having become familiar with all the processes of that kind of manufacture, from the raising of the silk worm, and reeling off the silk from the cocoons, to the fabrication of the most delicate stuffs, has thought that it would not be unacceptable to the American public to lay before them the results of some experiments that he has made upon the produce of the American Silk Worm, in the short space of less than two months that he has been in this country. These results are truly surprising, as they show a superiority in the silk produced by the American worm, (at least in Pennsylvania) over that of any other country that he has ever seen, which he was far from expecting, when he began his experiments, and which, he believes, no one had yet suspected or imagined. They promise an immense source of riches to the United States.

Those experiments were made at the farm or place of Messrs Ten Hooven, a Dutch family, who have a small, but thriving establishment for the raising of silk worms, in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

The first thing that struck the subscriber in the operations he made, was the extreme and he may say, the dazzling whiteness of the silk obtained from the American worm. It is well known, that the raw silks of Italy and France, are in general of a yellowish color ; a comparatively small quantity of white silk is produced, and that is in very great demand, in consequence of its capacity to receive the most delicate dyes. Here, on the contrary, the general quality of the silk is a beautiful white, and but little of the yellow is found on the cocoons. This will make the American raw silk sought for, in preference to any other.

This, however, is not the only advantage which American Silk possesses over that of the other countries : the following experiments will show what a mine of riches is opened to the industry of this country.

EXPERIMENT I.

Weight of the cocoons.—One cocoon, without chrysalis, was found to weigh six grains, avoirdupois. Three cocoons, also without chrysalis, weighed together, weighed eighteen grains. The cocoons were not selected, and were taken at hazard. This weight is superior by near one half, to that of the cocoons of Europe, and this experi-

ment shows that the American cocoons are nearly equal in weight ; whereas in Europe, there is a pretty considerable inequality.

EXPERIMENT II.

Produce of the cocoons.—Eight ounces of cocoons with their chrysalis, not selected or picked, produced two ounces of raw silk of the first quality ; it would require more than one pound of European cocoons to produce the same result.

EXPERIMENT III.

Proof of Experiment I.—Seventy-five cocoons, without chrysalis, weighed together 450 grains, which gives exactly six grains for each cocoon.—These, however, were in some degree selected, though not with any great care. These seventy-five cocoons produced 419 grains of raw silk, superior to those of France and Italy. This may appear extraordinary, but it may be attested by several persons of respectability who were present.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Produce of bad cocoons.—Thirteen bad cocoons, with their chrysalides, (by bad cocoons is meant those of which the worms have suffered from want of care and proper feeding,) have produced 47 grains of superb silk.

The subscriber will content himself at this time with laying the foregoing experiments before the public. He may, perhaps, at a future day, present them with some of the results of his experience in this branch of business, which he thinks may not be useless if it should be thought advisable to introduce it effectually in this country.

J. PHOMERGUE,

At Mrs Fillette Fleming's, No. 159 South 2d st, Philadelphia, 13th July, 1829.

A French paper before us states, that numerous plants afford true and convenient hints concerning the weather, which it may be agreeable to some to be informed of. Chickweed is said always to close its blossoms some time before a rain ; so that when they are observed open, one may calculate on dry weather for at least several hours. As long as they continue to unfold and display themselves, the whole day may be depended upon. If on the contrary the flowers withdraw themselves into their green envelope, the pedestrian need wish no better hint to take his umbrella on his walk. All kinds of clover, we are further informed, close their leaves at the approach of a storm, and this is so marked a characteristic of that family of plants, that they are often denominated "the farmers' barometer." The same practice is observed in tulips, and the greater part of flowers with yellow blossoms, in preparation for rain. Wild sorrel does the same in France ; and in other countries the mountain ebony, the acacia, and sensitive plants generally do the same.

A lady who was unburthening her conscience at confession, admitted that she used rouge.—"What for?" "To make myself handsomer, Holy Father." "Well, do you succeed?" "I think so." "Come out and let me look." His reverence putting on his spectacles, very gravely said, "You may use rouge, for you are ugly enough even with it."

Great quantities of Wheat appear to have been raised in Georgia and South Carolina this year. The harvest commenced about a fortnight since.

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

(Continued from page 112 of the 7th vol.)

DANIEL PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Farms, appointed by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1828.

GENTLEMEN—My farm contains about eighty acres of land: twenty-three or four of which is tillage; of this I usually plant about four acres, and sow from two to three—the remaining sixteen or seventeen I mow; I also mow about twelve acres of wet meadow land; the remainder of the farm is pasturage. Five acres or more (part of it tillage, but more of it pasturage) is covered with apple trees. There are also many such trees by the walls on other parts of the farm.

My usual stock consists of eight cows, one yoke of oxen, one horse, and from three to six swine.—The greater part of this year I have had two yoke of oxen.

Means and Manner of Making Manure.

About ten years since (in 1818), I erected the building in which my swine are kept. It is at the foot of a small knoll of gradual descent; into this knoll I dug, making thus a yard for the hogs; the bottom of which descends from the house, and is about two feet lower on the side farthest from the house than at that one adjoining it. The bottom of this yard is paved with small stones; the ends are some inches higher than the middle; it is water tight. The yard is about twenty-eight feet long and twenty wide—by the bank formed when digging the yard, is a wall about five feet high—along the top of which is a stick of timber bolted to the stones forming the wall. The surface of the ground ascends but little from the top of this bank; it is convenient going upon it with a cart; backing the wheels down to the timber, and tipping the contents directly into the hog yard.—During the summer months I put in meadow hay, top soil, and other materials. The rain keeps it sufficiently moist; and I always think it expedient to put no more materials for manure into the yard at a time, than the hogs will be likely to turn over and thoroughly impregnate with fertilizing properties. The manure procured by these means I take out only in the spring, and use it for planting.

During the months of June and July my cows lie at night in the barn yard, upon the droppings from the cattle during the winter, and the refuse of their fodder, meadow mud, top soil, and whatever material is found upon the farm suitable for the purpose. The yard descends from the barn, and at the lower side of it is a basin, into which, about the first of August, all the manure in the yard is collected—there it remains till November, when it is spread from the cart on the grass land, for a top dressing. From the first of August to the first of June (ten months in the year) my cattle are kept in the barn during the night. Under them is a cellar, dug in 1820, having a plank floor laid in clay, which prevents the urine from soaking into the ground. The manure from them is daily put into this cellar, and nearly all the urine is retained among it. In August, I usually put my store pigs in upon this manure, and throw in from week to week mud, soil, &c. This I continue to do till about the first of November.—About the last of this month I remove the pigs,

and take the manure from the cellar, spreading sometimes a part of it upon low grass land, but the most of it I use for planting. This is put in as compact heaps as can conveniently be formed, in the fields near the ground I intend to plant the ensuing year. This manure is very strong. After the cellar is cleared I cover the bottom of it with top soil six or eight inches deep—close the cellar—and put into it all the droppings of the cattle while in the barn during the winter. This is taken out in the spring and the most of it put upon those heaps in the fields which were placed there in the fall. The manure from the hog yard is put upon this, and then the heaps are thrown over, and the three different kinds mixed; in this state I put the manure into the hills under my corn. Some years a part of the manure taken from the barn cellar in the spring is spread upon the ground which I sow. When I plant land newly broken up I put all the manure in the hill—when old ground, I spread a part of it and plough it in—thinking that thus I get as good a crop of corn, and better crops from the land the following years.

By the means I have provided during the last ten years for making manure, I think that what I now obtain is better (quantity and quality both considered) than it formerly was by more than 50 per cent.

The greatest improvement has been that of keeping the cows in the barn during the months of August, September, and October, and letting the pigs into the cellar upon their droppings. The manure I now make during those months is, I think, better by 100 per cent. than what I formerly made during the same months.

During the last eight or ten years I have ploughed up seven or eight acres of rough rocky pasture land, which was mostly covered with bushes. The land is of a very good quality and has yielded good crops of potatoes and grass.

By pasturing about as many acres of my former fielding I find that my dairy is much improved. I have about one acre of low land, which eight or nine years since was in the pasture and the cattle running over it and displacing the soft soil, rendered it very uneven and almost unproductive. But by ditching this, ploughing as much of it as is hard enough to admit of ploughing, by manuring and levelling the whole it has for the last five or six years produced as large a crop of good hay as any other piece of land of the same size on the farm.

The products of my farm this year were as follows:—

English hay	25 tons
Oats for fodder	1½ "
Barley for fodder	1 "
Meadow hay	8 "
Second crop	1½ "
Indian corn	135 bushels
Potatoes	350 "
Turneps	125 "
Quinces	3 "
Winter pears	3 "
Winter apples	10 barrels
Cider	14 "
French turneps	3 bushels
Butter	1109 lbs.
New milk cheese	42 "
New and skimmed milk cheese	186 "
Skimmed milk cheese	79 "
Milk sold	75 gallons

Pork	2000 lbs.
Cattle— from the cows sold for	\$ 17 00
Increase in value of one yoke of oxen (beef)	30 00
Increase of a yoke of young cattle	10 00

Besides these the farm has yielded peas, beans, and vegetables, of all kinds, sufficient for a large family.

Quantity of labor from the first of November, 1820, to the first of November, 1828.

Myself the whole year—one son, 11½ mo—
—one son, 17 years old, 9 months; one 1 man, 5 months. I have paid about 25 dollar labor by the day; but have received for done from home 12 dollars. Besides the labor the farm, we have manufactured 18,000 pair shoes. This, as estimated by Messrs. Eben nam, Jr, and Samuel Preston, would require days labor.

Allowing myself to have worked the whole year	312
my oldest son	300
my other son	200
hired man	126
The whole number	938
Deduct	520
	418

left for labor on the farm; and so much no could be procured for thirteen dollars.

The undersigned, from their knowledge of manufacturing shoes, certify, that in their opinion cutting, dealing out the stock, receiving the skins and settling with the workmen; together the dressing, packing, and shipping of 18,000 of shoes, to wit, of 12,000 pair of men's brog 3,500 pair men's thick shoes, and 2,500 pair women's and misses' shoes—would, with the dition of 25 days allowed for tanning, be eqv the labor of one man for 520 days.

ELEEN PUTNAM,
SAMUEL PRESTON

Danvers, Dec. 26, 1828.

A more particular account of the proceeds of Dairy.

In March and April we made	57 lbs. of Butter
May 2	15 "
9	19 "
16	21 "
23	30 "
30	25 1-2 "
	173

June 6	42 "
	43 "
	52 1-4 "
	62 3-4 "
	200

July 1	32 "
	32 "
	18 "
	36 1-4 "
	31 1-4 "
	132

During this month we made 12 lbs. of Cheese which sold at 9 cts per lb. \$ 1 08
Also, 186 lbs. at 7 cts
Also, 79 lbs. at 4 cts

Aug. 1	35 lbs. of Butter
8	36 "

Aug. 15	37 lbs. of Butter	
22	36 1-2	
29	36	
	—180 1-2	
Sept. 5	31	
12	32 1-2	
19	35 1-2	
26	42 1-4	
	—144 1-4	
Oct. 3	42	
10	41	
17	40	
23	40	
31	37	
	—200	
Nov. 7	32 1-2	
14	20	
21	20	
26	6	
	—78 1-2	
Total	1109 lbs.	
1109 lbs. of butter at 22 cts		\$243.98
Calves		47.00
Cheese		19.96
Milk sold, 75 gallons, at 16 cts		12.00

		\$322.94

DANIEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, December 1, 1828.

To be continued.

From the American Farmer.

SOVEREIGN REMEDY AGAINST MILDEW ON GRAPES.

Linnean Botanic Garden, }
July 6, 1829. }

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

SIR—I now transmit you the remedy against mildew, the effects of which I have witnessed so as fully to convince me of its adequacy. Mr Samuel R. Johnson, of Massachusetts, is the gentleman who first communicated to me the information.

Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best unslacked lime of the size of the fist, put these in a vessel of about seven gallons measurement, let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, then pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well, and let it stand half an hour, then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stirring well again, allow the whole to settle—after it has become settled dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as to completely cover foliage, fruit, and wood—this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming, and about one-third the size of a pea, and may be continued twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks—the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour.

In order to fully test the above, the process has been pursued in some cases with only half of a vine, and omitted towards the other half; the result was, perfect fruit on one where absolute failure attended the other. Some persons use sulphur in a dry state, which is thrown on with a bellows suitable for the purpose, but the liquid preparation is far superior, and I think will prove that we are at last complete masters of the mildew.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM PRINCE.

DUTCH METHOD OF CURING HERRINGS.

There are two methods of salting herrings, called white and red. In the former, the herrings, after being gutted and washed, are either put into baskets, and salt sprinkled in them, both inside and out, and well shaken in the baskets, or else are put in a strong pickle, which is preferable, for twelve or fifteen hours, and are well stirred several times, that the salt may penetrate; they are then taken from the pickle, drained, and packed in barrels, which are strewed at bottom pretty thickly with salt; and if there be time, they are neatly laid in strata, always strewing salt sufficient upon each layer; when the fishery is very abundant, this last operation is deferred till landing, and in the mean time they are only thrown into barrels promiscuously. On landing they are repacked and sorted, as before mentioned, and regularly coopered, to prevent leaking of the pickle, which spoils the fish. Properly, they should be packed after being one night in pickle. When this cannot be done, the fish do not keep so well, and are reckoned an inferior sort.—*Reg. Arts.*

Useful information to Gardeners.—The ravages of the yellow striped bug on cucumbers and melons may be effectually prevented by sifting charcoal dust over the plants. If repeated two or three times the plants will be entirely secure from annoyance. There is in charcoal some property which is so extremely obnoxious to these troublesome insects, that they fly from it the instant it is applied.—*Am. Farmer.*

A Gloucester county farmer, on the 6th inst, stopped his wagon at the Buck Tavern, near Timber Creek; put his horses under the shed, took off their bridles to give them food, and leaving his wife and child in the wagon, went into the house. The horses became frightened and started off—the man in attempting to stop them was run over, his jaw broken in two places—the poor woman in attempting to extricate herself had her leg broken. How much distress has here ensued from the want of a little common prudence.

Society to protect gardens, orchards, and fields.—During the last week a large number of the inhabitants of this village, desirous of doing something towards securing to themselves the benefits of the produce of their own lands, formed themselves into a society denominated “The Northampton Society for the Protection of Gardens, Orchards, Fields, and Meadows.” The officers appointed were the following:—

Isaac C. Bates, President; George Bancroft, Vice President; Daniel Stebbins, Secretary; E. S. Phelps, Treasurer. These four are Directors ex officio; the other Directors are Oliver Warner, Eliphalet Williams, Thomas Pomeroy, and H. K. Starkweather.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

To preserve vines from Bugs.—The destruction of vines by bugs, or flies, has been very great in this quarter, this season. A thousand remedies have been prescribed to prevent their ravages.—But the best of all that we have tried, is to plant onion seed with the cucumber—and after the plants are up, to sprinkle ashes on every hill just before a fall of rain, which makes a *ley*, and kills the bugs, &c. almost instantaneously—the smell of the onions when up, will keep the flies off.—We have adopted this method for a number of

years, not only on our vines, but on vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, &c. It promotes their growth and loosens the earth around the roots.—Ashes sprinkled on young cabbages, will also destroy worms, and increase their growth. The publisher of the Journal says that “a frame covered with gauze, or *milint*, made to enclose the hills, is the only effectual method.” But we think gauze or *milint* better to put on the *natural face*, to keep the *mosquitos* and *black flies* off, than on cucumber hills or cabbages.—*Norridgewock Republican.*

Another Improvement.—Mr Daniel Richardson, of Baltimore, advertises that he has greatly improved his Refrigerator, or Portable Ice House—and also constructed a *Butter Box*, on the principles of the Refrigerator. He says that in these ‘Butter Boxes’ any quantity of butter may be transported to market from any distance by land, or water, perfectly hard, and without injury to the form of the prints, in the hottest season, and will bring nearly double the price that it would when brought in the common way.

Frost in Pennsylvania.—A paper published at Wellsborough, Penn. states that, on the night of the second inst. the country in that vicinity was visited by a severe frost, which has done much damage. It adds:—“Beans, cucumbers, and vines of every description, are, for the most part, in the valleys, entirely cut off. Some fields of corn, too, and even potatoes, are much injured—and some, we think, wholly killed. We have not ascertained the extent to which this calamity has reached, but fear it has not been very limited.”

A Chinese Advertisement.—The following appears in the Canton Register:—“*Coffins*—Two coffin-makers of Honan have received forty sets of coffin timber of the best quality, which they recommend to their friends. The price is not yet fixed.”

BROAD TAIL SHEEP.

A present from the Navy.

SIR—I have a fine Asiatic sheep, which was presented to me by my friend John A. Kearney, surgeon of the fleet in the Mediterranean, who states, that he was presented to him by Mr Cunningham, an English merchant at Smyrna. This buck was raised by hand in the establishment of the “Aga” of the town of “Cooklija,” a few miles from that city.

With a desire to extend his usefulness I have the pleasure to offer to the acceptance of the Agricultural Society of the place the loan of him for one year.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. KEARNEY.

To J. S. Skinner, Esq.

Corres. Sec'y Md Ag. Society.

Baltimore, June 14, 1829.

The mutton of this stock has been found superior to any other—of its wool I know nothing.

L. K.

(Its wool is on a par with common country wool. It is a very fine one of the kind, being but a lamb. It grew very much on the voyage, and the flesh of its tail, is, we should say, more than a foot wide, and of an equal length—we should

think that a quarter of this blood would give breadth to the tail and fatness to the hind quarters that could not fail to yield saddles of mutton, or legs of lamb of very superior quality. We recollect that Col. Powell, had once the goodness to walk with us through the Philadelphia market, to make inquiries of the sheep venders, who avowed, that they had never had such early and fine lamb, or saddles of mutton, so superior, as fine they had a due mixture of the broad tail sheep. The ram left by Capt. Kearney, is at Oakland Mills, the beautiful estate of T. Oliver, Esq. one of the Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society—we venture to say, that when the season arrives for it, any member of the Society can send a ewe or two, and thus getting a ram of half blood, he may afterwards have quarter blood, which we apprehend, is about the degree of it that would be most expedient.—*Am. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1829.

ANTEDELUVIAN FOSSILS, FOUND IN MARL PITTS IN NEW JERSEY.

A communication to the Editor of the New York Farmer, by John B. Thorp, Esq. of Howell, N. J. states that his farm together with a large tract of land in that town and its vicinity, abounds with antediluvian remains, found at different depths from five to twenty-two feet below the surface of the soil. Bony parts of the horse, rhinoceros, elephant, and mastodon are among the number. They are mostly imbedded in a greenish, friable, earthy substance, commonly known by the name of marl.

PASTURE.

An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says—the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with the cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

The bottom of an old hay stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."

STEEP FOR WHEAT.

We have heard a practical and judicious farmer recommend the following process as the best preparation for seed wheat. In order to destroy smut in the seed to be sown, 6 or 7 gallons of water will be wanted for 14-2 bushels of seed,

and from 2 lbs. 6 ozs. to 2 lbs. 10 ozs. of quick lime, 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 on the grain, placed in a tub, stirring it without ceasing. The liquor should at first be three or four finger's breadth over 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 accommodate the sower, like that which is limed the ordinary way. The lime adheres like a varnish to the surface of the grain; its germination is quicker, and 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 alkaline taste of the lime.

RIPENING PEARS.

An English horticulturist asserts that "if some sorts of pears are gathered a week before they would ripen on the tree, and laid in a heap, and covered; their juices will become sweet several days sooner than if they had continued on the tree."

Poison by Icy.—The poison of ivy is said to be of an acid nature, and alkalis are recommended as antidotes against it. Lime water, lye obtained from wood ashes, or weak solutions of potash or pearlsh will therefore be good applications for poisons by ivy. It has also been recommended to hold the part affected as near the fire as can be well endured for twenty or thirty minutes. This remedy, however, should be applied during the first twenty-four hours after the poison has begun to operate. Soft soap and cold water is likewise said to be a good application.

Poison by Dogwood.—The poison of dogwood, (piscidia) is said to be of an alkaline nature, and of course its best remedy would seem to be something acid. A strong solution of copperas and water has been recommended as a wash for the parts affected by the poison of dogwood. A medical gentleman of our acquaintance stated that a decoction of hemlock bark will cure the poison of dogwood. Likewise he affirms that bathing the part with new rum is an efficacious remedy against this poison.

Remedies for the Stings of Bees.—The application of laudanum gives immediate relief, and a strong solution of salt in water is also recommended. It has been observed that bathing the part in brandy has a good effect. Sweet oil is a good application. Care should be taken, however, in the first place to extract the sting of the bee, with a steady hand, for if any part of it breaks in, remedies will be much less effectual than they would otherwise prove.

Cleanse your Cellars.—If you wish to live half your days, be careful not to be in the habit of breathing the gasses of putrefaction, vegetable or animal. We do not pretend to say whether a parcel of rotting or rotten potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, decaying in a cellar will produce what is called yellow fever or not.—But a kind of fever may be manufactured from

vegetable or animal putrefaction, which may prove as fatal, though perhaps not quite so rapid in its progress as the genuine plague of the West Indies or the Levant. Beef brine or pork brine, suffered to stand too long, becomes very offensive and whatever offends the sense of smelling is injurious to health. We have been assured by physicians of eminence, that they have reason for believing that bilious or typhus fevers of a malignant and fatal kind have originated from sources of this description.

SPAVINS IN HORSES.

There are three sorts of spavins. First the bone spavin; this is a bony excrescence formed in the joint, which impedes the motion of the joint, and is seldom curable. Secondly, the wind spavin; it commonly comes in the horse's ham. Prick the swelling with a phlegm knife, but take especial care not to injure the nervous cords, for this will often bring on the lock jaw. Upon opening the swelling you will often find a gelatinous humor to issue from the opening; apply a turnip poultice for a few days to draw out the humor; then strengthen the part by bathing it with brandy.

Thirdly, the blood spavin. The coats of the vein being ruptured, the blood extravasates, and forms a protuberance in the vein.

Cure.—Take up the vein with a crooked needle and tie it above the swelling; then let blood below it, and apply cow dung fried in goose grease and vinegar by way of poultice.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES RESPECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF SWARD LAND.

Mr. FESSENDEN.—The practice of suggesting queries for solution in your paper, appears to be the means of eliciting much useful information on a variety of topics, and from a variety of sources from whence it probably otherwise would not be derived. Permit me to suggest the following.—There is a field of 3 or 4 acres of good loam from which the hay has been taken, and which is proposed to plant the ensuing spring. 1. When should it be ploughed, and why at a particular time? 2. What team is requisite and best adapted to a thorough and economical performance of the work? 3. What number of hands? 4. What plough is found best? 5. In what manner shall the lot be laid out for ploughing—if back furrow lands, or otherwise, and what width and diameter. 6. If advisable to sow any seed for the purpose of ploughing in green crops. 7. In what direction to be ploughed previous to planting—and such other observations as may be deemed of importance to, or having a bearing upon, the subject, will in all probability be acceptable to many of your readers, at any rate they will be to one who has put his hand to the plough and wishes to keep it moving, and that to produce the best effect. DORCHESTER,

BERMUDA GRASS.

Mr. EDITOR.—Can you, or any your correspondents, give any information with regard to the Bermuda Grass—where the roots, or seeds can be obtained—and if it will answer for a lawn, or such purposes about the grounds as borders, &c. ? It is believed it never grows higher than one or two inches.

Charlestown, July 21, 1829.

Horticultural.—Among the articles exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday the 18th inst, the following merit particular notice. From the garden of Gen. FERBENS, several ears of a new variety of corn, procured by him from Portland—this is thought to be the earliest sort cultivated for the table in his vicinity. From G. W. PRATT, Esq. of Watertown, several Dahlias, among which the *Coccinea superba*, *Heliantha flora*, and the *Royal Sovereign*, (purple) were considered superior to any seen in the vicinity of Boston—one of the flowers measured 5 1/2 inches in diameter. From Z. COOK, Esq. several specimens of the *althea nigra* and *aza*, very elegant. From Mr REYES HOWE, of Worcester, several fine varieties of Marygold, Dahlias, and Lilies. Mr N. DAVENPORT, of Milton, specimens of early vegetables.

DILIGENT HAY MAKERS.

On Monday the 13th inst. Mr Hill commenced cutting the hay upon twenty-one acres of mowing, including a lot containing six acres, having in it at least 500 stumps, and the hay of more than an acre of which was lodged. The mowing was done by Mr Hill himself, who had not mowed here for twelve years, and by Mr William Gordon, of Vermont, and Adolphus Harding, from Fryburg, Me., in thirty-two hours, being equal to the labor of one man for ninety-six hours. Two other hands were employed in curing and getting in the hay, assisted in the intervals between the seasons of mowing by the three persons above named. Before the close of the Saturday, the hay, which, on the morning of the previous Monday, had been growing on the whole twenty-one acres, was all cut, and cured, and stowed away in two barns, most of it having been pitched over the eart beans. The quantity of hay thus got in during one week, by five hands, amounted by the estimates of good judges, to not less than forty-one tons. This is an example of diligence and activity, probably unequalled in the annuals of haymaking in New England.—*Miss. Journal.*

Alabama Silk.—We received by the last mail, enclosed in a letter from a friend, a skein of beautiful silk, a sample of about twenty-five lbs. grown and manufactured this season on the plantation of Dr Parnell, of Greene county. It is equal in strength, quality, and appearance to any we have seen, the growth of this country, and is inferior only to the best Italian silk. We are happy to learn that the Doctor has made extensive arrangements for its cultivation next season, and he expects to manufacture several hundred pounds of market.—*Mobile Reg.*

In Gloucester, R. I., Judge Tourtellot, and Messrs Wheeler & Steere, agreed to fire a salute the 4th. No cannon were at hand; but the salute being somewhat rough, they concluded to charge thirteen large rocks on the road side, and set them at sunrise. Judge Tourtellot commenced the salute, which was answered on his left and left by Messrs Wheeler & Steere, until thirteen large rocks were shivered to ten thousand pieces.

A coinage of half dimes, (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint—such a coin has been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation of them.

Dr Jacob Patch, of Camden, has a family of Silk Worms, doing well, and fed from the Mulberry raised in his own garden.—*Belfast, Me. pa.*

If those who have reared flocks of pure Merino and Saxon sheep at a great expense, must sell their wool at the present reduced prices, which are a trifle higher than those of common and grade wool, the fine wool sheep, instead of increasing, will become extinct in the country.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

A White Cucumber has been left with us, says the Charleston Mercury, by a friend, as a horticultural curiosity. It was raised in a garden at Stone. It measures twelve inches in circumference.

The population of the United States, increases by emigration and births, at as great a ratio as ever. The multiplication of consumers must make business.

If Spain were to reconquer South America, and keep it as she formerly did, it would cause the reduction of a tenth part of the commerce of the world.

In general, mankind, since the improvement of cookery, eat about twice as much as nature requires.

Arabic Sayings.—Reside where you will, acquire knowledge and virtue, and they will stand thee in the place of ancestors; that man is best who can say, "See what I am!" not he who says "See what my father was." When God would display in broad day, a hidden virtue in the shade, he excites against it the tongue of the envious.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Cephalon's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also, SHOES, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

English Scythes.

James Cam's double prime grass scythes, wide and narrow, a superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. FESSENDEN, No. 39 State Street. 31 June 19

Buckwheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, A few bushels of Buckwheat, growth of 1828. Also, a further supply of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; with glass, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Tarnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, 200 lbs fine White Flat English Tarnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Ballock), and the Large Norfolk Field Tarnip for cattle.

Alderney Bull For Sale.

A full blood Alderney Bull, seven years old, well made, and sure; he is a very superior animal, independent of his blood, and his calves have proved good milkers, having all the desirable dairy qualities. Price of the bull \$100. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 4

Short Horn Bull Calf Wanted.

A fair price will be given for a first rate, warranted Short Horn Durham Bull Calf, to go to Concord, Mass. Inquire of J. B. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer (post paid). 31

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 31

Milled Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street. 50 bushels of Milled Seed,—clean, and of superior quality. Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for \$5.00.

ROMAN.—This 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, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at \$25, and Cleveland at \$10, with \$1 for the groom. a24

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wooled Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office. June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - -	barrel	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - -	ton,	125 00 130 00
	- - -	"	115 00 120 00
BEANS, white,	- - -	bushel,	9 1/2 1 00
BEEF, mess,	- - -	barrel,	10 50 11 00
	- - -	"	9 50 10 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- - -	"	8 00 8 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- - -	"	14 16
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - -	pound,	7 1/2
CHEESE, - - -	- - -	"	2 3/4
	- - -	"	2 3/4
FLOUR, Balmore, Howard-street,	- - -	barrel,	5 50 5 62
Geesee, - - -	- - -	"	5 50 5 75
Rye, best, - - -	- - -	"	3 25 3 62
GRAIN, Corn, - - -	- - -	bushel,	56 50
	- - -	"	65 70
Barley, - - -	- - -	"	67
Oats, - - -	- - -	"	33 40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - -	pound,	9
LAMP, - - -	- - -	cask,	85 90
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - -	ton,	17 50 18 00
PORK, - - -	- - -	barrel,	13 00 13 50
	- - -	"	13 00 13 50
SEEDS, Merino's Grass, - - -	- - -	bushel,	2 00
	- - -	"	3 09
Orchard Grass, - - -	- - -	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow, - - -	- - -	"	4 00
Rye Grass, - - -	- - -	"	2 50
Red Meadow Oats Grass, - - -	- - -	"	62 1 00
Lucerne, - - -	- - -	pound,	38 50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	- - -	"	7 3/4
Red Clover, (northern)	- - -	"	1 50
Fresh Sugar Beets, - - -	- - -	"	27 35
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, - - -	- - -	"	18 22
	- - -	"	25 30
Merino, full blood, unwashed, - - -	- - -	"	22 25
Merino, three fourths washed, - - -	- - -	"	20 22
Merino, half blood, - - -	- - -	"	16 20
Merino, quarter washed, - - -	- - -	"	35 37
Native, washed, - - -	- - -	"	22 25
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, - - -	- - -	"	22 25
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort, - - -	- - -	"	21 30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort, - - -	- - -	"	21 30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces, - - -	- - -	pound,	10 12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - - -	- - -	"	7 10
	- - -	"	5 7
VEAL, - - -	- - -	"	6 12
MUTTON, - - -	- - -	"	4 12
POT TUBS, - - -	- - -	"	10 15
BUTTER, keg and tub, - - -	- - -	"	11 12
Lump, best, - - -	- - -	"	11 12
EGGS, - - -	- - -	dozen,	11 13
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	- - -	bushel,	1 00
	- - -	"	70
POTATOS, - - -	- - -	"	60
CIDER, [according to quality,] - - -	- - -	barrel,	2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

From the Wyoming, Pa. Herald.

FILL UP THE GLASS.

Fill up the cup, the bowl, the glass.

With wine and sports high,
And we will drink, while round they pass,
To—*Vice and Mery!*

Push quickly round the draught again,
And drink the goblet low,
And drink in revelry's swelling strain,
To—*Roscoe's overthrow!*

Fill, fill again—fill higher still!
The glass more warmly press—
Fill up and drink, and drink and fill,
To—*Hann's infatig!*

Push round! push round in quickest time—
The lowest drop be spent
In one hand round to *Quill and Crime,*
And—*Crow's just punishment!*

Fill, fill again—fill to the brim,
To—*Lea's of him's time!*
Quail—deeper quail—while now we drink
Our wags' and children's shame!

Push round! and round! with loudest cheers
Of mirth and revelry—
We drink to—*Woman's sighs and tears,*
And *children's poverty!*

Fill up the glass—fill yet more high!
This soon ne'er let us part—
Stop not at woman's tear and sigh,
Give—*Beauty's broken heart!*

Once more! while power shall yet remain,
Even with its latest breath,
Drink! to ourselves—*DISEASE AND PAIN,*
AND *ISLAND AND DEATH*

E. M.

Dress.—I freely acknowledge that I love to see a woman genteelly habited, if her situation admit of it; but splendor without gentility, as well in this as in every other article where ornament is concerned, will ever seem poor and insipid to all but untaught and vulgar spirits! whereas on the other side it is certain, that the latter may very well subsist without the former; nor is its effect ever felt more strongly or more happily, than when it receives no assistance from the other, but results solely from our perceptions of elegant simplicity, an object which appears to me deserving of more attention than is commonly paid to it.

In the article of dress young women should let their judgment be seen, by joining frugality and simplicity together, in being never fond of finery, in carefully distinguishing between what is glaring and what is genteel, in preserving elegance with the plainest habit, in wearing costly array but seldom, and always with ease; a point that may be attained by her, who has learned not to think more highly of herself for the richest raiment she can put on. Be assured it is thus you will captivate most and please longest. By pursuing this plan you will preserve an equality in that great indispensable article of neatness. You will be clean, and you will be easy; nor will you be in danger of appearing butterflies one day, and slatterns the next. You will be always ready to receive your friends without seeming to be caught, or bring it all disconcerted on account of your

dress. How seldom is that the case amongst the blunders of the age! I wish we could say amongst them only. For young ladies of more sobriety to be found so often shavenly, I might have said downright squalid and nasty, when no visitors are expected, is most particularly shameful.

Were a young woman now-a-days, from a peculiar sense of the sacredness and refinement of female virtue, to appear with any very singular severity in her dress, she would hardly, I fear, escape the charge of affectation; a charge which every prudent woman will avoid as much as possible.

But let the license of the age be what it will, I must needs think that, according to every rule of duty and decorum, there ought ever to be a manifest difference between the attire of a virtuous woman and that of one who has renounced every title to that honorable name. It were indelicate, it is unnecessary to explain this difference. In some respects it is sufficiently discerned by the eye of the public, though I am sorry to say not sufficiently attended to by the generality of women themselves. If in other respects it be not seen or do not strike, the cause I apprehend must be that declension from the strictness of morals, which would have shocked Pagans themselves in the purest state of ancient manners, when women of a certain description were compelled to wear a particular garb, by which they were distinguished from women of virtue.—*Pordyge.*

A mechanic once beat himself in a village where his neighbors (as is usually the case in villages) were tormented with hens:—in a few days he was waited upon and informed that unless he shut up his hens they would be killed! In the kindest manner imaginable he replied, "all I have to say to your message is, that when you kill one of my hens you would bring it to me that I may cook it."—The next day a hen was brought, which was received by the family and served up for dinner. The same process was gone through with day after day, for several weeks, when it was accidentally discovered that the mechanic aforesaid did not then, or ever before own any such animals. Upon being remonstrated with by the man who killed them, for thus eating up the property of others, he drily replied, "you said they were mine, sir, and I make it a point never to contradict a stranger!"—*American Advocate.*

No two things differ much more than hurry and despatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, despatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring eternally, but to no purpose, and in constant motion, without getting on a jot; like a turnstile, he is in every body's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them are hot, and with those few that are, he openly burns his fingers.

Newspaper Reading.—Who would not take a newspaper? Why it is worth more than all the travelling from Cape Cod to the Stony Mountains, and from the Lake of the Woods to Terra del Fuego. Seated in your old fashioned arm chair, you can look out upon the world as a mirror, and observe the busy scene, passing in every changing review before your mind's eye. A newspaper,

friend, is the *camera obscura*, that brings the object abroad within the narrow compass of vision.—Here is a fine melody for your amusement.—There's some music too, in the bargain. The first thing you enter, perchance, is "The Muse's Boyer." Is not the poetry enchanting? Now at them, perhaps, a young amateur seizes the lyre out of fun, or more obstinate self-conceit, and gives a few twangs, like the sound of rain drop on a brass kettle; but after all, his impertinent vanity is amusing; and he may possibly improve.

Next comes a tale of love, but more, aphorism and agriculture—pothos, recipes, murders, suicides, and melancholy accidents—news from quarters of the globe—editorial squibs; new inventions; original essays; marriages, and death! What a world of articles! All amusing, instructive, and enlightening.

Avoid from trifling, gentle reader, let us make a mathematical calculation. Are you aware how much food for the mind you get, in the course of a year, from a volume of newspapers? Here in paper containing sixteen columns of reading matter per week, exclusive of advertisements; each column comprises, at least, as much as five moderate pages of a volume. Here you have eight pages per week, and £160 per year, sufficient form a work of eight large volumes, quite a small library, and all for a mere trifle of two dollars. And then, only think of the vast fund of entertainment which you and your family derive from it, how it adds to your consequence among your neighbors. Friend A. is a very intelligent man, (they will say,) and his children are all of the old block; who knows but some of them may be fit to send to Congress at some time or other? Think of this once, and who would I take a paper, which costs no more than one penny of tobacco, or a glass of grog per week?—*N. Brunswick Times.*

Two gentlemen passing a house undergoing repairs in this city, one remarked, "How quiet they have gutted that house." "Yes," replied the companion, "they sent out the liver yesterday, and are taking out the lights to-day."—*Phil. Jour.*

Till Meadow Out Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer's Seed Store 52 North Market Street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Out Grass Seed, at \$2.50 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucet or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, T. othy, Orchard Grass, Out Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Essenden's New American Gardener*; this work has been pronounced by the most judicious horticulturists in New England and the mid states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetable Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—price \$1.25.

The *Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual on the Culture of the Vine*; and *Making Wine, Brand and Anegar*. By Theobald de Betencord.

The *Young Gardener's Assistant*, containing Directs for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Hodgeman, gardener, New York price 37 1/2 cts.

A *Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees*; and *The Management of Apiaries*, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee M. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed by J. B. Russell, by J. R. Burtis—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1829.

No. 2.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREVILLE ROSE.

MR. EDITOR—I do not desire to enter into any collision with the writer of the statement in your last paper, about the Greville Rose, but he certainly must have been unfortunate at least about the development of his plant; for in this vicinity a number have bloomed the present season in great splendor. One of these of very large size is in Mr. ENGLE'S fine garden at Brooklyn, a private gentleman who is a great amateur of the family of the Rose. Many specimens were also exhibited at the Horticultural Society's meetings, from Mr. ARMENTIER'S and other gardens, which presented all the shades of color. At Mr. PRINCE'S garden at Flushing, a number have bloomed. I think it necessary for the plant to become vigorous and strong before its beauties can be fully realized. I would here notice an error that seems to have been propagated, that the Greville rose is a variety of the Multiflora, which is not the fact, as it is stated to be a totally distinct species in the *Hortus Britannicus*, page 138, in Page's *Podromus*, page 20, and in other London publications. And the character of the foliage cannot fail to strike me at a single glance with its difference, added to which it is so much more hardy that it lives through severe winters uninjured when the Multiflora perishes. Mr. ENGLE remarked that he would not take one hundred dollars for his plant. The one of this rose does not, however, depend solely on nurseriesmen at New York, for it had received the highest plantlets from the London Horticultural Society, and from writers in London's Magazine, before it was disseminated in this country—and one plant is there stated to have grown forty feet in a single season. It certainly could have been no cause of complaint against the proprietor of any nursery here, if from confidence in European statements of such high authority, he had been led to import it, increase and vend it before had flowered, and it should afterwards not realize the descriptions there given; the whole blame could lie on the persons who made misstatements in Europe—and what let me ask have we to depend on but similar statements, and from the same sources in regard to the new fruits latterly received in Boston, and which are sought after with so much avidity, and sections of which have been distributed with such noble generosity by Mr. LOWELL. Suppose some of these kinds create disappointment, will any one be so base and ungrateful to blame Mr. LOWELL? It is a curious rule therefore that will not equally apply to one who spends his money as to him who receives a gratuity.

JUSTICE.

New York.

Copy of a letter from JOHN B. SMITH, Esq. of Philadelphia, to WM. ROBERT PRINCE, of the Linnaean Garden, near New York—read at the last meeting of the New York Horticultural Society.]

Philadelphia, July 15, 1829.

DEAR SIR—Not having seen or heard lately of any description of the Greville Rose, I almost concluded that mine was the first that had flowered,

or that I had the best success. In the beginning of last month a few clusters began to open very differently, I was much displeas'd with it, but a few days afterwards it flowered to my utmost satisfaction, immense numbers of clusters of from ten to twenty roses each. There were in some clusters as many as thirteen different shades, very distinct, in others from four to nine, from a dark purple to a very tender blush. There were clusters of blushes only, likewise purple and scarlet, but all of different shades. It was pronounced by a number of gentlemen to be the handsomest and most curious of all the roses. Even the most indifferent could not help admiring it, for every cluster formed a beautiful bouquet. The roses are somewhat larger than the common Multiflora. Some are double, others not so much, but even the semidouble had their merit, for their bright yellow stamens in numbers, surrounded by their purple, scarlet, or blush petals were very handsome.

This is the rose I purchased of you about 18 months since, and planted it on the east side of the house, with the Multiflora, Lady Banks, and Champney roses, all in one row, and left them unprotected, by straw, &c. during the last severe winter. The result was that I lost the Lady Banks totally, the Multiflora, and Champney to within six inches of the ground, the Greville rose lost six inches only from the top, the latter was sixteen feet high last fall.

I address you this in the hope it may be agreeable to you; have the kindness to excuse the letters, as I write to you in a language foreign to my own, and am no botanist.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SMITH.

WM. ROBERT PRINCE, Esq. of
Flushing, Long Island. }

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

DEAR SIR—When I had the pleasure of a visit from you at the time my strawberries were in bloom, you expressed a wish that I should inform you of the mode of cultivation, and what kinds were most estimable for size, flavor, and productiveness.

Between the first and tenth of October, 1827, I set out twenty rows, one hundred feet in length, of the following kinds. Four of the Chili, eight of the Pine Apple, two of the Roseberry, and six of the Scarlet. The ground had been cultivated for several years, with various garden vegetables. It is a sandy loam, and had been annually highly manured. It was ploughed, harrowed, and raked level. The runners were placed one foot apart in rows two feet asunder. Before the ground froze they were covered with litter, to protect them during the winter. In the spring of 1828 manure was spread between the rows, spaded in, and the ground raked level. During the summer they were often weeded, hoed, raked, and the runners as they appeared carefully laid lengthwise of the rows, so that in the autumn the intervals were completely filled up with plants, which were covered with litter, as in the preceding autumn. This spring manure was again spread and dug in be-

tween the rows, the weeds eradicated, and the ground often hoed and raked until the fruit began to ripen.

The Chili plants, which are more tender than any other strawberry I have cultivated, suffered partially from the unusual severity of the winter.

The Roseberry first bloomed and a few ripe berries were picked on the 5th of June; the Pine Apple was but a few days later, while the Scarlet was four or five. On the 14th of June, twenty-six boxes of the Pine Apple strawberries were gathered, and four of the Roseberry. On the 17th thirteen boxes of the Pine Apple, on the 18th nine, and on the 19th eight; after this it was neglected to notice the quantity, but there were at least fourteen boxes more picked, making seventy boxes, or nearly nine quarts to each row of the Pine Apple.

I have cultivated many varieties of the strawberry, and am entirely satisfied that the Pine Apple has a decided preference. It is very prolific, the fruit large, beautiful, sufficiently high flavored, and aromatic, but not quite so rich, or possessing the fragrance of the Chili, or Roseberry. But the Chili is a shy bearer, and but a small portion of the blossoms of the Roseberry produce fruit; still it may be called a prolific and most valuable kind. The Chili claims attention from its size,—as I have raised them four inches in circumference,—but more especially for its powerful aroma, delicious flavor, and being later than the others.—The Scarlet is very prolific, but inferior in size, flavor, and perfume to the other three kinds; still worthy of extensive cultivation as it continues longer to produce fruit than the Pine Apple or Roseberry, if the season is wet.

For the Roseberry and Pine Apple I am indebted to JOHN LOWELL, Esq. to whom we are all under the greatest obligations, not only for numerous additions to the products of our gardens, fields, and orchards, but for a fund of interesting and valuable intelligence, which he so liberally disseminates, on all the branches of agriculture and gardening.

The most celebrated writers in Great Britain recommend planting the runners in beds, three feet apart, with three rows in each, two feet apart, and the plants eighteen inches asunder; and if the mode I have practised should be adopted, I recommend that the rows be three feet apart; for if the ground is made rich, and well tilled, the plants grow so luxuriantly as to require more room than two feet between the rows, to cultivate them properly and gather the fruit, without injury to the vines.

But to cultivate strawberries successfully, irrigation is indispensable. In Great Britain, where this delicious fruit is raised in the greatest abundance and perfection, the climate is remarkably humid, and drought is rarely experienced; still every precaution is taken to insure an ample supply of water to the plants. Various modes have been adopted to accomplish this with the greatest ease and certainty, as will be perceived by the following extract from London's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

"Brick Beds for Strawberries.—These were observed in a small garden near Chatham, and are

thus described. The beds were upon flat ground, each about three feet wide, and between them were trenches about nine inches wide, and four inch walls of brick on each side of the trenches, to keep up the earth on the sides of the beds.— These trenches were about the depth of two or three courses of bricks laid flat, without mortar, and were intended for the purpose of holding water, which was supplied from a pump, whenever the ground was dry, while the plants were in fruit. By this method, a much greater crop of fruit was obtained, and the plants continued bearing much longer than in beds where there were no trenches for water.

9 In Devonshire, strawberry beds are constructed against the side of a hill or bank, by building up beds in steps, with rough granite at the front, to keep up the earth, each step being about two feet high and three feet wide. These steps were filled with good loam, and the surface of each was covered with rough pieces of granite, boulded into the loam, leaving openings between the stones, just sufficient to put in the plants. The surface being covered with granite kept the ground longer in a moist state, and the fruit always clean.

10 I have found a great advantage in keeping the fruit clean, by laying a row of common bricks on each side of the rows of strawberry plants: I tried plain tiles, but found bricks answered better, as the tiles are apt to be broken in gathering the fruit.

11 The fruit has received its name from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, which keeps the ground moist and the fruit clean.*

In this country we have almost a cloudless sky, and fervent heat, while showers are very uncertain, and commonly not sufficiently copious, from the time strawberries commence blossoming, until the period of their ripening has passed, and too often half or two thirds of the crop is lost from the effects of drought. The plants suddenly wither, and the fruit is either not formed, or prematurely dried up, or shrivelled.

If the beds were so situated, that a shallow trench between the rows, could be filled with water every evening, when rain does not fall in sufficient quantity the result would fully reward the care and extra labor of the cultivator.

A few years since I had six rows of strawberries which promised a great crop, until the fruit began to ripen, when the weather becoming hot and dry, there was great fear of the consequence. As they were at a considerable distance from the pump, all of them could not be conveniently watered, but as an experiment, two rows were bountifully supplied, every evening, until all the fruit was gathered, and they yielded nearly twice as much as the remaining four rows.

We have received most of our information on horticulture from England, and have introduced many of their modes of cultivation, without sufficiently considering the difference of climate.— There they have frequent showers, or damps, cloudy weather, with but few clear, and seldom any hot days; while in this country we generally suffer from excessive heat, and such as is never experienced in Great Britain. These artificial means are resorted to for obtaining the requisite heat to mature many garden vegetables, and most of the fruits which ripen here in the open air. Here there is usually a superabundance of heat, and a lack of moisture, which must be supplied by art.

We must imitate the cultivators of Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Asia, and Egypt, where irrigation is considered so indispensable that it has occasioned an adage as old as the histories of those countries, that "THERE CAN BE NO GARDENS WITHOUT A FOUNTAIN."

Damp, cold land will not answer for strawberries; it should be in flow and warm, but not elevated and dry, unless proper means are taken for complete irrigation.

The most perfect scientific account of the strawberry family, which has been published is contained in a report made to the Horticultural Society of London, by James Barnett, Under Gardener in the Fruit Department of that distinguished institution.*

On the establishment of the Garden at Chiswick, circulars were sent to the Fellows, and Correspondents of the Society, to ascertain the names, characters, history, &c. of the different kinds possessed by each individual. Seventy answers were received, and upwards of four hundred parcels of runners,—small quantities of each kind of which were planted and carefully cultivated through the seasons of 1823 and 1824. To facilitate the arrangement of this vast collection the whole were disposed into the following seven classes, and descriptions given of the varieties of the fine fruit with their synonyms.

1. The Scarlet Strawberry,	26 varieties.
2. " Black,	5 "
3. " Pine,	15 "
4. " Chilli,	3 "
5. " Hautbois,	5 "
6. " Green,	
7. " Alpine.	

Total, 51 varieties,

which have 228 synonyms.

Mr Barnett states, that with the addition of the two remaining classes, and of the varieties of the other classes, yet undiscovered, which are either in the garden of the Society, or which, though existing, have not been received, the list may be extended to near one hundred.

He commenced as a good selection from the kinds, which have been enumerated, the following, as possessing the properties most desired for cultivation.

9 SCARLETS. Old Scarlet Roseberry, Carmine, Scarlet, Grove End, Duke of Kent's Grinstone, American, Hudson's Bay, Cockscumb, and Wilnot's late Scarlet.

10 BLACKS. Pitmaston, and Downton.

11 PINES. Bastack, Surinam, Old Pine, Keen's Seedling, and Round White Carolina.

12 CHILLIS. Wilnot's Superb, Hautbois, Prolific, and Flat.

13 If to these twenty sorts, were added plantations of Red, and White Alpines, the whole would form a more perfect collection of strawberries than has probably ever existed together, in any one garden. It is to be observed, that flavor has not been the only property attended to in the above selection; certain kinds, though deficient in that important point, have been included, because of their superior productiveness; it being considered that quantity, as well as quality and variety, is usually required.

Many of the writers on the cultivation of the strawberry recommend that the runners should be carefully cut off. It no doubt would tend to in-

crease the size of the fruit if effectually done: but from an experiment made a few years since the did not appear to be such a favorable result was anticipated. To produce the largest fruit from the most magnificent varieties, the run should doubtless be eradicated.

It will afford me pleasure to furnish plants the kinds I possess, to the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who will call I them, during the next month.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brimley Place, July 23, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

The recent exhibitions at the meetings of the New York, and Philadelphia Horticultural Societies are highly gratifying, as they prove the great interest felt in the cause of Horticulture. If it is any fact which may be taken as certain, in relation to improvements, it is, that Horticulture shows, and exhibitions have done more for that art in Europe, than all other causes put together and if we are ever to rival the transatlantic cultivators, it must be by the same course. In order however, to render these exhibitions of the great possible value, there should be precision in stating the facts—there should be a common language known and understood equally at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. At New York the *vis* competitors for the prizes for the best gooseberries—the three first exhibited gooseberries weighing from 4½ ounces and 7 penny weight the dozen gooseberries, to 1½—and the rest fell 34. Now we ask were these taken from *prepa* bushes? Every one knows, that the berries the centre, and near the ground, are much largest—if the berries from the other parts removed in May, those that are left will swell a great size. I have gooseberries imported years since from Lancaster. I did not *thin* them out, but from bushes which bore 2 quart cask selected 24, and each dozen weighed 4 ounces, if they had been thinned they would have weighed 5 ounces at least. Perhaps the New York exhibitors did not *thin* their bushes, in which case their berries were finer than mine—what is the *fact*?

Mr Prince, of Flushing, made a noble exhibit of rare plants, which did honor to his zeal, and proved his great attention to the interesting art which he is the most extensive professor in this country. Among other plants he exhibited a *Yucca filamentosa*, which is said to have been 7 feet high. Now I ask was the *flowering part* so long? If so the whole height of the stalk may have been 12 feet! We are embarrassed, here to the north, in understanding this statement, because Dr Mease presented at Philadelphia, the same plant measuring between 8 and 9 feet high, but it is said the flowering part was only between 3 and 4 feet. I had two flowering stems of the *Yucca filamentosa* which were very fine. One I sent to Gen. Dr Vaux, President of the Horticultural Society, which I did not measure, but the other I find to be 8 feet high, with 10 bells, or flowers. I have had one producing 15 bells. It seems to me that it would be better to give the number of flowers, which will accurately test the vigor and beauty of the plant. These

marks are only made to ensure hereafter accuracy of description, for we have no feelings, but of liberal rivalry with the cultivators of other States. Boston must be far below New York, and Philadelphia in all the arts which are subservient to luxury, and we only aim to follow them with tardy but constant steps.

By the way, a Yankee, in a remote town of New Hampshire, Mr ABELL, may challenge the whole world as to his success in improving the *Lilium Canadense*. Its natural produce in its proper situation is from 2 to 4 flowers. I succeeded this year in producing eleven—but Mr ABELL counted on one stalk 46! This is the greatest triumph of cultivation over nature of which my reading has given me any knowledge, and the florists will give Mr ABELL the credit for his success. The soil, treatment, &c. would be a very acceptable addition to Mr ABELL'S account.

All this may be deemed trifling to those who have no love for nature, and no sense of admiration of the power which man, and his mind have over its productions; but there are some persons, who will not be displeased with the detail of these remarks.

J. L.

Rozbury, July 27, 1829.

CULTURE OF SILK.

A curious, and it would seem a successful mode of facilitating the operations of silk worms, whereby they are enabled to produce larger and more perfect cocoons, has been discovered by Dr Pascalis, of New York, and consisting chiefly in the application of electricity to these singular insects.—The Editor of the New York Evening Post says he has witnessed the experiments, and, “seen the insects subjected to the influence of the electrical fluid, actively at work spinning their silken shrouds; while those which were only partially electrised were later in their operations, and those to which electricity had not been applied in any degree, were still inactive.”

Could the advantage of this discovery be generally introduced among those who are in the habit of raising silk worms, it would be justly considered an important improvement. But there is reason to fear that it will be set down merely as a singular fact in natural history; and ranked among those revelations which are more curious, as phenomena, for the contemplation of philosophers, than useful, as agents capable of practical and profitable application. It is certainly a very novel and somewhat droll circumstance that even the sluggish worm may be stimulated to industry, yea excited to improvement, by the mysterious power of electricity. The Doctor's communication on this subject, copied below, is really very interesting.—*Ecc. Bulletin.*

To the Editors of the Evening Post:—

GENTLEMEN—The small nursery of Silk Worms which you and many others have visited, was planned on a new method, with a view of ascertaining by experiments the influence of electricity upon this lepidopterick insect. It is a fact not less true because strange, that to this day, such an inquiry should not have been instituted, although hinted at by one or two writers. Yet modern European culturists have tortured their minds with systematic methods and processes, the rationale of which, through infinite care, rules and expensive provisions must ultimately elicit

that element from the ambient atmosphere, their very best and successful operations remain nevertheless unexplained.

I have just made three divisions of silk worm seeds, no larger in quantity than we could conveniently feed; they were left to spontaneous hatching and to ordinary care, they were also exposed to the late vicissitudes of temperature, which we never corrected by artificial heat. These were of course a little thinned in their ranks, and although they have spun good yellow cocoons they have been in the nursery ten days longer than the following; concerning these we have nothing to boast of.

A second division was insulated in litters by means of strong twilled cloth of silk laid over the hurdles, and as the room of the nursery was aired, and confined air frequently renewed, it is evident that the worms were always in a positive state of electricity—they were remarkably vigorous; they mounted to spin a week sooner than the first division, leaving few idlers and few sick; their brushwood not being sufficient in space, they were offered two inclined hurdles made up of split canes, which they admirably filled up with their own white and large cocoons—this portion has therefore been successful in about thirty-six days.

The third division had been insulated not only by silk but by glass supports, and through a powerful jar of a portable machine was electrised as often as the condition of the atmosphere would permit—perhaps eight or ten times; they were visibly excited; they ate voraciously, at least five meals a day; they rested on the thirtieth day to mount and spin. They were clustered in large bundles on the brushwood, all of white silk, slightly tinged with a green hue. These cocoons having been weighed were found of the first quality—sixteen or seventeen to an ounce. This small difference was owing to the brushwood not being selected as the most convenient for the spinners.

Some other details of the above experiment will be furnished in the first number of the *Silk Culturist*, now in press, to be issued the ensuing week.

From yours respectfully,

July 11, 1829.

FELIX PASCALIS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WHOLESOME WATER TO CATTLE.

“I lately visited Dr Jenner. The Doctor descended to converse with me on the diseases of cows; and informed me, that giving wholesome water to cows, was of more importance than the public is aware of. He told me there was a farm in the neighborhood, where three or four farmers had sustained so much less from abortions in their cows, from red water, and other diseases, that they were either ruined or obliged to give it up.—The present occupier suspected that the water they drank was the cause of the mischief, and therefore sunk three wells on different parts of his farm, and pumped the water into troughs for the cattle. The ponds were fenced round to prevent them from getting at the water, so that they drank only from the troughs. Since that time the farmer has not had a single abortion, or one case of red water. His cattle have been free also from swollen udders; and what is of more importance, he makes more cheese, and his cheese is greatly improved in quality. The Doctor wished me to visit the farm, which I did, and another at a short distance. I found that the usual mode of water-

ing cattle, where there was no brook or running water, was from a pit of stagnant rain, or spring water, to which the cattle had access by means of a sloping path on one side only. It has been observed that cattle, immediately after drinking, dung or make water; and almost always before leaving the sloping path—the dung and urine therefore flow into the pond, or are washed into it by the rain, and make the water so impure, that it has been found to kill cels, and nothing but noxious insects can live in it. The disgust which such water must excite in animals accustomed to drink from brooks, is gradually overcome in a great measure, and they sometimes drink it without appearing to suffer; but the influence it has upon the animal's health is strikingly shown on this farm. On visiting the other farm, where the cows had been prevented from drinking this pond water only six months, the beneficial effects of drinking wholesome water was sufficiently obvious to demonstrate its utility. Before that time, they were frequently meeting with red water and swollen quarters; that is, a swelling of a part of the udder; but since the cows had drunk pure water, not a case of either had occurred.”—*White's Compendium.*

[This reminds us of a fact that fell under our observation last week—a lady near this city had kept in a glass globe, for some weeks, some beautiful gold fish; they grew finely and were the admiration of all who saw them; subsisting entirely on pump water. Some time since, for some cause she sent for water to a neighboring pump, very near, and perceiving soon after that the fish became sluggish, she removed the water and they recovered. The other day, the pump at the door, from which her fish was supplied, being muddy, she sent to a neighbor's pump not more than 150 yards distant—the water such as is used every day, and apparently very wholesome and clear.—The fish globe was filled with that late in the evening, and the consequence was, the death of all her beautiful gold fish the next day. This proves how much depends on latent qualities of water, which may be often the cause of sickness to man and beast as well as fish.—Ed. Am. Far.

WOUNDS IN CATTLE.

“The treatment of wounds in brutes is much the same as that practised in healing those on the human body. The operations of nature are the same in both; and from these are derived the principles which direct the management of wounds. The cruelties which are practised by ignorant and unskilful persons, in applying their nostrums, and knives, and pinners, cords, and burning irons, to poor dumb animals, call loudly for the intervention of common sense and humanity.”

Mackenzie.

Chloride of Lime.—The Savannah board of health employ chloride of lime to purify places charged with foul air, or abounding with bad smells. The method adopted to correct the air in sinks is to dilute two pounds of the chemical with five gallons of water.—N. Y. Courier.

In the Garden of Hampton Court, England, is a celebrated Vine, allowed, by all foreigners, to surpass every other in Europe. It is 72 feet to 20, and has, in one season, produced 2272 bunches of grapes, weighing 13 cwt. It was planted in 1769. The stem is about 13 inches in girth.

AGRICULTURE.

The following remarks are made by the Editor of the *St John City Gazette*, after enumerating the miseries of the lower class of manufacturers in England at the present time:

"That manufactures, commerce, and enterprise, have raised Great Britain to her present state of greatness, and to her high standing among the nations, there can be no doubt; but that there are certain limits to which these can, probably be extended, and beyond which they not only cease to be profitable, but become actually injurious, is also evident. The difficulty only is, to ascertain correctly what those limits are, and even after they have been ascertained to preserve them.

Were a due equilibrium preserved, between the productions and the wants of man, especially in those articles which minister to the luxuries and elegancies of life; and were the divisions of labor in the production of these, and the staple articles of life better attended to, many of those overwhelming reverses, which bury the fortunes and the hopes of thousands in their ruins, would thereby be avoided.

"To us it appears that although the benefits of manufactures, and commerce, are astonishingly great, and almost beyond calculation; still there is something, though not so splendid, yet absolutely more solid, in agriculture; and which we fear has not been kept in sight so much as it should have been in the mother country. If we are correctly informed, there is now in Great Britain a quantity of waste land capable of improvement, sufficient, if cultivated, to produce bread for its present vast population; and were it with us to devise a remedy for the present, and to guard against future distress, we should say, cultivate those wastes.

"Had all the capital which, within a few years, has been sunk in joint stock companies, and bubbles, been appropriated to the melioration and cultivation of those vast commons, how different would now be the aspect of affairs. A work of that kind would furnish employment for thousands of the laboring classes, while in progress, and produce bread for them forever after. And although not so immediately, and never so highly productive, as highly prosperous commercial or manufacturing enterprise, yet moderately and substantially profitable, and always safe from those fluctuations and uncertainties which are inseparable from the other."

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.
(Continued from page 5.)

WILLIAM THURLOW'S STATEMENT.

A statement of the Management and Produce of the Farm of William Thurlow, of West Newbury, in 1828.

The farm contains 150 acres, which is divided in the following manner, viz:

31 acres of mowing and tillage.
26 do of meadow, 8 acres of which is salt marsh.
48 acres of pasture.
22 do of orcharding, which is also improved as a pasture for horses and sheep.
23 acres of woodland.

The produce of the mowing and tillage the present year, is as follows, viz:

525 bushels of ears of Indian corn, from 1

100 bushels of wheat from 6 acres.
310 do of potatoes, from 12 acres.
73 do of onions, from 21 rods.
35 tons of English hay.
39 acres of meadow hay including that from the salt marsh.

The crop of wheat the present year with us, as in many other places, is less than an average crop—which I think is about 24 bushels to the acre.

The produce of my orchard on an average for the last 8 or 10 years, has been from 5 to 600 barrels of winter apples, and 50 barrels of cider.

The stock which I kept on the farm on an average—is from 12 to 15 cows; 1 to 6 oxen; 5 or 6 young cattle; 2 horses; 20 sheep and 6 swine.

The produce of the dairy from twelve cows has been as follows, viz:—Previous to the 20th of May, 200 pounds of butter; from 20th of May to 20th of July, 61 cheeses, weighing on an average 25 lbs. each, 1525
From July 20th to October 10th, 1175

Total 3000 lbs.

Since we finished making cheese the quantity of butter will exceed 200 lbs.

I manage my tillage in the following manner:—As soon as the crop of grass is taken off, I break up my land, cross plough it in the spring; then spread on about 16 cart loads of manure to the acre; then plough again, and put eight loads in the hills; second year, two ploughings, sow down to grass with a crop of wheat. I increase my manure by mixing swamp mud which I cart on to the upland in the summer, and let lie over winter; then mix it with the manure in the barn and hog yards. The average quantity from the barn yard is one hundred loads—from the hog yard from thirty to forty loads.

Cash paid for labor from November 1st, 1827, to November 1st, 1828, is 127 dollars.

The dairy and crops (except apples and cider*) about the same the last as the present year.

WILLIAM THURLOW.

West Newbury, Nov. 28, 1828.

STATEMENT OF JAMES PECKER.

A statement of the Produce of the Farm of James Pecker, of Amesbury, in 1828.

The farm contains 43 1/2 acres, ten acres of which is improved for mowing and tillage only—the remaining 23 1/2 acres is improved as a pasture.

I have raised on the ten acres the present year,—

12 tons of English hay.
187 1/2 bushels of ears of Indian corn.
80 bushels of green peas—sold in the pool, and averaged one dollar per bushel.
30 bushels of barley—(besides the light grain.)
12 1/2 bushels of rye.
5 bushels of millet.
1-2 a ton of millet fodder.
2 bushels of seed peas (shelled.)
2 bushels of beans.
11 1/2 bushels of potatoes.

The corn was raised on one acre and sixty-seven rods of land.

The peas were raised on 107 rods of land—and the same ground has now a crop of turnips

* 20 barrels of apples and 6 barrels of cider the present year.

on it, (which are not yet pulled) of at least 12 bushels.

I ploughed the ground and sowed the millet immediately after the crop of hay was taken off—consequently that ground produced two crops, the present year.

On the ground which I tilled I spread on an ploughed in 25 cords of manure.

The stock kept on the farm is one yoke of oxen one horse, three cows, one heifer, eight sheep, and three swine.

I have hired one man five months and ten days I have worked on myself 101 days, besides ten days marketing peas, and eleven days absent on journeys. My oxen have worked out 16 1/2 days.

There has not been a gallon of ardent spirit drank in performing all the labor on my farm.

JAMES PECKER.

Essex, ss.—October 20, 1828.—Personally appeared JAMES PECKER, and made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, is true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief—before me, LOWELL BAGLEY,

Justice of the Peace.

To the great farmer the foregoing statement will appear small and insignificant, at the first glance; but let it be compared with the net profit of a large farm—with an eye to the quality of the land, the expense of cultivation, and the quantity of manure, and I think the balance will be found in favor of this. We have much better and much larger farms in our town than this—farms of 100 and 150 acres, whose owners grow rich, and who do not think of entering their farms for a premium—they are much prejudiced against what the term "book farming." But put those farmers of Pecker's farm, and they would starve, or at least find it hard to obtain a bare support from its produce; whereas I have not the least doubt myself that Pecker lays up something handsome, annually, besides supporting his family.

I am, with respect, yours,

LOWELL BAGLEY.

Hon. A. T. NEWHALL,
Col. D. ADAMS, &c.

This certifies, that I measured the land which Mr Pecker cultivated the last year, and the contents as described in the foregoing statement is correct.

LOWELL BAGLEY.

(To be continued.)

THE SANDWICH WOLF.

The Barnstable Journal gives many particulars of 5 columns concerning the wolf lately killed in Sandwich, in this State, of which the following is an abstract. A great proportion of Plymouth, Sandwich, Barnstable, and Falmouth is still covered with forest, and this forest land is connected together so as to form one extensive uncultivated region, which affords a wide range for deer and other animals. The inhabitants of these towns are not so exclusively seamen as is commonly thought; the greater part are farmers, who get their living out of the ground; one of the principal objects of their attention is sheep, which they drive into the woods after shearing, where the animals find sufficient food during the summer. In 1827, many sheep were found dead in the woods much mutilated about the throat, and some were found wounded, but not killed; at length, the tracks of some unknown animal were discovered,

soon after, a strange beast resembling a large dog was seen. When the sheep returned to their pens in the fall of 1827, some farmers did not more than half of their number, and more or less were missing from almost every flock. During the winter of 1827-8, the unknown animal visited the enclosed fields and barn yards, and killed some sheep in almost every fold, in the vicinity of the folds; his tracks were seen in the snow, and the citizens united in hunting matches to destroy him, but he escaped unharmed. In the summer of 1828, he killed many sheep both in the pastures and in the woods, and several carcasses of deer were discovered; he was frequently seen, and many times pursued by the hunters, but always escaped. He was once seen in the road by two young women; after they had shouted at him several times, he deliberately jumped over the fence into a field and killed a lamb. Prey was undant, and he seldom took more from a sheep in the blood, the milk glands of ewes, and a few mouthfuls from the hind quarters; many sheep were found alive, cruelly wounded, and a few recovered. During the winter of 1828-9 he continued his usual habits, and many a general run out of the people was made after him, but they could neither kill nor capture him. Dogs were afraid of him and would not follow his track. Each of the towns of Sandwich and Palmouth offered a reward of \$100 for his destruction within their bounds. At length, on the tenth of June last, a party discovered him in Barnstable, and Joseph Hoisie severely wounded him with a large of buck-shot; he was pursued about three miles to a swamp in Sandwich, where a second large charge of buck-shot killed him. He proved to be a wolf, weighing 68 pounds, and measuring 6 feet on the nose to the end of the tail. It is supposed that he was brought to Plymouth from Labrador by a fishing vessel, a few years ago.—The vessel had three whelps on board, one of which escaped to the woods, and the others died; they were supposed to be young foxes, but it is now believed that they were wolves. It was a season of great rejoicing when the animal was slain. He had destroyed more than one thousand sheep in Sandwich, and perhaps an equal number in other towns. About forty years ago a wolf from Vermont made great destruction among the sheep in Barnstable, and Plymouth counties where he remained two or three years; he was killed in Middleborough.—*Hamp. Gazette.*

Hemp.—We have seen several stalks of hemp six feet in length, from the field of Mr Hibbard, at adley upper Mills, and are informed that the hemp on about two acres was from five to six feet in height, in six weeks from the time the seed was sown.—*Ibid.*

Remains of the Mammoth.—Two tusks of the mammoth have been exhibited at Edinburgh, which were brought from the coast of America, near Bhering's Straits. They are in fine preservation; the smallest is nine feet nine inches in length, and the largest, which has lost the point, must have been originally twelve feet. Professor Anson thinks the animal must have been 15 or 16 feet high, and much larger than the elephant. The tusks were found imbedded in a mass of ice one hundred feet above the water, and with them were many teeth and bones of the mammoth.—The race of animals to which these remains be-

longed must have been extinguished by some great catastrophe, probably the general deluge.—Their remains are found in North America, Europe and Northern Asia.—*Ibid.*

Great Blast.—A few days since, 175 pounds of powder were expended at one blast on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal line, in Maryland, and from 800 to 1000 tons of the solid rock were separated from the mass and thrown into a ravine; about an equal quantity of stone was loosened by the same blast.

From Stillman's Journal of Science and Arts.

IGNIS FATIUS.

By Rev. John Mitchell.

Those luminous appearances which are popularly called "Will-o'-the-wisp," and "Jack-a-lantern," have been alike the object of vulgar superstition and philosophical curiosity; and notwithstanding all attempts to apprehend and subject them to examination, they are not much more the subjects of knowledge now than they were centuries ago.

I was myself, formerly, familiar with these appearances; they were of frequent occurrence near my father's residence, owing, probably, to the proximity of extensive wet grounds, over which they are usually seen. The house stood upon a ridge, which sloped down on three sides to the beautiful meadows which form the margin of the Connecticut.

These mysterious luminaries used often to be seen by the fishermen, who plied their nets by night as well as by day. They commonly reported that they saw them a little above the surface of the meadow, dancing up and down, or gliding quietly along in a horizontal line. Sometimes two or even three, would be seen together, skipping and dancing, or sailing away in concert, as if rejoicing in their mutual companionship. I might entertain you with abundance of fabulous accounts of them—the offspring of imaginations tinged with superstition, and of minds credulous from a natural love of the marvellous. Fables, however, are of little value for the purposes of science; if the following account of some of the phenomena of the ignis fatuus, shall, with the observation of others, contribute towards a true theory of its nature, you will think them worthy of a place in your Journal.

A friend of mine, returning from abroad late in the evening, had to cross a strip of marsh. As he approached the causeway, he noticed a light towards the opposite end, which he supposed to be a lantern in the hand of some person whom he was about to meet. It proved, however, to be a solitary flame, a few inches above the marsh, at the distance of a few feet from the edge of the causeway. He stopped some time to look at it; and was strongly tempted, notwithstanding the miriness of the place, to get nearer to it, for the purpose of closer examination. It was evidently a vapor, [phosphuretted hydrogen?] issuing from the mud, and becoming ignited, or at least luminous, in contact with the air. It exhibited a flickering appearance, like that of a candle expiring in its socket; alternately burning with a large flame, and then sinking to a small taper; and occasionally, for a moment, becoming quite extinct. It constantly appeared over the same spot.

With the phenomena exhibited in this instance,

I have been accustomed to compare those exhibited in other instances, whether observed by myself or others; and generally making due allowance for the illusion of the senses and the credulity of the imagination in the dark and misty night, (for it is on such nights that they usually appear,) I have found these phenomena sufficient for the explanation of all the fantastic tricks which are reported of these phantoms.

They are supposed to be endowed with locomotive power. They appear to recede from the spectator, or to advance towards him. But this may be explained without locomotion—by their variation in respect to quantity of flame. As the light dwindles away, it will seem to move from you, and with a velocity proportioned to the rapidity of its diminution. Again as it grows larger, it will appear to approach you. If it expire, by several flickerings or flashes, it will seem to skip from you, and when it reappears you will easily imagine that it has assumed a new position. This reasoning accounts for their apparent motion, either to or from the spectator; and I never could ascertain that they moved in any other direction, that is, in a line oblique or perpendicular to that in which they first appeared. In one instance, indeed, I thought this was the fact, and what struck me as more singular, the light appeared to move with great rapidity, directly against a very strong wind. But after looking some time, I reflected that I had not changed the direction of my eye at all, whereas if the apparent motion had been real, I ought to have turned half round.—The deception was occasioned by the motion of the wind itself—as a stake standing in a rapid stream will appear to move against the current.

It is a common notion that the ignis fatuus cannot be approached, but will move off as rapidly as you advance. This characteristic is mentioned in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia. It is doubtless a mistake. Persons attempting to approach them, have been deceived perhaps as to their distance, and finding them farther off than they imagined, have proceeded a little way and given over, under the impression that pursuit was vain. An acquaintance of mine, a plain man, told me he actually stole up close to one and caught it in his hat, as he thought—"and what was it?" I asked. "It was nothing." On looking into his hat for the "shining jelly," it had wholly disappeared. His motions had dissipated the vapor, or perhaps his foot had closed the orifice from which it issued. To this instance another may be added. A young man and woman walking home from an evening visit, approached a light which they took for a lantern carried by some neighbor, but which on actually passing it, they found to be borne by no visible being; and taking themselves to flight, burst into the nearest house, with such precipitation as to overturn the furniture, and impart no small share of their fright to the family.

The circumstance that these lights usually appear over marshy grounds, explains another popular notion respecting them; namely, that they possess the power of beguiling persons into swamps and fens. In a misty night, they are easily mistaken for the light of a neighboring house, and the deceived traveller, directing his course towards it, meets with fences, ditches, and other obstacles, and by perseverance, lands at length, quite bewildered, in the swamp itself. By this time, he perceives that the false lamp is only a mischievous jack-a-lantern. An adventure of

this kind I remember to have occurred in my own neighborhood. A man left his neighbor's house late in the evening, and at daylight had not reached his own, a quarter of a mile distant; at which his family being concerned, a number of persons went out to search for him. We found him near a swamp, with soiled clothes, and a thoughtful countenance, reclining by a fence. The account he gave was, that he had been led into the swamp by a jack-a-lant-tern. His story was no doubt true, and yet had a little of the marvellous in it. The night being dark, and the man's senses a little disordered withal, by a glass too much of his neighbor's cherry, on approaching his house, he saw a light, and not suspecting that it was not upon his mantel, made towards it. A bush or log, might have led to the same place, if he had happened to take it for his chimney top.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1829.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The Directors of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, at South Boston, with an enlightened policy have determined to introduce the cultivation of silk, for the purpose of affording employment to the inmates of those establishments.—They have had a large number of White Mulberry trees planted, as a preliminary step in the business. It is an excellent plan, and in a few years their example will probably be followed by many.

Horticultural.—Among the articles exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday the 25th inst. were specimens of the *Ochrolea Mulberry*—six varieties of *Dolphiina*, *potanilla napolinis*, varieties of *canpanula*, *Molra*, *botanica purpurea*, *schizanthus pinnata*, &c., from Messrs WINSHOP'S nursery—specimens of *crassula coccinea*, *bovaria traphilpa*, *fuchsia coccinea*, and very splendid *Dahlia*, from Mr HAYKES, of Charlestown.—Early Chenango Potatoes from the garden of E. H. USA DERRA, Esq. of Salem, produced by his peculiar and valuable method of transplanting, (described in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 117.)—Specimens of American Sewing Silk, made this season at Bedlam, Mass. by J. H. COBB.—Specimens of two varieties of Cucumbers, one a new kind from England, measuring 12, 13, and 18 inches in length, from Mr STATION'S establishment at Roxbury.—One Lecture from Mr HOWE, of Dorchester, raised from seed received from the New York Horticultural Society, this season. Many other articles were left for examination, by Dr HARRIS, of Dorchester, and others. Several donations have recently been made to the Library and funds of the Society, which may be more particularly noticed hereafter.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE GROWTH OF SILK.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, have offered a premium of FIFTY DOLLARS to the person, who, on or before the 1st December, 1829, shall have raised the largest plantation of the White Mulberry Tree, not less than 2000 plants, nor less than three years old,—and a premium of TWENTY DOLLARS to the person who shall exhibit within the

same time the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured silk, not less than ten pounds, of his own raising.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

Keep all your crops clear from weeds, using the hoe where safe and convenient; otherwise make claw-hoes of your hands, and weed-extracting nippers of your thumb and fore fingers. Pull up the haulm of peas, beans, &c., and remove it to your compost bed; bury it between rows of plants, or throw it, together with all weeds, &c., to your swine, that your premises may have a neat appearance. Cut such herbs as are now in flower, to distil, or to dry for winter use, being careful to do it when they are dry, and spread them in a dry, shady place; for, if they are dried in the sun, they will shrink very much, turn black, and prove of little value. Your dung hills, and compost heaps should, during the summer months, be kept free from weeds; for if the seeds are permitted to ripen and fall, the dung, when carried into the garden, will disseminate weeds innumerable. Attend to plants set out for seed, and put stakes to such as need support. This month, as well as the latter part of July, is the proper season for inoculating or budding. M'Malon says "Cherries, plums, or any other fruit trees, may be budded in August, if the bark parts freely from the stock.—Pears ought to be inoculated the early part of the month, or while the sap flows freely; but the peach, nectarine, almond, and apple, will succeed any time between the first of August and twentieth of September, provided the stocks are young and vigorous."

Preserve peach, plum, cherry, and apricot stones, &c. to sow for raising stocks to bud and graft on. These may either be sown immediately, or kept in common garden earth or moist sand. But it will be necessary to sow them before the tones open, and the radicles begin to shoot; otherwise many of them will be broken or torn in the process of sowing. Every day they are kept out of ground is an injury to them; and if they remain in a dry state till spring, very few will vegetate till a year after, and the greater number not at all. Continue to collect and preserve seeds as directed last month. Sow onions to stand over winter; likewise, cauliflowers.

PARING AND BURNING SOILS.

It is remarked in *Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire (Eng.)* that the indiscriminate practice of paring and burning has proved very injurious to the farming interest in that county. He says "Where fields are known to have been most frequently subjected to this ordeal, in addition to its other ruinous effects, such enclosures are seen rapidly covered with moss; and notwithstanding the great pains which have been taken of late years, by selecting the most perfect and beautiful of the male and female of the North Devon cattle, their standard in point of size, is judged to be rather on the decline than otherwise, and which, by some is ascribed to the general deterioration of the herbage, by a too frequent practice of spading and burning the pastures, and thus destroying the native stock of all the finer grasses." It does not follow, however, that paring and burning may not, in some cases prove useful, when there exists in the soil a great excess of vegetable matter.

MANNING GRASS LANDS.

The same writer, quoted above, says that in

Devonshire "In a few instances, the marring the upland meadows was observed to take place little after the hay harvest; but that labor is in general performed during the frosty season of winter. A composition also of lime and mould is prepared in the preceding summer, and usually plied at the same time. From its tendency to destroy the moss, and encourage a thicker growth of white clover, this dressing is much approved and is yearly coming into more general use."

ORCHARDS.

The writer above quoted says "A very common practice prevails of foddering cattle during winter in orchards, when it can be done with injury to the young trees. Dressing the orchard at the same time and manner as is usual to improve mowing grounds is also found very in to increase their produce; but to cultivate the orchards with potatoes is very much disapproved not only on account of the exhausting nature that crop, but from its tillage, the ground becomes much loosened, as frequently to expose trees being blown down by the westerly wind."

"The variety of names being applicable to same fruit in this and other districts, and even the adjacent villages, precludes all chance of being understood at a distance, in speaking of apple that may be the favorite in such places, rich sweet apple seems generally to hold the preference for cider; those of a more acid quality hoarding, or winter use."

"Throughout the whole of this country, I experience has shown, that the same fruit grow on a moist loam, or clay bottom, will produce vastly superior cider to that growing on an arid stratum of silt or sand or gravel. An acclimating to the south east is the situation always preferred here for the culture of the apple tree. The size of the fruit is much kept up on trees fast verging to decay, by cutting off the suck opening the top by pruning away all the wind, and unprofitable branches, and dress each tree annually at its root, with a composition of manure, lime, and way soil, in proportion of seven, or horse load to two trees. The orchards thus invigorated and opened to the influence of the sun and air, the moss with which the branches of the trees had been clothed for many years is off, and the improvement in the size, quantity and quality of the fruit is not less evident than the healthy and flourishing condition of the trees."

SIA SAND.

The same writer says of sea sand that "when it is used as a top dressing upon grass land, cut alone or with mould, it never fails to bring forth a succession of seasons, a very sweet and valuable herbage."

From the [London] Mechanic's Magazine.

POTATO BEER.

Dr Hare (of Philadelphia) having observed that there is a strong analogy between the saccharine matter of the sweet potato and molasses, or saccharum of malt, was induced to boil a quantity made from the potatoes, of 1000 deg. specific gravity, with a proportionate quantity of hops, the space of two hours. It was then cooled about 56 degrees and yeast added. As far as Dr Hare could judge, the phenomena of the fermentation and the resulting liquor were precisely the same as if malt had been used. The wort

in a warm place, until the temperature was degs. Fahr.; and the fall of the head showed attenuation to be sufficient. Yeast subsequently rose, which was removed by a spoon.—refrigeration a further quantity of yeast was precipitated, from which the liquor being decanted became tolerably fine for new beer, and in flavor exactly like ale made from malt. Dr Hare computed that 5 bushels of potatoes would produce as much wort as 3 bushels of malt; it is to be considered, too, that the residue would, as food for cattle, be worth half as much as the potatoes employed.

Salt in cold climates may be obtained, with a saving of labor and fuel, by freezing sea water, and after separating the ice, which is formed of the watery particles only, evaporating the residuum, which may be done in a short time by fire. Gen. Bauer states that this method has been practised with great success in Russia.—*Id.*

Sharpening Knives.—Mr De Jongh, of Manchester, has recently made an important discovery with respect to the sharpening of knives.—“The best mode,” he says, “of sharpening a knife to draw it over the surface of a suitable stone, emery-coated substance from heel to point, in the lineal directions as form an angle of forty degrees with the breadth of the knife. By moving a knife laterally and in contact with a revolving stone, in the usual way the desired grinding lines are obtained. But an evil exists in this and other modes of sharpening knives, the edge is worn more or less, contrary to the grinding side. To obviate this I have found out that two stones be turned in contrary directions, their ripperies slightly touching each other, and the life drawn at right angles with the stone, at the place where they touch, and being preceded by a fixed rest from being drawn *betwixt* the stones, it will most effectually and in the best way be sharpened.—*Ibid.*

CANADA THISTLE.

This noxious weed, of whose deleterious character, we fear, our farmers are not sufficiently aware, appears to be disseminating itself throughout the country. A patch of them appeared, a year or two since, on the borders of the canal, near its head, in this town. Although the lot is unimproved one, we are gratified to perceive at a regard to the good of others has prompted proprietors to take the necessary means for preventing them from seedling, and, of probably destroying them. Such an example is worthy of commendation and imitation. Those who have any of them on their farms, unless they take early measures for eradicating them, will some day bitterly rue the neglect. We have recently noticed several patches of them in different places by the way side. These should also be attended to by those who own land adjacent to them. We have seen, in the vicinity of the lower part of Lake Champlain large and fertile farms so completely overrun with them as to diminish their value at least twenty-five per cent. They grew so thick and rank, in some of the most valuable mowing tracts, as to almost entirely choke out every other species of vegetation. If suffered to extend themselves here, they may be expected to produce the same effects.—*Mass. Spy.*

Bones of the Great Monster.—We were on Saturday led by curiosity to view the skeleton of the Great Monster, now exhibiting at 330 Broadway. The bones are beyond anything upon record.—There is nothing in the annals of the world, either in the earth or in the sea, that will even remotely compare with them. The largest, supposed to be merely the *jaw bone*, is 20 feet long, and weighs 1200 lbs. The vertebra is sixteen inches in diameter, the passage for the spinal marrow nine by six inches, the ribs nine feet long, and all the rest of the bones in proportion.

We were shown, at the same time, one of the vertebrae of a Mammoth; but to this monster a Mammoth would bear no more comparison than a mouse does to an elephant. Perhaps this was the skeleton of the Behemoth, of which we know nothing save the name. We observe that the owner advertises to sell one undivided half, that the whole may be carried to Europe. They ought certainly to be sent to France; if Cuvier be living, he could, better than any man in the world, give some information regarding them.—This would attract much attention in Europe.—*N. Y. Evng.*

Insect injurious to the Vine.—David Kizer, of Washington City, has communicated to Dr Samuel L. Mitchell, in a letter, dated July 14, 1829, four specimens of an insect which he found on the Grape Vine. It is capable of doing injury to the fingers of those who handle it, and of producing considerable pain and inflammation. There seems to be an emission of a venomous fluid. He saw a honey bee pierced through its body and killed by the wound. It would seem that the food of this powerful and devouring insect, says Mr K., is the honey bee. He has given it the name of the *Pelican Bee-Catcher*. As the specimens are in excellent preservation, it may be expected that further entomological researches will be made by the savans of New York.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 2000 plants of the Fine Apple Strawberry, in fine order for transplanting—at \$2.50 per 100—37 1-2 cts per doz. Also, Wilmut's Superior, Alpine, Roseberry, Hambro's, Downton, &c. Orders for the above may be directed to J. B. RUSSELL, Seed Store, 52 North Market St, Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge for transportation. *if*

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, a yellow, white, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1.00 per dozen—14 1-2 cts single. *if*

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Vir China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware. Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Turkey Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, 200 lbs fine White Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland and London, among which the Early Dutch, Yellow Stone, and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table.—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Short Horn Bull Calf Wanted.

A fair price will be given for a first rate, warranted Short Horn Durham Bull Calf, to go to Concord, Mass. Inquire of J. B. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer (post paid.)

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 34

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street. 50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality. Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for \$3.00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, per. 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, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barreot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barreot at \$25, and Cleveland at \$10, with \$1 for the groom. 34

Hifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass-feeding; four of the Long Wood Ewes, imported from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office, June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best, - - - -	barrel	125 00
ASHES, pot, first sort, - - -	ton	125 00
Pearl, first sort, - - -	do	120 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bushel	90 1 00
BEEF, mess, - - - -	barrel	10 50
Cargo, No. 1, - - - -	do	9 50
Cargo, No. 2, - - - -	do	8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, - - -	pound	11 9
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -	do	7 9
do, - - - -	do	8 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, - - -	barrel	5 50
Geese, - - - -	do	5 50
Rye, best, - - - -	do	3 25
GRAIN, Corn, - - - -	bushel	56 70
do, - - - -	do	63 70
Barley, - - - -	do	67 70
Oats, - - - -	do	33 40
HOGS LARD, first sort, new, - - -	pound	9 9
LIME, - - - -	cart	85 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at - - -	ton	3 50
POPK, clear, - - - -	barrel	17 50
Navy, mess, - - - -	do	13 00
Cargo, No. 1, - - - -	do	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bushel	2 60
Orchard Grass, - - - -	do	3 00
Fowl Meadow, - - - -	do	3 00
Rye Grass, - - - -	do	1 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass, - - -	do	2 50
Red Top, - - - -	do	62 1 00
Lucerne, - - - -	pound	35 50
White Honey-suckle Clover, - - -	do	59 50
Red Clover, (northern) - - -	do	7 3
French Sugar Beet, - - - -	do	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, - - -	do	92 15
do, Merino, full blood, unwashed, - - -	do	92 22
do, Merino, three fourths washed, - - -	do	26 32
do, Merino, half washed, - - -	do	23 27
do, Merino, quarter washed, - - -	do	24 24
do, Native, washed, - - - -	do	20 23
do, Pollard Lamb's, first sort, - - -	do	35 37
do, Puled, Lamb's, second sort, - - -	do	32 25
do, Puled, " spinning, first sort, - - -	do	27 30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces, - - - -	pound	10 12 1-2
POPK, fresh, best pieces, - - -	do	7 10
whole hogs, - - - -	do	5 7
VEAL, - - - -	do	6 12
MUTTON, - - - -	do	4 12
POTLITY, - - - -	do	10 16
BUTTER, keg and tub, - - -	do	10 15
Lump, best, - - - -	do	14 18
EGGS, - - - -	dozen	11 13
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bushel	1 00
Indian, retail, - - - -	do	70
POTATOS, - - - -	do	50
CIDER, [according to quality,] - - -	barrel	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

BIRD SHOOTING.

BY E. G. FESSENDEN.

The plummy warblers of the grove
From spray to blossom roving,
Chant choral symphonies, above
The quavers of Belshazzar.

These are the Farmer's little friends,
And foes to his annoyers;
The petty means to potent ends,
As worm and bug destroyers.

But oh the prettiest of all
The works of your Creator,
Are premature (is deemed to fall
By Man, the Desolator!

Through tangled thickets Pigeon steals
To no extermination;
Ah! shall the foe of each death he deals,
"T were just retaliation!

Reader, I commend unto me,
If you'll excuse a pun, Sir,
No *chassis* *buss* should ever be
Allowed to use a gun, Sir.

Lying.—We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind, is principally owing to the lies which are told to children by their parents during the first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made us at any later period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded. Many persons who have a great abhorrence to lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this, in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming that they are guilty of criminal deception. With many, the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to induce them to do any thing that is disagreeable. If a child is to take physic, the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if reluctant, she says she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, or pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once, and answer the present purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards. Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatable which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride or a walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of granting them. This is lying, downright lying. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are broken. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, though at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habit is of infinitely more consequence than any such inconvenience can possibly be to the parent.—*Literary Gazette.*

Judicial Dignity.—The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady, and a certain presiding Judge, of this State. The Judge was supported on the right and on the left by his humble associates, and the old lady was called to give evidence.

President Judge.—Take off your bonnet, madam. *Lady.*—I would rather not, sir.

P. J.—I desire you to put off your bonnet.

L.—I am informed, that in public assemblies, the women should cover the head; such is the custom—and of course I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman! Indeed! I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir—but I really think there are old women enough there already.

At an examination of the senior class, in a College, a young man construed the following line in Horace, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius," which is in English, "I have finished a monument more lasting than brass; thus: "I have eaten a monument harder than brass." One of the Trustees immediately replied, "Well, sir, I think you had better sit down and digest it."

An interesting work has lately been published in London, called "The Journal of a Naturalist." It is written in a very beautiful style, calculated to please as well as instruct the reader. The following short passage will serve as a specimen of the author's style and manner.

"Flowers in all ages, have been made the representatives of innocence and purity. We decorate the bride, and strew her path with flowers; we present the undefiled blossoms as a similitude of her beauty and untaunted mind; trusting that her destiny through life will be like theirs, grateful and pleasing to all. We scatter them over the coffin, the bier, and the earth, when we consign our mortal blossoms to the dust, as emblems of transient joy, fading pleasures, withered hopes; yet rest in sure and certain trust, that each in due season will be renewed again. All the writers of antiquity make mention of their uses and application in heathen and pagan ceremonies, whether of the temple, the banquet, or the tomb—the rites, the pleasures, or the sorrows, of man."

Beggings reduced to a system.—The following facts have been ascertained in London:

That beggars make great profits by changing their clothes two or three times a day, and receiving money which was intended for others; that a blind man with a dog has collected thirty shillings a day; and others from three shillings to seven, eight, and even more, per day. There are two houses in St Giles's, which are frequented by more than two hundred beggars! There they have their clubs; and when they meet they drink and feed well, read the papers, and talk politics. Nobody dares intrude except he is a beggar, or introduced by one; the singularity of the spectacle would otherwise draw numbers around them, which would hurt the trade. Their average daily collections amount to from three to five shillings per day; two shillings and sixpence of which it is supposed they each spend at night, besides sixpence for a bed. A negro beggar retired some time ago to the West Indies, with a fortune of 1,500 pounds. Beggars say they go through forty

streets a day, and that it is a poor street that do not yield two pence; and that it is a bad d which does not yield eight shillings, and more. Beggars make great use of children in practice upon the feelings of the humane. Children sent out with orders not to return without a certain sum. One man will collect three, four, five from different parents, paying each sixpence or ninepence a day. Some children have been regularly let out for two and sixpence daily; shockingly deformed child is worth more than six shillings a day. An old woman in London kept night school for the purpose of instructing children in the street language.—*Picture of London*

Imposters.—A foreigner, who pretend that has been robbed by pirates, has been solicited charity in Worcester county. He is an impost. Almost all of those who are begging about the country are vile cheats, imposing on the credulity of the public. Their stories are feigned, and their papers forged.

Catholic Mimnery.—We perceive by the Charleston papers, that on the 4th of July the novel & sublime ceremony of *blessing a military standard* was performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in that city, by the Bishop in full pontifical dress wearing his mitre and carrying his crozier. A lad hoped that such mimnery would be confined to countries less enlightened than this, believing we do, that our horses, asses, standards, tea kettles, &c. are well enough without being blessed the priests.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1829.

No. 3.

HORTICULTURE.

Brintley Place, July 4, 1829.

MARY GRIFFITH,
MUCH RESPECTED MADAM—At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a resolution was adopted, directing me to request, if you would be so kind as to cause a Bee Hive to be made for our institution, in conformity to our improved plan, for preventing the entrance of the insects which have committed such fatal predations upon the bees. It is intended as a model for the benefit of those, who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages which it offers, over the hives generally used. It may be sent to Mr THOMAS the distinguished Seedsman and Florist, in the city of New York, who will defray the expense, and forward it to Boston.

It will be esteemed as a great favor, if you will oblige me, by furnishing such directions, as may be deemed requisite, as to the mode of using the same, and such other information as you may find it desirable to communicate, on the management of bees. Your very interesting and valuable essay on this subject, which has been published in many of our periodical journals, has been universally read with pleasure and instruction. You have done honor to yourself, your sex, and your country, by your intelligence, genius, and taste, which you have manifested, in this rich contribution to the fund of literature and science; and merit the gratitude of all our collaborators, in those delightful pursuits, which all the various branches of rural economy afford.

With the highest respect,

I have the honor to be, madam,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

MARY GRIFFITH,
Charlottesville, New Jersey.

[Reply.]

Charlottesville, July 22, 1829.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,

DEAR SIR—Your letter, dated 4th of July, never reached me until yesterday. I am very much interested by what you say of my article on bees, and by your request to have a model of my hive. I am glad that I anticipated your wishes. I sent a small model, put up in a box, to the office of BERT SEDGEWICK, Esq., Pine street, New York, who was directed to GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. I wrote to this gentleman begging him to present the hive to your Society. It is more than a month since the box was sent. I shall inquire about it, and will perceive, on opening the box, that there is a frame for the hive too. In this frame the bees rest when moved to the swarming place, the hive may always remain in it if it suits the owner as well; but I place my hives on joists, and sufficiently high from the ground to allow me to look under the hive. In hiving with my bees there will be a little difficulty at first, to those who have not examined it. You will observe that the top of the hive is screwed on. When the swarm enters the hive, which is put in after the usual manner, the hive must be set gently in the frame, and the top slid on slowly, that the bees which cluster

on the edges may be pushed out of the way without being hurt. As soon as the top or cover is on, the screws, freshly oiled, can be put in again, tight. If the bees rise, and light again, they can be shook from the limb a second and a third time. A person with a blunt stick can then shove them into the little opening below. They will all enter where a few lead the way. The great art in hiving bees is to do everything slowly and gently.—Almost everything depends on this. People are generally in a great fright themselves, and they communicate their fears to the bees, who are thus irritated. Care must be taken to mark the cover, otherwise the holes for the screws will not correspond when the screws are to be put in again. You can always command answers to any questions you choose. Perhaps you had better have part of the article on bees printed: there are some minute directions there.

I am on a very important topic now, that of identifying the insect which stings our fruit. I made known, several years ago, in the American Farmer, that it was the Beetle, or May Bug, which deposited an egg in the fruit. I was scarcely heard with patience, and have neither received credit nor attention from any one. Since my first discovery I have been making every variety of experiment, and I have reduced the whole to clearness.

I have, at this moment, the maggots of the beetle and the curculio in different pots, where I shall keep them until they go through the different changes. The curculio, which arose into the fly state in June, and which deposited its egg and became a worm, has undergone the usual change, and is nearly ready to become a fly again—indeed two rose yesterday morning—thus propagating twice in the season. The beetle worm even of last year, has not yet changed, those of this last month are still the same, they have gone down to the bottom of the pots. I have the maggots from the cherry, plum, apple, peach, apricot, all in separate pots. I see no difference, the maggots are all from the same insect.

I never saw a curculio on my trees until this summer. There is no doubt now but that there are two depredators—the beetle which stings at night for the purpose of depositing an egg, and the curculio, which stings the fruit during the day for nourishment. I enclosed a limb, having several unstung plums, in a box, or rather over a box of earth, which had been raised to meet the limb. I completely covered it with gauze, the whole measuring five feet in circumference. Within this gauze net I threw about twenty curculios. In a very short time they completely destroyed the plums, which fell to the ground, in the box. I covered the limb of an apricot in the same way, and threw in the same number of beetles, the fruit was not so soon stung, nor were there so many punctures. I understood the reason of this, which was that the breeding season was nearly over with them. The maggot, however, was in the fruit, whereas, I now recollect that I did not see any in the plums, only presuming that they had been in, by seeing the perforations, and that they had gone to the ground. I am now of opinion that the curculio does not deposit an egg in the

fruit, but somewhere in the earth. I see a number of little oblong white eggs scattered throughout. I have some in a tumbler of earth, and shall soon tell what they are. I have no less than twelve pots and tumblers containing the larvae of insects. These insects have caused me so much loss, that it has become a matter of moment to learn their habits, and then invent some mode of destroying them. I have detailed all this to you because it is of the utmost importance to horticulturists. I am astonished that the evil does not make a greater impression than it does. No one appears to view it as a drawback to success.—People seem but too well contented if out of a bushel of plums which the tree promised they are spared a few quarts. Of 400 plum trees, each promising a bushel, I am not in possession of a pint. All I have are from a few trees immediately near the house, from which I have caused the insects to be taken. I have lost all my cherries, and what few apricots the winter left, in the same way. The apples are all stung too. You never saw such complete destruction. There must be a remedy somewhere. Nothing but a large premium—one of a thousand dollars—raised in small sums of a dollar from each horticulturist, will draw attention to the thing. I wish to know whether your fruits have been much, or partially stung this summer. Yours very respectfully,

MARY GRIFFITH.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—

The following remarks on this destructive insect, copied from Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 175, may, perhaps give some hints, which may tend to the eventual extirpation of this depredator.

CURCULIO.—This is a small bug, or beetle, which perforates the young fruit of the pear, apple, and all stone fruits, and deposits its eggs in them. The eggs soon hatch, and a small maggot is produced, which feeds either on the pulp of the fruit, or on the kernel of the seed; for the tastes and habits of the different species are not similar. In the stone fruits, this injury destroys their growth, and they fall with their little enemy within them. The insect retreats into the earth, and passes the winter in the chrysalis state, and comes forth just as the young fruit is forming, or the petals of the flowers are falling, to renew its mischievous labors. This insect continues its depredations from the first of May until autumn. Dr James Tilton, of Wilmington, Delaware, in an article on this subject, published in the American editions of Willkie's Domestic Encyclopedia, observes that "Our fruits, collectively estimated, must thereby be depreciated more than half their value;" and adds, in his directions for destroying the insect, "All the domestic animals, if well directed, contribute to this purpose. Hogs, in a special manner, are qualified for the work of extermination. In large orchards, care should be taken that the stock of hogs is sufficient to eat up all the early fruit which falls from May till August. This precaution will be more especially necessary in large peach orchards; for, otherwise, when the hogs become cloyed with the pulp of the peach, they will let it fall out of their mouths.

and content themselves with the kernel, which they like better; and thus the curculio, escaping from their jaws, may hide under ground till next spring."

"The ordinary fowls of a farm yard are great devourers of beetles. Poultry, in general, are regarded as voracious in the summer, and therefore cooped some time before they are eaten.—Every body knows with what avidity ducks seize on the tumble-bug, (*Scarabæus carnifer*), and it is probable the curculio is regarded, by all fowls as an equally delicious morsel. Therefore it is that the smooth stone fruits, particularly, succeed much better in lanes and yards, where poultry run without restraint, than in gardens and other enclosures, where fowls are excluded."

Instead of turning swine into orchards, to pick up the fruit which falls, and thus destroy the worms which it contains, it will often be found most expedient to gather such fruit, and give it to swine in pens, &c., either raw, or what would be better, boiled. If such measures were generally taken, with fruit which falls spontaneously, as to prevent the insects, which generally cause it to drop prematurely, from escaping into the ground, the worms, which destroy one half our fruit, and very much deteriorate a considerable part of the other half, would soon be extirpated from our orchards and fruit gardens."

For an elaborate article on this insect, see *New England Farmer*, vol. ii. page 69, and *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, 2d American edition, vol. ii. page 208.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

APPLE POMACE.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of March 20th, some observations were submitted for the consideration of your readers, as to the advantage of pomace in the nutrition of cattle.

It was therein considered that as far as the sweet apple prevailed, this important principle of nutrition must be beneficial as well as the seeds of the fruit. To which might be added, as in some degree conducing to the same end, the woolly fibre of the stem and fruit.

It was conjectured that perhaps one tree in forty might have this character. On reflection and inquiry it is not believed that in natural growth there is that number. In grafted trees the number is far less. In several extensive orchards which have been visited by the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the awarding of premiums, there was not found one sweet apple engrafted.

Where the native sweet apple is found it is generally small, of a disagreeable sickish sweet, somewhat tinged with a bitter flavor, and like most natural fruit, more abundant in seeds of a large and full growth. That such fruit is most beneficially applied to stock, and as nutritions, there can be no doubt. It was remarked by the late President of the Essex Agricultural Society, who was always instructive, that he had known some farmers who had advantageously practised giving to their horses a measure of sweet apples—and the same fact is noticed by one of your correspondents. But this must be considered as growing out of the necessity of the case, where such trees are too far advanced for grafting; at any rate it would not seem expedient to rear trees and appropriate the soil for so small a reimbursement.

These remarks must be considered as supplementary, as this part of the subject was considered as before closed.

The next inquiry proposed by your correspondents, was, how far pomace might be beneficially used by itself.

Of its separate use as promotive of vegetation an unfavorable opinion is held, and for reasons which will be stated. And first, its acidity and coldness is such that wherever applied vegetation appears most decidedly depressed. I have known it placed on a side hill for nearly a score of years, and in every stage of dissolution all vegetation in or about it seemed prevented. So again when applied in another manner, on ploughed land, where it had been laid for several successive years for poultry, &c. and afterwards turned in—all vegetation was most decidedly abated. Though more manure was applied here than elsewhere, yet a failure in the crop was so apparent as to induce a change in the practice.

In both these cases too, the bad effects appeared to diverge from the place of deposit—plainly indicating the cause of barrenness.

Next, there is so little substance in this article that on dissolution it is found, by frequent experiment, to lose seven-eighths of its bulk—a load of 30 bushels will be reduced to about 4 bushels of earthy matter.

It is submitted for consideration therefore, whether, *per se*, pomace does not prevent, rather than promote vegetation.

It is due, however, to that zealous and indefatigable farmer, Mr Hardy, of Waltham, to refer to his use of pomace, and the benefit which he thought was derived from it. The opinion held herein, we think, is rather confirmed than otherwise by his statement.

But the truth may so soon be tested by simple experiment that much reasoning would be superfluous.

On a visitation of the orchard (on the college farm so well improved by Mr Hardy,) by the committee on premiums in 1827, for which the first premium was awarded, this mode of the application of pomace about his trees was mentioned to the Committee.

His statement was that where he wished to give a start to one or more of his trees, he put about the stock about two bushels of pomace to a tree, and that the effect was in general highly beneficial.

Mr Hardy has since favored your readers with his mode more particularly set forth, in vol. vi. No. 49.

It was then thought by the committee that the great effect produced was probably the prevention of vegetation of grass, weeds, &c. about the roots, the retention of moisture, &c. The chairman of the committee, Mr Lowell, ever wakeful and unwearied in experiment, made this application in the fall of 1827. The writer did the same, and as far as so short time would sanction the opinion herein expressed, the effect was alike with each.

It is most probable that pomace like sea weed, tan, the waste of flax, and other rubbish (each of which has its advocates) may do good in discouraging weeds, &c. on a light sward, about the stock of the tree, which would deprive the roots of moisture and nourishment, and thus might be beneficially used rather than for any positive nutrition in itself, which is the main point of discussion.

This seems rather confirmed by Mr Hardy, who in his communication before alluded to, says "where the pomace was put, the weeds and grass did not grow as heretofore." But as this application is in trial it may safely be left.

Your correspondent next suggests that as a material in the compost heap it may be used—mixed by swine or other ways to advantage. It is, to be sure, very spongy, and becomes an absorbent of salts, or any subtle fluids with which is mixed.

Whatever is used in this way for the solution or distribution of the food of plants must in a degree be beneficial. But it cannot safely be inferred that every separate material amongst the man is so. Common earth mixed with lime, soot, ashes, though in a small degree, will, if spread to a top dressing, be more effective than is generally supposed. The writer has used one cask of slacked lime, costing 40 to 50 cents, to one or two barrels of earth, or mud, to as great advantage (especially on low land) and at far less cost than in any other compost whatever. This has been done for many years, and to the extent many hundred casks.

The reasons for the opinion that pomace is, from its prevailing acidity, disadvantageous for the purposes of nutrition, except as to the seeds, &c. are thus submitted.

A further conclusion seems unavoidable, that itself there is nothing in this article which is promotive of vegetation.

And in the next place, it is questioned for the reasons herein stated. Others that might be urged, whether for the stye, yard, &c., loam rubbish, and other materials which might be collected would not be preferable.

It is submitted, whether in placing pomace on some waste spot where the seeds may be availed of by poultry, &c. all the essential good is not availed of as far as relates to any positive promotion of vegetation in itself.

We confess that from no slight experience these objections to the opinions of your intelligence correspondents have been forced upon us, and remain.

Yours, &c.

W.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES PRESENTED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR RUSSELL—I send you a description of fruit (pear) No. 6, in the list of trees presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. I will set you the others from time to time, as I can get leisure to write them.

Yours, &c.

WM PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden, Flushing, N. Y. August, 1, 1829.

No. 6. *Quarante Ounces, or Forty Ounces*—Of the varieties of pears this would undoubtedly be considered the largest, unless contrasted with the *Poire d'Amour*, and the *Cordelier*, or Pound pear. The name it bears sufficiently indicates its large size, but it is proper to mention that it is by its customary weight of Providence that it has been found to weigh forty ounces, and sometimes more and that at Paris it has seldom been found to exceed twenty-seven ounces and a half of the established weight of that city, with a diameter about four and a half inches.

The form of this fruit is somewhat turbinate, and it is undulated on its surface by swellings of moderate extent. The eye is placed in a cavity, round which the fruit is generally of regular form, and the stem which is about an inch in length, is also in a cavity, on one side of which the stem is generally regular, but on the other varied by irregular projections. The skin is almost invariably of a citron color, with a slight reddish tint on the sunny side, the whole surface being so dotted with numerous brown points. The flesh of the one from which our description was made, was white, firm, breaking, and of an agreeable odor, but its flavor being sharp, it is seldom eaten as a table fruit. It is therefore generally used for cooking or preserving when it becomes of a reddish color, and possesses a sugary flavor for which it is much esteemed. The seeds are dark brown, and generally abortive. This fine fruit is cultivated considerably in Provence, and its period of ripening is in October and November. It is particularly worthy of culture on account of its great size, which renders it a great ornament to the dessert, and also on account of its excellence when cooked. Having been introduced about six or seven years since, and a number of the trees having been disseminated throughout the union, it will not probably be long ere our gardens and orchards will be well supplied with this fruit, whence our markets will be furnished with it in plenty.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WHITE-WASHING THE INTERIOR OF BARN, STABLES, &c.

MR RUSSELL—If you think the following will be useful to the interests of agriculture, you will please to give it a place in your valuable paper.

In 1813, when I first turned my attention to agricultural pursuits, I had a small farm with a barn, old and not of the best kind. In the spring I found my cattle were infested with vermin; this led me to a belief, that the nits must be deposited in the linters that the cattle were tied in. Accordingly white-washed them in 1814, and found, in the spring of 1815, no appearance of vermin. Since I have changed my situation from a small farm to one more extensive, I have adopted the same plan, and I can say with satisfaction that more than one half my stock in the spring would not be considered inferior beef, by good judges; and this without the use of grain, only common keeping, with care.

I should recommend shearing the ears and between the horns, in the fall, before they are put up to hay. This being long hair which they do not shed, and in which nits are deposited.

This I consider good management, on the ground that where a farmer has a large stock, constantly breathing in the barn, the air is purified by this white-washing; and I find the health of my animals is better, as is evidently denoted by the gloss and smoothness of their coats.

The farmer that suffers his cattle to remain, or get in this state, loses, I think, one half their profits in value, during the season. I would observe this for the benefit of my brother farmers. The same plan may be adopted in the house, and stables. It will benefit, I think, those useful animals, horses, particularly in livery stables. In doing this, the expense is trifling. No salt must be used in the washing, as is usually applied on the outside of buildings; if this was done the cat-

tle would lick it off. The above mode I have adopted this year again, and have no doubt it will still continue to prove an effectual remedy against these vermin.

Yours with respect and esteem,
JOHN LANE BOYLSTON.

Princeton, July 28, 1829.

P. S. I also approve of carding cattle in the winter, after they are put up to hay; the farmer will receive the pay in the growth of his stock.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANADA THISTLE.

I have seen several notices in your valuable "New England Farmer," on the above subject, and feeling it a duty for every subscriber to add any information, however trifling, he may possess, for the destruction, or use to which such a pest may be applied, I now add mine.

Possessing a farm in New Hampshire (and the year 1826 being a very bad season for hay and other fodder) and a large stock of cattle and sheep, and having many scattering spots of the *Canada thistle* in the pastures, I desired my agent (who is a very intelligent and capable farmer,) to mow down all the thistles, and hay them, to help out his winter fodder, when they should be in blossom. He employed five men the whole day in doing it, and the next morning they went with rakes, forks, &c. &c. to collect their crop, when, behold, it had *all vanished!* In fact, as soon as it had wilted, the *cattle and sheep devoured it*. Since then the crops of hay have been abundant, and labor has been used for other purposes—but I have no doubt if the system of mowing them *twice a season when coming into flower*, and using for fodder, or any other purpose, that the labor would be well repaid, and I do believe it would prove the best means of destroying the plant—as it would expose the *hollow stems* for the rain to fill up and rot.

I am convinced any attempt by the *plough, hoe, spade, &c.* &c. would only cause a greater spread of the root, as every fibre of the root forms a new plant.

I hope some of your subscribers will take the above hint, and practice upon it faithfully for two or three years, and let us know the result through your "N. E. Farmer."

P.

HAMPTON COURT GRAPE VINE.

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in your "New England Farmer, of 31st July," a notice of the great size and productiveness of the above vine.—Would it not be well to state also, that a *whole hot-house* is devoted to it. It is of the *Black Hamburgh* sort. Your note of its size and produce I believe is correct.

Yours truly,

Aug. 1, 1829.

P.

SIR JOHN SINCLAIR'S NEW BEET.

[The following letter from a respectable and intelligent agriculturist, furnishes much desired information with regard to the new beet introduced this spring into New England from London.]

MR RUSSELL—Will you do me the favor to send me by the first packet, the amount of the enclosed in the seed of "Sir John Sinclair's New Beet," as you called it in your advertisement.—The seed I got from you last spring has more than answered my expectations—it is a most valuable vegetable; not, however, for the *root*, as I

perceive some of the correspondents for the New England Farmer had expected, but for the *leaf and leaf stalks*, which are a most excellent spinaceous vegetable. It is neither more nor less, in fact, than *Swiss chard*—a vegetable well known in France and Switzerland, and cultivated, as we learn from London, in every peasant's garden.—Many of the stalks of mine measure from two to three inches wide, and they are as tender as the best celery. The leaf is also as tender as lettuce. I have the stalks of mine prepared and served up in the manner of asparagus, and the leaf like spinach—to which it is superior in flavor and richness.

Do me the favor to send the seed if you have any left, by the first packet, and inform me of their shipment by letter.

Yours respectfully,

GIDEON B. SMITH.

Baltimore, July 27, 1829.

PEACHES.

It affords us pleasure to state that a short excursion among the peach orchards of New Jersey, gives us an opportunity of stating that the prospect of a fine crop is a cheering one. The trees are loaded with fruit, some little of which has found its way to market, though yet of an indifferent quality. This delicious fruit will soon be abundant and cheap.—*Philad. pa.*

FIGS.

We are requested to state, that one of the Figs lately produced, and gathered in the garden of Gen. Van Ness, in this city, measured eight inches and a quarter in circumference. It was carefully measured in presence of several ladies and gentlemen.—*Washington Telegraph.*

ALABAMA SILK.

Some beautiful silk has been made the present season on Dr Purnell's plantation in Alabama. It is equal in strength, quality, and appearance to any, the growth of this country, and is inferior only to the best Italian silk. The Doctor has made extensive arrangements for its cultivation next season; and expects to manufacture several hundred pounds for market.

Several citizens in the north part of Lancashire, Berkshire county, were suddenly called up one night, about a fortnight since, to hunt two bears said to be in a neighboring orchard. After reconnoitering, one of the party shouted "a bear!" and discharged his trusty firelock. A groan was heard, and for some time no dare approach. When the rest of the company came up, they found the bear was a *turkey*.—*Patriot.*

The following is from the Massachusetts Magazine, for January, 1789.

"Late Occurrences.—Charleston, 20th December, 1788—Yesterday, was brought to this city, from Wilkes County, State of Georgia, a large hoghead of Cotten in seed, which was rolled all the way through thick and thin, in the same manner as tobacco is usually rolled to this market.—The man who brought it here, says, there is a great quantity of that valuable article in his neighborhood, which will soon be sent here."

The Petersburg, Va. Times, states that a new cotton factory has just gone into operation there, making the third establishment in that town.

Extracts from a pamphlet containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

(Continued from page 12.)

II. ON PLOUGHING—SINGLE TEAMS.

The Committee on Ploughing with Single Teams, submit the following REPORT:—

That the number of competitors were five;—the parcel of land ploughed by each, one quarter of an acre;—and that the lots were drawn as follows:—

- No. 1. Abraham Dow, of West Newbury.
- No. 2. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers.
- No. 3. Aliva Putnam, of Danvers.
- No. 4. Perley Tapley, of Danvers.
- No. 5. Pottle Richardson, of West Newbury.

The committee were highly pleased with the work done by three of the teams, and with the construction of the ploughs used by them. With regard to the other two ploughs, they were of bad construction, and such as should not have been brought into the field.

They would recommend that the premiums be awarded as follows, viz:

- To Perley Tapley, 1st premium, 12 dollars.
 To Jesse Putnam, and Aliva Putnam, 2d and 3d premiums, divided equally, 15 dollars.
 To Abraham Dow, 4th premium, 3 dollars.
 No. 1 was ploughed in 92 minutes, with 60 furrows.
 No. 2 was ploughed in 70 minutes, with 57 furrows.
 No. 3 was ploughed in 80 minutes, with 66 furrows.
 No. 4 was ploughed in 66 minutes, with 62 furrows.
 No. 5 imperfectly done.

Per order, SOLOMON LOW, Chairman.
West Newbury, Sept. 25, 1828.

ON PLOUGHING—DOUBLE TEAMS.

The Committee on Ploughing with Double Teams, submit the following REPORT, viz:

That the number of competitors were nine;—the quantity of land allotted to each was one quarter of an acre,—the soil was hard and tough swarded;—the parcels were drawn and the work performed by each as follows:—

- No. 1. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers—Jonathan Perry, ploughman—Ezra Bacheider, driver—work done in 80 minutes, with 35 furrows.
- No. 2. Thomas Chase, of West Newbury—imperfectly done.
- No. 3. Benjamin Savary, of West Newbury—Ira Worcester, ploughman—Benjamin Savary, driver—work done in 73 minutes, with 33 furrows.
- No. 4. Moses Coleman, of Newbury—Hezekiah Stevens, ploughman—Samuel Edgerly, driver—work done in 69 minutes, with 32 furrows.
- No. 5. William J. Grieve, of West Newbury—himself ploughman—Moses Corliss, driver—work done in 95 minutes, with 12 furrows.
- No. 6. Richard Jacques, of Newbury—himself ploughman—Richard S. Jacques, driver—work done in 84 minutes, with 33 furrows.
- No. 7. Abel Chase, of West Newbury—Thomas Chadwick, ploughman—Abel Chase, driver—work done in 77 minutes, with 31 furrows.
- No. 8. Daniel Moulton, of West Newbury—himself ploughman—Silas Moulton, driver—work done in 73 minutes, with 33 furrows.
- No. 9. Perley Tapley, of Danvers—Simeon

Putnam, Jr., ploughman—Peter Russell, driver—work done in 81 minutes, with 37 furrows.

Your Committee were highly pleased with the work, and think it was uncommonly well done.—It was done liberally, and left the cattle generally in a good condition for a continuance of their labor—where all did so well it is not easy to say which did the best;—but your Committee after much deliberation have unanimously agreed to recommend that the premiums be awarded as follows, viz:

- To Perley Tapley, of Danvers, 1st premium, 16 dollars.
 To Jesse Putnam, of do, 2d premium, 12 dollars.
 To Abel Chase, of West Newbury, 3d premium, 8 dollars.
 To Daniel Moulton, do do, 4th premium, 4 dollars.

In the same field with the double teams, was a pair of horses owned by Mr William J. Grieve, of West Newbury, that worked with no other driver than the ploughman, and finished their work with great neatness and despatch. The Committee were highly gratified with their performance; and as no premium was offered for ploughing done by horses, they would recommend that a gratuity of three dollars be given for this team.

Per order, DAVID GRAY, Chairman.
West Newbury, Sept. 25, 1828.

PLOUGHS AND WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on Ploughing, both with single and double teams, have jointly considered the premiums offered for the best constructed plough—and the best trained pair of oxen—and would recommend that the premium for the best made plough, be awarded to Col. Jesse Putnam, of Danvers, 5 dollars; and that the premium for the best trained yoke of working oxen, be awarded to Daniel Putnam, Esq. of Danvers, 5 dollars.

Respectfully submitted,
 Per order, SOLOMON LOW, Chairman.
West Newbury, Sept. 25, 1828.

III. ON LIVE STOCK.

The Committee appointed to examine and report upon the animals exhibited at the Cattle Show this day, beg leave to REPORT:—

That the quality of bulls exhibited were inferior to those of former years;—your Committee have thought neither of them entitled to the first premium.

They have, however, awarded to Samuel Atwood, of West Newbury, the second premium of ten dollars for his bull, 19 months old.

Also, the third premium of five dollars, to J. W. Carleton, of Methuen, for his bull 18 months old.

The cows exhibited were considered by your Committee very fair; and after consideration, they have awarded the first premium, of 15 dollars, to Thomas Perley, Jr. of Boxford.

There was also exhibited by said Perley, a heifer calf from the same cow of very superior quality.

The second premium, of ten dollars, to Moses Coleman, of Newbury, for his Fill Fail cow, seven years old.

The third premium, of five dollars, to Henry Moxett, of Newburyport, for his cow, seven years

There were two heifers in milk, presented, two years old last spring.

Your Committee have awarded the first premium, of ten dollars, to Ebenezer Mosely, of Newburyport, for his heifer, considered very desirable.

The second premium, of five dollars, to Benjamin Merrill, of West Newbury.

There were two pair of three years old steer exhibited.

They have awarded the first premium, of ten dollars, to Moses Newell, of West Newbury.

The second premium, of five dollars, to Samuel Hood, of Topsfield.

There was a bull calf exhibited by Moses Coleman, of Newbury; one-fourth Admiral—considered by your Committee a very promising animal.

Also, two heifer calves, by Daniel Burnham of Newburyport, very neat and fine looking animals.

Also, a two year old heifer, presented by Moses Wildes, of Topsfield—large and handsome. A gratuity is recommended for said heifer, of five dollars.

Also, a heifer, 15 months old, by Moses Newell, of the Alderley breed; the merits of the breed considered by the Committee worthy of being tested—a gratuity is recommended for her of three dollars.

There was a sow and litter of pigs, twelve in number, presented by Niles Tilden, of Methuen the pigs, three months old, equal to any exhibited in former years.

There being no premium offered for swine this year, considering the extraordinary quality of these, your Committee recommend a gratuity of five dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
 JOHN ADAMS, Chairman of the Committee
September 25, 1828.

IV. ON RAISING POTATOES FROM THE SEED.

The Committee on Potatoes raised from the Seed, respectfully REPORT:—

No claimant having presented the number of sorts, required by the Trustees, no premium can be awarded.

Daniel Burnham, of Newburyport, and Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, have each exhibited samples of the second year's growth (five each.) And the opinion of the Committee (in consequence of the apparent good quality, and, for the season, large quantity of them—a statement of which is also herewith reported) is, that the above gentlemen are entitled to the following gratuities, viz:

- Daniel Burnham, 7 dollars.
 Daniel Putnam, 5 dollars.

Mr Otis Little presented for exhibition, the potatoes, which were raised from a single potato, viz: from 107 plants were raised 760 potatoes, measuring four bushels, (large) and weighing 216 lbs. Ten were selected, which, together, weighed 17 lbs.; one weighed 2½ lbs. The Committee recommend that two dollars be awarded to Mr Little.

A letter from Mr Burnham, stating his opinion of the impropriety of so large a number of sorts, being required to draw a premium—together with his method of raising from the seed, and of selecting them, when raised, for propagation; affording, in the opinion of your Committee, valuable infor-

tion. They would suggest the propriety of ring that portion of it relating to the above published with this Report.

Per order,

ASA T. NEWHALL, *Chairman.*

West Newbury, Sept. 25, 1828.

{To be continued.}

From the American Farmer.

BEEF SUGAR.

"French Chamber of Deputies, }
Sitting 15th May 1829."

The makers of sugar from beets, at Pont auson, petitioned that the duties on foreign cars should remain, at least for some time, in order that they might prepare for the alteration.

W. Thouvaré, desired to present some observations upon the petition, the principles of which advocated; the making of sugar from beets is highly useful to the country. If we continue to advance in its manufacture, as we have done for some time past, we shall augment the productive power of France, to an amount that will approximate 80 millions of livres, or in round numbers not \$15,000,000. The manufacture of beet sugar renders other services to agriculture; but, which is next important to the human mind, that it occupies and sustains a numerous population at a period of the year that there is a deficiency of other labor. It also puts into circulation many articles of great value.

M. de Marmier said the cultivation of the beet is of the highest agricultural importance. It prepares the ground for wheat. It nourishes a large population. Protection and encouragement are due to the manufacturers which sustain this position, and which has produced to us one of the most valuable articles of provisions.

Mr Skinner, I translate the above from a French paper, merely to show in what agricultural light the subject of beet sugar is now viewed in France. An application to the Chamber is likely to fail; as to the encouragement of domestic manufactures, without legislative aid, there is no question. I flatter myself the hints may prove of some use to the American Farmer.

AMPHICON.

Domestic Manufactures.—We have been presented with two pair of cotton stockings, manufactured by the *Newburyport Hosiery Manufacturing Company*, from yarn spun by Mr Uriah Benedict, Central Falls, in this State. The stockings are equal to those imported, in appearance, and we would judge vastly more durable. We are pleased to see our enterprising manufacturers turning their attention to this useful branch of domestic industry.

A few days since we saw some *cotton bagging*, made within a few miles of this town, of refuse only, which surpassed that made of hemp. In a very short time we shall be able to furnish our brethren friends with bagging for their use, made in the raw material itself, at a very reduced price.—*Providence Journal.*

Lightning.—A heavy thunder storm was expected at Wilton, last Wednesday afternoon, during which the electric fluid struck the ground, at the residence of Mr David Bennett, and, according to the statement of a correspondent, terrible havoc with the earth, stones, fences, and trees, which came within its range—splinter-

ing rails, heaving the fence, removing from their beds stones and rocks of nearly a ton weight, and throwing dirt to the tops of the highest trees.—The persons in the houses of Mr David Bennett and Mrs Polly Bennett were stunned with the shock, and from the smell of sulphur and the appearance of fire at the moment, it was thought that both houses had been struck—their narrow escape was indeed, as it is by the inmates considered, a providential deliverance.

Norwalk, July 21.

From the Boston Centinel.

STRAW PAPER.

MESSRS ADAMS & HUDSON.—Having just received from a friend residing in Burlington, Vermont, a sample of paper made of straw, I send it to your office for the inspection of those who take an interest in the improvement of the arts of our country. It will recommend itself. I shall only add that my correspondent informs me that there is a considerable manufactory of this useful article established in Burlington; and that it can be afforded at half the cost of the common paper made of rags.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

Pearl Street, July 28, 1829.

B. R.

GRAPES.

The native grapes, (and particularly the *Isabella* grape) are very fine in the gardens around Brooklyn. We cannot speak so well of the foreign grapes, although it is possible that time may be wanting to mature them, there being very few which are more than five or six years old.

An extraordinary fine *Isabella* vine, in great bearing may be seen in Poplar street, between Hicks and Henry streets. It entirely covers the end of a two-story house, and is also brought in front, over the street, and under the second story windows. The fruit and vines overshadow the window, and give a fine evidence of what may be, and is done by good cultivation.—*Brooklyn, N. Y. paper.*

FIGS.

We have seen some fine figs, perfectly ripe, which were raised in a garden in this village.—They were very soft and exceedingly sweet, and even *sickish* and unpalatable. It is said they can be raised in abundance in this climate; and, if so, we should be glad to hear of the fact from some of our horticultural readers.—*Ibid.*

To Husbandmen.—Our enterprising farmers should remember, that the committee of *Middlesex Agricultural Society* must be notified on or before the first Monday of September, if their Farms are to be inspected for a premium. The premium offered for the best cultivated farm is \$40; for the next best \$25. Independent of the benefit which the owner always derives from good cultivation of his farm, we should think the chance, of obtaining these sums of money, would be a sufficient motive to induce every farmer to attempt winning the reward.—*Yeoman's Gazette.*

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Amongst the most useful and nutritious substitutes for wheat, and which has the advantage of correcting the unwholesome properties of bad flour, in rice. During the scarcity of wheat in July, 1795, one of the measures adopted in the Foundling Hospital, with a view of lessening the consumption of flour, was the substitution of rice

puddings for that of flour; which by the table of diet, were used for the children's dinner twice a week. The flour puddings, for each day, have taken about 168 lbs. weight of flour; the rice puddings substitute, in their place, required only 21 lbs. of rice to make the same quantity of pudding; the result of the experiment being that, in a baked pudding made with milk one pound of rice would go very nearly as far as eight pounds of flour. Rice contains a great deal of nutriment in a small compass, and does not pass so quickly off the stomach, as some other substitutes for wheat flour do. It is a good ingredient in bread. Boil a quarter of a pound of rice till it is quite soft; then put it on the back part of a sieve to drain it; and when it is cold mix it with three-quarters of a pound of flour, a tea cupful of yeast, a tea cupful of milk, and a small table spoonful of salt. Let it stand for three hours; then knead it up, and roll it in about a handful of flour, so as the outside be dry enough to put it into the oven. Outside an hour and a quarter will bake it, and it will produce one pound fourteen ounces of very good white bread. It should not be eaten till it is two days old.—*Companion to the British Almanack.*

Cheap Glass.—We hear frequently of the windows in houses being broken by hail and rain, I consider that it is owing to the glass being too thin which is so often used; when I formerly directed a man to set a square of glass, it was seldom I could have any but thin, but of late I have made a rule to always keep glass of the best—and of the thickest kind, and since I have adopted this plan, I do not have a quarter part of the glass broke which I formerly had. Let any man test the experiment once and he will find that a thick square will last three times as long as common or thin glass. I consider it a heavy tax on the community to have so much ordinary glass used.—*Boston Centinel.*

COCKROACHES.

An alarm has been sounded in various newspapers in different parts of the country, summoning the liege citizens of New England to unite their efforts for the suppression of *cockroaches*. The locust plague of Egypt, it is supposed, would not be more terrible than the unchecked inroads of these creatures, which are said to be more numerous during the present season, than at any previous point of time. We are happy to be able to announce the discovery of a method of destroying these intruders, at once simple and effective. It is as follows:—Procure from the herb woman, or apothecary, a moderate quantity of that odoriferous vegetable called *poke root*: Boil it in water until the juices are extracted, and mingle the liquor with good West India molasses, or if the spirit of patriotism be extravagant, with molasses from New Orleans; spread the liquid in large platters or soup plates, in the kitchen, pantry, closet, or watch house, or whatever apartment may have been the subject of invasion, and the enemy will be found slain in heaps, lying by hundreds, and fifies, before the following morning.—A gentleman, to whom we are indebted for this information, states that he slaughtered 575 cockroaches in a single night, by means of the *poke root* and molasses, and that the root which had been boiled being thrown into a closet, thickly invested by the enemy, the place was quitted entirely in a few days, great numbers being left dead upon the field.—*Boston Gazette.*

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The Baltimore American informs that the directors are devoting their special attention to the completion of the sections of the road now under contract, which will become productive as soon as completed. It is anticipated that the first sections of the road will be completed before the instalment now called in becomes payable, viz. the first of November next.

A gentleman of science has been deputed from one of the Western States to visit the Eastern States to make himself familiar with the most approved systems of instruction in our free schools, in order that those in the new States who are interested in the great cause of education may avail themselves of the advancement made in this section of the country.—*Leicester Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1829.

OMISSION.

[The following remarks on the Culture of the Strawberry, were intended to compose the concluding part of the excellent article on that subject, written by Gen. DEARBORN, and published in our last paper. They should have been inserted immediately after the last paragraph but one, page 10, column 3, but were omitted by mistake. We regret the omission very much, as it intimates an essay calculated to be of great use to the horticulturist.]

The second season, soon after the strawberries have been gathered, the runners between the rows, for at least a foot in width, should be cut up, and the space covered with manure, dug over and raked level; but if plants are required for new beds, this labor may be postponed until September or October. The runners may be spaded in with the manure; but it is better to hoe them up, and trim the edges of the rows of the remaining plants, thoroughly, before the manure is spread, which may remain on the surface until spring, or be then applied and dug in.

Strawberry beds yield the greatest crop the second season, after the runners have been set out, and their vigor and productiveness cannot be relied upon for more than from three to five years; new beds, therefore, should be prepared every second or third year, to insure an abundant annual supply of superior fruit. When the new bed is in full bearing, the old one should be ploughed up, or dug anew, and planted with vegetables, which require to be well tilled until it is necessary to replant it with runners to succeed the second bed, which is to be, in turn, destroyed, and prepared by cultivation, for receiving the plants for the fourth succeeding bed.

To cultivate strawberries with success, the ground must be devoid of trees, bountifully manured, kept entirely free from weeds, the spaces between the rows often dug over, and raked level, and by all means, copiously supplied with water, when "the windows of heaven are stopped, and the rain restrained."

[The reader is requested to make the following corrections in a very few copies, all on page 10, middle column:—line 23 from top, for five feet, read five feet;—line 27 from the bottom, for *It* comment, read *It* is recommended;—where the comma after *Caroline*, line 23—insert a comma after *Old Sable*, same line—insert a comma after *Duke of Kent's*, next line—line 19, for *Bistack* read *Boston*—line 17, the *Prody* and *Plat* are varieties of the *HALL* group class.

AGREST.

This season answers perfectly well for pruning all sorts of trees. Wounds in trees do not bleed at this time of year as in spring and in autumn, but they heal, and are in part covered over with bark, before the approach of winter. You will do well to inspect with a critical eye your fruit trees, as well as your garden vegetables, and if you find them infested with plant lice, shower over them decoctions of tobacco with a watering pot, or garden engine. As soon as your harvesting is through, plough in such parts of your richest stubble fields as you intend for turnips; dress your turnip ground with plaster, lime or leached ashes, or well rotted manure, and sow and harrow in your seed at the rate of one pound to an acre.

Look over your fruit trees, which have lately been budded or grafted, and permit no shoots from the stocks to remain, lest they rob the grafts of their nourishment. Soaking corn for swine is a useful practice; grinding it is still better. If a wash or mixture for swine be permitted to ferment till it becomes sweet, with a little acid, it will be the better; but it should not be permitted to become very sour, much less tainted. A little charcoal given to your swine while fattening, is said to be useful, and they will eat it eagerly. It corrects the acidity of their stomach; and prevents their being troubled with a certain genteel disorder, called dyspepsia.

HORTICULTURAL.

The show of flowers, and fruits, at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday, August 1, exceeded that of any preceding week. Among those most worthy of notice were the following:

From the garden of Gen. DEARBORN, fine ripe Apricots—and a variety of the French cherry, called the *Belle et Magnifique*, which from its size and beauty, and ripening late, is worthy of cultivation—also the *Hibiscus Palustris*, a perennial and indigenous plant, obtained from Nawsbawn Island, it is a beautiful plant, is found in the low grounds of Dedham, and many other parts of the country.

From the garden of JOHN PARSON, Esq. specimens of *Lagerstromia indica*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, *Finea rosea alba*, *Gardenia florida*, *Clerodendron fragrans*, *Bignonia radicans*, and several fine *Dahlia's*.

From WINSLOW'S Nursery *Phlox acuminata*, *Conlaurca americana*, a very early Pear, (true name unknown) and specimens of the Early Harvest Apple—specimens of which have been very generally distributed through the liberality of GORHAM PARSON, Esq.

From Capt. D. CHANDLER, of Lexington, Sir John Sinclair's New Beet, (see page 19 of this day's Farmer) and Knight's Tall Marrow Peas.

From the Charlestown Vineyard, by Mr HILGERTSON, a specimen of the Snake Gumboer, five feet four inches long—also, very beautiful specimens of the *Schizanthus pinnata*, *Spermatum mexicanum*, *Fuchsia gracilis*, *Gallinsoga trilobata*, *Calendula pluvialis*, *Coropsis lanceolata*, *Robinia hispida*, *Pyrethrum indicum*, several varieties of *Dolichoplumium* and *Campynula*, *Nicotiana obovata*, *Verbascum nigricum*, *Ledum monstrosum*, two varieties of *Linaria*, *Leontodon cammaria*, *Viola grandiflora*, *Ilris obovata*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, and very fine seedling *Carnations*, *Dahlia's*, and late *Roses*.

Members of the Society are informed that

a pamphlet containing the Constitution, By-Laws, list of Members, &c. is published, and can be obtained gratis at the Society's Hall, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 36 Broad street.

The Editor of the American Farmer strongly recommends the establishment of a State Herbarium in Maryland, and the formation of a Botanic Garden in or near Baltimore. A similar institution for South Carolina is recommended in the Charleston papers.

CULTURE OF SILK.

We have received a handsome 8vo volume 112 pages, entitled "Practical Instructions Silkworm Nurseries, and for the Culture of Mulberry Tree. Dedicated to the American State of New York. By FELIX PASCALIS, M. Honorary Member of the Linnaean Society Paris; of the Horticultural Society of New York and of the American Institute, &c."

The plan of this work will be best explained the following quotation from remarks appended the first number.

"A superficial glance at the pages of the Culturist will show the reader that in many distant parts of the United States considerable advances in the art of raising silk have already been made; and although often perhaps without operation or mutual interchange of information, too, carried on with very different gradations of instruction and success, yet always with intelligence and industry. To elicit, therefore, and to propagate all the desirable improvements which experience may suggest to some few, before the art is attained by others, nothing seems wanting a channel of communication, a circulating repository of knowledge and practical matter among culturists themselves, who would be benefited an exchange of their observations, and by coming the statements of their operations and successful results, &c. This is not all. The value and use of silk as a staple or produce of a country, or as a commercial article of manufacture, cannot be well ascertained, save when it is a proper and certain scale whereby to judge quantity and quality; then it becomes a tangible capital, readily disposable by those who possess and are acquainted with the call and demand it, and where or how to barter for it.

"In these views we entertain much hope of encouragement from American Silk Cultivators whose subscription is respectfully solicited, to forward (post paid) to the publisher, W. B. LEV, 91 Broadway, or to the Editor 71 Liberty street, New York. Communications for the work also will be thankfully received, and advertisements inserted.

"The Second Quarterly No. of the Silk Cultivator will be issued with the second volume of Practical Instructions, in October, 1829, price cents to the subscribers to the latter. The terms of subscription for a continued series will be proportionate to its future extent and demand."

We hope this publication will succeed, cannot better express our views of its utility by attaching to this notice the following quotation from Johnson's Rambler.

"Boyle has observed, that the excellence of manufactures, and the facility of labor would most promoted if the various expedients and contrivances which lay concealed in private hands were by reciprocal communications made gen-

known; for there are few operations that are performed by one or other with some peculiar advantages, which though singly of little importance, would, by conjunction and concurrence, give new inlets to knowledge, and give new energy to diligence."

SEASON NEAR ALBANY.

act of a letter from Judge BUEL, of Albany, to a gentleman in this vicinity.]

The past winter has been dreadful to our pears, plums, and pears. We probably lost five hundred trees in our nursery alone. The peach plum blossomed poorly, and the fruit, as well as that of the cherry and pear, have been almost entirely destroyed by the insects and frost. Our peaches look well, though not forward, and there is no appearance of mildew, though the winter has attacked them for the first time. We had great success in propagating the fine St. Beurre Capiatium pear is in bearing, all send you a tree of the Dutchess of Oldenburgh Apple, this fall, that the scions may be distinguished among our Boston friends. This apple is bearing among us, and is esteemed as an uncommonly fine summer fruit. Both the above are from our nursery. I am extremely gratified to see the progress is making in the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and particularly the appointment of the intelligent committee to correspond, and settle the nomenclature of our esteemed fruits. I will use every thing in my power to render their efforts useful."

TANNERS EXEMPT FROM CONSUMPTION.

Your tanner will last for nine years, exclaims grave digger, in Hamlet, and if we are to put in the following theory reported in the *Lancet*, his occupation is as favorable to the body of tanner before as after death. At a meeting of the Westminster Medical Society, held on the 10th ult. Dr Dodd read a paper on the exemption of tanners from phthisis pulmonalis, and the efficacy of the aroma of oak bark in the cure of that complaint. The following circumstance had first drawn his attention to the subject: he had a patient, a weaver, twenty-five years of age, who was suffering under all the symptoms of phthisis pulmonalis; symptoms which were so marked that every thought of mitigating them, not curing the complaint. He treated him accordingly. But at the end of three weeks the man suddenly quits his residence, and went he knew not where. Five months after he met with him again, and found he had become a tanner, because as man said, "tanners were never afflicted with consumption." To the truth of this, the man's former carriage bore considerable testimony: for in addition of being a consumptive patient, he was then strong, stout, healthy man.

Notice.

Persons in the country who are disposed to take boys from collection in their work shops, or upon their farms, may do so by applying to Daniel's Intelligence Office, in the usual way immediately in the rear of the Post Office. 3t

Hyacinths.

Received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street, a collection of Hyacinth Bulbs, of mixed colors, in fine order for transplanting, either into pots, or the garden,—price, twelve half cents single—one dollar per dozen.—They can be safely ordered for any part of the Union. 4f

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merchants, masters of vessels, and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$2 to \$5 per box. Each of the \$5 boxes contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities suitable for a common kitchen garden. The \$2 boxes contain twenty-five different varieties of vegetable seeds, with the English and French names attached. Also, 200 pounds of English white flat turnip seed, growth of 1829. With the greatest variety of seed to be found in New England, wholesale and retail, warranted pure and fresh.—For sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. cpi

Harvard University.—Medical Lectures.

The Medical Lectures at Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.
Anatomy and Surgery, Dr. Warren.
Chemistry, Dr. Webster.
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Channing.
Materia Medica, Dr. Bigelow.
Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. Jackson.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted without fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the courses.
Aug. 3. epineeting W. CHANNING, Dean.

Type and Printing Materials For Sale.

The following founts of Type are offered for sale at about half their original cost.
160 lbs. Pica, bought of Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 1826; 160 lbs. of Pica, do. do. 1827-3; 1200 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1827-3; 100 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1828; 300 lbs. Long Primer, do. do. 1827-3; 200 lbs. Bourgeois, do. do. 1828; 400 lbs. Brewer, do. do. 1827-3; 45 lbs. Cannon; 17 lbs. Double Pica; 17 lbs. Double Paragon, and several other founts of Job Letter. The above founts can be divided if required.
Also,
5 Case Stands; 30 Type Cases; 40 Composing Sticks; 3 Demi and Medium Galleys; 2 Copper Gallies; 2 Medium Washington Presses, bought of Rust & Turley, 1829; 1 Standard Press; 2 Banks; 100 lbs. Leads; 30 reams \$3.50 paper.
Apply to John B. Russell, 52 North Market street, post paid.

Wanted.

At the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, a simple and cheap Machine for Peeling Apples, likewise a Machine for Coring Apples and Quinces. 2t

Greenwich Flower Garden.



The subscriber has lately received his annual importations of Garden Seeds, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c. in excellent preservation, of the growth of 1828, from the well known houses of Messrs Warner, Seaman & Warner, and Mr Charleswood, London, and Mr Van Eeden & Co., Harlem, Holland, who have guaranteed them good and genuine, and no doubt will give the farmer, horticulturalist and florist, the same general satisfaction that former importations have done.
Also on hand, a choice collection of greenhouse and hardy herbaceous plants, (many of which are very rare); rose bushes and other shrubs, in great variety, fruit trees, white milkery, &c. Plants of artichoke, asparagus, sea kale, early frame potatoes, mushroom spawn, &c. with directions for cultivation. The Hyacinthus, Crocus, Narcissus, &c. are in bloom, and will continue in succession a great part of the year. Catalogues may be had at the garden. Orders left at the garden, the post office, or with Mr Molyneux, corner of Broadway and Ann street, will be strictly attended to. Gentlemen supplied with experienced Gardeners.
DANIEL KENNEY,
Carrington and Varick streets, New York.
The nearest route to the Garden, Greenhouses, and Seed Store, is from Broadway, by St Thomas's Church, along Houston street, or along Canal and Varick streets. eop5w

Alderney Bull For Sale.

A full blood Alderney Bull, seven years old, well made, and sure; he is a very superior animal, independent of his blood, and his calves have proved good milkers, having all the desirable dairy qualities. Price of the bull \$100. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 4t

Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street, 200 lbs fine white Flat English Turnip Seed, growth of 1829—also, several other approved varieties from Scotland, and London, among which the Early Dutch Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta, have proved of very superior quality for the table,—and the Yellow Aberdeen, (or Bullock,) and the Large Norfolk Field Turnip for cattle.

Gardener wants a Situation.

A gardener, who has a complete knowledge of his business, and can produce recommendations from the Botanic Committee of the Dublin Royal Society, (having been employed in their Botanic Garden for two years,) and from many gentlemen in the vicinity of Dublin, wishes to procure a situation in this country. Inquire at the New England Farmer office. 3t

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.
50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality.
Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for \$2.00.

ROMAN—This 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, May 15.

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at \$25, and Cleveland at \$10, with \$1 for the groom. a2t

Heifers, Calves, Sheep, &c.

For sale, two full blood Alderney Heifers, three years old this spring, with calf by a full blood bull of the Short Horn breed; one Alderney Heifer calf, six months old, weaned, and turned to grass; two full blood heifer calves of the Short Horn breed, two months old, now at grass feed; four of the Long Wool from the Netherlands; a buck lamb from one of the ewes, and a Devonshire Buck, a very fine animal, and four full blood Saxony Bucks. For terms apply at this office. June 17, 1829.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - -	barrel	120
ASHES, not first sort,	- - -	ton	125 00
- - - Pearl, first sort,	- - -	"	135 00
BANS, white,	- - -	bushel	50
BEEF, mess,	- - -	barrel	10 50
- - - Cargo, No. 1,	- - -	"	9 50
- - - Cargo, No. 2,	- - -	"	8 50
BUTTER, unskipped, No. 1, new,	- - -	pound	14
CHEESE, new milk,	- - -	"	7
- - - Skimmed milk,	- - -	"	2
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - -	barrel	5 50
- - - Genesee,	- - -	"	5 50
- - - Rye, best,	- - -	"	3 25
GRAIN, Corn,	- - -	bushel	63
- - - Rye,	- - -	"	63
- - - Barley,	- - -	"	67
- - - Oats,	- - -	"	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- - -	pound	85
LIME,	- - -	ton	3 50
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - -	barrel	17 50
PORK, clear,	- - -	"	13 00
- - - Navy, mess,	- - -	"	13 00
- - - Cargo, No. 1,	- - -	"	13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - -	bushel	2 00
- - - Orchard Grass,	- - -	"	3 00
- - - Fowl Meadow,	- - -	"	3 00
- - - Rye Grass,	- - -	"	4 00
- - - Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - -	"	2 50
- - - Red Top - - - - -	- - -	"	1 00
- - - Lucerne,	- - -	pound	39
- - - White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - -	"	32
- - - Red Clover, (northern)	- - -	"	7
- - - French Sugar Beet,	- - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - -	"	32
- - - Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - -	"	18
- - - Merino, three fourths washed,	- - -	"	26
- - - Merino, half blood,	- - -	"	23
- - - Merino, quarter washed,	- - -	"	24
- - - Native, washed,	- - -	"	20
- - - Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - -	"	35
- - - Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - -	"	27
- - - Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- - -	"	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - -	pound	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - -	"	7
- - - whole hogs,	- - -	"	5
VEAL,	- - -	"	9
MUTTON,	- - -	"	4
POULTRY,	- - -	"	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - -	"	10
- - - Lump, best,	- - -	"	11
EGGS,	- - -	dozen	14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - -	bushel	1 00
- - - Indian, retail,	- - -	"	70
POTATOS,	- - -	"	2 50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - -	barrel	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

NEW ENGLAND CHARACTER.

A jubilee of us people, for the time being.
They bow to, but may turn him out next year.
They reverence in a priest, but disagreeing
In praise or creed, of sinners without fear
They have a natural talent for foreseeing
And knowing all things, should Park appear
From his long tour in Asia, to show
The Negro's conceit, they'd meet him with—"we know."

They love our land, because it is their own,
And seem to gaze aught other reasons why;
Would shake hands with a kug upon his throne,
And think it kindest to his majesty;
A subtle race, fearing and flattering none,
Such are they nurtured, such they love and die,
All—but a few apostates, who are meddling
With no reliance, pounds, shillings, pence, and peddling.

But these are but their outcasts. View them near
At home, where all their worth and pride is placed,
And there, their hospitable fires burn clear,
And there, the lowliest farm house hearth is graced
With many hearts, in poverty sincere,
Careful in love, in honor stern and chaste,
In friendship warm and true, in danger brave,
Beloved in life, and sainted in the grave.

And minds have there been nurtured, whose control
Is felt even in their nation's destiny;
Men who sway'd senates with a statesman's soul,
And look'd on armies with a leader's eye;
Names that a lion and dignify the scroll,
Whose leaves contain their country's history,
And tales of love and war—listen to one
Of the Green Mountainers—the Stark of Bennington.

When on that field his hand the Hessians fought,
Briefly he spoke before the fight began—
"Soldiers! these German gentlemen are bought
For four pounds eight and seven pence per man,
By England's King—a bargain, as is thought.
Are we worth more? Let's prove it now we can—
For we must beat 'em, boys, ere set of sun,
Or Molly Stark's a widow!"—It was done.

Cigar Smoking.—Two respectable dressed females were seen leaving a bonnet maker's shop in this town, one evening last week, and each of them was puffing away like the crater of a volcano. This is too much for human endurance.—There has lately arisen amongst us a kind of cigar mania, with which men, women, and even children are affected; not from any pleasure, and still less from any benefit, real or imaginary, which smoking affords them, but they consider it as doing the *gentle thing*. Even on a Sunday Mr Tape's apprentices cannot stroll a hundred yards on the Humber Bank, without a few inches of tobacco stuck in their mouths! Every urethra now, forsooth, must have his "*stom up*," and as the fairer sex are, it seems, resolved to adopt the same plan, we prophesy hot work during the ensuing winter.—*Hull Packet*.

The Rusty Nail.—When Dr Donne took possession of his first living, he took a walk into the church yard, where the sexton was digging a grave; and throwing up a skull, the Doctor took it up and found a rusty headless nail sticking in the temple, which he drew out secretly, and wrapped it in one corner of his handkerchief. He then demanded of the grave digger whether he knew whose skull it was. He said it was a man's

that kept a brandy shop; an honest drunken fellow, who one night having taken two quarts, was found dead in his bed next morning. "Had he a wife?" "Yes." "What character does she bear?" "A very good one; so that the neighbors reflect on her because she married the next day after her husband was buried." This was enough for the Doctor, who under pretence of visiting his parishioners, called on her, he asked her several questions, and amongst others, what sickness her husband died of. She gave him the same account he had before received, he suddenly opened the handkerchief, and cried in an authoritative voice, "Woman do you know this nail?"—She was struck with horror at the unexpected demand, instantly owned the fact, was tried, and executed.—*Curiosities of Nature and Art*.

Great Ice.—In noticing a celebration of the 14th ult. near Raleigh, (N. C.) the Register states that "Mr Arthur Wall, now in his 109th year, was particularly invited; he excused himself on account of being "busy with his crop," but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his toast. No toasts, however, were drunk, for there were no intoxicating liquors on the ground.—Long before the shades of evening, the gratified company, after a day of sober and rational enjoyment, departed for their homes, with improved national and neighborhood feelings."—*Vit. Journal*.

Gardens and Orchards.—Societies have been formed in Salem, Roxbury, Dorchester, Northampton, and other places, to preserve gardens, orchards, and other fields from trespassers and marauders, and have been attended with very useful effects. The owners of fruit trees, gardens, &c., must be protected in the enjoyment of them or they will not go to the expense of supporting them. There is no defect in the law upon this subject. It provides severe penalties, to be recovered by criminal process, against any person who shall trespass upon another's land to take any hay, grass, fruit, or vegetables. But the difficulty in the way, and the one behind which offenders shelter themselves, is that few men have the moral courage to put the law in force. These offences are committed often by the sons of rich and influential men, or by such men themselves, and the one who suffers is often too humble in life to dare to put the law in force against them. The object of the societies formed upon this subject, is to encourage and support each other in bringing such offenders to justice, and they have been attended with great success in checking this evil. It is desirable that other towns should follow the example of these we have named in this particular, if they wish to encourage the production of choice, or even the ordinary varieties of fruit.—*Mass. Yeoman*.

Dr Le Conte, of New York, is engaged with some of the Parisian savans, in preparing a scientific work on Caterpillars, in the study of which he has passed thirty years of his life.

We have this morning been shown a specimen of *filling*, which is prepared by a newly invented process, for carpets, floor cloths, &c. It is fine and substantial in its texture, handsomely figured and colored, and we should think would prove a durable and economical substitute for the expensive carpets now in use. The person who showed it to us assures us that it can be afforded for

about fifty cents per yard, that it can be manufactured of any size and pattern—that the colors be permanent, and that it will last longer than best quality of English carpeting. Specimens it may be seen at the United States Hotel, on the piazza at the bar.—*Con. Mirror*.

We have received several numbers of a new paper, says the Boston Evening Bulletin, published in Tennessee, called the "Memphis Advertiser" and edited by Messrs Phobus & Carr—no do the same persons mentioned in the prophecy Shakespeare—

"And Phobus' Car
Shall come from far."

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 2,000 plants of the Pine Cone Strawberry, in fine order for transplanting—at \$2.50 100—75 cents per doz. Also, Wilma's Superior, Alpine Roriey, Hants, Hovington, &c. Orders for the above may be directed to J. B. REESE, Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge transportation. The plants are packed in moss for transport to any part of the Union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street.
A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1.00 per doz.—12 1/2 cents single.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that we can have their volumes neatly and faultlessly half bound and lettered, at 75 cents per volume, by having them at once.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware. Received, a great variety of the above, which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 14 Block Square.

Powder at 28 per lb.

DEPOT'S POWDER, quality unexcelled, for sale CANTON'S, Lummis's, &c., 42 Broad St., at retail. A SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—each for cash.

English Scythes.

James Cam's double prime grass scythes, wide and narrow superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. F. SHELLEN, No. 60 State Street. It June 19

Buckhead, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street.
A few bushels of Buckhead, growth of 1870. Also, a large supply of East Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

Tall Meadow Out Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Out Grass Seed, at \$2.50 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 sets per ounce, Lucer or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sulfur, T. othy, Orchard Grass, Out Grass, Birds Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener*; this work has been pronounced by the most discerning horticulturists in New England and the mid states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetable Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—pr \$1.25.

The *Vino Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual on the Culture of the Vine*; and *Making Wine, Brandy and Vinegar*, by Thibault de Bernaud.

The *Young Gardener's Assistant*, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Domestic Flowers. By T. Bidgeman, gardener, New York price 37 1/2 cts.

A Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of distilling and preserving the depredations of the Bee Mo by James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Published every Friday, at \$5 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment in advance.

Printed for J. B. REESE, by I. R. REESE, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wish of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. REESE at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIVE GRAPES.

MR EDITOR—I noticed in the New England Farmer of July 17, a communication from Mr F. BULL, of Hartford, on the *Columbian*, or *Buckeye*. Mr B's attention and promptness in furnishing the desired information is very gratifying, and also, his liberal offer to forward to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society some of the cuttings of the grape, and a basket of the fruit. We trust this grape will prove a valuable acquisition to our native fruits. Mr B. did not state whether it had a thick or a thin skin, nor time of ripeness. I have been informed, from another source, that it ripens in September, and hangs on the vine until destroyed by the frost. Mr B. states that the berries do not drop from the bunches, the bunches from the vine, as is sometimes the case with the Isabella grape, which has a deficiency in this respect; the berries being easily shaken in the bunches when ripe.

WM AUSTIN, Esq. of Charlestown, has a Cobrian Grape, which he received from Mr BULL, is now in bearing, and has three or four bunches. He has a grape vine, called the *Columbian*, which he obtained from Mr PRINCE, of Long Island; he secured it from Mr ADLUM, of Washington, District of Columbia. It originated on Mr A's farm in the District, and is evidently different from the one mentioned by Mr BULL. It has never yet borne with me.

While speaking of native grapes, I will remark that they look very promising this season, with others in this vicinity. The Bland's, in Litchfield, and Elsinburgh, are vigorous in their growth, full of fruit, and vie with the Isabella. The vines of Z. COOK, Jr, Esq. and of the Messrs. SHIPPS, of five and six years old, laden with five and six hundred bunches of fruit on a single vine, must gratify every admirer of horticultural pursuits.

S. D.

Dorchester, Aug. 5, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PREVENTIVE OF THE CRAMP.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in the New England Farmer of July 17, No. 52, an article taken in the Middletown Gazette, over the signature "A Customer," to cure or prevent the cramp. I recommended when the cramp seizes a person to lie in bed to do something round the limb between the pain and the body. I regret that the author did not describe that something, whether intended a twine string or a cart rope, and applied at the same time how long the application must be continued, in order to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

From actual experiment, I will point out a very simple, and equally certain remedy. Any person subject to cramp who will take the precaution to wrap a piece of brimstone in its crude state, the size of a large bean, in paper, and wear it in his pantaloons pocket, it will save him the trouble of cording his limbs, or jumping out on the floor to rub the parts affected. The writer of this was afflicted for several years with cramp in

his legs, and not infrequently was seized with it every night for weeks in succession. Thirty years since, I had recourse to the aforementioned remedy, and have not experienced anything of the kind more than two or three times since. You will suppress this, if in your opinion want of faith will prevent any person from applying such a simple remedy, and would rather suffer the pain. To "wash in Jordan" and be healed, I know, is by many deemed impracticable, but if a physician should recommend "some great thing," and which might be attended with expense to the patient, no doubt the prescription would be strictly observed.

Bristol, Me. Aug. 4, 1829.

A. B.

From the Long Island Star.

SHIP TIMBER.

At what season of the year should ship timber be cut down, to insure its longest durability?

This is an interesting subject to every maritime nation, and nothing short of actual experiments will solve the question. We have existed as a nation fifty years, and are truly a naval power, still we rest on mere speculative opinions on a subject of vital importance to the nation.

Agriculturists, wheelwrights, and many carpenters are of opinion, that timber cut in February will last longer than that which is cut in any other season of the year, because the sap is then supposed to be in the earth and the bark is firm to the tree. But are these sufficient reasons to satisfy us of the truth of their position? We know that a white oak tree cut down in February, and left lying until June, will send out small sprouts from the body, and that the bark will loosen and may be stripped off, and the like of chestnut and other wood; hence it is evident that there is much sap in wood in February.

The most durable woods in the United States, are red-cedar, locust, live-oak, white-oak, and pine. That there is a proper season to cut materials for ship building is certain. Locust wood it is generally supposed will last fifty years, and that it may be cut at any season of the year. This is certainly wrong.—The writer of this article, in the year 1801, purchased from Hicks, Titus, & Co. lumber merchants of New York, one hundred and fifty locust posts, and fifty red cedar posts, which were used for fencing; the locust posts were from Queens county, and the red cedar from the south. The locust posts are rotten and removed, the red cedar are perfect and sound. In June of the same year, he cut thirty locust posts which were used in fence, and those were good. In March of the same year, he cut a quantity of chestnut posts, which were set the same summer; those lasted sixteen years, and were replaced with chestnut posts which were cut in May, the latter have stood twelve years, and are rotten.

We know moreover that there are seasons of the year, between March and November, when brush-wood may be cut which will dry perfectly hard.

After the British evacuated Philadelphia, in June, 1778, Mr Cooper, the owner of Cooper's Ferry, near said city, began to repair his buildings which had been injured by the British, and it was found necessary to place a new sill under his barn,

for which purpose a green oak tree was cut, dressed, and placed under his barn, which was perfect and sound a few years ago. This tree was probably cut in the month of July. Again, there are barns now standing on Long Island, which have been built with timber cut in summer, in those barns we find hickory, gum, and oak rafters, with the bark stripped off, as hard as horn and un injured by worms. These barns were built to supply the place of those burnt by lightning.

With such evidence before us, it certainly appears that we are ignorant of the proper time to cut ship timber. Actual experiments, therefore, are necessary to define the proper season. For which purpose, our government should purchase a tract of woodland, wherein a parcel of timber should be cut every week throughout the year, and left to decay. A register of the days of cutting kept, noting particularly the age of the moon, the looseness of the bark, the weight of the wood, where green, &c.

Such a measure would produce practical and satisfactory results, and those to whom the naval concerns of our country are trusted, will never discharge their whole duty to the nation, until the proper season to cut ship timber is discovered.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1829.

A FARMER.

AMERICAN VINEYARDS.

WILLIAM PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, New York, desires to add to his work on the Vine, now in progress, a list of all the vineyards existing in the United States, and the success attending them; and he will be gratified to receive from the proprietors of vineyards in every section of our country, the required information, per mail, as soon as possible, as the work will be published during the present or ensuing month.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

One of the best modes of preserving health, and invigorating the constitution against the evils of the approaching winter, is the daily use of the cold bath. In many habits, however, the plunging bath is hurtful, by the absence of that reaction which causes the glow on the skin of those who are benefited by bathing. In these cases the shower bath is often useful; but, when no reaction even follows its use, the individual should sponge the trunk of the body with cold salt water, or vinegar and water, before rising in the morning, whilst the limbs are kept warm in bed.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting was held on the 3d instant. Among the collections of fruit, flowers and plants, the following deserve particular notice.

Mr Hibbert presented a fine *Agapanthus Umbellatus*, or African blue Lily, in flower.

2. A Mandarin orange. The branch bearing a fruit was inserted in the stock last October, and the fruit has since grown to perfection. Several other branches bearing flowers at the time, were engrafted, and have since matured their fruit.

3. *Pyramidalis alba* and *rubra*, very large and fine.

4. *Rudbeckia fulgida*, native.

5. A young thorny pine apple, will be ripe in October.

Mr Parker exhibited, 1. Cactus Tuna, or prickly pear in flower, with numerous fruits, but in an immature state.

2. Several Plants, viz:—Quince, Bolmar's Washington (yellow), Wetherill's large blue.

Colored drawings of these, by Mr Engstrom, No. 70, south Eighth street, were also shown:—blue egg plum, imperial violet, red egg, and a large yellow plum, a seedling, the fruit large but not ripe, said to be of fine flavor; red gage, yellow gage, and white egg, with colored drawings in oil, by Mr Woodside. The figures by both artists, by comparison with the fruits, were found to be perfect representations of them.—The weight of the blue egg plum was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and 70 grains. That of the red egg, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, less 20 grains.

Mr Engstrom exhibited colored drawings of several flowers growing in the gardens of different members of the Society, which gave great satisfaction, from their botanical accuracy, and the beauty of the colors. His mode of coloring is peculiar to himself, and he is recommended to those who wish to acquire the pleasing art of which he is master.

Upwards of fifty new members were elected, and thirty more proposed on their own application.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Among the articles exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday the 5th inst, were the following:—

From J. H. CORN, Esq, of Dedham, specimens of raw SILK—silk cocoons—1 lb. of reeled or organize Silk, and 1-2 lb. of silk tow from the outside of the cocoons.—The reeled Silk sells readily to the manufacturers at \$5 per pound—when prepared for the loom, \$1.50 per ounce. This American Silk is preferred by the manufacturers to that imported from China, and will bring a higher price. It was reeled on an apparatus, which is considered better than the celebrated Languedoc improved reel, and is capable of reeling the silk to any degree of fineness.—Mr CORN, we understand, has made about 20 lbs. of organize silk this season, for which he has already been offered one hundred dollars by the manufacturers. It is but three years since he turned his attention to the business of raising the White Mulberry and Silk, and he finds but few obstacles. He states that in three months from the time of taking the mulberry leaf in June, he can furnish silk fringe, and other articles of silk, which sell readily for cash.

From the garden of HON. JOHN WELLES, specimens of a very fine Apricot, imported by him from France. Mr W. likewise brought buds of the same for distribution among members of the Society.—Members not present will be furnished with the buds by Mr WELLES, at his place in Dorchester.

From the garden of JOHN LEMIST, Esq, of Roxbury, specimens of *Nyctium splendens*, (very rare and beautiful)—*Althea*, six varieties—*Carolinia varicosa*, *Coreopsis tinctoria*, *Sotaria splendens*, *Chrysanthemum tricolor*, *Rosa noisette*, *Piscidium*, *Zinnia multijlora*, and *Z. elegans*, *Impatiens balsamina*, (very fine)—*Turritis erecta* and *T. patula*,

Delphinium consolida, (two varieties)—*Verbena capitata*, and *Verbascum exandrum*.

From Mr COWING of Roxbury, specimens of *Clethra alnifolia*, a hardy, indigenous shrub.

From THOMAS BAKER, Esq, of Roxbury, several varieties of *Althea*, *Impatiens balsamina*, and *Coreopsis tinctoria*.

From Mr EMMONS of Boston, beautiful specimens of the Double flowering Pomegranate, and the new Italian Marygold.

Fine specimens of hardy indigenous perennials and early fruits, from WINNERS' Nursery, and other articles from Col. JAQUES of Charlestown, and Capt. CHAMBLER of Lexington.

A box of fruit was forwarded by THOMAS BLOODGOOD, Esq, of New York, and intended to have reached the Society's Hall on Saturday.—It unfortunately arrived too late for the Society's meeting.—It contained specimens of a fine, summer pear, called at present in New York the *Bloodgood Pear*. It is believed to have originated at Flushing.

MAHOGANY.

The discovery of this beautiful timber was accidental, and its introduction into notice was slow. The first mention of it is, that it was used in the repair of some of Sir Walter Raleigh's ships, at Trinidad, in 1596. The finely variegated tints were admired; but in that age the dream of El Dorado caused matters of more value to be neglected. The first that was brought to England was about the beginning of last century: a few planks having been sent to Dr Gibbons, of London, by a brother who was a West India Captain. The doctor was erecting a house in King street, Covent Garden, and gave the planks to a workman, who rejected it as being too hard. The doctor's cabinet maker, named Wollaston, was employed to make a candle-box of it, and as he was sawing up the plank, he also complained of the hardness of the timber. But when the candle-box was finished it outshone in beauty all the doctor's other furniture, and became an object of curiosity and exhibition. The wood was then taken into favor. Dr Gibbons had a bureau made of it, and the Duchess of Buckingham another; the despised mahogany now became a prominent article of luxury, and at the same time raised the fortunes of the cabinet maker by whom it had been at first so little regarded. The mahogany tree is found in great quantities on the low and woody lands, and even upon rocks in the countries on the western shores of the Caribbean sea, about Honduras and Campeachy. It is also abundant in the islands of Cuba and Hayti, and it used to be plentiful in Jamaica, where it is of excellent quality; but most of the large trees have been cut down. It was formerly abundant on the Bahamas, where it grew on the rocks to a great height, and four feet in diameter. In the earliest periods it was much used by the Spaniards in ship-building.—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge.*

From the Springfield Republican.

[Extract from the Rev. Alexander McLean's Oration, delivered at the Ludlow Factory Village, July 4, 1829.]

The Farmer.—Our industries, enlightened, independent, and virtuous yeomanry, form a truly respectable class of our citizens—they are entitled to consideration and respect. Agriculture, how-

ever humble and unprofitable, the business he considered at this date, is nevertheless the port and fortress of the nation. "The king himself is served by the fruits of the field." To understand it is perfectly incomprehensible any person should consider the employable the farmer low and mean, far beneath all every other profession. I am sorry to say disposition is too prevalent, especially among many of the young gentlemen of this country engage in any other business, (or no business rather than engage in the honest employment of the field. And why is it so? The reason in humble opinion is, they entertain a mistaken notion that the employment of the agriculturist less honorable than that of most other professions. Could this erroneous opinion be removed from their minds, incalculable benefit might be the result, to themselves and to the community. So the man of business and enterprise is daily grieved with the sight of so many young men, treading our streets and wharves, and loitering away their time in the store and tipping shop, the great grief of near and dear connections, to the injury of public morals. "Why stand here all the day idle?" "Arise ye and enter into the vineyard, and what is right shall ye receive."

What was Adam the first man? I answer farmer. God placed him in the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15. after he was expelled from that delightful garden God expressly commanded him to till the ground and assured him "that in the sweat of his face should eat bread all the days of his life." What was Job? that perfect and upright man: was the richest man in the East; he too was a farmer. And I exultingly ask, what was Washington? the friend, the saviour of his country he likewise was a farmer. The Roman was while attentive to agricultural pursuits, flourished and prospered. Her senators, counsellors, generals were often taken from the plough to serve their country in the halls of legislation, in the field of battle. But when she became proud and haughty, despising the labors of the field, she fell, and great was her fall. And the same way, many nations besides the Roman have fallen to rise no more forever. Gentlemen fancy now leads me, as I ascend the hill of imagination and look towards the East, to inquire what courageous band of heroes do I see yet approaching the plains of Lexington, and height of Bunker Hill, to meet the well disciplined well accoutred British foe? They are farmers. See, O see, these brave fellows, leaving their ploughs stuck in the sod they were in the act turning over—dropping the axe, the hoe, spade—with hasty steps he hurries to his home dwelling—he slings his knapsack on his back, shoulders his rusty firelock, and with a look eagerness and hove fixed for a moment on the objects of his affection, thus addresses them: Farewell wife—farewell children—God protect you I must haste away—I bear the cannon's roar American blood has been spilled—I go to defend my country—to avenge her wrongs. And you who were these? again I answer they were farmers. Yes, my attentive hearers, the yeomanry of this country are its bulwark—its sinews—its blood—its all—without them no other profession could live. And shall any who hear me this be ashamed of the name and employment of t

ness of men, whose name I have pronounced with little innocent enthusiasm? No, never may it so."

North Carolina Gold Mine.—Early last spring, six enterprising citizens of Salem, four of them shipmasters, set out for the gold mine district in North Carolina, with an outfit of one thousand dollars each in cash, besides implements considered necessary for mining, &c. &c. After selecting their bound, they labored diligently and perseveringly till the whole property embarked in the undertaking was exhausted. A few days since they turned to Salem, having spent their last dollar. One of them was arrested for debt immediately after his return, and now lies in jail.

This statement we have received from a gentleman, who has left his name; and who thinks, that us, that, if any of our enterprising young men should have a fit of the *mine fever*, it might be of service to make it public.—*Boston Courier*.

Newburyport Stocking Factory.—We have seen some of the stockings manufactured at this establishment, quite equal to any imported for strength and durability. They can also be afforded, we understand, as cheap as those imported of equal fineness. The factory employs a capital of about one thousand dollars only; it has thirty frames for weaving stockings, all of which are wrought by females. The enterprising proprietor has orders as fast as he can supply them. The stockings we have seen, are made of Sea Island Cotton, three-threaded, and can be retailed for about sixty cents; they are actually worth one third more than an imported hose at that price.—*Ibid*.

In the market place at Cadiz are sold grasshoppers, confined in little traps to enliven the chambers of the Cadiz ladies with their evening chirp. A pet-lamb is quite as common an inmate of the house as the dog, and it is by no means rare to see a full sized merino, grown up in familiarity, following its master about the streets to daily avocation.—*Nat. Gazette*.

Transactions of the Botanical and Horticultural Society of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

CANKER IN TREES.

Much has been said and written on the disease called canker in apple trees; it generally seizes all varieties and great bearers; but the soil, and especially the subsoil, have often a great share in producing it, and some varieties have a far greater tendency to it than others, as Sir Walter Black's Favorite, the Royal Russet, &c. &c. Mr. Wright conceives that this disease, as well as the arising out of the old varieties, arises from the decay of the variety; for, of course, in all cases of propagation by grafting or budding, the scion or bud is of the same age as the original plant. It is, as it is engrafted or budded on a vigorous seedling stock, I imagine that its growth is by this means in some degree renewed. And I think this has been clearly proved by a very ingenious experiment made by a gentleman in Herefordshire, who, having a very old Golden Pippin apple tree which was in a dying state, planted around several young seedling crabs, and when they had established themselves, engrafted or inarched them into the trunk of the old tree; the consequence was, that in the course of a year or two, the old tree became nearly as healthy as ever it had been, from the vigor that was infused into

it by the sap of the young crabs that had been introduced into it. And yet I am strongly induced to think that the scion, in some cases at least, has a very great effect on the stock on which it is placed, as in the case of engrafting an apple scion, or that of any of the varieties of crab on the same kind of stock. The apple will have a much more fibrous, and a smaller root, while the crab will have a large, strong, wiry root, which, after standing three or four years, will be far more difficult to take up than that of the apple. There is another curious fact, which it may not be amiss to mention here, and which confirms me in my opinion of the stock being affected by the scion or bud that is introduced into it. There is a blotched leaved variety of the English Laburnum, a bud even of which being inserted in the bark of the common laburnum, whether the bud lives or not, the laburnum invariably becomes blotched in its leaves like the bud. If the blotched or striped leaves of the plant arise, as I think is generally admitted, from a disease, this may justly be considered as virulent a disorder in the vegetable world as the small pox is in the human race, and this operation may very fairly be said to be inoculation."

From the U. S. Telegraph.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Having derived great benefit from taking the *White Mustard Seed*, I feel irresistibly impelled to publish what I know of its virtues; hoping that others may thereby be tempted to try it, and may experience, in like manner, its salutary effects. This publication may be the means of relieving many fellow beings from extreme suffering; but should I hear of a single one, I shall be more than rewarded for my pains—I shall contemplate it with feelings which I would not exchange with the warrior monarch, who has desolated countries, and ruined the repose of thousands.

I will make a brief and simple statement of facts; and, to prevent suspicion of fiction, subscribe my proper name.

For more than *twenty-five years* prior to December, 1828, I had been subject to frequent and violent attacks of the *sick-headach*: sometimes two or three in the course of a month. I believe that I never escaped an attack longer than a month, except once, in summer, in the Western country, when I had nothing of it for about two months, during which time I slept in the open air in the woods, and travelled on foot every day eighteen or twenty-five miles. But the Mustard Seed are far preferable.

About the first of last December, Dr Cooke's *Treatise on White Mustard Seed* falling into my hands, I was so struck with the force of his reasoning, that I resolved on giving them a *fair trial* according to his direction. I did so: took the seed *four or five weeks*, and have not had a spell of the *sick-headach* since.—In May I felt symptoms of an attack from my old enemy, but on having recourse to *Mustard Seed*, I checked his approaches *instantly*. I continued about a week fortifying my citadel with the same materials; and not having discovered any hostile movement since, I think I have no reason to apprehend an attack in future.

I know a young lady who has been cured of the same disease, by the same means.

One of my sisters whose liver was affected, took *Mustard Seed*, and is well.

A gentleman, (formerly a surgeon in the Navy),

who was in the same house whilst I was under this *course of Mustard Seed*, was, on reading but a few pages of the treatise, inspired with faith enough to try the *Seed* for his complaint. He had suffered for years with a severe disease of the stomach and viscera; and having tried without effect, almost every prescription, he had nearly concluded that his disease was irremediable. But he had not taken the *Mustard Seed* longer than two weeks when he declared himself *cured*. He said that he had not known a well day prior thereto, for *six years*—and added, that the *Mustard Seeds* acted *like magic*. He took them in moderate doses, in *salads*.

Very few persons find any difficulty in taking them; though they must be swallowed *whole*—*three times a day*, and usually from *two to four teaspoonfuls* at a dose. They should be taken *an hour before breakfast*,—*an hour after dinner*, and the third dose *an hour before going to bed*. Persons who dine later than 4 o'clock, should take the second dose *an hour before*, instead of *after* dinner.

The seed should be well washed before taken, to free them from dust or other vicious matter which may adhere to them from negligence in the persons who prepare them for market. Those who experience any difficulty in taking them in cold water, or without anything, would do well to pour a little hot water on them. This immediately produces a *mucilage*, which renders them more easily to be swallowed. But at all events they can be taken without difficulty in a little *jelly, molasses, mush, or the like*.

Persons much dyspeptic require a dose or so of *epsom salts*, or *sedlitz* powders to assist the inceptive operation of the seed.

An *over-dose* may be known by an *immoderate* operation on the bowels, or by unusual restlessness at night, or an eruption about the mouth. In either case, the quantity should be reduced. Three teaspoonfuls is the common dose; but in *one* instance, *only ten seeds* were sufficient.

Regularity is to be observed *strictly*. It is a *sine qua non*. The patient must not expect to be cured in a *day*, nor a *week*, nor *two weeks*. To stop short of *three weeks at least*, were no wiser than one who, *nearly* across a stream, turns back because it still runs rapidly. Let no one condemn the *White Mustard Seed*, who has not taken them as above directed, with *perfect regularity*, for *three weeks at least*.

Whilst taking the Mustard Seed, a rigid abstinence from all kinds of *ardent spirits, wines, and fermented liquors* must be observed, or the *Mustard Seed* will have very little, if any effect. And I would advise such as prefer health to *poison*, in order to prevent a recurrence of disease, to *continue this rigid abstinence*. It were well also to use no *vinegar*—eat no *pickles*—no *raw vegetables*—very sparingly of cabbage, and other greens, and of fruit of all kinds—use no milk, except in coffee and tea, unless it is well boiled. I have always been exceedingly fond of some of these things; of milk in particular—(it is a great promoter of *sick-headach*;) but I have nearly quit them all. I know that *any habit* may be broken, and *any propensity* controlled; and he who would not do all this, and more, for the sake of health, *why let him* (as Cobbett says,) *be sick—he ought to be sick*—and I would almost add, *he deserves to die*.

JOSIAH F. POLK.

Washington City, July 22, 1829.

Extracts from a paper containing Proceedings of the Essex Agricultural Society.

Continued from page 21

DANIEL BURNHAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee on Potatoes—

GENTLEMEN—Not anticipating an alteration in the conditions for the premiums on potatoes from the seed of the balls, I did not, the last autumn, when I took mine from the ground, reserve for future planting, but five of the most prominent sorts, from over an hundred selected vigorant plants; for I thought myself assured from previous experiments, that it was useless to plant those whose promise was not good the first season, if they had received a careful cultivation. I could with ease have reserved sorts to the number and those that would have yielded the quantity that would have fully met the requisition; but the terms not being known until March, I felt myself stricken from the list of competitors. Yet as the object of the Society is improvement, I will pass the result of my effort to your notice. As I found no reason for altering the process in the cultivation, it has been the same as I stated in the last year—which I will now recapitulate.

The seed was sown in gardening-time, the same as any seed of the size should be sown. When the plants had risen, three or four inches, the best were chosen and transplanted into well pulverized ground, about fourteen inches apart. In a nearer distance than this, I found that the most prolific plants were liable to mangle their fruit.—When taken up at harvest time, each sort reserved for planting, was carefully kept by itself. In the spring of the year, the fore part of May, they were planted, four cuts in a hill, about ten inches from each other, under a moderate quantity of long manure, or a good soil. Enclosed you will see an account of each kind.

If I may not be thought indolent, nor actuated by a perverse humor, at being cast from the list of competitors, I will take the liberty of offering my dissent from the number of kinds required, with my reasons for it. It will at once be said, that the object of these experiments is to the advantage of the community, by obtaining first rate sorts of potatoes. Now in so large a number as is required, it may well be presumed, that there will be quite a number, that would range with the one of middling promise. These kinds of seed being somewhat novel, they would be received and planted with cheerfulness, by very many not acquainted with this method of gaining seed, from the expectation, that it would greatly improve.—disappointment will surely be their reward, if they shall fare no better than I have, for a number of years, by planting any other, than those sorts that excel, either for earliness, quality, or as abundant bearers. It appears to me quite plain, that the most judicious conducted experiment, (on which the emphasis seems to rest), embracing the whole number required, may not have a single sort that ought to have another planting, and yet obtain the boon; while in another effort of fewer kinds, there might be one or more that would be a valuable acquisition. Would not such a result lead with force against the object of the Society? Would it not be giving its favors to numbers rather than to worth? Besides, would it not impress a value on those, that it would be well to put aside, and depress the value of those that ought to be retained? Would not such an issue, tend to paralyze that spirit for these experiments, which

ought to be kept clear? I have no hesitation in believing, that whoever shall attend with accuracy and judgment to these experiments, will invariably find, that all those sorts, that it is well to preserve, will bear some distinct mark of excellence, and that all others should, with an unbending resolution, be thrown aside, to prevent the scattering of any other than first rate sorts. If this method may be strictly adhered to, will it not afford the hope and expectation, that in a few years there will be such a variety of good seed, suited to this region, that there will be no necessity for wishing for that which is foreign?

Although there is a great variety of sorts, from the seed of the balls—yet with me they incline to assume the shape and the color of those, from which the balls are taken; and as a round white potato is estimated most highly, perhaps it is best to seek the balls from the largest of those kinds, I will further observe, that though I think that all the sorts that are worth preserving, may well be designated the first season—yet I believe that some kinds do not give their full character until the third year.

From all the sorts that I shew the Committee the last year, I planted only three—and one of those I have now cast aside—the other two are good—one of which is considered excellent—a few of them are at hand, and may be seen if there is a desire for it.

If I may not be in order, in addressing these observations to you, please to let the full conviction of their correctness, from my own experience, apologize for me.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

Your humble servant,

DANIEL BURNHAM.

Newburyport, Sept. 24, 1828.

Memorandum of five sorts of Potatoes, the second season, from the soil of Pe hills.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, appear in full growth.—The stalks and leaves are full of sap. No. 5 was at maturity about the middle of August. The weight of these average hills, of each kind, is put against the numbers, viz:

No. 1,	-	-	25 lbs.
No. 2,	-	-	37 "
No. 3,	-	-	28 "
No. 4,	-	-	24 "
No. 5,	-	-	12 "

Although the product of some of the Nos. is heavy, yet from the unwithered state of the stalks and leaves, I have no doubt, (if a frost shall not take them within two weeks) the weight will much increase.—From their greenness I presume their quality cannot be ascertained, except of Nos. 5.

DANIEL BURNHAM.

DANIEL PUTNAM'S STATEMENT.

To the Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, to examine claims for premiums for Potatoes raised from the Seed.

GENTLEMEN—In 1827, I planted the seeds of some potatoes so distinct, that I preserved the produce of each seed by itself. In the spring of 1828, I planted the different kinds separate from each other in hills, about 1 foot apart, and the following is the result of the experiment:—

No. 1,	48 hills	3 bushels	1 peck	1 quart.
2,	30 "	1 "	3 "	4 "
3,	10 "	0 "	3 "	0 "
4,	10 "	1 "	0 "	1 "
5,	10 "	1 "	0 "	2 "

A specimen of each of the kinds is herewith exhibited—the quantity raised from seed No. 1 in the second year only, appears to me quite extraordinary.

Respectfully submitted by

DANIEL PUTNAM

Dunbar, September 25, 1828.

COL. MOSSELLY'S STATEMENT.

L. Mossely, of Newburyport, exhibits a two year Heifer and her Offspring.

This heifer was two years old in April of last. Her sire was the Essex on the Fatherland Farm. Her mother was a calf from Young's farm, and was owned on the Fatherland Farm when she had this calf. This heifer was when about four weeks old, from the above farm and came into the possession of Nathaniel Peart, then tenant on the Indian Hill Farm. She was purchased by the present owner, in July, 1827, a little more than a year old. She took the first of July, 1827, and calved with her present calf the 7th of April last. She has had other pasture but the Common Pasture, this summer and autumn to the present time. She had occasionally some corn stalks, some small grass cut, and often a small quantity shorts or wheat bran, with a little meal. She not had any care or keeping with a view to exhibit her at the Cattle Show—and no care has been kept through the summer of the quality of her milk. The determination to exhibit did not occur till Friday last. I then gave orders that her milk should be measured, &c. at 12 o'clock morning, and her keeping the same as before. The result is as follows, in her measure:—

September 19, Friday evening,	3 quart.
20, Saturday morning,	34 "
" " " evening,	34 "
21, Sunday morning,	34 "
" " " evening,	3 "
22, Monday morning,	3 "
" " " evening,	34 "
23, Tuesday morning,	3 "
" " " evening,	34 "
24, Wednesday morn.	34 "
" " " evening,	34 "
25, Thursday morning,	3 "

We have kept an accurate account of the ter made from her milk, not only for private use, but for public sale. I would observe, that my family has stantly consisted of myself, wife, three children and three domestics—a portion of the time family has been larger. This heifer has given the milk used in the family, and her cream been daily used for coffee, and occasionally domestic purposes. We have churned every day, and the butter made is as follows:—

		lbs.	ozs.
May 23,	-	4	0
" 30,	-	3	0
June 6,	-	4	0
" 13,	-	3	12
" 20,	-	3	10
" 27,	-	3	2
July 4,	-	2	2
" 11,	-	1	12
" 18,	-	2	11
" 25,	-	2	14
Aug. 1,	-	1	10
" 8,	-	1	2
" 15,	-	1	10

	lbs.	ozs.
Aug. 22, - - -	1	12
29, - - -	1	13
Sept. 5, - - -	1	12
12, - - -	2	6
19, - - -	2	15
24, - - -	1	12
Total	18	5

* Yesterday morning, 5 days.

This heifer again took bull the 14th day of June. I exhibit her as an animal remarkable for beauty of her form and exact proportions.
E. MOSLEY.

THE SIMPLE METHOD OF DESTROYING THE HESSIAN FLY.

As the wheat crop this season has, in some places, suffered considerable damage from the destructive effects of this insect, we are happy to be enabled, by a valuable and obliging correspondent, to publish the following directions for destroying it.

The Hessian Fly deposits its eggs on the wheat before it is reaped; the egg is so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but may be very distinctly seen with a microscope; sometimes one grain of wheat will be observed to have several of these eggs on it. They are attached to the wheat by a glutinous substance, deposited around them, by the parent fly, by which they are held so firmly on the surface, as not to be easily removed by the motion of reaping, threshing, &c. Short after the seeds begin to germinate in the soil, the genial heat of the season brings the young fly from its egg in the form of a very small maggot (the case with all insects); these little maggots deposit themselves at the root of the stalk the seed of which the eggs had been attached; between the stem and the lowest blade or leaf, here they may be discovered during the month of May and beginning of June quietly reposing; here they remain until the warmth of the season brings them to maturity, when they commence boring the substance to which they have been attached. It is not until this period that their destructive effects are visible, by the wheat becoming withered and blighted. This accounts for the fact that wheat, which is attacked by this destructive insect, presents a healthy appearance in the month of June, the period at which the embryo-fly begins to use food.

Now it is evident that if the eggs of this fly can be destroyed on the seed wheat, by any process that will not also destroy the vegetable quality of the grain, the ruinous effects will be avoided. This can be done by the following very simple process.—"Soak the seed wheat in water for twelve hours; spread it out on the barn floor, so as to allow the superabundant water to escape; then take fresh slacked lime and mix it among the wheat in quantity sufficient to have every grain covered with the lime, taking care to stir the wheat well with a shovel, so that no particle may escape coming in full contact with the lime, which, then thus applied, will in a short time destroy the eggs, and consequently preserve the grain from destruction."

Our correspondent assures us that the egg, which before the application of the lime appears clear and transparent, afterwards becomes opaque, and puts on the appearance of an added egg.—"The efficacy of the above remedy has been established by several experiments, one of which we

will here relate. Wheat supposed to be infested by the Hessian fly, was taken, one half of the quantity treated with lime, and the other half was sown in the same soil with the prepared, in alternate drills; the result was that every stalk from the prepared seed came to maturity and was productive, whilst the alternate drills which had been sown with unprepared seed, were almost totally destroyed.

The above remedy for so serious an evil cannot be too widely circulated—we would recommend its translation into the French papers, and we think the Cures of the country parishes would confer a benefit on the parishioners, by having it made known at their respective church doors, after divine service.—*Canadian Courant.*

BLACK WALNUT.

The Boston Traveller describes this majestic tree and its uses. The timber is valuable for its durability, strength, tenacity, and fineness of grain, and is extensively used in the arts. Its lightness, strength, and beauty render it preferable to other timber for the stocks of muskets, for which purpose it is almost exclusively used in the United States Armories. It is used where it is a natural production, for cabinet work, posts set in the ground, hubs of wheels, naval architecture, and in Philadelphia is the common material for coffins. The Traveller says the fruit frequently grows to the size of 7 or 8 inches in circumference, but we never saw any more than 6 inches. It is round, and the external husk is thick and undivided like that of the butternut; the kernel is sweet and agreeable in its taste, though not much inferior, superior to the butternut.

The Traveller says this tree may be seen here and there in New England, producing a luxuriant growth and an abundance of fruit. The only tree of this species, that we ever saw in this vicinity, was obtained in the following manner.—Ten years ago, the present editor of this paper picked up a black walnut under a stately tree growing on the rich bottom lands of Grande River, in Painesville, Ohio; brought it home and planted it in November. It sprouted and grew two or three feet the next season, and is now a handsome little tree, and bids fair to be a large one. It resembles a butternut tree, as do those in the Western States, especially when young.—*Hemp. Gaz.*

HEMP.

This is a luxuriant vegetable; there are many stalks in this town nine or ten feet high, and some about twelve feet. In some fields, however, the plants have hardly risen so many inches. The experience of hemp growers this season will convince them that rich mellow soils are necessary for this crop. Those who have sown their seed on exhausted land, or on turf land in the meadows, ploughed in June, will be disappointed.

Loudon remarks that hemp sometimes grows to the height of six or seven feet in England, and quotes from a foreign writer who states that he has seen it from sixteen to eighteen feet high in the Bolognese territory in Italy. Perhaps these foreign feet are shorter than English; the statement in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia respecting Italian hemp is as follows:—"In the neighborhood of Bologna, hemp grows to the remarkable height of twelve or thirteen feet, and has been mistaken by travellers for plantations of young ash trees."

Hemp is almost the only plant employed in agriculture, in which the male and female flowers are on different plants; this circumstance has some influence on its culture and management.—Loudon says that when it is grown for both fibre and seed, it is the usual practice to pull the male plants as soon as the seed is set in the others.—The male plants are known by their yellowish hue and faded flowers. The female plants require four or five weeks (in England) to ripen their seed.—*Ibid.*

An old man's day's work.—On the 27th of July, Mr Solomon Pomeroy, of Easthampton, aged 77 years 7 months, reaped one acre and one rod of rye, and raked and loaded two loads of hay. He used no ardent spirits.—*Ibid.*

From the Long Island Star.

PEACH TREES.

MR SPOONER—A communication appeared in your paper last spring on the subject of the Peach Tree. The writer appeared to be of opinion that, the diseases of the peach trees were produced by the Lombardy Poplars, and in support of his opinion stated, that the peach trees of our country became diseased shortly after the introduction of the poplar.

The diseases of our peach, plum, and cherry trees are progressing from the south to the north. Our peach, plum, and cherry trees became diseased shortly after the introduction of the poplar, but that the poplar caused those diseases is indeed very doubtful.

We also have citizens who are of opinion, that the worms which destroy the honey in our bee hives, have their origin in the poplar trees, this also is very doubtful. Like causes are said to produce like effects. If the poplar trees produce the evils which are thus ascribed to those trees, then they should be destroyed without delay, but, before we form a conclusive opinion on this subject, we ought to know with certainty, how far the destructive influence of the poplar trees will extend, and also, whether a diseased tree, will not infect other trees of the same kind, with the same disease.

That our peach trees have been destroyed by the influence of some unknown cause, is certain. That, unless the disease may be carried in the stone itself to distant lands, or the poplar extend its baneful influence above twenty miles, then the poplar is not the cause of the injuries ascribed to it.

That poplar trees do not produce the disease in the peach trees, or the worms in the bee hives, appears evident to me from the following facts.—Because, peach trees are diseased in the State of New York (in my opinion) far beyond the destructive agency of the poplar, and worms are also produced in the bee hives in the same region. In travelling in the western part of the state of New York, from Utica to Rochester, thence by the ridge road to Lewiston; thence to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to Alexander, Middlebury, Genesee, Bloomfield, Canandaigua, Geneva, Hopeton, and Pennyan, very few poplars are seen. Still the peach trees in this region are diseased, and to appearances in a few years will be gone. And those persons who have turned their attention to the honey bee, frequently find their hopes blasted by the destructive honey worm.

We have seen peach trees diseased above 20

miles from any poplar trees. Shortly after the peach trees of our country became diseased, a writer in a Philadelphia paper on the diseases of our fruit trees, remarked, that fruit trees would run out, and die, and that all our peach trees would perish prematurely, and that our apple and pear trees in time would share the same fate, and he farther remarked in support of his position, that as those trees had been introduced into America from foreign lands, we would again be obliged to have recourse to foreign countries for a new stock of fruit trees. Time alone will prove those remarks. His remarks on peach trees are verified, and that our apples and pears are not as good and as durable now, as the same kinds fifty years ago, is well known, nor do our pear and apple trees grow as large as those of a recent period have done.

We have a few peach trees now growing on Long Island, from Barren's Ayres, and a few years will determine whether foreign trees will thrive better than those of our own country.

A FARMER.

The Rail Road between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill is proceeding with much vigor.—Contractors are actively engaged on nearly every section of the road. The road formation of one section, about five miles from the Schuylkill, is nearly completed.

The orange, lemon, citron, lime, olive, &c. are cultivated to a considerable extent in Florida, where they thrive and flourish exceedingly well—great quantities of the former, particularly, were raised the last year—15,000 having been gathered at St Augustine alone.

Howe's Cattle.—As the distension is chiefly occasioned by carbonic acid gas, any substance which will combine with that gas, will reduce it. Such a substance is readily found in ammonia, (hartshorn) a spoonful of which infused in water, and forced down the animal's throat, completely removes the distension.

The Tea Shrub has been naturalized in Asia with complete success, so that, sooner or later, the Chinese monopoly will come to an end, and with that end, probably, the Celestial Empire will break in pieces.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1829.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is a matter much controverted by scientific and practical cultivators, whether vines of foreign origin can be raised to advantage in the United States. We shall not take a side, in this question, but merely give some of the facts and arguments, which have been advanced on both sides.

The writer of an able article for the *New England Farmer*, published vol. v. page 266, advances many facts from which he draws the following conclusions. "For the *table*, we in the northern states, may and ought to cultivate the grape. Curious men who have the ambition to produce a home made wine, much worse than cider, may raise it, but let ingenious and speculative men beware of laying out extensive vineyards in Massachusetts."

Mr J. Le Ray de Chaumont, a native of France in an address, delivered before the Jefferson County, [N. Y.] Agricultural Society, in the autumn of 1827 says:—"Different experiments, which have been made not only by me, but by some other persons in different parts of the country, have convinced us sufficiently, that we were not mistaken, when in observing almost every where about us the luxuriant growth of the wild vine and the maturity of its fruit; we concluded that the vines of Europe might be cultivated here with success. I am convinced that the greater part of our soil would be suitable, and produce good fruit if properly attended. Low, wet ground, and the immediate vicinity of swamps and marshes, and such of the clay lands where the waters are apt to dwell too long and cannot be drained, are not favorable. A light and somewhat stony or gravelly soil, as well as a ground having a gradual declivity, are generally preferable. A southern exposition is to be chosen, but a northern one may be tried with success chiefly in a dry warm soil. I had in France a vineyard of which the fruit was never destroyed by the frost; that one was in a northern exposition. Some of the best vineyards in Champagne are in a similar exposition, and I have seen many other examples in favor of this opinion."

But the same gentleman observes, "When I recommend to you the cultivation of the vine, I should be very sorry if any one should conclude from it that wine could be made *now* with advantage in the United States. We have some reasons for considering ourselves as not *discouragingly* far from that desired epoch, but while labor will not have fallen much lower than it is, the attempt may be made upon a certain scale, by those who wish to make their own wine, or can afford to sacrifice a part of their time or money to make experiments, but it cannot be made with profit for sale. It may be the only instance, where mechanical genius, power of water, machinery or the dexterity of the Americans cannot be employed here so as to overbalance the cheapness of labor in Europe. However, I recommend strongly and generally the cultivation of the vine, not only that we may have under our hands the most wholesome of all fruits, and I may say the most agreeable to all tastes, but that we may be prepared for that moment when the price of labor may permit us to cultivate the grape to make wine."

The Editor of the *New York Horticultural Repository*, in that paper for June last, has a long article on this subject, in which he gives the following among other statements.

Mr S. Maverich, of Montpelier, S. C. writes June, 1825, that "many families in different parts of the State have European vines in their gardens, but I have heard a general complaint of the rotting of the grapes after they have attained nearly their full size. The rot commences about the middle or latter part of June, and is at first a small drab spot on the side of each grape, spreading until it covers the berry, which in a few days dries up."

The following letter, dated Greene co. Alabama, May 11, 1829, is from Robert W. Withers, to the Editor of the *American Farmer*. "With regard to the vine, all our efforts were fruitless so long as we confined our attention to the cultivation of the foreign—particularly the French varieties. Being myself a resident in the French grant, one of the leading provisions in the transfer

of which to the French emigrants, was the cultivation of the vine, I have had many opportunities of seeing the experiment fairly tried with a great many varieties, and under the care of professional Vignerons, but never in one instance have they been paid for their labor and expense. Being generally unacquainted with any other kind of cultivation except that of the vine, and finding ourselves so entirely baffled in their best efforts to ensure its success, many of them abandoned the golden dreams and their country together. Hence it is that neither the views of Congress, nor the expectations of individuals have as yet been realized. With such discouraging prospects, others were induced to embark in the cultivation of Bordeaux vines, but it happened that while experiments were going on, a gentleman in New Orleans, who was agent for the Swiss association at Vevay, and an acquaintance of the unfortunate General Lefebvre Desnoettes, sent him a few cuttings of vine, without any description of kind or history of the manner in which he became possessed of them, which upon trial have revived our desponding hopes. They are evidently Italian natives, having an entire different aspect from the imported vines, and agreeing entirely with the other native vines I have, in their long jointed appearance of the bark, exuberance of growth and pulpiness of the fruit.

"In confirmation of my idea that if we succeed in cultivating the vine profitably in the United States, it will be with the native variety I have found in my travels during the last year which extended through sixteen of the States, the same idea is almost universally entertained by all who have been engaged in that kind of cultivation. At New Orleans I saw a very fine mader vine in the garden of a horticulturist in upper Faubourg; but was grafted, as he told me on a native, while one which stood immediately contiguous, but which had not been grafted, with authority and insignificant in its appearance, bore comparatively no fruit at all. They were both planted at the same time, and were then a year or two years old, so that the experiment in this instance was completely decisive, that unless grafted on native stocks they will not succeed."

The writer then states in substance, that a Swiss colony settled in Kentucky, some twenty years since, and expended \$10,000 in attempts to cultivate the vine without even succeeding in making a vineyard, much less any wine. "That a few persisting in the idea, removed to Vevay in Indiana, who lived comfortably on the products of small vineyards composed entirely of our native vines—principally the Schuylkill muscadell. The colonists agree that no imported vines, so far as their own experience extends, have ever withstood the mildew or carbon, which in a few years invariably destroys them or prevents their bearing fruit, and this like all the other natives, has never been materially affected by it. While at Vevay I do not recollect to have seen a single European grape vine, except one very diminutive one in Dufours' garden, and he told me they had long since been compelled to abandon their cultivation."

The writer then adverts to Mr Loubat's vineyard, on Long Island, in which the imported vines were small and unhealthy in comparison with the native varieties, some of them having a little precocious fruit the first year, which with mine, has generally been the harbinger of disease and bad

MISCELLANIES.

Woman's Will.—The following lines says a correspondent of the Brighton Herald were copied from the pillar erected on the mount in the Dane John Field, formerly called the Dungeon Field, Canterbury:—

Who is the man who has the power and skill
To show the merits of a woman's will?
For if she will, ere long you may depend on't
And all she woot, she woot, so there's an end on't!

A farmer in the neighborhood of Farringdon, Berks, has ventured upon the experiment of sowing a large field of Cobbett's Indian corn, the seed was put into the ground on the 5th of May, made its appearance on the 15th, and has every prospect of turning out a profitable crop.

Mr N. Harrison, of New Lebanon, N. Y. has raised this season from a single beam, of the kind called "thousand-to-one," 1972 beans! there were 301 pods on the vine.

Mr J. Lovey, of Yarmouth, C. C. sowed some turnip seed on the first of June, and on the first of August he picked one which seemed bent upon pushing its lumber brethren off the ground. It weighed 8 lbs. and was 15 inches round.

The Cincinnati Daily Advertiser expresses the opinion, from the various accounts which have been published of the favorable state of the crops; that there will be, at the lowest estimate, one million more barrels of flour made in the United States, the present year, than were ever made in one year before.

Anecdote.—A full blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New England, once took it into his head to "go a countin'?" he accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devoirs to one of the buxom lasses of the neighborhood. After "stayin'" with his "gal" until daylight began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his fair one, who stood in the door, (and who, by the way, was marvellously fond of having "speck") wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night, Zebe." Zebe, taking out his tobacco box, and biting off a quid of pigtail in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I, by gawdy!"

Idlers.—Skilful politicians have been so sensible of the dangers of idleness, that they have always been vigilant to find work for their people. When Pisistratus had the supreme command, he sent for those who were idle about the streets, and asked why they loitered about doing nothing? "If your cattle be dead," said he, "take others from me and work; if you want seed, that also will I give you." So fearful was he of the injurious effects that would result from habits of idleness.

Octogenarian Haymaker.—Mr Samuel Brigham, of Sherwoodbury, has, eighty years in succession, mown grass and made hay during each hay season on the farm, on which he now lives. And what is quite remarkable, he has been able the present season to cut his half-acre of grass per day. This furnishes a practical illustration of the effect of temperance and steady habits, which in an eminent degree have marked the whole course of this aged and worthy citizen.—Worcester Republican.

The following letters, it is said, were written over the ten commandments in a church in Wales, and remained unexplained more than a century.

PRSA RPPT M N.
ARKP PHS PRCPPT ST N.

To discover the meaning, add the vowel I where it is wanted—eight times to the first and nine times to the second.

A Young Mother.—To the truth, Ben," said a mother to her hopeful son of ten or eleven. "How can I mother, when I don't know what truth is?"

Jack-a-lantern.—Mr Harwood, a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, differs in opinion from Mr Mitchell, in Stillman's Journal, in regard to the locomotion of the light called ignis fatuus, will-athe-wisp, &c. Mr H. asserts that those met with at sea do change place. In crossing the gulf-stream, he observed them on different parts of the vessel in dark, damp nights, and spent several hours in climbing about, attempting to catch them. When his hand came near them they disappeared: he made a sudden grasp at one, but when he put his hand where it was, it was not there. He says he drove them from place to place all over the rigging.—Hamp. Gaz.

It has been computed that not less than 1,400,000 bushels of apples were imported into England, principally from Germany, during the past season.

Beggars.—The increase in number of itinerant beggars, is a subject well worthy the attention of legislatures and the community at large. The inconveniences suffered in European countries by herds of these wandering leucætroni, ought to be a warning, on our part, to check the infant growth of similar associations among ourselves. There can be but little if any doubt, that many of those, who are at present traversing the United States, retailing to the charitable, tales of misfortune, sickness, and famine, are gross imposters, who actuated by indolence and avarice, seek to obtain a livelihood, and even wealth by practising upon the sympathies of the benevolent.

We are not desirous of appearing hard hearted, or uncharitable, toward these wretches; but in a country like this, where every necessary aid to the poor is extended, and where industry is never known to starve, there cannot be occasion for much display of misery. It, therefore, is very probable that the tales of woe which these wanderers relate of themselves, in nine cases out of ten, are gross falsehoods, and that the whole cause and object of their peripatinations, is then prodigality and proneness to sloth. They make beggary a profession, and by their artful mode of exhibiting feigned wants, strain from the honest hearted, favors, which, perhaps, they are less able to bestow than the beggars themselves.

We heard one instance of a man belonging to New England, who, although in good circumstances, having occasion to assist a daughter and family who resided in Ohio, to journey back to their home, obtained many hundred dollars, by uttering himself in a garb of misery, and wandering about the country for four months. After they had reached home, a quarrel arose about dividing the spoil, and the father drove his daughter and her children from beneath his roof.—Providence American.

Air and Improved Fruits.—By cultivating the crab apple, wonderful improvements have been made; they might not something be done with the brawnberry, blackberry, thimbleberry, &c by superior cultivation?

Cows.—When cabbages are given to cows, their milk and rusty leaves should be taken off, or the will impart a bad taste to the milk and butter.

To prevent the bleeding of vines.—If a piece moist red bladder be folded over the end of a vine which is cut, and then bound tightly round with packthread, it will effectually prevent bleeding.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 199, at the Pine Hill Strawberry Nursery, 142, at the East End Nursery, 109, and 71, 246, per dozen. Also, Wm. S. Swain's Apple Pie Plant, 7 1/2 cents per doz. Also, Deane's new variety of Strawberry, raised by J. B. Cooper, 8 cents per doz. North Market Street, where the plants are cultivated. Lists of foreign transactions. The plants are packed in moss for transport to any part of the country.

Turnip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street.
A fine collection of Dutch Turnip Roots, of Dutch red, yellow, pink, and splendid orange varieties, at 1 1/2 per doz.—12 1/2 ct. a bushel.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and handsomely bound and returned, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at office.

New China Tea Sets, and light Blue Dinner Ware.
Received a great variety of the above, which will be a fine assortment of Groceries, Candles, and Glass Ware, at 100 per doz, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Pauper at 2s per lb.

BROWN'S POWDER, superior quality, for sale at 25 cts per lb. Also, all kinds of Groceries, and Glass Ware, at 100 per doz, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

English Sashes.

James Carr's of Edinburgh, Glasgow, has white and colored superior articles for sale at the Hardware Store of S. J. W. NICHOLS, No. 25, South Market Street, Boston, June 10, 1829.

English do, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, at 1 1/2. Also, a thorough supply of English Meadow Grass seed, of superior quality.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received, at the New England Farmer, Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, 2 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed, at 2 1/2 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per pound, Lucerne or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sainfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, &c. Oat Grass, Herd Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Cuddeener*; this work has been pronounced by the most distinguished horticulturalists in New England and the mid-states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetal Grape Vines, &c. to be found in this country.—p \$1.25.

The *Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Man on the Culture of the Vine*; and *Making Wine, Brandy and Vinegar*. By Theobald Barneaud.

The *Young Gardener's Assistant*, containing Direct for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bulzington, gardener, New York price 37 1/2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Paid said every Friday at \$1 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.
If the New paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by F. B. RUSSELL—(a weekly publication of the Farmer) can be executed to meet the views of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1829.

No. 5.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CUTTING BUSHES.

IN FESSENDEN—The season of the year is nearly at hand, that our forefathers used to us that the practice was, "down country," to bushes in the *old* of the moon in August and tember, when the sign was in the heart. This I be as good a general rule, perhaps, as any; I am confident that the rationale of the theory, to cut bushes soon after they have done wing for the season; or when the sap has become stationary.—If cut sooner, the pressure of will either throw out new shoots, or form sets to be in readiness for an early start the following; and if cut too late, or after the has descended, the root will be supplied with resources for a new effort when the proper arrives for it to vegetate.

It is well known that some vegetables are much tenacious of life than others, and even the vegetables are much more easily destroyed in some states of their existence than in others. There is nothing in the process of vegetation that much exhausts the vital energy of plants, as of maturing their seeds, (which seems to be the ultimate design in all vegetables.) This is conspicuous in some plants than in others, biennials seldom survive the winter after they have made a successful effort to provide for the propagation of their species; and this is corroborated from the fact, that some biennials will be perennials by cropping the flower stems so as to prevent their seedling—this I have often witnessed in the Foxglove, (*Digitalis purpurea*)

It must have occurred to every strict observer of economy of vegetables, with what facility the common bramble-bushes of our fields and hedge, especially the *Rubus idaeus*, or high blackberry, and *Rubus strigosus*, or red raspberry, are decayed both root and branch, if cut when loaded with ripe fruit, or soon after it has fallen.

The same general law of nature is manifest in animal kingdom, especially in some orders of insects, which die soon after making provision for the continuation of their species. It is curious to observe to what a luxuriant growth some vegetables will attain, even when surrounded by an almost impenetrable thicket of other plants of inferior size, and all dependent on the same soil for nourishment. This is the case with the Meadow Lily in my garden, which has been the subject of some remarks in the two first numbers of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer, which produced this season fifty-two blossoms, (p. 46,) and now contains the same number of bulbs, as can be proved by the testimony of my neighbors. The soil in which it grows is naturally cold and moist, but now raised little above the common surface which forms a bed about three feet wide, and appropriated as a bed of miscellany, that is, a little of almost everything is permitted to grow for the sake of variety.

The phenomena so often exhibited by various species of vegetables located in the same soil, and

all drawing a competency of nourishment, and that even to a luxury, must be explained upon the principle of vegetable appetency, which is nearly synonymous with the office of the gustatory nerves, or organ of taste in animals. Hence, the very same nutriment that would be taken up with avidity by one species of plants, would, by the absorbent vessels of another, be received with indifference, or even rejected like tartarized antimony from the human stomach. The above remarks are corroborated from the fact, that we often see particular plants die without any apparent cause, while others inserted almost in the same spot, continue to flourish as though nothing had happened, and this probably from the nutriment peculiarly adapted to its taste or appetency, being withheld from coming in contact with its radical absorbents; or otherwise from some chymical process, it might have imbibed deleterious particles, which, like accidental poison in the human stomach, it could not eject.

As the surfaces of vegetables, like the animal body, are furnished with inhaled, as well as perspirable vessels, covering their trunk and leaves, especially the under surface of leaves, it may be reasonable to suppose that they often suffer from unfavorable states of the atmosphere, besides that of cold, as when impregnated with foreign substances not congenial to their taste or appetency, (for all absorbent vessels, whether animal or vegetable, have a choice in whatever they receive,) and even the very tread and effluvia of some insects, may do an irreparable injury to the health of a delicate organization.

While touching upon plants, and insects, I shall close these remarks by suggesting an improvement upon the article in the 52d number of the last volume of the N. E. Farmer, where a novel method is recommended for protecting vines from insects by placing a piece of board flat on the ground for every square rod planted with cucumbers, for the shelter of a toad. Upon trial, I suspect, we shall often be disappointed in not finding a faithful toad that has seen it in the way of his duty to take the post. In such a case would it not be advisable to procure a sufficient number from the fields of such as may be found on dry land, and place them in the above situation? and if they are too shy, or show too much uneasiness, it would be better little trouble to run a narrow board round the vines, so as to confine them in the desired limits; and who can tell, without an experiment, but toads in this situation, may be so far domesticated as to become permanent settlers upon condition that they may have a *life lease* of the premises?

This reminds me of the old domestic toad, mentioned by Mr Pennant, that lived under the stepstone of a house in Devonshire, facing the garden, for upwards of forty years, and might have lived several years longer, says the writer, had he not, by venturing too far from home in the daytime, received a wound from a raven, which ultimately caused his death in about a year after. This old *Rana*, if not a real professor of Entomology, must have been an experienced veteran in the science of *Anti-bug-ism*.

Lempster, Aug. 11, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ECONOMICAL AND GOOD BEER.

Take 7 quarts of good Molasses,	\$0,63
12 oz. Hops,	12
1 pint of brewers' yeast,	3

\$0,78

The above is the proportions of each article for twenty gallons of hop beer.—Put 12 ounces of hops into about 7 gallons of water, boil one hour, or till the leaves settle at the bottom—put 7 quarts of good molasses into a 20 gallon cask—then put in the liquor that the hops were boiled in, (and strained)—then add some cold water, and give it a good shaking—add a pint of brewers' yeast, and shake and stir it well—then fill up the cask with cold water, put in the bung, and give it another shaking and rolling—then place the cask where it is to stand, take out the bung, let it remain out 24 hours,—then bung it up tight, and let it remain one week, when it will be fit for use.—If bottled, so much the better.

The actual cost of the article is less than our cent per bottle.

Charlestown, Aug. 11.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I felt hurt on reading in your paper of Friday the 7th Mrs GRIFFITH's letter to Gen. DEARBORN, in which she observes that she had sent me the model of her improved Bee Hive to be presented to the Horticultural Society. I am hardly willing to think she would have consented to the publication of her letter previous to some inquiry being made respecting the model, as I presume she could not have supposed that I had received it, and failed to present it agreeably to her request.

The following are the facts so far as relate to my agency in this transaction. Last fall Mrs GRIFFITH, with some friends from Boston, called at my house. I was from home at the time, and had not the pleasure of seeing her, which I very much regretted. On my return, I was informed that Mrs GRIFFITH, among other things, noticed my Bee Hives, several of which were made of straw, and she remarked that straw was not a good material for the construction of a hive; it gave the bee moth a better opportunity to lodge the eggs than when made of wood.—Some time after, in conversation with a friend and correspondent of Mrs GRIFFITH's, I observed that my bees for a number of years had done better in my Straw Hives, than in hives of wood; in the latter I had lost several swarms by the bee moth, and had met no loss in the former, but had been successful without a single exception, and felt sorry Mrs GRIFFITH had not been informed of this at the time she made the remarks upon my straw hives, for I considered she had done more to obtain a knowledge of bees, their habits, general character and propensities, than any person in this, and I am inclined to believe in any other country.

Not long after, the facts respecting my straw hives were communicated to Mrs GRIFFITH by her correspondent, and in a postscript of her letter in reply to her friend, she observes as soon as she

T. A.

hears that we have a Horticultural Society in operation, she will send a model of her hive. The letter which contained this pre-script to me, was dated Charlestown, March 19, 1829. Some time in April, I wrote to Mrs. GRIFFIN that we had a Horticultural Society in this state, organized, which had commenced its operations, and added that a model of her hive would be very acceptable to the Society, and it would give me pleasure to present it in her name.—I felt anxious to have it come on in season for use the past swarming season, and some friends who went on to New Jersey soon after, and expected to meet Mrs. GRIFFIN, I requested to mention the model, and the great advantage in having it in season to use this year. On the 5th of July I received a letter from Mrs. GRIFFIN, dated Charlestown, June 29, post mark June 30, in which she writes that she has sent a little box containing the model of her hive to the office of ROBERT SEDGWICK, Esq., to be forwarded to me, and requests me to present it to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; since which time I have been anxiously expecting it, have made inquiries of her friends in Boston, and such inquiries as I presume reached Mrs. GRIFFIN; and I have since been informed it was locked up in the desk of R. SEDGWICK, Esq., and that he had left New York on a journey.—I also mentioned Mrs. GRIFFIN's intention to send the model to several gentlemen, members of the Horticultural Society, and I think previous to the meeting to which Gen. DEARBORN alludes. I regret that the President of the Horticultural Society could not have dropped me one line of inquiry before he published the letter of Mrs. GRIFFIN, and he would then have added a note by way of exculpating me.—I have been more minute than I at first intended, but thought you should be furnished with all the facts, in order to do away, in the minds of the Society, and the public, any unfavorable impressions of Your friend &c.,

GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, Aug. 10, 1829.

Watering of Horses.—This is a part of their dietetics that is not of trifling import. All horses prefer soft water, and it proves more wholesome. It is not a good custom to warm water generally for horses; but it is a much worse custom to give them water just drawn from a pump or well; and particularly in summer, when such water is comparatively colder than in winter, and when the horse is probably much hotter from exercise, clothing, &c. As some horses drink quicker than others, it is more proper to give them their water in the stable than at the pond, where they often drink immoderately. The quantity given should be regulated by the exercise and other circumstances. In summer when the exercise has been severe, more is necessary. In common cases a large horse requires rather more than the half of a large stable pail, and that twice in the day; at night a full pail should be allowed, making in all three waterings. It is erroneous to suppose that abstinence from water increases the wind or vigor; on the contrary, many diseases are encouraged, particularly inflammatory ones, by this deprivation. If it were the custom to place water within the reach of the animal he would be found to drink more frequently, but less freely than when watered according to the usual method. The restraint in this particular when journeying, is barbarous itself, and is fatal to the appetite, to

the spirit, and to the temper of the animal. Horses should never be galloped after drinking; it is the frequent cause of broken wind; nor should horses have much water before eating; but on a journey, when the animal is very dry, give three or four quarts—then feed—and when that is partly eaten, some more; and afterwards the remainder of the quantity intended, which in hot weather should be liberal.—*N. E. Inquirer.*

A new and valuable styptic, which will stop bleeding even of the largest blood vessels.—Take of brandy or common spirit, 2 ounces, Castile soap, 2 drachms, pearlsh, 1 drachm—scrape the soap fine, and dissolve it in brandy, then add the pearlsh—mix it well together, and keep it close in a phial; when you apply it let it be warmed, and dip pledges of lint in it, and the blood will immediately congeal.

It operates by coagulating the blood a considerable way within the vessel; a few applications may be necessary where the wound is deep, or where a limb is cut off.

USEFUL HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.

Start, I beseech you, with a conviction firmly fixed in your mind, that you have no right to live in this world; that being of hale body, and sound mind, you have no right to an earthly existence without doing work of some sort or other, unless you have ample fortune whereon to live clear of debt; and that, even in that case, you have no right to breed children to be kept by others, or to be exposed to the chance of being so kept. Start with this conviction thoroughly implanted in your mind. To wish to live on the labor of others, is, besides the folly of it, to contemplate a fraud at the least, and, under certain circumstances, to meditate oppression and robbery.

I suppose you in the middle rank of life. Happiness ought to be your great object, and it is to be found only in independence. Turn your back on Whitehall and on Somerset House; leave the Customs and exise to the feeble and low minded; look not for success to favor, to partiality, to friendship, or what is called interest; write it on your heart, that you will depend solely on your own merit and your own exertions.

The great source of independence the French express in a precept of three words, "*L'ère de peu,*" which I have always very much admired. "*To live upon little,*" is the great security against slavery; and this precept extends to dress and other things, besides food and drink.

Endless are the instances of men of bright parts and high spirit, having been, by degrees, rendered powerless and despicable by their imaginary wants. Seldom has there been a man with a fairer prospect of accomplishing great things, and of acquiring lasting renown than Charles Fox; he had great talent, of the most popular sort; the times were singularly favorable to an exertion of them with success; a large part of the nation admired him, and were his partisans; he had, as to the great question between him and his rival, (Pitt,) reason and justice clearly on his side; but he had against him his squandering and luxurious habits; these made him dependent on the rich part of his partisans, made his wisdom subservient to opulent folly or selfishness; deprived his country of all the benefit that it might have derived from his talents, and finally, sent him to the grave, without a single sigh from a people, a great part of whom would, in his earlier

years, have wept at his death, as at a national calamity.

A great misfortune of the present day is, that every one is, in his own estimate, raised above real state of life; every one seems to think himself entitled, if not to rule and great estate, least to live without work. This mischievous, most destructive way of thinking, has indeed been produced, like almost all other evils, by the use of our spiritual and ungodly parlance. That body, by its acts, has caused an enorm debt to be created, and, in consequence, a prodigious sum to be raised annually in taxes. It is caused, by these means, a race of loan mongers and stock jobbers to arise. These carry off species of gaming, by which some make fortune in a day, and others, in a day become beggars.

The words speculate and speculation have been substituted for gamble and gambling. The hollowness of the pursuit is thus taken away; while taxes to the amount of more than do the whole rental of the kingdom; while it causes such crowds of idlers, every one of whom call himself a gentleman, and avoids the appearance of working for his bread.

In spite of every art made use of to avoid both, the taxes will, after all, maintain only many idlers. We cannot all be "*Knight's*" "*gentlemen*;" there must be a large part of after all to make and mend clothes and food and carry on trade and commerce, and, in spite all we can do, the far greater part of us must toilsome work at something; for unless we can at some of the taxes, we fall under the sentence of Holy Writ.

A young man, some years ago, offered him to me, on a particular occasion, as an *amateur* for which he appeared to be perfectly qualified. The terms were settled, and I, who wanted the despatched, requested him to sit down and be but he, looking out of the window, whence could see the church clock, said, somewhat humbly, "*I cannot stop now, sir; I must go to dinner.*" "*Oh,*" said I, "*you must go to dinner, must; let the dinner, which you must wait upon to have your constant services, then; for you and I shall never agree.*" He had told me that he in great distress for want of employment; relief was there before his eyes he could fore for the sake of getting at his eating and drinking three or four hours, perhaps, sooner than I should have thought it right for him to have off with *Cobbett.*

NITRE AS MANURE.

A writer in the Gardener's Magazine says, "*sulphate is dear, but the effect upon hot soils in a dry season, is astonishingly great; it does the crop.*"

DRIED CHERRIES.

Are a very useful article for the dessert in winter and spring. Nothing is more easy than dry them. Gather when ripe, and do not bruise the skins; spread them on earthen dishes, and place them in a very cool oven; next day increase the heat, and at the end of a few hours, they will be found sufficiently dry putting into close vessels.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

GREAT CROPS.

The Gardener's Magazine states on new authority, that the culture of Mangel Wurzel has greatly increased in Guernsey, and a have been raised of 100 tons per acre!

ARCANA OF SCIENCE AND ART:

One Thousand popular Inventions and Improvements, abridged from the Transactions of Public Societies, and from the Scientific Journals, British and Foreign of the past year. London, Soc. Numerous Engravings. 4s. 6d.

This work is a selection from thirty-five public journals of the past year, made with a view to popularity of the book "in the engine room the mechanic, the laboratory of the chemical agent, the museum of the naturalist, the library the gardener, the work-shop of the manufacturer, the study of the artist, and at the firesides all classes." It is printed in a small type, and contains an immense body of interesting information for very little money. We would wish to see every garden library, and we hope its editor will publish a similar volume annually. There are few books better for being given as presents to young men, whatever may be their trade or profession.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

The wet weather which was experienced during the month of June and commencement of July was followed by a succession of fine days, which in a great measure has dissipated the fears entertained for the safety of the root and grain crops. Harvesting is in a considerable state of forwardness, and as far as has yet been ascertained is plentiful. Haymaking in this section of the country was commenced about the 20th of the month. The return is very abundant in some cases, and in general will be more than an average crop. Wheat, notwithstanding the discouraging prospect in the early part of the summer, will be a fair crop; but little, however, of that kind of grain has been sown this year in the surrounding trishes compared with former years,—but, with the exception of some low wet spots, which have been planted, has every appearance of producing plentiful crops. Oats have been sown this year to a greater extent than usual, and promise to yield a plentiful return. Peas, in general, will be a heavy crop; as also will Indian Corn, which has been planted to a great extent. The potato crop will be plentiful, and of an excellent quality; some fields of potatoes, planted in low situations, have been severely injured by the heavy rains in the beginning of the season—still there will be much more than an average crop. Thus we may confidently hope that the scarcity which was so severely felt last spring, will be unknown amongst us in the coming year. Cattle in general are in a good condition, and there is little doubt but fodder (which is already fallen considerably) will be fully as low price as in any preceding year.
L. Issumption, July 30, 1829.

ADAPTATION OF FRUIT TREES TO PARTICULAR SOILS.

A correspondent who writes for the *Gardener's Magazine*, with the signature *Rusticus in Urbe*, says "It would be a very useful thing, if you were to direct the observation of your readers to the different soils which may be planted with advantage with some particular kinds of fruit, some of which, perhaps, are hardly supposed to be capable of producing any, as stiff clay, chalk, pure sand, wet bog, and morass. On the last, I beg to lay, medlars, quinces, mulberries, raspberries, black currants, and strawberries will thrive to admiration."

A Method of destroying the Red Spider in Hot-Houses &c. By Mr WILLIAM REDDING, Gardener to Mrs. Murray, Wimbledon House, Surrey.

Sir,—Allow me to lay before my brother gardeners my method of destroying the red spider in vineries, hot-houses, and peach houses: a method I have practised for these ten years with the greatest success. I take half a pound of flour of sulphur, kill it with a little milk, add half a peck of hot lime and two small balls of whiting, and mix it well with water, until it attains the thickness of whitewash, when it is fit for use. I then with a brush, wash the flues and every part of the house, which is of brick, with this mixture in the month of February or March; but should they require a second washing, which is seldom the case, they may be done at any time, when the fires are on, with the greatest safety, only using it sparingly for 5 or 6 feet from the furnaces.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

RECIPE FOR MAKING TOMATO CATSUP.

One gallon Tomatoes,
4 table-spoonfuls table Salt,
4 " " " black Pepper,
½ " " " All-spice,
8 pods red Pepper,
3 table-spoonfuls Mustard Seed.
These articles are to be ground fine, and simmered over the fire 3 or 4 hours in a pewter vessel—cooled, strained, and bottled for use.—Add sharp vinegar or port wine if you choose, to make it sufficiently liquid.—*Communicated.*

NEW PLOUGH.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., Esq. has left at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, two miniature models of ploughs, made by Mr FREDERICK KNIGHT of Rowley. In the place of a mould board is fixed a piece of wood of a conical form, the largest end of the cone uppermost, and turning on pivots, inserted in timbers, composing a part of the frame of the plough. This revolving mould board receives the furrow slice as it rises from the share, and appears to be calculated to open and turn over the soil with less friction than is necessary in ploughs of the common construction. One of the models is furnished with double mould boards of this description, one on each side of the beam.

NATIVE GRAPES.

Mr FESSENDEN—I learn with pleasure, from reading your valuable *New England Farmer*, and from conversation with individuals, that considerable attention is now paid to the culture of the best varieties of our native grapes. I am not without hopes, that in a few years, many families will produce a reputable and pleasant beverage from them, without the addition of any spirit, which shall be superior to our domestic currant wine, and worthy to be used on festive occasions, at the marriage feast, or the communion table.

In many towns in New England, there are doubtless now growing wild native grapes sufficient to make barrels of this domestic wine; which could easily be done, by the aid of information obtainable from the best books on the subject, such as the *Emporium of Arts*, *Adlum on the Vine*, *Loubat's Vine Dresser's Guide*, *Bernsaud's Manual of the Vine*, the *Domestic Encyclopedia*, &c.

I should be pleased to be informed, through your columns, by such persons as possess old books,

and by aged people, whether the varieties of native wild grapes has not been increasing without design, from being dropt and scattered by laborers in the fields, &c.

Among the very vigorous old vines, which are now growing wild, I am told there are some very remarkable for their vigor and productivity on *Apple Island*, in Boston harbor. Perhaps some of your subscribers could procure specimens of the fruit and cuttings this fall, when perfectly ripe, for exhibition at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

W.
Boston, August 19, 1829.

PASTURE.

An English writer recommends to mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture for horned cattle. Another says, "the following economical experiment is well known to the Dutch, that when eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from their differing in their choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths, which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass. New grass, stocked very hard with sheep will unite and mat at the bottom, and form a tender and inviting herbage. In North Wiltshire, (famous for cheese) some dairymen mix sheep with cows, to prevent the pasture from becoming too luxuriant, in the proportion of about one sheep to a cow.

"The bottom of an old hay stack is estimated an excellent manure for pasture land, as besides the nourishment it affords, it contains a quantity of grass seeds, which furnishes a new set of plants. It should never be suffered to mix with manure for grain or corn lands, as it will cause them to be overrun with grass and other plants, which though useful in a pasture, are weeds in arable land."

There is a stocking factory at Newburyport, which employs a capital of \$3000, and has thirty frames for weaving stockings, all wrought by females. The stockings manufactured at this establishment are made of Sea Island Cotton, are three-threaded, and meet with a ready sale.

A census of South Carolina is now in progress. A correspondent of the *Charleston Courier* believes that the white population will be found to have decreased. Edgefield district shows an increase of 2000; but this is attributed to greater accuracy in the census. Kershaw, in 1820, had 5628 whites, 6692 blacks—now 4922 whites, 8200 blacks.

The Worcester county Agricultural Society has 500 members, and a permanent fund of \$5000.

Advantage of Promptness.—A merchant whose policy expired at twelve o'clock, called at the Insurance Office at half past eleven, and obtained a renewal of it. At two o'clock the same day, his store and goods were reduced to ashes! This circumstance occurred at the late destructive fire in Augusta, Georgia. What would have become of that man's fortune if he had thought it "would do as well after dinner?"

A snake was lately shot at Miramachi, New Brunswick, which measured 15 feet 7 inches in length. Five whole pigeons were found in its stomach.

Extracts from the Papers of the Agricultural Society.

COL. NEWELL'S STATEMENT.

Description of the process of making the Cheese of the subscriber, a sample of which was exhibited at the Cattle Show, at West Newbury, Sept. 25th, 1828; and also an account of the number and use of the cows, and the manner of keeping them.

I have fifteen cows in milk:—one, two years old; two, three years old—and the remainder from four to fourteen. They are fed in winter, and until about two or three weeks of the time of their dropping their calves, on salt and fresh meadow hay; after which time they have a full supply of English hay, until turned to pasture, which is about May 20th. The pastures are tolerably good, and in addition to this they have the top stalks of five or six acres of corn fed to them daily, from the time the corn is in milk until the stalks become dry. They are not turned into the fields until about the first of October.

My cows have given a less quantity of milk this season than usual, owing, not to a lack of feed, but to the great number of flies, or some other unknown cause. Not one has suffered from garget or any apparent disease. It is estimated we have used in the family, at least the milk of three cows, as they will average—the workmen have eaten milk for luncheon, forenoon and afternoon, and most of the time for supper.

The cheese, from the time of turning the cows to pasture to the first of July, average 25 lbs.; through the month of July 22 lbs.; from the first of August to Sept. 25th, 18 lbs. They now weigh green, 26 lbs. One day's milk set for butter gave 8½ lbs., after being worked. It was thought the quantity of milk this day was rather less than usual. From several experiments we find a gallon of milk makes one pound of cheese. The making is soon accomplished, as no one milks more than three or four cows.

The milk at every milking is strained into a tub, and immediately the rennet is put in and gently stirred until it is thought well mixed with the milk. About one gill of rennet is considered a suitable quantity to a cheese of 25 lbs. The curd will be fit to break in about one hour. After breaking up, it is left to settle about half an hour—when the curd is gently dipped out into the cheese basket to drain, and the night's curd remains in the basket during the night. We are generally two hours or more in getting it thoroughly drained before scalding. It is allowed to lay half an hour after the scalding whey is turned on the curd—when it is again dipped into the cheese basket, and thoroughly drained, before salting. About three gills of fine bag salt is allowed to 25 gallons of milk, with one teaspoonful of saltpetre. After the curd has become cool it is pressed twenty-four hours, and after being carried to the chandler, is turned regularly twice a day for a month or six weeks, after that once a day.

The above statement is perhaps more particular than is necessary, but I have been thus minute in order that others may improve upon the quality of my cheese by experimenting upon the above receipt; and to induce those who are far before me to publish a particular account of their process, that all may have the benefit of other improvements which are necessary and practicable.

Moses NEWELL.

To the Chairman of the Committee on the Dairy.

West Newbury, Oct. 11, 1828.

ESSEX, — Oct. 15, 1828.—Then the aforesaid Moses Newell made oath that the above statement by him subscribed, according to his best knowledge is correct, before me.

E. HILLS, Justice of the Peace.

MR RICHARD HEATH'S STATEMENT

Of the produce and management of his Dairy.
To the COMMITTEE:—

GENTLEMEN.—I have thirteen cows—three of them 13 years old—four, 9 years old—two, 8 years old—two, 4 years old—two, 3 years old—all of our native breed. They are fed, from the time they go to the barn in the autumn until the 1st of March, with the corn fodder, salt hay, and fresh meadow hay.—From March until they go to pasture, they are fed with English hay.

The quantity of cheese made the past season is as follows, viz:—

In June,	30 cheeses,	averaging 29 lbs each.
July,	31 "	" 21 lbs "
August,	30 "	" 19 lbs "
Sept'r,	25 "	" 16 lbs "

It takes a gallon of milk to make a pound of cheese.

In the making of cheese, it is first necessary that great care should be taken, to have all the vessels into which the milk is put, or which are used in the process, perfectly sweet and clean. The milk when taken from the cows is immediately strained into a tub together. A sufficient quantity of rennet is put to it, to turn it to a curd within one hour and a half—the curd is then broken up. The curd from the night's milk we let remain until morning, when it is mixed with the curd of the morning's milk. It is then drained very dry, considering this of much consequence in preventing an unpleasant flavor to the cheese when dried. We then heat a proper quantity of whey to cover the curd, and let it lie from 15 to 20 minutes, when it is again dipped off into the basket, and drained—it is then salted, with about one table spoonful of salt to eight quarts of milk; it is then put into a little machine and broken up fit to press—after standing about 24 hours, and being twice turned, the cheese is then carried into a close dark room, where it is swathed while green, and afterwards daily turned and rubbed. Great care is taken to prevent the flies entering the room.

I am respectfully yours,

RICHARD HEATH.

West Newbury, Oct. 20, 1828.

ABRAHAM DOW'S STATEMENT.

Account of the produce of the Dairy, on the farm of Abraham Dow, of West Newbury, from May 20th, to Sept. 24th, 1828.

From May 20th to June 1st, three cows:	lbs. oz.
Amount of butter churned	36 8
From June 1st to June 14th, four cows:	
Amount of butter churned	82 13
June 14th began to make cheese.	
From June 14th to Sept. 1st, five cows:	
Amount of butter churned	86 4
From Sept. 1st to Sept. 24th:	
Amount of butter churned	60 3
Total of butter	265 12

Milk sold, besides what was made use of, in a family consisting of eight, 25 gallons.

Weight of cheese, (two meals), made from June 14th to Sept. 1st, (weighed Sept. 20th), 139 lbs.

Weight of the milk in the best of the feed 112 lbs. per day.

From the last of July to this time it averaged about 60 lbs.

In the above account the milk of one ought to be included, who has not averaged a quart per day, and whose calf was killed July

Age of the cows—from eight to thirteen years. Breed of the cows—common breed of light red color.

Mode of feeding—pastured wholly. Mode of making butter—Milk kept up stairs in earthen pans, suffered to stand four meals; churned once in three or four days—7 ounces of are used to every 10 lbs. of butter, and the curd is salted in the hottest weather, to prevent turning bitter.—let the butter stand 24 hours and then work it over.

ABRAHAM DOW

EDWARD TOPPAN, JR'S STATEMENT

Account of the produce of the Dairy, on the farm of Edward Toppan, Jr. of Newburyport, May 20, to Sept. 25, 1828.

From May 20th to July 1st, amount of butter churned, 27 lbs. per week, - 162

July 1st, began to make cheese.

From August 10th to Sept. 25th, amount of butter churned, 18 lbs. per week, - 117

Total amount of butter, - 279

Milk sold—20 gallons, besides what was used in a family of six persons.

Weight of cheese, (two meals,) from July 1 to August 10th, 246 lbs.

Age of the cows—one 14 years; one 10 years; one 6 years; two heifers, two years old April, of small size, which were bought in February, 1827, for 5 dollars each. Their wintering was meadow hay, until they calved—then that time to May 21st, they were fed with English hay—from May 21st to Sept. 25th they were pastured in common pasture, and have not supplied with one pound of food of any kind since turned into the pasture. They are our native breed of cattle.

Mode of making Butter.—The milk is kept in earthen pans up stairs, except in extreme weather, when it is set in the cellar, and permitted to stand as long as the milk remains sweet. The night previous to churning, the stone pot containing the cream is set out of doors in a tub of water—the churn is also set out and filled with water. The churning is performed early in the morning, in the warmest of the weather. The butter is washed in cold water from two to three times, which not only hardens it but improves flavor. It is then worked over two to three times, to extract the buttermilk, which is very important to prevent it from growing rancid. The butter should be washed before it is salted, which we have no particular rule—it needing most salt in the hottest weather, varying quantity to the pound to suit the taste of purchaser.

Receipt for butter to keep through the winter.—8 lbs. of butter put 6 ounces of salt; work until the buttermilk is entirely separated from the butter; pack it in a tight firkin that will exclude the air; between each layer of curd put a thin layer of salt; keep it up stairs, as will keep perfectly sweet from October until

EDWARD TOPPAN, JR

HINTS,

SUITABLE FOR THE PRESSURE OF THE TIMES.—Cease to indulge in the luxuries of life, they either prolong our existence nor add to our happiness.

Desist from the use of ardent spirits and even fire except in cases of sickness; these corrupt morals, reduce the purse, and shorten life.

Join in no expensive entertainment at home abroad—they engender many evils.

Let us lay aside our carriages and horses they invite dissipation, cherish illness and elude that kind of exercise which health demands.

Indulge in no extravagance of dress, neither yourselves or your children; outward show is little to secure the good opinion of those who can render us the best service.

Teach your children to believe that their future livelihood must depend upon their own exertions, and early accustom them to some kind of labor, that they may not be wholly unprepared when necessity overtakes them.

Lay aside the use of tobacco in all its forms, a habit uncleanly, expensive, troublesome, twin brother of intemperance, and a harbinger of disease. Many waste more money by the (low Dutch) practice of smoking alone, than they pay for the support of that religion on which their immortal welfare depends.

Continued.

CURE FOR BURNS.

MESSRS EDITORS.—In your paper of yesterday morning, I observed an extract from the Boston ed. and Surg. Journal, recommending the use of flour in Burns, which induces me to send you a recipe for a poultice which has been employed in my father's family about forty years, without failing in a single instance of producing the most happy result; and which I earnestly recommend all who are under the necessity of applying relief under such afflictions.

A SUBSCRIBER.

To half a pint of milk, add about as many onion flowers as can be laid in a table-spoon, either green or dried, let them simmer together about three minutes, then sprinkle in sufficient heat flower to make it to the consistency of thick paste; after spreading it on a cloth apply a small quantity of sweet oil or lard. The poultice could be renewed every three hours, and in the course of twentyfour hours the fire will be entirely extracted, and the wound will heal without any scar.

The milk must not boil.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

Green Peas &c. in China.—The introduction of green peas and potatoes to China is probably owing to the Dutch; because the Chinese call them *Holland peas* and *Holland yams*—sometimes the latter are called *little yams*. These products of the earth, it is said, have obtained, at the tables of the rich, a general currency throughout all the provinces of the Empire, particularly green peas, which at Peking are used for green pea soup.

To these innovations in the culinary department earl barley to be added. In the taste for bird's nests, spices, peas, &c. not omitting the black commodity," (tobacco,) which affords foreign smoke," China seems verging to that state in which she will be as dependent on the western world as the tea drinkers are on her for the luxuries of the banquet.

Rice well boiled, is an excellent vegetable, and has, for several years past, been getting into more extensive use in the Northern States. As many house keepers may not know how to prepare it, we copy the following receipt from the Charleston Courier:—

Put your rice in an open pot, covering it with water; then put it on the fire to boil; when it is boiled so as to become soft, (which is easily ascertained by means of a wooden ladle, which we call a hominy stick,) take it off the fire, drain off the water, and cover the pot so as to retain the heat—then put it on the coals, or hot ashes for about fifteen or twenty minutes, so as to throw off the steam, or as it is usually called, *to soak*. Your rice is then ready for the table.

A writer in the Worcester *Egis* asserts that salt is an effectual cure for hydrophobia. It should be administered in the form of strong brine, both internally and externally as soon as practicable. It is well known that salt is a powerful antidote to poison of all kinds; and we remember to have heard one of the first settlers in one of the western states relate that, as he was carrying a bag of salt through the woods, he stepped on and was bitten by a rattle-snake. Being at a distance from any house, no medical aid could be procured, and he sat down and rubbed the wound with salt. He continued the application for more than an hour, and then proceeded on his journey, experiencing not the slightest inconvenience from the bite.

American Advocate.

American Wine.—We have understood that the premium was awarded to Mr Charles Nes, of this borough, for the best specimen of domestic wine exhibited to the "Wine Convention," which met on the 1st instant, at Mr Upp's vineyard. Wines from many of the vineyards in this county, and of various kinds of grape, were exhibited; but no report of the examinations, save of the general result, has reached us. Those who were present at the exhibition express themselves decidedly well pleased with the progress made in the culture of the grape, and the promise thus given that wine will be speedily and permanently added to the staple products of our country.

York, Pa. paper.

TREE COVERING TWO ACRES.

Extract from Dr Scudder's Letter from Ceylon.

Banian, (*Ficus*.) Of this singular tree, there are three species in Jaffna. The most remarkable thing concerning it, is its well known property of *self-propagation*. One species, especially, sends out branches from all its lower limbs, which, hanging down like long ropes, reach the ground, take root, and become additional stems, or trunks to the parent tree. Thus there is a gradual addition to the family, until the whole often covers a very large space; while it is still connected together as one tree. I have seen, I think, two acres covered in this way, by the progeny of one ancient trunk. The tree is useful only for shade, but it is much revered by the natives, who think every ancient banian to be the residence of some evil spirit; and they will by no means be under one at noon or at sunset, lest the evil spirit should possess them.—*Miss. Herald.*

Egg Trade.—One of the Herry steam vessels carried over to England (from Ireland) 15 tons at a late trip, and on her next voyage upwards of 20 tons, in all 270,000 hens' eggs.

The first green peas in London, were sold in June, about 3 dozen pods, for two sovereigns, nearly ten dollars.

Woman.—To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, and religion require. The voice of pleasure, or of power, may pass them unheeded—but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillows of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence or the sympathies of Woman! Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage, which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious even over death itself.—*Judge Story.*

Crops at the West.—We are informed by Mr Ely, proprietor of some of the great Rochester Flouring Mills, that the wheat crop not only appears to be abundant, but that the quality is of the finest description ever known. The kernels of wheat generally are very full and so large that they actually burst out from the husk; and the ears were filled out and pointed to the very top. New Rochester flour, from the present crop will be received in New York, in a few days. Other crops, we also learn, promise abundant return.

N. Y. Com. Adve.

Warning to Postmasters.—Asa W. Howe, Deputy Post Master at Norwalk, Ohio, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the space of twelve months, for having opened certain letters which passed through his hands, while acting as P. M.

It is reported that the splendid Cathedral of St. Paul's is discovered to be in an insecure state, and that it has been thought by scientific men that a great portion of the edifice must be rebuilt.

The Height of Enjoyment.—A gentleman near Castleton, Eng. asked a country booby what he considered the greatest enjoyment. His reply was, "if I was a king, I'd live on thurkik, (stir puddings) and treacle, and swing all day on a gate."

Let not Ambition mock their homely joys."

It is stated in an English paper that the Maclefield silkweavers have inserted an advertisement in the papers, in which they offer their teeth for sale, having these hard times, no further use for them!

Vaccination.—A table recently published in Paris states that the number of persons who, within the last twenty years have been vaccinated by the direction of the Academy of Medicine, is upwards of eight millions; and that, in the same period, the total number who have been vaccinated throughout France is as much as thirty millions.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1829.

PEAR SYRUP.

A writer in London's Magazine says, in substance, that a syrup made of Pears, is one of those preparations of fruits which, though little, is at all known in England, form an important part of rural economy in many parts of the continent, enabling the peasants to derive profit from their vast crops of pears, which would otherwise in great part be useless. In preparing it, the pears are first beaten in a copper, over the fire, until the pulp, skins, &c. have separated from the juice, which is then strained and gently boiled down to the consistency of molasses, which in appearance and colour it exactly resembles, but with a more agreeable flavor, combining that just proportion of sweet and acid, which would be relished by any palate not very fastidious. A considerable part of this syrup is consumed by the peasants in their own families, and the rest sent to market in the towns, where at a price considerably less, it supplies the place of molasses, being given by the poor to their children on thin slices of bread, and largely used by the pastry-cooks in the preparation of ginger-bread. The experiment might be worth trying, whether in some situations pear trees might not be cultivated with profit for the express purpose of manufacturing this substitute for molasses, which, at the same price, children (the great consumers) being the judges, it would soon drive out of the market. At any rate, a family in the country, with a surplus of pears, might always thus convert them, at little expense, into a wholesome and highly palatable conserve for its younger branches.

PEACH AND NECTARINE IN ONE FRUIT.

A writer for London's Magazine's Magazine asserts, that "A Royal George peach tree, cultivated in the garden of the Rev. Mr Bowman of this place, has produced rather a large fruit, three parts of it being peach and one part nectarine, quite distinct in appearance as well as flavor. This was undoubtedly occasioned by the pollen of the latter being conveyed to that of the former; but why was it not raised?" In the stone there is very little difference. A nectarine tree stands about 5 yards from the peach tree."

DESTRUCTION OF CATERPILLARS.

An order of the State Deputies of our province orders, under the penalties established by law, the destruction of the caterpillars on the trees and hedges, at two different periods of the year; viz. the 25th of March, and on or before the 25th of April following.—*Jour. de la Belgique.*

LEAVES OF THE MULBERRY.

The Mulberry is found in different climates, but the juice of leaves grown in the north is much less nutritive than that of the leaves of the south. In this respect mulberry leaves and silk are not less different than waxes, according to the climate in which they are produced. In general, every climate and soil that will produce good wheat will produce large succulent mulberry leaves; but these leaves will be too nutritive; they will too much sap, too much substance and succulence. The wild mulberry with small leaves, answers better for such a soil, than the grafted mulberry with large leaves. A general rule, and one to be depended on, is, that the mulberry, to produce the

best silk, requires the same soil and exposure that the vine does to produce the best wine. Experience has proved, that silk worms, nourished by leaves gathered from a dry soil, succeed much better, produce more cocoons, and are less subject to those diseases which destroy them, than those which are nourished by leaves produced by an extremely rich soil.—*Journal d'Agric. de Pays-Bas.*

CUTTING TREES IN WOODLANDS.

London's Gardener's Magazine remarks, in substance, that the shoots from the stumps or stumps of forest trees may either become crooked branches, of little use but as fuel, or beautiful and straight timber trees, according as the old trees may be cut over close by the surface, or one foot above it. The closer the stump is cut to the ground the straighter the suckers or sprouts. This important fact ought to be familiar to every owner of a wood lot, and constantly kept in mind by the gardener in pruning fruit trees.

SALT FOR DESTROYING VEGETATION.

Mr Robert Forbes, a writer for the Gardener's Magazine, states as follows: "Last summer I had collected a large heap of conch, and other weeds, from the ground on which a crop of turnip seed had been grown, and the weather being showery, it grew into one mass of roots, with a crop of grass on the surface that might have been made into hay. I applied over the whole heap a thick covering of salt, and, in less than a week, not a vestige of vegetation was to be seen, and when turned over soon after, and a new surface exposed, no second growth appeared; it is now a mass of rich mould, and I purpose mixing it up with dung." A friend to the Editor has remarked on this passage, that "Lime has the same effect of killing the weeds, and rotting the couch, and makes an excellent compost—put in thin layers between thick layers of roots or weeds."

J. S. H. Factory has been established at Dedham, Mass., by Mr Edward Briggs, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business in London, and is considered a superior workman. He at present confines his attention to the weaving of silk fringe, and tassels, sofa bindings, and articles for upholsterers, which are composed of rich stuffs, not having yet imported any broad looms. His father is soon expected from Europe, with suitable implements for weaving silk velvets, and other silk cloths of all descriptions. He is now engaged in manufacturing raw American silk raised by J. H. Com, Esq. the present season,—and will soon considerably extend his business.

SALT, SEA WATER, MARSH MUD, &c. AS MANURE.

The Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, in that ably conducted work for the present month, observes, "Of salt-water mud, or Marsh mud, as it is commonly called, as a manure for Sea-Island Cotton, such is the opinion we have had for twenty years past that we cannot express ourselves too warmly in its favor; but against salt itself, and salt water, as manures, we enter our dissent as strongly as we can record it.

We have lived most of our life within sight of the sea, and for twenty years past within ten yards of salt water. Whoever we have known it to flow unaccompanied by mud, its borders are marked by uniform barrenness, and all the fair experiments that we have met on record, where salt, by

its use, has been used in sufficient quantity to shew its effects, there appears to us to have been but one uniform result, namely, perfect sterility.

Sea Kale.—A correspondent in Albany states that *Sea Kale* is as tenacious of life as the Hot English; and will grow equally well from a piece of the root.

Horticultural.—In consequence of the heavy shower last Saturday morning, the collection of Flowers and Fruits was not so large as usual. Among those exhibited were the following:—

From the Botanic Garden, at Cambridge, Mr CURTALL,

<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i> v. (<i>major</i> planis)	Nature soil
(flowers nearly the size of roses.)	Southern Stat
<i>Lythalamum cespensum</i>	South Ameri
<i>Bahia</i> v. <i>Georgiana</i> (reim-on-two-Lew varieties)	Middle Stat
<i>Loelia grandiflora</i>	South Ameri
<i>Bryonia radicans</i>	Middle Stat
<i>Wibesia pubescens</i>	New Engla
— <i>spinescens</i> (double, very beautiful, English)	Virgi
<i>Lobelia fulgens</i>	Virgi
— <i>cardinalis</i>	Virgi

<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i> (sometimes with flowers 5 inches in diameter)	Missou
<i>Dryocoryphium variegatum</i>	Western States, & west part of N York Sta

<i>Rudbeckia nudicaulis</i> (new species)	Arkans
<i>Salix pyramidalis rubra</i> (leaves variegated, red, white, and green)	Arkans
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i> (has a scape 6 feet high, with 150 flowers)	South Ameri
<i>Irena orientalis</i> (oriental oat, apparently with cultivating from its great size and free growth)	Tart

From the garden of JOHN LEWIS, Esq. of Roxbury,

<i>Passiflora</i> , <i>lim Virginianum</i>	Virgi
<i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Vir
<i>Gardenia florida</i> (two plants)	Chi
<i>Geophila globosa</i> (two varieties)	East Ind
<i>Cuscuta orbiculata</i>	Cape of Good Ho
<i>Folkema</i> v. <i>Japanica</i>	Jap
<i>Glomera maculata</i>	South Ameri
<i>Georgiana</i> (<i>latifolia</i>) two fine varieties	Miss
<i>Hyssopus</i> (<i>Carissus</i> , very beautiful)	Chi

From Mr DOWNING, of Dorchester, forwarded by Capt. Wm. C. Verrill, a specimen of fine peonies from a seedling raised by him from seed of the sunn Catherine; for examination and a name. We tend to give a drawing and description of this peony. Also specimens of the Queen Catherine Boston Trianon, Skinless, and old fashion Catherine.

From Hon. JOHN WELLES, of Dorchester, a further supply of buds of his fine large April Mainbent not present at the last meeting; can obtain them gratuitously at the Hall, to-morrow.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER AND HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

As we are now near the commencement of the 8th time of our publication, perhaps some bits of observations respecting its progress, prospect, and the results which it has, and hopes it will produce, may have a tendency further to promote the great objects of its establishment.

Notwithstanding the operations of the laborer on a farm or in a garden may seem to require less manual dexterity than are demanded in many less useful employments, we doubt whether there are any human pursuits more cultivated by the addition of skill to industry, correct than the judicious practice than those of the cultivator. Strength and diligence, without knowledge and judgment to direct their application, would be like implements of art in hands of a robust but blind operator, impotent because unguided.

The mere banianist processes of rural economy are easily acquired, but excellence in the theory of farm and gardening can only be obtained by a knowledge of facts, joined to that of good sense, which enables the possessor to turn his information to the best practical account.

MISCELLANIES.

It is the Bos'n Mercury

POET.

And for—Immortal Dolly Doubt you,

You lovely little blue-eyed,

I would not know if you can show

A man that'd love to doubt you

D.—Sweet charming Stranger Thee,

Your blooming cheek is wrinkled now,

O men that love to doubt me,

I do not know a single one!

T.—Come, love, shall we be wandering

The flowers their sweets are spending;

The pite gales adown the valleys,

Are lingering and pondering

D.—O, what a charming man you be,

How fine and I, you, you be,

So very sweet, so very nice!

An' I can't, and I have how can you be?

T.—How fast your passions render me,

You must the Witch of Lander be,

To strike my heart's sincerest part,

Indeed! Have you tenderly,

D.—You know papa he stabled me,

The day you first stabled me,

Because you staid—you know you staid—

And in your arms staid me!

T.—'T is true by all above you know,

That I sincerely love you, though,

You called me then, the "best of men,"

And I called you my dove, "you know,

D.—My name is Dolly—take me now,

Your own be ever make me now,

And let us live—be so happy!

If he should come, would shake me now!

T.—But, Dolly, O, my honey, though,

Just like a lot of poor thought,

For it you don't—have you I staid,

And would not that be funny, though!

OLD MEN.

Avant! you ragged old man,

O I will be to doubt you,

Go to! have you—er, or ought but fight

Will I 'er be to doubt you!

Pictures of Father and Son.—An old woman, who showed the house and pictures at Fowceter, expresses herself in these remarkable words:—"That is Sir Robert Farmer; he lived in the country, took care of his estate, built this house, and paid for it; managed well, saved money, and died rich.—That is his son; he was made a lord, took a place at court, spent his estate, and died a beggar."

Curious Legacy.—One Philip Bosquet, who lately died at Amsterdam, has bequeathed a legacy to a certain Benevolent Society, on condition that two fruit trees shall be planted over his grave, and that the fruit shall be publicly sold at auction every year, in order to prove that the receptacles of the dead may be rendered useful and beneficial to the living.

Pastimes "down east."—The Editor of the Androscoggin Free Press, says that the other day he saw seven live-ox teams, each containing fifteen females, all of whom were going-a-blue-berrying.

One of the most lovely girls in the court circle at Madrid, the daughter of a grandee of the first class, is entirely blind. She takes part at the balls, in the quadrilles, and waltzes, with remarkable spirit and accuracy. An American traveller dwelt upon her beauty and intelligence, and observes—"her eyes do not bear testimony to their own imperfection; they have only a pensive cast, which they seem to borrow from their half-closed lids and silken lashes."—*Nat. Gazette.*

THE GLASS BLOWER AND DAM BUILDER; OR, RUM WILL NOT PROTECT EITHER FROM HEAT OR COLD.

The Glass Blower.—At a Temperance meeting recently held in the vicinity of this city, a respectable glass blower observed, that a year or two since, in a very hot day, his fellow workmen determined to keep up work in spite of the heat, by the help of ardent spirits. He expressed his surprise that they should think of drinking rum in such weather; and they were equally surprised that he should think of working without it. "The experiment was tried," said the glass blower, "during the day, I saw one of the rum drinkers fall at my feet, and he was a corpse in four hours; another fell and died in twelve hours; four or five were carried out of the glass house, and were with difficulty recovered to health, and of the rest of the rum drinkers, every man gave out and quit work. I myself was injured."

The Dam Builder.—A correspondent informs us, that a short time since, in building a large dam across the Shetucket river, not far from Norwich Landing, Conn. about 100 men were employed, who were under the necessity of standing for many days during the hours of labor with their bodies half covered with cold fresh water; and the whole work was finished without the use of a drop of ardent spirit. Instead of this, the men were freely supplied with hop beer, coffee, and other mild drinks; and so entirely were they pleased with the result of the experiment, that when a Society was about to be formed at the Landing, these men marched down in a body, with their foreman at the head, to join the Temperance Society.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A Frenchman assured one of our friends that his countrymen never buy an article at the seller's first price. "For instance," said he, "one of them came into my store the other day, and priced a pair of silver buckles. I asked seven dollars. 'Eleven! I give you nine.' 'Seven is the price, sir, not eleven.' 'Seven! I give you five!'"—*Philad. Chronicle.*

Remarkable Circumstance.—Within a few days, Mr Huskell lost a cow in consequence of the bite of a snake—and what is very remarkable, several of his hogs that had eaten of her carcase, have also died from the effects of the poison. We communicate the fact for the benefit of farm-ers. [By the way, poke-root, boiled soft, and applied as a poultice, is a sure remedy for the bite of a snake. We published this remedy three or four years ago, and have had the satisfaction to learn that it saved the life of a valuable horse for a subscriber. We have also received an acknowledgment of its efficacy through a Pennsylvania paper. It was made known to us as a cure used by the Indians in Missouri.]—*Stanton Spectator.*

Pyroglucous Acid.—A tanner in Hungary, uses, with great advantage, the pyroglucous acid in preserving skins from putrefaction, and in re-

covering them when they have been already attacked. They are not deprived of any of their useful qualities, if covered with the acid by means of a brush; they absorb it very rapidly.

The Difference.—The Turks are called Infidel and Atheists; but they attribute their successes to the favor of *Almighty God.*—The Russians, a professed Christians, but they supplicate the blessing of the *God of Bar.*

Seven kegs of powder were exploded at or blast on that section of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal of which Parmenio Adams is contractor, a few days since. From eight hundred to a thousand tons of solid rock were thrown up by the explosion.

Strawbery Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 2,400 plants of the Pine Apple Strawberry, in fine order or transplanting—at \$2.50 per 100—of 1-2-3 per doz. Also, Whit's Superior, Alpine, Iturberry, Hambro, Dawson, &c. Orders for the above may be directed to J. B. Russell, Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge in quantities. The plants are packed in moss for transport to any part of the Union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street.
A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1.00 per doz.—1-2-3 cts single.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that you can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at our office.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware are for sale, low, at No. 1, Dock Square.

Powder at 28 per lb.

BETON'S POWDER, equally warranted, for sale at the Store of James S. Bond, at retail. A SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality.—cheap for cash.

English Sighles.

James Cain's double-prize grass sables, wide and narrow, superior article, for sale at the Hardware Store of S. F. SENEFF, No. 32 State Street, June 19.

Buckshot, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street.
A few boxes of Buckshot, of growth of 1827. Also, a first supply of Tow Me, Tow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

Tall Meadow Out Grass Seed.

The seed received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Out Grass Seed, at \$1.00 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per bushel. Lucern or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanbon, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Out Grass, Herd's Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener*; this work has been pronounced by the most distinguished horticulturists in New England and the mid-states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetable Crops, Vines, &c. to be found in this country—price \$1.25.

The Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual on the Culture of the Vine; and Making Wine, Brand and Vinegar. By Theobald de Berneaud.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directs for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Rodgenian, gardener, New York price 37 1-2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Mo by James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

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Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wish of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Russell at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

As the season is now approaching when much may be effectually done for Fruit Trees, to render them healthy and productive, I am induced to offer for the consideration of the farming interest, the following remarks, resulting from experience. To preserve the Peach tree, and render it prolific, I have, for years, pursued the following course with great success, and am induced to believe the peach tree can be made healthy for any years, if constantly attended to.

In the fall remove the earth around the roots of the tree, and carefully cleanse from all vermin; the roots well bare, and previous to replacing earth, put around each tree from 10 to 14 lbs of tobacco stems, pound them with a mallet down, mixing with the earth, until the space again filled around the tree; this should be fully done, with care not to bruise the bark of the root. In the spring, when pruning, take care to keep down the shooting branches; in order to prevent the tree from growing high, cut from the vicinity of every branch: the effect will be to strengthen and constitute to the stock, and more richness to the bearing branches. The great object is to prevent an exuberant growth of the tree; it is to the exuberance of growth that the early decay of the tree in our climate may be attributed; excess of growth is great for a few years, and produces disease and decay by exhaustion. The course I propose will prevent the early decay of the tree. I feel a confidence from the fact that a friend of mine now has peach trees, in a healthy and vigorous state, twenty-seven years old, with every appearance of continuing a great length of time. The course here recommended, has been pursued by him for many years, and always with success.

The Pear tree at this season also requires much attention. Open around the roots and cleanse them thoroughly—if any rough bark appears, remove it, so that no tree put around the roots from three to bushels of house ashes; over this throw the earth lightly—the frosts of winter will not injure the tree—when the spring opens generally warm, remove the outer bark of the body of the tree well down, removing freely the outer bark, leaving a covering only to the wood. Immediately on being done, apply to the surface of the body the following wash:—take of soft domestic soap one part, of water two parts; boil them to a strong lye, and when as hot as it can be made, dip a swab gun over the part previously scraped thoroughly. Great care should be taken in pruning. Remove the decaying wood, carefully cutting into a healthy part; the wound should be covered from the weather by a preparation. The healing process will immediately commence. Each year select a few suckers for bearing fruit, and when they attain a healthy appearance, remove the extremity of the branch, in this manner keep down an extensive growth of the tree. This must be done with care, as from the course first proposed there will

be a great flow of sap, and if the tree is topped down too much, will produce decay. If this course is pursued, it will be found that the pear tree will be restored to health; the bark on the oldest trees will become fresh, tender, and allow a freer circulation of the juices which are required to secure it from decay, and secure an abundant and delicious production of fruit. The principal cause of decay in the pear tree of our country is from the bark becoming so firm and close, as to prevent a circulation of juices freely, and hence the blight of fruit, premature decay of the foliage, and final destruction of the tree.

CULTIVATOR.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

OLDEN TIME IN PENNSYLVANIA,

As introductory to shearing the Rise and Progress of the best of the Agriculture and Gardening in the State.

Pennsylvania had a small beginning. King CHARLES' Patent, or Charter to WILLIAM PENN is dated March 4, 1680. That summer he sent people and materials, with instructions to select the most suitable site for a city, and to build him a house. They fixed and built his house, and laid out the city 25 miles higher up the river, than where Philadelphia was built; another party fixed and laid out the place of the city about 10 or 12 miles below; that is yet called *Old Philadelphia*. WILLIAM PENN remained in England, and obtained another charter from JAMES, Duke of York, for the state of Delaware, then called the *Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex*; that charter bears date the 24th of August, 1682. After that WILLIAM PENN sailed for his wooden country. They had a tedious voyage; too much crowded with passengers; and numbers died on the way with the small pox.

My grandmother, who died at my father's the 14th of February, 1773, supposed to have been upwards of 100. She retained her memory and faculties to the last; had no learning or knowledge of dates; could talk Indian before she could English, as she had been brought up in a family of the *Suedes* that first settled on the Delaware.

She used often to relate her being present and seeing WILLIAM PENN first land on *Sweed Hill*, near the Navy Yard, where they had a church, before there was a Philadelphia, (and yet have one there); that she was present the next day at his Treaty with the Indians, under the noted Elm Tree, where a monument is now erected. WILLIAM PENN lived in his house 25 miles above Philadelphia for two years, then returned to England. He and his council having fixed the site for Philadelphia, where it now stands, for the advantage of both rivers. The Indian name of the place was *Cockaquanunk*, signifying a Grove of Pine Trees. My aged grandmother used to relate the great sufferings of many of the first settlers for provisions; that had they not been supplied by the kindness of the Indians, many would have starved and died.

The first settlers were from England, Wales, and Ireland; most of them had either been mechanics or day laborers; few had the use of an axe, or any knowledge how to clear or cultivate their

land, only as taught by the Indians. WILLIAM PENN had great trouble in England with the revolutions of the government; that he was absent from Pennsylvania about twelve years, during which time his country filled slowly with various sects and professions of people. When he came the second time, he built a brick house in Philadelphia, that is yet standing, and since my memory occupied as a tavern, or house for eating oysters. The country did not settle or improve in agriculture as fast as WILLIAM PENN wished. He only remained in Philadelphia about two years, when he returned again to England. He had heard of some religious sects of people in Germany who had conscientious scruples against bearing arms, and that they were persecuted for their religion. He paid a visit to several parts of Germany, and personally invited them to come and settle in his new country, making to them two special concessions.

1. They should have liberty of conscience in religion.

2. They should be exempt from military requisitions;—which hath not been observed.

When they began to arrive, or in what numbers, I have no account before me. Perhaps but few came during the life of WILLIAM PENN, who intended and prepared to come to this country a third time, but was struck with the palsy, declined with weakness, and died in the summer of 1718, aged 72.

From the Moravian history it appears that *Nearnech* and *Behlehem* were begun in the year 1740. An' a large majority of the German emigrants were of the *Menonist* Religion. History says that fifty-three ships' loads of German emigrants arrived in Philadelphia in one summer. All classes of the inhabitants considered them an acquisition to the country; and to encourage the emigration, the benevolent people of all classes contributed largely to render their landing and first accommodations comfortable. The Society of Friends appointed suitable agents to advise and assist them to lands and places of residence; the wealthy merchants that had large quantities of wild lands, were ambitious who should best accommodate them, either for ready pay, or on credit; amongst whom WILLIAM ALLEN, Chief Justice of the Province, was the most conspicuous. The State Legislature tried to put a word in. Amongst the rest I see that the 27th of January, 1750, they passed a law to prohibit importing too many Germans in one vessel, and limit the space for each, as follows:—

1. For every passenger of 14 years, or older, a space of 6 feet long, and 18 inches wide.

2. For all under 14 years of age, two in that space.

The war between England and France put a stop to that great flood of emigration; but the numbers that came before the war were immense. In such a vast multitude, a variety of character may be expected. Some were men of learning and science; some could pay for their passage, and for their land; some paid for their passage, and bought land on credit; such as could not pay their passage were called *Redemptioners*, and sold for four years for their passage-money.

The purchasers were generally the sons of the first emigrants from England, that knew but little of farming or gardening. The Redemptors had been used to digging their living out of small pieces of land. The purchasers preferred taking a family, man, wife and children; and I have heard old men say that their general character was strictly honest, industrious, and indolent; that nine times out of ten they knew the business better than their master. The women were laborious, skilful gardeners. Although so poor they had but little to carry. They always took their bundles of garden seeds that they had brought from Germany and greatly improved gardening, both in quality and a greater variety of vegetables. The great emigration from Germany before the French war was the making of Pennsylvania.

So far, I have written from history and tradition of what passed before my time. If I write again, it will be facts, and my own observations, by way of reminiscences of the German mode of farming, gardening, sowing seeds, &c.

Stockport, Pa. Aug. 11, 1829. SAMUEL PECKTON.

*[T]he following very valuable communication from an intelligent and practical agriculturist, deserves an attentive perusal from all who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. By the mode in which sward land is usually managed, the manure which the *turf* contains is dissipated—given to the winds, and dispersed through the atmosphere, instead of constituting food for the crops of the owner of the soil.—EDITOR.*

PLOUGHING GREENSWARD.

MR. EDITOR—Your correspondent "DUNCHESTER," in No. 1, vol. 8, of the *N. E. Farmer*, wishes for information on the subject of ploughing and managing sward land. The subject is certainly one of great importance to farmers. Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturists. By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross ploughing and harrowing, the soils are pushed about by the plough, and dragged by the harrow, and so exposed to the action of the sun and winds, that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefited and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with all the vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poor earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

If the result of my own experience will be of any use to your correspondent, or the public, I give it with pleasure. I ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single foot of sward land, taken from a field which had been mown for a number of years, the soil a light loam, with a gravelly bottom, and tandy set, with red top and herds grass, contained nine ounces of vegetable matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses, giving at this rate over twelve and a quarter tons to the acre. I must confess I was not a little surprised on finding the quantity

so much beyond what I had calculated, and it satisfied me of the necessity of adopting some plan by which this valuable treasure might be turned to good account. To make the most of this enormous quantity of vegetable matter, as well for the benefit of the immediate crops as for the eventual improvement of the soil, would seem to be an object worthy the consideration of farmers.

My first trial was upon a piece of worn out pasture land. In the month of August I turned over the sward as evenly as possible, then rolled with a heavy loaded roller. The ground was then harrowed in the same direction as the furrows, with a light horse harrow, and then sowed with buckwheat, with red top and herds grass seed. The bush harrow was then drawn over it, and then rolled again. The harrowing was so light, that the soil was not disturbed.—No manure was used. I had a fair crop of buckwheat. The grass seed took well, and looked so promising in the spring following, I concluded to mow it. The crop of hay greatly exceeded my expectations, and, as pasture, it has been less affected by drought, and yielded double the quantity of feed for my cattle that it gave before ploughing.

The success of this experiment induced me to try another. On the first of May, 1828, I had two acres of sward land, which had been considerably exhausted by long cropping, yielding less than a ton of red top and herds grass to the acre, turned over; having a hand occasionally to follow the plough with a hoe, for the purpose of turning over such parts as the plough had missed. The ploughing was from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil, taking care always to go deep enough to bring to the surface a portion of the gravelly and poorer part of the soil. After ploughing, the outside furrow, which was turned out, was taken into the cart, in convenient pieces, and placed in the vacant space which was left in the middle of the lot, whereby this space was just filled, and no ridges left on the outside; the field was then rolled with a heavy roller, and the uneven parts of the sward settled down, and the whole made smooth. It was then harrowed lengthwise the furrows thoroughly with a horse harrow, but so light as not to disturb the soil. Twenty cart loads of compost, made of loam, peat, mud, and stable dung, (a sufficient quantity of the latter having been mixed to cause the whole mass to ferment) were then spread upon the acre. It was again harrowed as before, and, from the evenness of the surface, the field had more the appearance of having been tilled for a number of years. On the sixth of May corn was planted upon the furrows in drills, parallel with them, three feet apart, and the corn six inches distant in the rows, having previously marked out the rows, three at a time, with an instrument made for the purpose, by which the work was performed by one hand in less than an hour. The ploughing between the rows and the hoeing was done without disturbing the soil; and the not only useless, but injurious practice of ridging, or hilling the corn was carefully avoided.

The corn at first did not exhibit a very promising appearance, but as soon as the roots had extended into the enriching matter below, and began to expand in the sward, which had now become open and mellow by fermentation, and the parts of soil more minutely divided than it could have been by the plough or hoe, it assumed a healthy appearance, and grew more vigorously,

than corn which I had planted upon a much better soil, cultivated in the usual way. When the ears were filling out, a time when the corn most requires support, the roots easily penetrated the mellow soil, and an abundance of nourishment was afforded by the decomposing of the vegetable matter. The crop was harvested about the middle of September. I did not measure the produce for the purpose of ascertaining exactly the quantity which was gathered, but some of my neighbors who are good judges, saw the field before harvesting, and estimated it at from 70 to 8 bushels to the acre. My usual crop on sward land cultivated in the common way, has been from 35 to 45 bushels to the acre. As soon as the corn was harvested, the stubble was loosened up by running a light horse plough lengthwise through the rows, and then the whole smoothed by a bush harrow drawn crosswise. A this was done without disturbing the sward, a bushel of winter rye to the acre, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed, was then sowed, as the ground harrowed with a light harrow at rolled. Rye has, in my neighborhood, for four years past, been a very uncertain crop,—being almost invariably subject to a blast, or milley which attacks it while in the milk. It has, however, as is the case everywhere, I believe, where it succeeded better upon a new, than an old soil. This circumstance induced me to believe that the new and fresh earth, which had been turned up and kept upon the top of my sward land might favor its growth, as well as prove the mildest. I was not disappointed: the rye ears gave me between four and five tons, straw, and 69½ bushels of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre. The grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and the appearance at present is favorable for a great burden of grass, the next season. I have then with one ploughing only taken rye crops from this ground, and stocked it down grass. That there has been a saving of labor will not be doubted, and that there has been increased produce from this mode of managing greenward, the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrate, and that the soil is substantially improved I have no doubt.

I have, this season, ploughed and planted another field in the same manner as that above described, and it promises a good crop. This I intend to sow upon the furrow with grass seed alone as soon as the corn is harvested.

In answer to some of the queries of "DUNCHESTER," I will state my opinion that the depth of the ploughing should be regulated by the quality of the soil, and quantity of manure to be applied. The soil should be gradually deepened, turning up, at each successive ploughing, some of the poorer earth, that was not disturbed by a previous ploughing, until a sufficient depth of it is attained. If a liberal dressing of manure be afforded, the more poor earth may be brought on the surface to mix with it.

If it be intended to sow or plant sward land the spring, the ploughing should be at as short interval before putting in the seed as possible.—The greater the growth of the roots and tops of grasses at the time of ploughing, the more perfect will be the fermentation, and the sward by its increased toughness will be less broken by the plough and harrow. The roller, loaded heavily as may be conveniently drawn by a

oke of oxen should follow the plough, as soon as may be convenient; this will smooth any unevenness of surface. Set the furrow slices close together, and thereby prevent their being torn up by the harrow, and also prevent the escape of the asses that are thrown out by fermentation. Every farmer, who has three acres of ground to till, should have a roller. One made in two parts is much preferable to that made in the usual way. After rolling, harrow with a light harrow—the more the better, provided the sod be not disturbed. The compost should then be spread on and the ground again harrowed, when it will be ready to receive the seed, either corn or potatoes, or the small grains, with or without grass seed, or grass seed alone.

The strength of team should be according to the toughness of the sward, and the depth of loughing. One good yoke of oxen and a horse, hand to hold the plough, and another to drive, were all that I found requisite to perform my work.

HOWARD'S Plough, with a wrought iron share and cast iron mould, I have found to be the best or turning over greensward. It is the only kind of plough, that I have seen, which turns the furrow flat, without breaking it; and this circumstance is owing to the turn of the mould, and its having a share wide enough to cut just as wide a lice as the mould will completely turn over.

As to the number of lands, I would make as few as possible, as the more furrow lands a lot is divided into, the more vacant barren spaces will be left, and the more labor required to fill them. To round the whole lot, and when finished, let the outside furrow slice be taken up, in pieces that may be conveniently handled, put into a cart or drag, and placed in the vacant space (occasioned by turning the furrows outward) in the middle and corners of the lot. This will leave the whole smooth and level, prevent ridges at the sides and ends, and save the necessity of back furrows, which would give an unevenness of surface.

Lexington, August, 1829. E. P.

INSECT IN BARLEY.

[Extract of a letter from the Hon. JOHN MERRILL, of Newburyport, to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated August 16, 1829.]

The Barley in this neighborhood has yielded a very small crop—mine not much more than the seed sown, and perhaps not so much. The grain was good, plump and heavy, and some of the heads of good length, but generally very short. Since cutting, I have discovered, as I suppose, the cause of the failure.—Most of the stalks, generally in the second joint, have a number of small worms; the stalk being punctured has become indurated, and the circulation of the sap prevented, or greatly impeded. I send you a sample of the straw, and my object in sending it is, that information may be diffused for the benefit of that class of persons who have the greatest interest in knowing the facts. It may be well to be made acquainted with the habits and character of the fly or insect producing these worms, but the most important point to be determined, is, whether the evil is more likely to continue another year, on account of the propagation of the worms this season, and whether their ravages may be prevented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON RIPENING CURRANTS.

SIR—May I be permitted to say one word as to the common currant? It is so common a fruit,

that every man will smile, when any one proposes to say any thing *new* about it. Yet I say fearlessly, that the common currant is less known, than any other fruit; and that it is always eaten *unripe*—that the whole crop is gone before *one berry* is ripe. I have now 50 plants full of ripe currants, and they are a delicious fruit. I am not alone in my opinion. In England, they cover their currant bushes with hawthorn, and preserve them till October. I have excellent currants in September, and they come when no other berries exist—and they come too, at the period of autumnal diseases, and your physicians will tell you that their ripened acid is perhaps the best preservative, as well as one of the best remedies in the decline of a disease, and in the approaches to a sounder state of health. J. LOWELL.

I am induced to give my own name, in these little hints, because we are all pleased to know the authority for any opinion, and perhaps the experience of thirty years may be deemed of some little value. These hints may induce others to set aside one portion of their bushes untouched until every currant shall have disappeared from the market. How much superior would the wine be from September, or the last of August fruit.

Roxbury, August 25, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE THOMERRY MODE OF PRUNING GRAPES.

MR. EDITOR—It seems that the London Horticultural Society have introduced into the last number of their Transactions a full account of the Thomerry method of treating grapes—and Mr. London has copied it into his last number of the Gardener's Magazine with praise. He says, "we consider this paper an *important* one; indeed, *by far the best*, that has yet appeared in this volume of their Transactions. We would recommend the young gardener to study it in connection with the method of culture in the Gardener's Magazine, vol. 3, p. 115. In nine cases out of ten the *unfruitfulness of wall trees in this country is owing to the too great depth and richness of the borders, and the continual cropping and digging of their surfaces.*"—*London's Gardener's Magazine, for June, 1829.*

Figures are given by London of the Thomerry mode of training, which prove, that Mr. DEAN's sketches, left at the New England Farmer office, were correct. It is some satisfaction to perceive that the English cultivators, appreciate, as *highly as we did*, the Thomerry practice. If we are ever to raise the European grapes freely in our country, it must be by short pruning, for if in France, (that favored country of the vine,) such a method has been found best, it must be more necessary in one, where the foreign grape ripens with so much difficulty. Let it not be said, that some gentlemen ripen grapes easily on the old plans; we all know, that these are exceptions, due to personal skill and science, and not applicable to general culture. Mr. DEAN is entitled to the credit of appreciating this mode of culture, two years before it was noticed in England; and it was on his suggestion, that I published it.

J. LOWELL.

N. B. It is a striking proof of the increased attention to Horticulture, that we are able in August to lay before the public, articles published in London in the June preceding. J. L.

Roxbury, August 25, 1829.

ON IMPROVING VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

M. Poiteau, a writer in the Annals of the Paris Horticultural Society observes in substance, that it is but rarely that improved varieties of our native fruits originate with nursery-men; they are generally the productions of chance, found in the woods or hedges, from distant corners of provinces, where the finer sorts are hardly known, and where the sorts they have are mismanaged or neglected. That "like begets or produces like" has long been considered as a law of nature among animals and some vegetables; but this law is not always uniform, especially among domesticated animals or highly cultivated plants. Yet, on this principle, our nursery-men have acted in their endeavors to obtain better kinds of fruit, by sowing seed of the best, in the hope that they would raise something still better. It is well known that in this process they have failed. The celebrated Duhamel and his contemporaries failed in the same way. From these and other instances, the author concludes that practitioners are wrong in their expectations of obtaining at once, what can only be the result of time. He seems to infer that seedlings, apples or pears, for example, require some years, and some cultivation, while they are passing from one stage of their infancy to another, before they can show their inherent qualities.

After noticing the fact proved by Mr. Knight, P. H. S., that a crab, fecundated by the pollen of a good fruit, produces better kinds from seeds than can be had from seeds of improved fruit, he proceeds to describe the method pursued by the Flemish orchardists, to obtain new sorts, and which is given on the authority of M. Van Mons. The Belgians, he says, do not prefer the seeds of anchored fruit. When the seedlings appear, they do not, as others do, choose such only as are free from spines, having large leaves, and remarkable for the thickness and beauty of their wood; but on the contrary, such as are most spinous, provided the spines are long, and well furnished with buds or eyes, placed near together. This last circumstance they consider as an indication that they will soon show fruit. Individuals having such properties are grafted, apples on paradise, and pears on quince, stocks, to hasten fructification. The first fruits of these grafts are generally bad; but whatever they are, the seeds are carefully saved and sowed. The second generation, treated in like manner, begins to show improvement. Through a third and fourth, the process is continued, till they arrive at a point, which gives fruit worthy of being preserved. Peaches and apricots, treated in the same way, yield excellent fruit the third generation; apples require four or five, and the pear about six transitions.

PRESERVING SWEET POTATOES.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Paris, M. Loiseleur-Deslongchamps, stated, and the fact was confirmed by M. Lacroix, that exposing the tubers of the sweet potato to a dry air, like fruit in a fruit room, had succeeded better in preserving them than any other method.

OIL FROM THE SUNFLOWER.

A very delicate oil, much used in Russian cookery, is expressed from the seeds of the sunflower, and is prepared by enclosing them in bags, and steeping them in warm water, after which the oil is expressed; this is actually as sweet as butter.

Further extracts from the *Pomology of the Essex Agricultural Society*.

POTATOES.

1. For the best conducted experiment in the raising of potatoes, on not less than half an acre of land, leaving regard to quantity and quality; a detailed statement of which is to be furnished the Committee in writing, - - - fifteen dollars.

For the next best do. do. - - - ten dollars.

2. For the best conducted experiment in the raising of Potatoes, from the seed of the apples or green balls—samples of not less than four quarts from each seed, of the second year's growth, and the produce of not less than twelve seeds, to be produced at the Society's exhibition in 1829, - - - ten dollars.

For the next do. do. - - - five dollars.

Remarks on raising Potatoes from the Seed, by Col. Pickering.

To prevent errors and mistakes in prosecuting experiments, every intended claimant is desired to take notice—

1. That sowing 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 themselves; and if not in distinct rows, then stakes, driven 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 may be tried by itself. Such as are watery, or ill-flavored, must 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 into a separate bag, box, or cask. And such of these 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.

Perhaps it may be thought that the exactness above proposed and required is unnecessary. But let it be recollected, that these 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 county; 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 color.

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 per-

ceived in the case of the long red potato, 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 sprung from a handful of small ones I brought from Maryland, many years ago. They became mealy and well flavored.

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 assimilated to the soils of Ireland and Lancashire; and I may add, of Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick.

FOR IMPROVING OUR NATIVE BREED OF CATTLE.

To the person who shall produce at the public exhibition of the Society, in either of the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, or 1834, —any number of milk cows, not less than four, of our native breeds, showing manifest improvement thereon, by an important increase in the quantity, and maintaining, at least, if not improving, the good quality of milk; the latter to be tested by the quantities of butter made in the five months next preceding the exhibition—

For the best, - - - thirty dollars.

For the next best, - - - twenty-five dollars.

For the third, - - - twenty dollars.

To the person who shall produce as aforesaid, the best pair of working oxen, or well grown and well trained steers, raised in the County, and improved on the principles hereinafter mentioned,

- - - twenty dollars.

For the second best, - - - fifteen dollars.

For the third, - - - ten dollars.

To the person who shall produce as aforesaid, the best bull of our native breed, raised in the County, and improved on the same principles,

- - - twenty dollars.

For the second best, - - - fifteen dollars.

For the third, - - - ten dollars.

Remarks on improving our native breed of neat cattle, by Col. Pickering.

The first most celebrated breeder of live stock, in England, was the late Robert Bakewell; to whom, Mr Arthur Young says, that country is indebted for just principles of breeding. And a later eminent breeder says, that "before Mr Bakewell's days, we had no criterion but size; nothing would please but elephants and giants." And he declares "that Bakewell enabled those who followed his ideas to produce two pounds of mutton, where only one was produced before." The following were the points to which Bakewell specially attended:—fine forms, small bones, and a true disposition to make ready fat; which indeed is inseparable from small bones, or rather fine bones and fine forms, or true symmetry of the parts."

But Bakewell's prime object, in improving cattle and sheep, was to render his animals most profitable in *beef* and *mutton*. And he succeeded in obtaining forms indicating strength of constitution—*a disposition to fatten, and at an early age—weightiness in the most valuable parts—with lightness of offals*. If there was a deficiency in any point, he would cross his animal with one that was amply supplied in that part; and if any point of his animal was too heavy, by an opposite cross he would reduce the superfluity. By such management diligently pursued, he at length gave to his stock the shape and qualities he desired.

So far as we breed domestic animals in this county—and the observation will apply to our whole state, and generally to all New England we must extend our views beyond *beef* and *mutton*; and with the former combine *milk, butter* and *cheese*, and a fitness for *labor*; and together with *wool*, aim at the greatest quantity of the most useful wool.

If Bakewell could alter the shape of his cattle and lay flesh and fat on the most valuable joints—as was the fact—can it be doubted that, by similar attention, the quantity and quality of the milk of our cows may be increased and enriched? But to obtain this improvement, calves should be raised from such cows only as excel in these two particulars.

It seems to be the best opinion, that of the different breeds of live stock, those of the largest size are not the most profitable. The breed of cattle, however, should be such as to produce oxen, a single pair of which, at their full growth should have strength sufficient, on proper tillage land, with well formed ploughs, to open a furrow to the depth of five, or even of six inches. As to the form of the different kinds of live stock, an eminent naturalist and farmer in England has thus expressed his opinion:—"The more deep and capacious the chest, and the shorter and lower an animal is, relative to its weight, the better adapted it will be to live and fatten on little food the more labor it will go through; and I have always found the most short legged oxen to be the best laborers."

The foregoing rules of breeding, and description of good live stock, being the result of the experience of eminent English farmers and breeders merit the particular attention of all who shall attempt to improve upon our present races of domestic animals; and are here introduced to furnish them with useful information. And in the hope and expectation that such improvements will be undertaken, the foregoing premiums are offered.

It will readily be admitted, that our live stock demand great improvements; and no one will question whether such improvements are practicable. They ought then to be attempted. It will avail little to bestow premiums merely for the best that shall be produced; for such premiums might be given for a century, without effecting any real improvement; and thus, as to live stock, defeat the object for which the Society was formed. The known excellency of some oxen and cows, of our native breed, give assurance to judicious and enterprising farmers, that their numbers may be multiplied by observing the well-tried rules of breeding.

The best bulls and cows do not always produce a progeny equal to the parents; but experience has shown, that from such only the highest improvements may be expected. The same

vation applies to all other kinds of live stock. Farmers who shall effect great improvements in the stock, while they render a lasting benefit to their country, will lay a foundation for advancing their own interest in the demand, and consequently increased prices, of their improved lots.

Wasting farmers, who shall become candidates for premiums, will be aware, that if their claims should not obtain the honor of a prize, will not pass unrewarded; as all the improvements they make, will either give them immediate profits, or add to the value of their farms. The direct object of premiums is not to excite trials of skill, but to add to the solid interest of farming; and he, who shall show how we add most to that solid interest, will obtain the highest prize.

PLANTS.

Catalogue of plants growing without cultivation within 40 or 50 miles of Amherst College, been prepared by Professor Hitchcock, and read by the Junior Class in that Institution, embraces 531 genera, and 1447 species of innoxious and naturalized plants. Many more remain to be discovered.

The Catalogue contains 5 species of maple growing within 50 miles of the College, 4 of ash, 3 of poplar including balsam of Gilead, 9 of oak, 5 of whortleberry, &c. There are also species of sponge growing in ponds in Chesterfield, Leverett, &c., which is generally considered an animal, but probably is a vegetable. Other interesting vegetables are toad stools, frog's spittle, bladder, puff balls, ergot or spurs on rye, smut on corn, &c.

Professor Hitchcock marks the black walnut as a species which is not indigenous in this vicinity, but introduced or naturalized. We learn that there is a large and thriving tree of this species on the land of Rev. Mr Boies, of South Hadley. It came from a nut that was planted about 30 years ago.—*Hampshire Gazette*.

Nightingale.—The editor of the Boston Palladium, in the account of his visit to the Shakers, remarks that "the nightingale was pouring a plaintive strain through an adjacent grove." Is he not mistaken? Is not this bird, so celebrated for the softness and mellowness and duration of its warble, a native of the United States? The name of nightingale may have been improperly applied to some species of birds, whose tuneful notes are what is remarkable, but we believe that the nightingale, (*motacilla lusciniæ*), is limited to the old continent. The ancient and modern Europeans have related many wonderful things of this songster. It is said to sing in unison with the flute or the lyre, to fill a circle a mile in diameter with its melody, and to change its notes with such judgment as to produce the most pleasing variety.—*Ibid*.

Luxury.—A London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, says the growth of extravagance and extravagance in the higher classes is to keep pace with that of distress in the lower. Persons in America can form no conception of the pitch to which luxury has arrived in London; and those who give the tone to the fashionable world, almost equal the orientals in luxury and extravagance, and their vices are enormous; and displaying their costly liveries, equipages,

diamonds, &c., they seem not to dream of an approaching downfall. This writer is apprehensive, as many are in England, that the catastrophe of their fall is at hand.—*Ibid*.

Farming.—During the last year, the business of the farmer has afforded a greater net profit than for some years previous. The pressure of the times seems not to have had much influence yet upon agricultural products. These have been brought, and still bring about as much as they have done for some years past, while the other necessary expenditures for a family have been diminished. Thus while the farmer's income has been as large as in past years, his expenses have been, probably, one third less; his cloths and stores not costing more than two thirds as much, perhaps, as they did a few years since. These facts are referred to not by way of complaint. A few years back, the weight was in the other scale. The business of the agriculturist was proportionably depressed below other branches. It is right that they should now have their season of greater comparative prosperity. But it may be doubtful whether things will remain precisely as they are now, in these particulars, another twelve months. The products of the earth the present year promise to be abundant beyond example. From Quebec to New Orleans the accounts agree in representing the crops of every description to be uncommonly thrifty and large. We have seen it estimated that there will be a quarter more flour manufactured in the United States this year, than there ever has been any year before. All this must of course depress the prices; but not so much perhaps as to make the whole income from a farm very much less than it has been, although the buyer, who is in other business, will pay less than he has done for the same articles. He may, therefore, be benefited, if the farmer is not proportionably injured by a reduction of prices. These observations are intended to apply particularly to this portion of the country, and would not perhaps be equally applicable to the cotton and wool growing districts of the United States.—*Taunton Reporter*.

Franklin, Pa. July 28.

The Crops.—Wheat and rye in this county, are supposed to be better the present season than they have been before; they are thicker on the ground, and yield much better. To give an example of the yield, Mr Daniel Smith, of Rockland township, a few days since threshed seven dozen and two sheaves of wheat, out of which he measured six bushels; and he states that 2 or 3 quarts at least, went to fill the small crevices about the floor and walls. We have heard of several other similar trials of the present crop of wheat. After supplying all our iron works at home, we shall have considerable surplus produce to send abroad. Corn, Buck wheat and oats promise also to be very productive this season, and fruits of all kinds are more abundant than they have ever been known—almost every apple and peach tree is now bending under the weight of its fruit.

Chloride of Lime.—A gentleman who has been induced to make an experiment with Chloride of Lime, in consequence of seeing a recommendation of it in Mr Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts, for the abatement of nuisances, has requested us to direct the attention of our readers to it. It corrects the most impure air in a few minutes,

and absorbs all putrid exhalations so effectually, that the utmost purity is restored to the atmosphere. A pound of the Chloride of Lime, which costs only one shilling, he found sufficient in his experiment; and the effect of it will last two or three weeks. In the hot season it is highly important.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser*.

Rules for making good Butter.—If you have four or five cows, it is best to churn every day; and by no means less frequently than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream, when gathered, a handful of nice salt. In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put two heaping table-spoonfuls of salt into every pail of milk, before straining. The quantity as well as the quality of butter is greatly improved by this method. If you have ice, put a small piece in every pan of milk, and also into the cream when you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream into a pail, and hang it in the well twelve hours before churning. In the warm season, cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk should not stand more than thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The utmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making butter, perfectly sweet, by frequent and thorough scalding.—*Journal of Humanity*.

Perpetual Motion.—We were much gratified yesterday with the result of an examination of a self-moving machine, which may be seen at Bowler's Merchants' Hotel, in State street, and which the inventor calls a perpetual motion.

And we have no doubt of its being nearer a perpetual self-moving principle than any invention which has preceded it, and as near as any we ever shall see. Its great merit, aside from its practical uses, is its simplicity, and the certainty and readiness with which you perceive that it covers no trick or deception. It is little else than an illustration of one of the most obvious laws of nature. The agent is the atmospheric air, bearing directly, by means of perpendicular boxes and oblique tubes, upon the buckets of a wheel, which is propelled with greater or less velocity; but which is constantly propelled, and will continue to run without the possibility of cessation, whilst the materials of which it is formed last, and the present laws of nature continue."

The inventor is Mr Richard Van Dyke, of Orleans county, in this state, who gives it as the result of five or six years' application to the subject. He is a venerable man, communicative and intelligent, and described as highly respectable by several citizens of the west, on whose representations entire reliance may be placed. He affects no mystery; but clearly and satisfactorily explains the *arcana* of the machine.—*Albany Argus*.

The Norfolk Herald republishes the following recipe for Dyspepsia:—

"One pint of hickory ashes, one quart of boiling water, and a tea cup of soot. Let it stand twenty-four hours, strain and bottle it."

And subjoins:—

We have ourselves witnessed the efficacy of the recipe, (without the soot, however,) and can testify to the fact, that it was the means of restoring more than one of our acquaintances afflicted with dyspepsia in its worst character, to a sound and healthful state.—The decoction of *lay from* hickory ashes is entirely tasteless, and what may

appear very strange, has the effect of neutralizing every liquid with which it is mixed, even ardent spirits. This is a fact, try it as you will.—*New Jersey, Adr.*

GRAFTING PEARS AND APPLES.

Pears may be grafted on stocks of the Mountain Ash and the Service tree, both of which will grow and thrive where pear stocks would not. I have also seen apples grafted on quince stocks, and planted in a soil so wet that an apple could not live; but they are doing very well, and making exceedingly fine shoots.

Rusticus in Libris, in Loudon's Magazine.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1829.

CONDUCTORS OF LIGHTNING.

The many accidents which, at this time of the year, occur almost daily, in consequence of discharges from the great natural batteries of electricity, with which the atmosphere is replete during the summer months, render the means of obviating the more dangerous effects of such discharges a subject not merely of interesting, but of anxious inquiry. It appears to us that some useful information relative to this object may be obtained from a circumstantial and scientific account of the descent of lightning on Mr J. G. Carter's house in Lancaster, Mass. furnished by Mr Carter himself, and published in a late Lancaster Gazette.

This account states, that "The house had, attached to one of its chimneys on the northern aspect, a conductor of the usual form, extending about four feet above the top of the bricks; this was fastened at the top of the chimney by a thin strip of iron, hugging it close, and interlocking with the bricks. At the roof the conductor was bent to fit that part of it which was outside of the chimney, being about two feet. Here an iron staple of four or five inches in length, enclosing the conductor, was driven into a block of maple wood of about the thickness of the length of the staple, which block was nailed to the roof of the house with nails of sufficient length to hold it fast. From the roof the conductor passed down without touching the body of the house, and entered the ground the usual depth.

"From a careful examination of the effects of the discharge the following is supposed to have been its course. Although the body of the house is spacious and presented to the cloud coming over it three other larger chimneys than the one to which the conductor was attached, and of equal height with it, from one of which a smoke waikis, sang at the time, the points seem to have done what was expected of them in gathering the whole charge. It apparently passed down without interruption to the staple on the roof, where the conductor being less perfect on account of the oxide accumulated by the spattering of water from the shingles it separated. A part followed the conductor to within a few feet of the ground, where it divided again, one branch striking the ground by the nearest direction, the other following the rod to where it entered the earth, displaced the stones around it, and passed off without leaving any other marks of its progress. Not so with the part which followed the staple at the roof; this part of the charge displaced the maple block to which the conductor was fastened, and entered the

roof, rending the shingles somewhat, though not so much as one would have supposed it must, from its effects below.

"After entering the roof no marks of its progress are visible till it reached the horizontal timbers of the chamber floor. Here this branch seemed again to divide; one part followed the perpendicular timbers, drawing every board nail for the space of ten feet from the chamber floor to the sill, and breaking some of the studs. Some of the boards and clapboards were quite thrown off from the corner of the house, and the wide started out from the timbers two or three inches. At the sill some of this part of the charge took the ground, where its marks may be traced several feet to a wet spot at the mouth of the kitchen drain; the rest took the cellar wall and moved a part of it inward two or three inches, throwing out the lime in which it was hid.

"At the chamber floor, the branch of the charge, which followed the horizontal timbers, crossed on them the room occupied for a study, where several of the family had been all the forenoon, and where they would have again been in a few minutes, and loosened the upper ceiling so that some of it fell to the floor. On the side of the room opposite to the chimney was a wire communicating with a bell. The electricity found this and followed it, destroying it as it went across the entry to the bell, which it put in motion, and thence it took the wire, leading through a long entry to the parlor, doing no damage but consuming the wire. Just before entering the parlor the wire passed through a ceiling, and here the casings of a door were shivered to pieces. Where the wire to which the bell rope was attached entered the parlor, the casings of another door were torn off, and thrown across the room, a distance of 18 feet. After passing down the casings of these two doors, which stand very near to each other, these two streams seem to have united themselves. They followed for a few feet a row of nails fastening to the entry floor an oil cloth carpet, which, being a poor conductor, was much torn; this part of the charge, which had performed a circuit of more than fifty feet in the house around and among us, then passed through the lower floor, and dislodging the cellar door in its progress, entered the ground in the cellar nearly under the centre of the house."

The above furnishes facts of considerable importance for elucidating the laws of electricity, and teaching mankind how to defend their habitations against this mysterious and terrible agent. It proves that wood interposed between a lightning rod and the building, which it is wished to protect, is not a sure defence. "A part of the charge," as stated above, "displaced the maple block to which the conductor was fastened, and entered the roof" &c. We, likewise, find that the electric fluid followed perpendicular and horizontal timbers, which is proof that wood has some power as a conductor of lightning. Now if these premises are correct, it follows that the mode of connecting lightning rods to buildings by wooden cramps instead of iron staples (though wood is doubtless, of the two to be preferred) is not unexceptionable. The method, which it appears to us ought to supersede all others, is that which we believe patented by Messrs R. Brown and G. W. Robinson, of Providence, R. I. This consists simply in placing blocks of glass firmly between the conducting rods and the roofs 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 of the staples are held fast and solid, leaving thickness of two or three inches of solid between the landing and rods. Small nails are placed over the rods and secured by which hold them fast in grooves made in middle of the glass blocks. The block of may be easily fitted to any building, old or new and presents a barrier, which the electric will never pass. Blocks of glass of this description may be had at the Agricultural Experimental of J. R. Newell, No. 52, North Market street, Boston.

The following directions respecting the structure and application of conductors, are writer whose remarks were first published in Boston Recorder, and afterwards republished in the New England Farmer, vol. 2, p. 77.

"The rod should be made of round soft iron at least three quarters of an inch in diameter and when it can be conveniently done, interlinking should be smoothly welded together when by reason of length or otherwise, it is convenient to weld the whole rod, let it be simply connected by screwing the end of one part to the end of another. There should be five or more points, one in the centre, perpendicular the others oblique. They should be filed sharp slender point, and tipped with silver. Points should be elevated at least five or six above the highest part of the building. The top of the rod should go into the earth six or eight feet, and terminate in a bed of two or three feet of wet charcoal. The wet coal, covered earth, will probably retain dangerous longer any other substance.

"A conductor constructed and put up agreeable to the above directions, will perfectly secure building for twenty feet on every side. A building is more than forty feet long, for perfect security, there should be two or more rods, each having one rod for every forty feet."

MEDICAL BOTANY, HORTICULTURE EXPERIMENTS, &c.

"We are much gratified to find, by the following account of the proceedings of a highly respectable botanical gentleman, every way competent to the task, has been called to make our paper the vehicle of important information in the botanical art, and a channel for the communication of useful knowledge, which is the object of the resolution below.

"At a meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Massachusetts Professorship of Natural History, August 8, 1829,

Resolved, That the Curator of the Botanic Garden be requested to publish in the New England Farmer, the results of any experiments he may have made in the raising of valuable medicinal and other plants, not generally cultivated in England, and especially such as are now imported by druggists, and are costly, but which may easily and extensively raised in this part of the United States; and that he state particularly circumstances in regard to the choice of soil situation which may be important. And also he be requested to communicate from time to time to the public, through the same paper, any horticultural experiments of his own, or any information he may possess, the communication of which in his opinion would be useful, and that this be done under his own name as Curator of the Botanic Garden.

(From the records.) BENJ. GUILD, Secy

MISCELLANIES.

THE DAISY.

BY JOHN MASSON GOOD, M. D.

Not worth to be weeded, in phantoms deep,
Need we to prove a God's decree?
The daisy, from its winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear

For who but He that arched the skies,
And pour'd the day-spring living fire,
Whom shall alike recall His toys,
Could rear the daisy's purple bud?

Should its green up, its way stem,
Its fragrant leaf for mealy spore,
And out the gold embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained and free,
Over hill, and dale, and desert soil,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God!

HORRORS OF WAR.

Battle of Leipzig.—Leipzig has ceased to exhibit any marks of the dreadful battle, which, thirteen years since, raged in and around its walls. Till within a short period, the halls which entered the walls of some of the houses were visible, but all vestiges of the carnage in the city have been obliterated by their demolition, and by the repairs they have undergone. Of this contest the inhabitants still speak with horror. They were surrounded by nearly eight hundred thousand men, who brought into action more than a thousand pieces of artillery. The villages around them were daily sending up their flames to heaven; and nothing was heard but the roar of cannon, and the shrieks of the dying. Every house, tower, and public edifice, was covered with spectators, looking with intense anxiety for the result of these combats. In the smoking villages they thought they saw their own approaching ruin. The wounded were brought into the city from hour to hour, till almost every house was converted into a hospital. The number of these soldiers only increased the sufferings of the inhabitants. Their provisions were nearly consumed, and with difficulty could the inhabitants who remained procure food, to satisfy the wants of the moment. As day after day rolled away, they looked in vain for the result of this tremendous conflict. Famine began to stare them in the face, as the French troops pressed into the town. The final hour arrived, and the retreating French left the city, amidst one of the most awful scenes of carnage which the sun has ever beheld. The little bridge which crossed the Elster, was the only passage for their troops. Towards this the allies directed a battery of cannon until it was choked with dead. At last it was blown up, and twenty thousand French who remained behind, were compelled to surrender. A French cavalry officer informed me, that he crossed the bridge when this battery was sending forth its deadliest fire upon it. The dead and dying were then piled up to the parapet, and over them he eventually forced his way, the feet of his horse occasionally sinking down between the bodies, as when passing through a marsh.*

*The only vestige which remains of this conflict, is the excavation of the soil on that part of the plain surrounding Leipzig, where the battle was the most severe.

Habits, Luxury, Poverty.—When prosperous times come to the poor, they grow rich rapidly, because of their habits—when bad times come to the rich, they grow poor rapidly, because of their habits. By habits are meant those of application, expense, and respect to small earnings and savings. Habits, then, should not be much changed on account of prosperity. This is important to the man, and a blessing as an example. Luxuries and ornaments should not be considered necessities, extravagance the basis of respect, nor idleness extravagance. How is it that the children of the rich grow poor, and the children of the poor rich?

The happiness of a country does not depend on the circumstance of the inhabitants being few or many, but on the proportion which they bear to the supply of necessaries, conveniences and enjoyments at their disposal. A nation having only ten millions of people, might be decidedly more powerful than a nation with twenty millions, if they were less instructed, less industrious, or less rich. But, other things being the same, there can be no doubt that the political power and importance of a nation will be in a very great degree dependent on the amount of its population.

The Three Teachers.—To my question, how he could, at his age, have mastered so many attainments, his reply was, that with his three teachers, "everything might be learned, common sense alone excepted, the peculiar and rarest gift of Providence." These three teachers were, Necessity, Habit, and Time. At his starting in life, Necessity had told him that if he hoped to live, he must labor; Habit had turned the labor into an indulgence; and Time gave every man an hour for everything, unless he chose to yawn it away.

A Mirror for Family.—Queen Elizabeth, admiring the elegance of the Marquis de Villa de Mediana, a Spanish nobleman, complimented him on it, begging at the same time to know who possessed the heart of so accomplished a cavalier? "Madam," said he, "a lover risks too much on such an occasion, but your Majesty's will is a law. Excuse me, however, if I fear to name her, but request your Majesty's acceptance of her portrait." He sent her a looking-glass!

English Fatalities.—A London paper gives the following account of the doings of some of the followers of Joanna Southcote. Joanna appeared in England as a prophetess some years ago, and like our Jennina Wilkinson, had dreams, visions, revelations, &c.

The town and neighborhood of Gravesend, Northfleet, &c., have for some days past been thrown into a state of the utmost consternation and alarm by the sudden disappearance, all as it seems on the same day and hour, of the wives of several of the most respectable tradespeople in that part of the country, from their families and homes, without any assignable cause for their flight, or the slightest clue, for several days, to their object, or the place of their destination. Inquiries and search were in vain made in all quarters to discover their retreat, or if any accident had befallen them, until at last, one of the deserted husbands, bethought him of a journey into Hertfordshire, where his wife's mother resided, to try if he could learn any tidings of his lost wife; nor was he disappointed in his hopes, for on questioning the old lady, she told him very coolly, that

her daughter, and all the other ladies, whose I had converted the gay neighborhood of Gravesend into a den of who, were compelled to go away!" for that they had a "holy call," and so off to Ashton-under-Lyne, there to meet be present at the coming of Joanna Southcote, the young Shiloh, who, as foretold by the Southern prophets, was to arrive there on a given day. For a little further investigation, the husband these devout ladies discovered that the lot their wives was not the greatest they had suspected, for that, in order to make suitable offerings and presents to the great little Shiloh, as directed by the prophetic elders and fathers of each lady had, before she started, provided self with a considerable supply of money which she had disencumbered her husband's store, one holy daisy carrying with her no less a sum than £500. Nor is this all; for, as make the sacrifice the greater, and the more reputable to Shiloh, every one of these female nates has left a large family of young children behind, to take care of themselves, while she, and supplies pap to Master Shiloh, at ten-under-Lyne.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 200 plants of the King Strawberry, in flower, for transplanting, at \$2.50—47 1/2 cents per doz. Also, W. Hooker's Superior Strawberry Hambro, Downing, &c. Orders for the above in due season, at J. B. RUSSELL, Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge for transportation. The plants are packed in moss for transportation to any part of the Union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Nursery, 52 North Market Street.
A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of eight or ten years' age, in bulk, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1.00 per pair—1/2 cent single.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly bound, in half bound, and lettered, at 75 cts. per volume, by having them a letter.

New China Tea Sets, and Light Tea Dinner Sets.

Received a great variety of the above, &c., with a pleasant assortment of Crochets, Chinas, and Glass Ware, a first-rate side bow, at No. 1 Dink Square.

Powder at 28 per lb.

DE PONS'S POWDER, superior warranted, for sale by Captain's Inspection Store, at Broad street, with SHOT CAPS, &c. of the best quality, at a low price.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This seed received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at \$3.00 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts. per ounce, Lucerne or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herd-Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Cultivator*; this work has been pronounced by the most discerning horticulturists in New England and the mid-states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—p. \$1.25.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Direct for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York price 75 cts.

A Practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of extracting and preventing the depredations of the Bee. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Published every Friday, at \$5 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BERRY—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

AGRICULTURE.

PONDS.

Pastures that are destitute of water, should have artificial ponds made in them, for watering them. "Observe where rushes, reeds, flags, and other aquatic plants grow spontaneously; and here frogs are observed to lie squatted down to the ground in order to receive its moisture. Or observe where a vapor is frequently seen rise from the same spot. Some say, wherever the swarms of flies are seen constantly flying in the same place, and near the ground, in the morning, after sunrise, there is water underneath." If a well is made in a sloping ground, and the fluidity is sufficient to give it a horizontal vent, will be worth the husbandman's while to dig a passage, and by means of pipes, or any other conveyance, to carry the water across the soil, through which it might otherwise sink. The greatest quantity of water will be obtained in this manner, because there will be a continual dam." There is no difficulty in making a dam-pond in a clayey soil. Let a large hollow be made in such earth, and it will preserve the water that falls in rain. But it is apt to be thick and dirty, if some pains be not taken to prevent it. The declivity by which the cattle enter, should be paved, and gravel should be spread on the bottom. Or it might be better if the whole were red.

There are many large natural ponds, which are outlets in one part, and are supplied by creeks or rivers in other parts; but a greater number of smaller ponds which are perfectly stagnant, unless when they are agitated by winds. Such ponds as the latter, in hot seasons, are apt become putrid, and contaminate the air about them. For this reason they should, if possible, be drained. And when the water is not deep, and the outlet can be made without too much cost, they should be drained for the sake of reclaiming soil. This will be of great value, as it commonly is found to be extremely rich, being made of the finest particles of soil, wafted into them by winds, and of decayed vegetable substances, besides the fine mould washed into them by rains. Many farms contain little sunken spots, which are most of the year covered with water, and produce some aquatic bushes and weeds. These are notorious harbors for frogs; and are therefore good frog-ponds. They should be drained, if it is practicable. It is commonly the case, however, in draining them in the common way, by making an outlet, would cost more than they would be worth when drained, because of the height of the soil on every side. But in this case, if the banks are not clay, they may be drained in the following manner.

Take notice on which side land that is lower than the pond is nearest. On that side, in the center near the pond, dig a kind of cellar, two or three feet deeper than the surface of the pond; do so in a dry season. If a hard stratum appear, dig through it; and leave digging where the bottom is loose gravel, or sand. Then make an opening or covered drain from the pond to the cellar. The water will be discharged from the pond, and soak

into the earth through the bottom of the cellar, till a scurf is formed on the bottom that will stop the water from soaking into the earth. This scurf should be broken from time to time, and taken away with a long handled hoe. Or, the cellar may be filled up with refuse stones, which I think is preferable to the other method.

The pond should not then become sufficiently dry, a small ditch should be drawn round it, and discharge itself into the cellar. The land that is thus gained will be rich muck, much of which may be carted away for manure; and common earth, or sand, may replace it, without detriment to the soil.—*Deane.*

Retarding Gooseberries.—A gentleman who has a garden in a high and rather late part of this district, sowed a crop of a tall kind of pea immediately bordering on some gooseberry bushes. From deficiency in the length of the stakes, the peas, after they had attained a certain height, fell over and completely covered one gooseberry bush, which was thus buried and lost sight of at the time the fruit of the others was ripe. The haulm of the peas was not removed till the beginning of December, when the gooseberries were discovered hanging on the bush in the greatest perfection. Perhaps this is too artificial a method to be recommended to be followed, but it may afford a hint for improvement in the mode of prolonging the season of this excellent and popular fruit.—*John Ferrie, Haddington, Sept. 23, 1828. Gardener's Magazine.*

Apples preserved till late in the Year.—*Sir,*—From the difficulty of preserving apples till late in the year, I was induced to try two methods recommended in *Practical Economy*: both promise to answer so well, and are so simple, that I recommend them to those of your readers who have not proper fruit-rooms. From our apples having been frosted, the jars were opened sooner than I intended; but from the sound state they are in, I have no doubt they would have kept till June. I regret I have not a specimen of those preserved in sand to send; but I forward some of those kept in a vacuum for your inspection.

Directions.—After the apples have been kept for a week, and the superabundant moisture cleared away, wipe them with a dry cloth, and pack them into glazed jars in layers of sand dried in an oven. Fit a piece of wood into the mouth of the jar, and tie a bladder over it. Let the jars stand on a shelf in a room not subject to much change of atmosphere.

Or lay a dry layer of pebbles in the hollow of a glazed jar; fill the jar with apples rubbed dry; fit a piece of wood into the mouth of the jar, cover it with mortar, and place it on a shelf in a dry room.—*J. Subscriber.*

The five apples, received March 23, were as plump and fresh as if newly gathered; they were of handsome shapes, with a good deal of color, and very well flavored. We are not quite certain of their names.—*Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine.*

To dress the roots of Celeriac, or Celerie Rave.—The following is considered a cheap and an ele-

gant mode. Pare the roots, and cut them into slices somewhat less than a quarter of an inch in thickness; then boil them gently till they are tender in some broth, or in water well-seasoned, and a slice of butter added. When dished, pour over them some melted butter, or *bechamel* sauce, which is made by thickening some broth, and adding a little cream. Celeriac is cultivated at greater ease and at less expense than the common celery, and it may be used in the kitchen for seven or eight months in succession.—*J. Elles, Longleaf Gardens, April 25, 1829.*

French Method of making superior Gooseberry and Currant Wines.—*For currant wine:*—Eight gallons of honey are dissolved in fifteen gallons of boiling water, to which, when clarified, is added the juice of eight pounds of red or white currants. It is then fermented for twenty-four hours, and two pounds of sugar to every two gallons of water are added. The preparation is afterwards clarified with the whites of eggs and cream of Tartar.

For Gooseberry Wine.—The fruit is gathered dry when about half ripe, and then pounded in a mortar. The juice, when properly strained through a canvas bag, is mixed with sugar, in the proportion of three pounds to every two gallons of juice. It is then left in a quiet state for fifteen days, at the expiration of which, it is carefully poured off, and left to ferment for three months, when the quantity is under fifteen gallons, and for five months when double that quantity. It is then bottled, and soon becomes fit for drinking.—(*Bibli. Physico-Econom.*) *Gardener's Magazine.*

Sugar from the Beet Root.—In the *Farmer's Journal*, of March 20, is a letter on this subject from Mr Philip Taylor, an English gentleman at that time in Paris, and the inventor of a mode of boiling sugar by steam, for which he took out a patent in 1817. The fact that crystallized sugar could be obtained from the Beet root was first noticed by Margraff in 1747, but excited little notice till 1790, when Achard, a German chemist, directed the men of science in France to that subject. A report by the Institute, about this time, states that raw sugar so produced costs about 8s. per English pound. In 1810 colonial sugar had become so dear, that the government directed their attention to the process, but, notwithstanding this, it was still so imperfect as to be given up, with the ruin of several manufacturers, when the peace of 1815 admitted the free entrance to France of colonial sugar. Important discoveries, among others that of Mr Taylor for boiling sugar by steam, were made in the process, and the number of manufactories gradually increased, so that, at this time, 1829, there are at least one hundred, from which were produced last year, 5000 tons of sugar, worth 60l. per ton, or 300,000l., the profit of which Mr Taylor estimates at 15l. an acre; but he adds, "I am convinced the process may be so far improved, that sugar will be made in France from the beet root at 36l. per ton, which will increase the profit to 24l. an acre." After showing that the beet root succeeds best in the northern departments of France, and that, of course, it can be grown as well in England as on the Continent, he concludes, that though the price of land and

labor be much lower in France than in England, yet that the balance of skill in favor of the latter country places it on a par with France, in point of the profits to be obtained from making sugar from beets. He adds, "with respect to prices of produce, the advantage will probably be in favor of the English farmer; for although the price of sugar is about equal in both countries, yet it is not sugar alone that is produced from the beet root which is cultivated: the pulp of the root, after the juice is pressed out, is excellent food for both bullocks and sheep, and I have seen beasts which have been bought in at 5^s. per head, fattened upon it and sent to market in three months, and sold for 11^s. The value and importance of this part of the business will be duly estimated, when it is known that the pulp from each acre of beet root will fatten a bullock, and that the farmer will have as much manure for his other crops, as if he had grown turpins on the same land; and, of course, the same rotation of crops may be continued as is now found most beneficial. During the time of Bonaparte, the produce of sugar was about three per cent on the root; now, as much as five per cent is generally obtained; and as the beet root actually contains eight per cent, I think I have good ground for saying that the process admits of further improvement.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

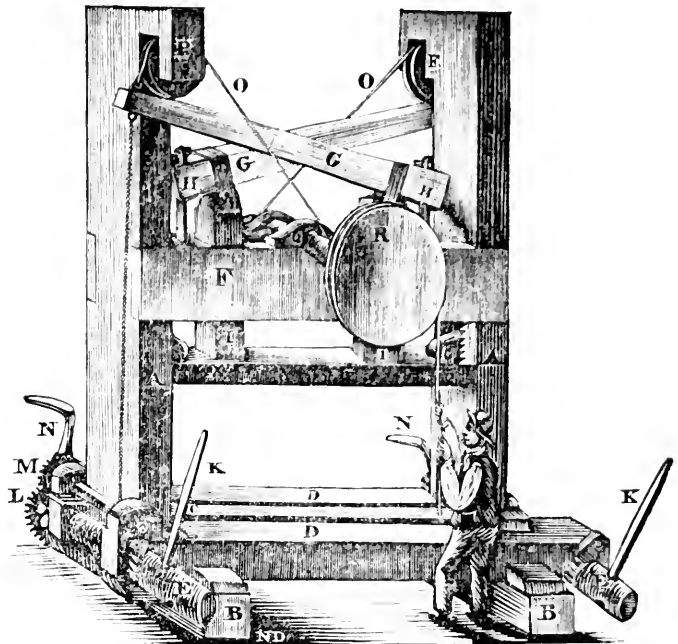
The Anniversary Celebration of the MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, it is expected, will occur on the 19th of the present month. Arrangements will be originated at the stated meeting to be held on Saturday, (tomorrow) at the Hall of the Society, being the 5th instant, and it is desirable that the several standing committees, or the chairman of each, should be present on the occasion.

Thus far, the hopes of the founders of the Society have been fully realized. The weekly exhibitions of fruits, and vegetables, and flowers, at the Hall, have shown not only that "more could have been done, if more had been required," but that the taste, and industry and perseverance of our amateur cultivators, as well as of the practical, are in a highly progressive state of improvement, and that even should they make no farther advances, they may with satisfaction repose upon the success of their past efforts.

We hope to see at the approaching festival an attractive display of the useful and ornamental productions of the garden, and of the field; and if we are not greatly mistaken, we shall produce something for the occasion to satisfy the community, that the exertions of the Society have accomplished so much, as to warrant the belief, that its continued efforts will be crowned with complete success.

Dorchester Sept. 4, 1829.

Bones.—A commercial firm has furnished us with a lot of 24 vessels which arrived at Hull, Eng. from different parts of the Netherlands and Germany, between the 13th and 26th of June inclusive, with an aggregate of 1308 tons of cattle's bones, besides 2950 shank bones. They are then ground up, and afterwards used as manure. We understand that a ship cleaved from this port recently for the same destination, having on board 200 tons of bones which had been collected in this city. It is rather a new article of exportation with us, but will probably receive more attention hereafter.—*Journal of Commerce*.



REED'S PATENT PRESS.

The subscriber has obtained a patent for a newly invented press for cider and other purposes, of which the above engraving is a representation.

The following is a full and exact description of the construction and operation of this machine.

Two posts A, which are tenoned into two sills B, with a cross timber C, tenoned into the posts A, just above the sills B, with two other timbers D, resting on the sills B, each side of the cross timber C, and projecting over the sills B, in order to receive the windlass E, and two cross timbers F, let into the posts A, each side towards the top make the frame of the press. The levers G, are confined to the inside of the cross timber F, by iron grapples H, on the ends of said levers. The moveable plungers I are confined to the levers G, and in a perpendicular position by pieces dovetailed into the cross timbers F, each side of said plungers, and the upper and under side of the cross timber F. The levers G, are brought down by means of ropes or chains, being confined to the upper end and passing round the windlass E, which is turned by levers K, or by cog wheels L, and M with the crank N, on the shaft of the cog wheel M. The levers G are raised by means of the rope O being fastened to the ends of said levers, and passing over the pulleys P, and round the windlass Q, which is turned by a rope fastened to the wheel R. The moveable cross piece S, on which the plungers I press, has dogs on the ends, which catch into a piece with notches in it, fastened to the inside of the posts.

The subscriber has the utmost confidence in the successful operation of the press which he has invented. It is entirely new, and different in its operation from any press for this purpose, which

has ever been in use. The simpleness of its construction, and the small expense required to erect one of this kind, cannot fail, it is believed, to commend it to the public, and soon to bring it to general use. It possesses many advantages over the common screw press, for cider. Those who have seen the model, have expressed decided opinion that two thirds of the usual labor in pressing cider will be saved in the use of this patent press.

Any person who wishes to purchase a patent for a single press, or the exclusive right for a town, county, or state, can learn the terms, on application, in writing or otherwise, to the subscriber Easton, Bristol County, Mass.

DANIEL REED

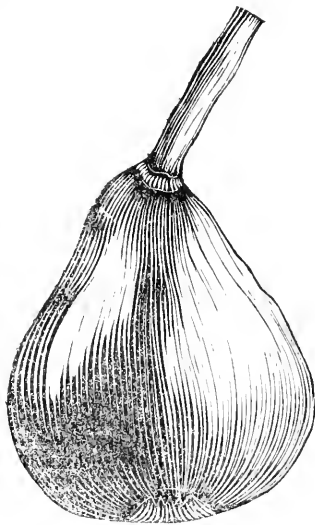
This may certify that I have lately built a Cider Press, invented by Mr DANIEL REED, of Easton which I think is powerful in its operation, easy and safely managed, and so simple in its construction as not to be liable to require much repair.

Mansfield, May 25, 1829. JACOB DEANE

Certificate by Roland Howard, Esq. President of Bristol County Agricultural Society.

This may certify that I have recently examined a Cider Press, the model of which was given by Mr DANIEL REED, which in my opinion possesses superior advantages to any other press heretofore in use within my knowledge, either as respects the application of power, facility and dispatch in business, simplicity of construction, or the safety in its management, and its not being liable often to need repair.

Easton, May 19, 1829. ROLAND HOWARD



NATIVE SEEDLING PEAR.

MR EDITOR—In compliance with your request, send you a description, with the outlines of the pear. The cut gives the correct outlines of form and size. Since the pear was examined the Hall of the Society, 15th August, I have some scions of the tree, which were grafted near from last April; the growth was very rapid, from five to seven feet in height, and from 7 to five inches round; but notwithstanding the mild growth the last season, followed by so severe winter, the whole of the scion remained unimpaired from the cold. The tree, at this early period of the season, is nearly leafless, and the leaves on scions are turning yellow and commence fall.

S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, Aug. 24, 1829.

Description of a Seedling Pear, reared by Capt. William Clapp, Dorchester.

Size, rather under medium; color, yellowish green, with a little brown blush on the sunny side; form, long and bending over, set on the top, with the rising round the bottom of the stem; eye blossom end a little indented, and common size; flesh, whitish, buttery and juicy, has a high aromatic odor, and is a little musky, resembling very much old fashioned August Catharines or "Kats" in taste, but a little more sprightly; form and pearance being however one quarter larger; free from blast or black spots, and the brown not so deep a shade. The tree grows vigorously, branches upright, leaves dark green, rather oval and flat, and finely serrated; color of the wood, brownish, with long thorns.—The leaves are yellow and commence falling as the fruit ripens, and in a short time the tree becomes nearly bare of foliage. There is no doubt of this tree being a seedling; and I should judge from its resemblance, that the Catharine above alluded to, one of its parents. It came up by chance in the house, and has never been moved. It is ten years old; is thirty feet high, and seven inches in diameter; has borne constantly for the four or five seasons pretty full, considering its

vigorous growth. I should think this summer pear, on account of its good qualities and recent origin, worthy of recommending to our nurseries and the public. It is in eating by the middle of August, being a little sooner than the old kind, which has been declining for some years, although it has done better this season.

This Pear may with propriety be called the *Clapp Pear*, from the proprietor, Capt. WILLIAM CLAPP, who has raised it.

The above description is taken from the fruit plucked a day or two before ripe on the tree, and softened in the house.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

On the Culture of the Sweet Potato, (*Convolvulus Batatas*), as practised in the neighborhood of New York. By B. W. STRONG, Esq. Communicated by Messrs G. Thorburn and Son, Nurserymen, New York.

ST.—We subjoin a few remarks on the cultivation of this plant, as communicated to us by a friend on Long Island, B. W. Strong, Esq., a gentleman who is unwearied in his exertions to improve the quality of the vegetables cultivated for the New York market.

Good crops of sweet potatoes may be raised in the neighborhood of New York, by a little attention to the nature of the plants. Sweet potatoes are produced from the joints of the vine, and not from the old potato. To make them fruitful, these joints must be covered with earth, and the potato forms there. Towards the end of April, make a hotbed of horse manure, about 18 inches thick; on the manure put 3 inches of earth; on this earth plant the seed potatoes 3 inches apart, and cover them four inches deep with earth; when the sprouts they send up are 3 inches above the ground, draw them out with the hand, and transplant them (as you would cabbage plants) in soft, warm, rich ground in rows, 4 feet apart, and put the plants about one foot apart in the rows; keep them clear of weeds until the vines begin to cover the ground, after which their leafy nature will enable them to smother all weeds. If the hotbed be made early in April, the early sprouts will be ready for transplanting by the 10th of May; the bed will continue to throw up a second and third succession of sprouts, all of which will afford good potatoes, if planted out any time before the end of June. A hotbed 5 feet square, with a half peck of sweet potatoes, produced last season a succession of sprouts which yielded 15 bushels of sweet potatoes.

The way the slips are preserved through the winter, and which are procured by planting late, (as is done for small onions to set out for an early crop,) is thus:—They are taken up in the autumn before severe frosts, and, as we have been told by some of our Carolina friends, placed in a pit dug in front of the kitchen hearth, and very carefully buried in sand made perfectly dry.

We cannot see why, with a little attention, the sweet potato should not be grown with success in the south of England. At all events, we think the experiment worth making, and should they not succeed to perfection, they would no doubt gratify the eye with their luxuriant foliage, and beautiful flowers. We remain, Sir, yours, &c.

G. THORBURN and SON.

New York, April 16, 1829.

The sweet potato is cultivated in several gardens in the neighborhood of Paris with perfect

success, and the tubers sold in the market, and in the fruit shops. The best crops we saw were in Admiral Tchitchigoff's garden at Sceaux. The tubers are planted in February, or earlier or later at pleasure, in the pine stove, or in a small hotbed; and the shoots they produce are taken off, and planted a foot apart every way, on dung beds, covered with 15 inches of earth, and protected by hoops and mats in the manner of ridged cucumbers. This may be done any time from April to June, and the shoots are not dibbled in, but laid down in drills about 3 inches deep, keeping 2 inches of the point of the shoot above the earth. In about two months after transplanting, some of the tubers will be fit to take off for use, and the plants will continue producing till they are destroyed by frost. To preserve the tubers through the winter, the greatest care is required. In the king's forcing-gardens at Versailles, they are kept in a growing state all the winter in the pine stoves.

With the exception of this difficulty of preserving the tubers through the winter, the sweet potato is just as easily cultivated as the mealy potato. Though the shoots are naturally ascending and twining like those of *Tamus communis*, the plants are not staked, and therefore the shoots cover the ground, and form over it a thick matting of dark green smooth foliage. In the early part of the season, the tubers are taken off as they attain the size of early kidney potatoes; later the whole crop is dug up. If the sweet potato were once fairly introduced into first rate gardens, we have no doubt it would form an article of regular culture there.

Since writing the above, we observe, in the last edition of the *Bon Jardinier*, that the sweet potato is cultivated in the south of France, where the shoots and leaves are reckoned excellent forage for cows and horses, and that some people eat them as spinach. Directions are given for preserving the tubers through the winter in layers in a box of very dry sand, no one tuber touching another; the box closed and surrounded by a good thickness of straw, and the whole put in another box, and placed under a heap of straw, so as to prevent the tubers from undergoing any change of temperature.—Conductor.

The process of boring for water has been practised with great effect in Paris. Two sheets of water have been ascertained to flow beneath the Paris basin; one between the chalk and the green sand, the other at a greater depth. From the last of these, the water is discharged at St. Ouen, to the height of 10 or 12 feet, and the quantity 8656 gallons daily. The singular fact that wells are affected by the tide is confirmed by observation on those above mentioned.—*London Weekly Review*.

Six young Africans, from the most distant parts of Ethiopia, are now receiving education in Paris.—*London Mag.*

Hungarian Gardener's Song.—"Oh, that I had a large garden, well stocked with fruit; a farm well stocked with cattle; and a young and beautiful wife!"—*Bucke's Beauties of Nature*.

Fruit.—Notwithstanding the singular and changeable weather in the early part of the season, fruit of all kinds was never known to be so abundant in New Orleans, as at this time—peaches, plums, and figs, in particular.

COUNTRY SEATS NEAR NEW YORK.

[Extract of a letter from a Tourist to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated A. S. 1829.]

"Time and space would fail me, should I attempt to give even a brief sketch of half of the interesting objects, which arrested attention in the course of my passage hither. With a view to examine some of the farms and country seats upon the banks of the Hudson, I spent a day at Hyde Park, and was delighted, not only with the charms of nature, but also with the refinements of society, and the spirit of hospitality, prevailing among the inhabitants of this rich and beautiful region. The scenery will sustain a comparison with the finest specimens of English landscape. I passed a bright afternoon in rambling over the grounds, which belonged to the late Doctor Bard, and have recently been purchased by Dr Hoesack of New York. They comprise a tract of 700 acres, bounded on the west by 'The noble North,' and extending back a mile or more into the fertile county of Dutchess. From the beautiful lawn in front of the mansion and the neighboring cottage, the view reaches on one hand to the blue summits of the Catskill, and on the other to the Highlands, in the vicinity of West Point. The Hudson, with its green and rural shores, is visible for the distance of twenty miles. An almost endless variety of venerable forest-trees give shade and beauty to the landscape, though which hurries a copious stream, headlong and noisy as the Arno itself, filling the hanging gardens and groves on its borders with murmurs. On the sunny declivity, sloping to this rivulet, I saw (on the 10th instant) cart loads of ripe water-melons, some of them weighing forty pounds each. Fruits and flowers of all kinds are rich and abundant. The woods are vocal with the song of birds, and the squirrel frequently crossed my winding and tangled pathway. In many places, copious and pure fountains gush from the bank of the river, affording a plentiful supply of the best water. The present enterprising proprietor of this farm has but just commenced his system of improvements. With his wealth and taste, he will doubtless render it still more than it is now, a terrestrial paradise.

Not far from the splendid grounds of Dr Hoesack, is the residence of Dr Allen, the celebrity of whose classical institution has spread throughout the country and attracted students from distant states. His stately mansion is situated in the midst of a lawn of eighty acres, intersected by avenues and winding walks bordered with ornamental trees. From the window of the library the eye ranges down the banks of the Hudson for a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, and reposes upon the picturesque scenery on the opposite shore. Here are porches and halls of science, consecrated as the Porch, shades deep and classical as the groves of Academus, and waters brighter than the Ilissus. The learned proprietor, as he himself is marked to me, belongs emphatically to the *peripatetic* school of philosophy. His hours of relaxation from study are frequently employed in walking through the fields with his pupils, conversing familiarly on what they have read, and at the same time enjoying the beauties of nature. All his scholars are inmates of his roof, and treated as the members of one family.

The Doctor was once asked by a visitor, like myself, from the south, who kept the best house in the village? He replied, that his own was probably about as good as that of any of his neighbors; and his hospitality was freely tendered. After

learning this anecdote, I took lodgings for the night without ceremony, and passed a most agreeable evening in various discourse. The next morning we went to breakfast with one of the Doctor's neighbors and friends, the wealthy proprietor of 300 acres, who contented with his success in trade, has had the wisdom to beat his anchors into plough shares, and to retire from the bustle of the city to a rural and romantic retreat at Hyde Park. He has embarked with enthusiasm in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and his farm, his gardens, and his ornamental grounds are in excellent order, evincing skill and taste in his new profession. The whole atmosphere is charged with the fragrance of flowers, and the perfume of "new-mown hay." In rambling along winding pathways, by the side of gurgling brooks—amidst a polished circle of ladies and gentlemen, who regaled me with music and conversation, I there forgot for a time the dejected spirit and morbid feelings of an invalid. A little incident occurred, which reminded me of the fables of Orpheus and Amphion, the sound of whose lyres was so sweet, as to charm both animated and inanimate nature. While an accomplished amateur was giving some of the finest specimens of her execution upon the piano, and a young lady was breathing out the very soul of music, a thrush came and perched upon a tree near the window, filling up with its wild symphonies, the pauses of the voice and instrument. But I must quit Hyde Park, though I could respond to the feelings of a learned prelate, who, lingering amidst the charms of its scenery, exclaimed—*hic repiescam*—here would I live, here die, here wish my ashes to repose!

The weather was so unfavorable, and the summits of the Catskill, gut with wreaths of mist, looked so bleak, as to induce me to defer my visit to the Mountain House till my return. At Albany my first inquiry was for the head quarters of good living, good company, and good feelings—of wine, wit, and wisdom—the residence of mine host on the hill, whose name first greets the eye of the traveller, under the burnished wing of the Eagle. Though the imperishable fame of Crutenden, the prince of landlords, has reached the ultima thule of our country, and had often rung in my ears, yet the hill had not been told me. He has twice as much body, and thrice as much soul as I had been led to expect. From whatever point the wind may blow, no tourist can sit at his table, and bask in the light of his countenance, without feeling in good humor. Since my arrival, a curious paragraph has been pointed out to me in the National Gazette, stating that *there are no comfortable beds in the hotels at Albany!* The author of such a groundless report can surely never have stopped either *on the hill,* or *under the hill.* Had he done so, the first question put to him by the chamber-maid, would have been, whether he would sleep on a feather bed or mattress. If the night happens to be damp or cool, a blanket is put under the sheet, in the English style. In my ramblings over the world, I have never found better accommodations or more comforts at any hotel, than at the one where I am now sumptuously lodged.

A few days after my arrival, two gentlemen and myself rode three miles from town, to visit the late chief justice of the state. We found him like Cicinnatus, buried in retirement, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His farm of 200 acres, entirely secluded from the world, at present en-

grosses his whole attention; though his fellow-citizens, not unmindful of his superior talents and eminent services, have called him, like a Roman patriot, from the plough, to mingle in the turmoil of public life, and participate in the councils of the nation. It was due to his age, intellect, and weight of character, to have been appointed to the senate, instead of elected to the House of Representatives, where he must be brought into contact with young men, who have more reputation to gain and less to lose. But in any situation, I trust he will maintain the dignity of character, and prove himself useful to his count. He still enjoys a vigorous mind in a sound body. The state of New York lost ten or fifteen of the best years of his life by driving him constitutionally but prematurely from the bench. Charming with his hospitality, and the easy flow of his conversation, we accepted his invitation to remain ten, and did not return to town till a late hour.

On the 4th of July, three gentlemen and myself went to dine with Jesse Buel, Esq., who celebrated farm is two miles from Albany, where place could the birth day of our nation be commemorated with more propriety than at the beautiful table of the farmer, the fruits of whose industry contribute so largely to the real independence of our country? This work is peculiarly applicable to Judge Buel, who well directed efforts and successful experience in farming and gardening reflect credit upon his soil, and have been highly useful to the community. We found him in the midst of a flowery garden, which a scientific knowledge of his profession had enriched, and his taste embellished. The largest and most splendid bouquet I have seen, ornamented his fire-place, and a rich variety of natives and exotics were seen in bloom about the mansion, shaded by some of the original pines of the forest. Unfortunately the state of the weather was such, as to prevent us from examining very extensively or accurately his ground, which are perhaps better cultivated and rendered more productive than any in this part of our country. His corn and potatoes are much the best I have seen this season. The extraordinary growth of the former is ascribed to a manure consisting of the pith and parings of horns, tanned at coal-factories. Judge Buel deserves great praise for his attention to the cultivation of fruits, both indigenous and exotic. The rarities to be procured from different parts of the United States, and from Europe, are now undergoing experiment in his gardens. Few subjects in rural economy have escaped his investing mind, and he possesses a happy facility of condensing the result of his observations for the benefit of others, as the pages of the American Farmer can bear witness.

My enjoyment of Mr Buel's society was not limited to the convivial pleasures of an anniversary dinner. On the 6th instant he harnessed his own, and we set out on a rural excursion to the county of Saratoga, not for the purpose of joining the fashionable circles at the springs, but to examine the extensive and beautiful farm of He W. Delavan, Esq. His homestead comprehends 500 acres, finely situated, with a rich soil, and under the best cultivation. About one third of it is grass land, from which a heavy crop will be taken this season; and the pastures of red and white clover are luxuriant in the extreme. Numerous droves of cattle, 20 horses, and 2000 sheep revel in

st of such fertility. An avenue, *McAdamsized* the true English style, leads through a rich and extensive lawn to the mansion, which is finely bed with aged elms, locust and chestnut. In twenty paces of the front door, a copious clear stream winds through the grass, affording a supply of pure water, and adding much to the charms of the landscape. A small lake, studded with grassy islets, is visible from the window. On one side, the view is terminated by a forest of original and stately pines; on the other, by a rich and beautiful sheet of water, four miles in extent, with long ranges of the Green Mountains in Vermont in the distance. The mansion itself spacious, neat, and commodious, possessing every requisite save one, to render the wealthy and hospitable proprietor happy. Participating in the comforts of his residence, we next morning paid a visit to his neighbor, Col. Young, who has lately exchanged the din of politics and the turmoil of public life, for rural quiet and independence afforded by his 300 acres. We found him his favorite retreat, his garden, with his hands busied with mud in transplanting cauliflowers. He feels the same enthusiasm in horticulture, as his friend Delavan does in farming; and both have given a powerful impulse to improvements in their respective pursuits.

You will perceive by the foregoing sketch of our rambles, protracted much beyond our expectations, that some of the most wealthy, intelligent, and distinguished men in the state of New York, are actively employed in the noblest of all pursuits, the cultivation of the soil. Agricultural societies, established several years since under the auspices of that enlightened and illustrious statesman, De Witt Clinton, gave an impetus to improvements in rural economy, the salutary influence of which is still felt in the community. Happy should it be, in my opinion, for the interests of the state, if some of the eminent individuals whom we have named, and others engaged in the same pursuits, were called to public stations, where their talents might be directed to the re-establishment of a system which has been prematurely abandoned.

Safety Tubes for Ships.—The London Atlas states that an important discovery has lately been made by a Mr Ralph Watson, for preventing the sinking of ships at sea, by the insertion of tubes between decks. Mr Watson proposes to employ tubes, made of copper, (or any other substance equally secure,) of a cylindrical form, terminating at each extremity, by convex or semi-spherical ends; the whole to be hermetically sealed, and to contain in number and capacity, a bulk or quantity of atmospheric air equal to counterbalance that extra portion of the weight or specific gravity of the ship and her contents, which otherwise, in case of leak, and the ship filling with water, would cause her to sink. The N. Y. Com. remarks on this contrivance "We claim the priority of the invention of Safety Tubes for ships, steamboats, and all kinds of vessels &c., in all of our adopted citizen EDWARD CHARLES WETZ." And states that a patent was obtained this, together with other improvements by Mr. Wetzel in 1825.

DESTROYING INSECTS BY STEAM.

The plan of steaming vessels for the purpose of killing vermin and insects, and more particularly the white ant, is coming into use in India.

The Comet steamboat was hauled alongside a merchant vessel, and by means of apparatus prepared for the occasion, her steam was applied to that purpose in this vessel for several hours; the object was most completely attained. In addition to the certainty of this mode of effecting it, another valuable proof of its superiority to smoking was displayed in this instance. Every leaky place in the vessel was shown, by the water oozing out of it; and in this manner, several leaks, which could not before be discovered, were made manifest. The steam itself, which escaped like smoke, could not be seen in the daylight, but the water oozing out of it, of course, visible in any light. The expense of this mode of cleansing a vessel is very moderate, and far more complete than any yet known; in fact, no other has yet been found effectually to destroy the white ant; not even sinking vessels, we believe, which is infinitely more tedious, and more expensive, and, with large ships out of the question.

Indigo.—The art of making indigo, it appears, has not been forgotten in South Carolina. A commercial house in New York lately received parcels of South Carolina indigo, amounting in the whole to more than four thousand pounds, the quality of which, taking the range of the grades, is said to be equal to any of foreign growth.

Alleviation of pain in the Gout.—The application of carded cotton to burns and scaldings is now so generally approved of, that most families, especially where there are children, have it lying by them ready for use; and in this shape it is sold in the furnishing shops. About a twelvemonth ago, a gentleman in the city, while writhing under the gout, read in the newspapers some instances of the success of this article in burns, and it struck him that it might operate in a similar manner, and with equal advantage upon his burning toe. He accordingly got his foot swathed in carded cotton, and in twelve or fourteen hours the inflammation disappeared, and the pain along with it. He has had several threatenings of return since, but the cotton is immediately had recourse to, and to it, he ascribes the speedy removal of the pain. To say that this application will afford similar relief to all persons, or even at all times, to the same person, would be quackery, but it certainly appears to be a harmless experiment in an excruciating ailment.—*Glasgow Herald.*

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

Concentrated Syrup of Liverwort.—This preparation to which we have before invited attention, has, we learn, been found very useful in many recent cases of pulmonary complaints. It has never been known to do harm, while there are many well authenticated instances of its utility. As many were induced to try its efficacy by our former notice, we republish an article then inserted. The syrup may be had of J. P. Carrol, No. 25, John street.

HEALING POWERS OF THE LIVERWORT.

A. P., a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, has been apparently in consumption for two years, or more.

In the winter of 1827-8, he was confined to his room with every symptom of confirmed consumption; pulse 110 to the minute; hectic fever, incessant cough, with expectoration of matter,

which in March amounted to full a pint a day, night sweats, debility, and great emaciation.

After having tried the usual means to no effect, the Liverwort was resorted to. It was first taken in decoction without any apparent benefit; a concentrated syrup was then taken, and to the astonishment of all his friends he rapidly recovered so far as to be able to attend to business, and the summer following worked a small garden, and has continued mending gradually in health and flesh to this date.

New Lebanon, April 16, 1829.

N. B. The above account is taken from the case book of the Physician to the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon, and may be relied on as correct.

Geological Phenomenon.—Some months since, in the act of boring for salt water, on the land of Mr Lemuel Stockton, situated in the county of Cumberland, (Kentucky) a vein of pure oil was struck, from which it is almost incredible what quantities of the substance issued. The discharges were by floods, at intervals of from 2 to 5 minutes, at each flow vomiting forth many barrels of pure oil. I witnessed myself, on a shaft that stood upright by the aperture in the rock from which it issued, marks of the oil twenty-five or thirty feet perpendicularly above the rock. These floods continued for three or four weeks, when they subsided to a constant stream, affording many thousand gallons per day. This well is between a quarter and a half a mile from the bank of Cumberland river, on a small rill down which it runs into the river. It was traced as far down the Cumberland as Gallatin, in Sumner county, nearly 500 miles—for many miles it covered the whole surface of the river, and its marks are now found on the rocks on each bank. About two miles below the point at which it touched the river, it was fired by a boy, and the effect is said to have been grand beyond description. An old gentleman who witnessed it, says he has seen several cities on fire, but that he never beheld anything like the flames which rose from the bosom of the Cumberland to touch the very clouds, (his own words.) The oil has a very strong scent, and was, while it issued in great quantities, smelt at the distance of 5 or 6 miles above its entrance into the river. The odor is disagreeable to all persons who have inhaled it except three, two others and myself.

The oil is so very penetrating, that no barrels which could be procured, retained it perfectly. Some few barrels were filled and put into the ground. They have caulked the aperture in the rock, in order to procure what remains, but it is feared the harvest is over.—*Nashville Banner.*

ELEVATION OF SCITE AND OF CHARACTER.

Any man in any country will enjoy higher and better spirits in travelling along an elevated open road, than he will along a bottom confined by hedges; and the same will be the effect of living in a house in a high situation. Even a house the principal floor of which is ascended by a few steps is felt to be more dignified, and known to be drier and healthier, than one to which you descend by a few steps; and there can be but little doubt that the mere circumstance of a man in London lodging on the parlor floor or on the first floor, will have an influence on his sentiments and character. In the endeavors of the wealthy of any

country, therefore, to raise and ameliorate the lowest classes, the first thing should be, to raise and ameliorate their dwellings; the next thing to place them above absolute want by a large garden; and the third thing to place near them, good infant and Lancasterian schools.—*London.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1829.

FINE CULTIVATION.

We have been much gratified by a recent visit to the garden of Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. of Dorchester, a gentleman who has paid much attention to the culture of Grapes and Fruit Trees generally; and whose judicious management and great success deserve notice. We particularly observed his Isabella Grape vines as uncommonly promising; on four vines, seven years old, there are at present about 2500 bunches of fruit; and several others, five years old, are well filled with fine bunches, and the largest berries we ever saw—several varieties of the chasselas, with large bunches and berries—two varieties of the true Malaga Grape, the cuttings of which were received by Mr Cook from his friend at Malaga;—one the oval, or "Jar Grape," some of which are very large and nearly ripe; the other, very long bunches, fruit round, not so forward.—Several varieties of French grapes, in the nursery, many of which have large and beautiful bunches of fruit, part of which will unquestionably come to maturity—others from cuttings of the Chasselas, the third year from the original planting, with rich bunches of fruit—Isabella vines in the nursery, two years old, of very luxuriant growth, and thrifty condition; as well as other varieties of the same age. The appearance of the fruit trees generally indicates great skill and attention. It is gratifying to see this attention to the culture of the grape, rewarded by such promising returns; and to know that the culture of a fruit so wholesome and nutritious to the valetudinarian, and which is such an innocent luxury to the epicure, is extending.

COOPERS' WORK BY MACHINERY.

We have seen in successful operation, at South Boston certain machines for manufacturing barrels, casks, kegs, &c. driven by steam, and invented by John Hale, of Hills, New Hampshire. These machines perform the following operations of the cooper, viz: They shave the staves on both sides at our operation, as well those which are crooked and winding as those which are straight. They joint them fit for the truss hoops. They cut the head-fit for the casks, without the use of axe or shave. We are assured by an ingenious practical mechanic, well acquainted with the old mode, as well as Mr Hale's method of manufacturing such articles, that one man by his machinery can perform as much work as ten men by common hand labor. These machines may be driven by steam, water, or horse power.

ELDER BERRY SYRUP.

Take of the juice of elder-berry one quart; boil to one pint; strain and add two pounds of double refined sugar; again place it over the fire; so soon as it shall have boiled, remove it from the fire; and when cold bottle it for use, taking care to have it well corked. Should they neglect to put in the above quantity of sugar there will be dan-

ger of its becoming mouldy. As a gentle purgative, this syrup is an excellent medicine, of very pleasant taste; and is particularly serviceable for children who are not inclined to take medicine. The dose for an adult is a wine glass full.

FRUIT LADDER.

A gentleman in Maine recommends the following ladder, or frame, for gathering apples, &c. It consists of two upright posts, from 7 to 10 feet long, (more or less at the option of the constructor,) inclining towards each other, about 4 feet apart at the bottom, and one foot at the top. The rungs of the ladder pass through these posts, and are about a foot apart. They are made somewhat larger in the middle than at the places where they are inserted into the posts, to give greater strength to the machine. A third post is added to these, through which the top round of the ladder passes, permitting the post last mentioned to turn thereon, so that its lower end may be set at a greater or less distance from the other two posts, or rather from a straight line drawn between them. This ladder may be made light and portable, and possesses the advantage of supporting itself without leaning on any other object.

Alabama Silk.—Doct. Farnell, of Greene county, Alabama, has manufactured this season 25 lbs. of beautiful silk, which has been pronounced equal in strength, quality, and appearance to the best Italian silk. We are happy to learn that Dr P. has made extensive arrangements for its cultivation next season, and expects to manufacture several hundred pounds for the market.

FRENCH BISCUIT.

A lady in Brighton has sent us the following recipe for the manufacture of very delicate cakes, known by the name of French Biscuit:

Take three new laid eggs—five ounces of flour—five ounces of sugar—and a little candied lemon peel; drop them on a tin, and strew over them a little sugar—bake them moderately.

Bad Economy.—"You inquire of me about our old neighbor B—, and how he prospers since his removal. I was in town a few weeks since, and called on him in the evening, and was invited to take a bed, which I accepted—I was liberally treated, especially from the sideboard. The next morning the dejeuner was again brought on, and appeared to be no stranger in the family, for they all partook of its contents, except Mrs. B—, whose countenance betrayed uneasiness. At the breakfast table she apologized for the color of her coffee, and lamented that she had nothing wherewith to *whiten* it. Our friend then observed that milk was so dear, at six cents the quart, that he had concluded to do without it this season—"for you know," added he, "that people in our circumstances must study economy." Thinks I to myself, a quart of milk at six cents, would be more nourishing for these children, and more reputable economy, than a quart of brandy at twenty five cents. But I held my peace then knowing that there is a time for all things.—*Involver Journal.*

Culture of the Hot-bed Melon.—"Sow," says M. Racine, "on a hot-bed, about the end of March, paying no regard to the age of the moon, as they do at Honfleur, unless you choose;" the seed will come up in 48 hours, and the plants, being put separately into little pots and still kept in the hot

bed in fifteen days will be ready to plant out the hills or ridges in which they are to produce their fruit. These hills are thus formed:—Having fixed on an open quarter of the garden, facing the sun, stick pins over it 4 feet apart every way dig a hole in the situation of each pin, sufficient to contain a barrow-load of well fermented cow-dung this dung with a barrow load of mould formed of rotten dung, or of rotten leaves, a pace around the hill, so composed, the earth will come out of the hole. Then insert the plate cover with a bell-glass, and treat as for ridge runners till fruit is shown, when allow of three to each plant, and stop the runners two leaf beyond each fruit. The fruit will ripen in the fortnight in August, and the first fortnight in September. Canteloupe melons may be treated in same manner, but do not succeed so well. Honfleur melons so produced weigh from 10 to 40 pounds.—*Gardener's Mag.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—The show Fruits and Flowers on Saturday last at the Hall of the Society was uncommonly splendid, exceeding that of any other day this season. The collection of native fruit was very large.

From E. PRUSSIA, Esq. of Lexington, a basket native white Grapes, a little colored on the side expo to the sun—flavor sweet and pleasant—skin rather tannish than usual—pulp quite soft—but very little of foxy flavor—a few days more ripening would have proved them.

From Mr PRUSSIA'S DAUGHTER, of Milton, a box native red Grapes—flavor pleasant, skin of the usual thickness, pulpy, and rather more of a foxy flavor than Mr PRUSSIA'S.—Also, a box of very excellent wild Pe of sprightly flavor, and rather over the medium size cut, and more particular description may be given some future paper.

From Capt. B. CHAMBERLAIN of Lexington, specimen of a very fine native red Apple, raised by him from seed, seven years since—the tree bore when five years old—it was then blighted, and bore in two years from blight,—called by him the *Early Non-such*.

From Mr J. M. JAYS, of Salem, seedling Pears, grown the farm of Hon. B. W. CHOWNSEY, in Topsfield. The tree is a great bearer, producing this year abundantly; the thorns, particularly on the new wood, are not 1-10 of an inch in length. Also, seedling Pears of a St. Germain, bearing two distinct sorts of Pears of the same branch. See Hon. STEPHEN WHITE'S communication relative to the above fruit, in the N. E. Farmer, vol. 7, page 89.

From Mr S. R. JOHNSON, of Chelmsford, specimen of his Washington, or Bolner grape Plum, of fine size and great beauty, measuring 6 and 4-1/2 inches in circumference, and weighing nearly 3 ounces.

From Col. JONES, of Chelmsford, fine large yellow Plums, (name unknown) and native red Grapes. Very beautiful samples of Plums, Pears, and Grapes were also presented by Mr. FOSTER, of Chelmsford, Mr. THOMAS HEN, of Milton, and Mr. POSEY, of Cambridge.

Stems, cuttings and buds of the above, will be gratuitously distributed to members of the Society, by above gentlemen, in the proper season.

From Mr. DOWNIE, of Dorchester, specimens of a Pear, in Dorchester, valuable not only on account of its good productivity, and its good qualities as an early bearing pear, also a phial containing the curculio that stings Apples, and the wax with that destroys the leading she of the White Fly.

Dr. HAYES, of Milton, has politely offered to furnish for the Society specimens of all the insects so injurious to our fruits and vegetables, to be properly arranged in glass cases for their Hall.

Specimens of very splendid and beautiful plants presented, by Mr. NATHAN, from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge—by Mr. HIGGINS, from the Chelmsford Vineyard—by the Messrs. WESSINGS, from Brighton Nursery—and Mr. J. W. RUSSELL, which regret we have not room this week to enumerate in particular.

A letter was received from Dr. THURGOOD, of Plymouth accompanying a donation to the Library of the Society. The model of Mrs. GARDNER'S improved Bee I has been received by Gen. DRAYTON, from New

MISCELLANIES.

Grapes.—The ease with which grapes may be cultivated, makes it a matter of surprise to us that more attention is not paid to the rearing of them. They are a choice fruit, particularly the improved varieties, and the Isabella grape is as hardy as our common kinds, and a great bearer. We know of several vines of this kind, but three or four years old, which are now in full bearing. We doubt whether any other fruit can be raised for the market, which will pay so large a profit as good grapes. In the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, they are very abundant. The last *Philadelphia Advertiser* says—"The whole extent of Philadelphia, if it could be seen at a glance, would present a greater number of grape vines, and a more beautiful supply of green grapes at this time, than all the rest of the Union together can boast of. It is remarkable to observe the almost universal fondness that exists here for the cultivation of this beautiful and valuable fruit. We see them hanging like ropes of onions, in small gardens, where it would scarcely be believed they could grow. They are extremely ornamental, and reward the citizen gardener better than anything he can plant."

VINTAGE IN FRANCE.

The accounts of the vintage from France are very favorable. In both Upper and Lower Burgundy, in Champagne and throughout the vicinity, the vines are covered with blossoms, and as the season was very favorable, an abundant crop was expected. Fears were entertained for the quality, in consequence of the season being nearly a month behind. Great distress continued to exist from the want of a market for wine.

Locust.—The butchers of Geneva have a singular mode of preventing flies from attacking the meat in their shops. They rub the walls and the boards upon which the meat is placed with the essential oil of laurel; the smell of which keeps away this troublesome insect.

Canadian Liberty.—The Quebec Natural History Society has offered a silver medal for the best "Essay, descriptive of the Quadrupeds of British North America," which is to be open to all competitors. A silver medal for the best "Essay descriptive of the indigenous plants of Canada," open to the members of the Society residing in the Colonies. A silver medal for the best "Essay on any branch of general literature," and another for an "Essay on any branch of philosophy and science, other than Natural History," open to general competition. The Essays to be sent to A. F. Holmes, Esq. before the 20th day of February, next.—*Newspaper.*

Manufacture of Copperas in Vermont.—On Mill river, near the stage road in the township of Starbuck, is an extensive mine of the sulphuret of iron, from which is obtained the first quality of Copperas.

Local Copperas Mine.—A bed of sulphuret of iron, according to the Worcester *Register*, has recently been opened in the town of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester. The specimens which have been produced indicate the existence of the mineral in great abundance and purity.

Water-moles are frequently seen floating about the wharves in Philadelphia, not without the sinking of the boats overlaid with them.

Botany of Brazil.—The number of vegetable species collected in Brazil, and now in the hands of European botanists, is estimated at fourteen thousand; of which number not more than five hundred were known at the commencement of the present century.

A Silver Mine in Eaton.—We learn that a Silver Mine has been discovered in the town of Eaton, in this county. A shaft has been sunk to the mine, 50 feet below the surface. Several hundred tons of ore have already been raised. From 90 to 200 ounces of pure silver are found to the ton.—*Dover, N. H. Gazette.*

[This, doubtless, is the purest of the lead ore, in which a moiety of silver is always found.—Silver is more easily obtained by going no further than one foot beneath the earth's surface.]—*Ed. N. H. Register.*

Temperance.—It is stated in the Washington Reporter, that above a hundred farmers of that county, have cut down and gathered in their harvest without the use of ardent spirits. They have discovered in the operation, that men can do more work, with less noise, and less quarrelling, with better appetite and health, without the use of strong drink, than with it. The names of several respectable farmers who made the experiment are given.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County, Ohio, beautiful specimens of silk and rolls of fine white linen were exhibited being the growth and manufacture of the state. Communications were made on the preparation of hemp, on the making of wine, and on the cultivation of wool. Splendid cut glass decanters were displayed; and, says the Western Review, all gave proof that we need send neither to France for our wine, to Ireland for our fine linen, or to England for the richest samples of cut glass.—*Mass. Journal.*

A Practical Farmer.—A practical farmer, whose livelihood depends upon his calling, should make it the pinnacle of his worldly ambition to excel in it. If he neglect his farm for anything else, he is generally a loser both in interest and credit. Solomon, the wisest observer of men and things, tells us of his disgust at the sight of a slovenly farmer. "I went by the field of the slothful; and lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall was all broken down." Owner, where art thou? Perhaps dozing away thy time in slumber and sloth, or spending thy time at the tavern, or perhaps dreaming of promotion, or engaged in the business of some petty office. Better mind thy own proper business, else "shall thy poverty come as an armed man." A farmer, on the other hand, who keeps his land and his stock in excellent order, need not be ashamed if Solomon himself were passing by. Every passing traveller, no sooner casts his eyes over such a farm, than he honors the proprietor in his heart. The proprietor, moreover, is sure to receive for his pains, something that is more solid than honor. A comfortable, decent livelihood, for which he is indebted to Him only whose is the earth and the fulness thereof.—*Cl. Courant.*

A bean dressed out is as the cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body.—*Overbury.*

"The man who has been the slave of intemperance must renounce her altogether, or will insensibly reassume her despotic power with such a mistress, if he seriously mean to end her, he must indulge himself in no dalliance or delay. He must not allow his lips a taste for former fascination. Well, the ebullient walker, who was remarkable for vigor, hot body and mind, drank nothing but water, was one day recommending his regimen to a friend who loved wine, and urged him, with earnestness, to quit a course of luxury, by which his health and intellect would be equally destroyed. The gentleman appeared convinced, told him that he would conform to his counsel though he thought he could not change course of life at once, but would leave off strong liquors by degrees." "By degrees?" exclaimed another with indignation, "if you should unluckily fall into the river, would you caution your ferry to pull you out only by degrees?"

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery 20,000 plants of the Pitca Strawberry, in fine order for transplanting—at \$2 1/2 per 100—37 1/2 cts per doz. Also, Wood's Superior, Victoria, &c. &c. Hants, Devon, &c. Orders for the above directed to J. B. RUSSELL, Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge transportation. The plants are packed in moss for transport to any part of the Union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.
A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1 00 per 12 1/2 cts single.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and handsomely bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them either.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Received, a great variety of the above; which will please assortment of Crocker's, China, and Glass Ware, fitted for sale, low, at No. 1 Dock Square.

Wanted.

At the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, a simple and cheap Machine for Peeling Apples, likewise done for Coring Apples and Quinces.

Pouder at 25 per lb.

DEPOT'S POWDER, equal to warranted, for *Copied's*, *Ammoniac*, *Sulphur*, *Brood*, *st. at retail*, *SHOT*, *CAPS*, &c. of the *English*—the price for cash.

Tall Meadow Cut Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Cut Grass Seed, at \$3 00 per bushel.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lub or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanderson, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herb's Grass, &c.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Farmer*, this work has been pronounced by the most discerning horticulturists in New England and the States, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, &c., to be found in this country—\$1.25.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York price 37 1/2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees, the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of troying and preventing the depredations of the Bee. By James Thacher, M. D. price 75 cts.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable in advance, but the price may be reduced to \$2 1/2 per annum if sent in advance, and a deduction of fifty cents for No paper will be sent to a distance without payment made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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No. 8.

AGRICULTURE.

The following is an able article on a very interesting and important subject; but whether the author's theory is correct, we shall not attempt to decide. We are inclined, however, to the belief, that those who attribute the sudden, and sometimes almost instantaneous spring of a vigorous branch of a fruit tree, to the stung of a very small insect, have not discovered a more adequate to the supposed effect.

EDITOR OF N. E. FARMER.

BLIGHT IN PEAR TREES, &c.

Extract of a letter from a friend in New Jersey to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.]

What Mr. Ducl says of the fire blight is not so curious to my apprehension, as are his remarks on the girdling protuberances which have hitherto been so destructive to the Plum and Morello cherry. He is not alone in attributing the disease called *fire blight*, to the venom ejected from an insect; but, much as I should like to see this doctrine established, I cannot admit it for a moment. I am fully aware that a single drop of poison, introduced into the animal system, will decompose fluids and cause death, whether it be injected into a rabid animal or by an enraged reptile. And we need no doubt but that if a sufficient quantity of it be forced into the circulation of a plant, the whole mass would be rendered unfit for uses to which the sap is destined. I have seen various experiments on the young and old branches of pear trees, but although I used the most potent poisons in a concentrated and diluted state—such as prussic acid—nitric acid—muriatic acid—as well as croton oil, and mercury, in several instances—and although I sacrificed many an insect, as poisonous spiders, &c., yet I never succeeded in injuring the tree farther than an inch or above and below the puncture. We know that the rupture of a blood vessel, by a determination of blood to the head, will cause instant death in man, and that this is often effected by external violence, such as exposure to the sun. Here is an analogous case as it respects loss of vital principle, and the cases approach as nearly as the nature of animal and vegetable life can approximate.

In an exotic pear, such as the Vergalouse, the St. Germain, or the D'Auche, grows luxuriantly in our climate. They have the property of attracting a greater quantity of fluid than those trees which are indigenous. Fire blight occurs more frequently after a summer shower in July or August, and during the decline. A shower falling on any plant, while the sun shines fiercely, is always more or less injurious. It has been my object for many years, to ascertain the cause of this destructive disease, and vigilant as I have been, and still am, I have never yet detected any insect in the act of puncturing the tree so as to cause fire blight, although we actually seen the end of a limb perish with blight before my eyes while examining it. I stood under the shade of a fine St. Germain, when I was directing my gardener how to amputate the limb of a similar tree which stood about feet from me; I discovered the blight immediately after one of those hot showers; and, as my constant practice, I hastened to the tree

that the injured limb might be instantly separated. Whilst I stood under the St. Germain before mentioned, my eye rested on the horizontal branch before me, and to my surprise I saw the leaves change color, from a dingy yellow to a dark brown! I had the limb cut off far below the blight, and saved the tree, as I did the one opposite to me.

We all know that the blood of animals undergoes a change as soon as it comes in contact with the atmosphere. It not only becomes altered in its nature, but it coagulates. The introduction of atmospheric gasses produces this result. So likewise with respect to the albumen or white of an egg. The substance certainly is completely changed by the mere presence of heat, but what new principle of matter is gained by the operation, is, and will be for ever unknown. While the sap of plants is confined within the proper vessels, it possesses the healthful qualities necessary to it, but if a rupture takes place at the tender extremities of a limb, or, should no rupture occur, but merely a detention or congestion of sap be the consequence of the powerful rarification which the hot, moist atmosphere causes, the sap, by coming and remaining more immediately in contact with external gasses, will acquire deleterious qualities wholly unfit for the uses of the plant. Every compound fluid undergoes a marked change when exposed to the air. Crystals become deliquescent, and fluids are crystallized according to the amount of chemical agents which are present in the atmosphere. If the sap of plants, by the detention of its particles at the extremities, becomes glutinous, or acrid, or otherwise vitiated, the returning vessels are no longer suited to receive it.

Perhaps the tender and extremely delicate ligaments which unite the different vessels, are decomposed by the acrid principle which the descending sap has acquired. Certain it is that the parts which are overpowered by the vitiated sap have the appearance of being excoarated. Owing to our imperfect knowledge of the structure of plants, we cannot ascertain whether any of the vessels be ruptured, as in cases of congestion in the animal system, or whether any of the adhesive membranes be decomposed. If we macerate the bark and leaves of a blighted limb, in water, for six hours, and likewise macerate the bark and leaves of a healthy limb for the same space of time, we shall find that the acrid principle is more active and in greater abundance in the water in which the diseased parts were immersed, than in the other. There is therefore an excess of acid in the virus which excoarates the inner surface of the bark. A concentrated acid seems to be the base of all poisons, but they do not all necessarily emanate from the animal creation, whether dog, snake or insect.

We rely much on the instinct of inferior animals and insects for our safety. A rabid animal inflicts a wound, not from instinct, but from the absence of all sagacious sensation. He is in the delirium of fever. Not so with a snake or spider. It is the instinct of self-preservation, self-defence, or revenge which prompts them to inflict a wound. The instinct of animals including all that have

locomotive powers, is seldom at fault in matters which concern the continuance of their species. The locust, the beetle, the pea-bug, the curculio, and a number of others, puncture the bark and the fruit of trees and vegetables for the purpose of depositing their eggs, or to sustain life. The vine freeter and a number of the caterpillar tribe, abstract by suction, the juices of the leaves, and thus paralyze the leaf. But although this ultimately endangers the life of the plant, still it is done by the ordinary means of injuring the respiratory organs. We do not think that any insect is endowed with a virus which is so desolating in its effects as to produce the disease called fire blight, or if it be possessed of so deadly a poison that it would expend it gratuitously on the unoffending bark of a tree. An insect could have no possible motive for ejecting its poison unless it had a prospect of present or future gratification.

Native pears are very seldom touched by this malady, because, in our apprehension, the sap vessels are capable of resisting the various changes of our atmosphere. This is not the case, however, with all of our fruit trees, even of those which have for centuries been acclimated. The quince trees, for instance, are attacked by a species of fire blight, which often injures them very materially; and I have seen the young wood or twig of the apple tree scathed as if by lightning. In truth the electric fluid seems to be the most likely agent to produce a phenomenon of the kind. When the air is charged with electric matter, the acetous fermentation of vegetable fluid is more active, and they undergo a change at such times. This is a fact well known even to the ignorant, who usually attribute it to thunder. I have repeatedly tasted the liquor in which the blasted limbs and leaves of the pear tree have been steeped, and I have as often chewed the inner and outer bark of the diseased parts. I have done this for the purpose of ascertaining the difference in taste of the sound and unsound parts. I never received any injury by so doing, nor did any virus get into the circulation, when a man's hand, having a fresh cut on it, was plunged for some time in the water containing the dead branches.

Congestion does not always take place at the extremities of all plants. In the cherry and plum tree it is confined entirely to the bark of the trunk or to the thickest parts of the principal limbs; and unless the ruptured spots be immediately cut out, the sap will excoarate the surrounding parts to great extent. Tall trees are more subject to this disease of the bark, than those which have short bodies or trunks. It proves therefore that a highly rarified atmosphere, accompanied by showers during the hottest period of the day, is injurious to the sap as it rises to the more succulent parts of the limbs of the pear tree, and to the exposed surface of the bark of the trunk of the cherry and plum tree. On cutting away the unsound parts of the bark of these trees, we see the effect of the want of that healthy action in the sap, the wood is stained by the vitiated state of the coloring matter, and the disease proceeds unless the whole of the diseased parts be cut away."

New Jersey, August 27, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLOUGHING GREEN SWARD, &c.

MR FLESCHEIDER—I have read with great satisfaction, the sensible communication of E. P., in your last Farmer, on "Ploughing Green sward."¹ His suggestions in general are entitled to full confidence in this matter, as his own careful experiments show; which, though I have no doubt originated with him, and creditable to his skill and judgment, yet the same system has been pursued by several distinguished cultivators, and with such success as fully to determine its propriety. Lorrain, in his admirable book on Husbandry, urges it very strongly, though, as I have not the book at hand, I cannot now specify the page; and by a reference to the third volume of the N. E. Farmer, page 81, where an account is given of the farming of EARL STIMSON, Esq., in Saratoga county N. Y., decidedly the most successful farmer in the country, and to his address to the society of his county for promoting agriculture, published in another volume of your Farmer,² where he gives the details of his management, it will be seen that he has followed the plan recommended by your correspondent. His system is, as I understand it, to plough shallow; never to go below the rich earth or soil; next, completely to invert the soil, and by excluding the air by rolling it hard, to produce a complete and speedy decomposition of the vegetable substance thus turned under; then spreading his manure on the top of the inverted sward, ploughing it in by a very shallow furrow; and taking all possible pains never to disturb the sward so as to bring the grass or herbage again upon the surface. It is by this process, and a most careful system of alternating crops, following a succession of five or eight years, that he has succeeded in more than doubling his products, and very greatly lessening the expenses of cultivation.

In my small way, I have, by repeated experiments, become entirely convinced of the expediency of this method, though in a conversation on the subject at the late ploughing match in Brighton, with several experienced farmers in the vicinity of Boston, I found myself quite in the minority. They preferred leaving the sod standing inclined, but not inverted and laid flat; and were very determined in preferring deep ploughing to shallow. The fact is, they obtain such large quantities of manure from the city, and enrich their grounds so abundantly, that they do not perceive the evils of bringing so much of the cold and barren earth upon the surface, which they must experience, whose means of obtaining manure are of necessity much smaller and more difficult. All counsels, therefore, in favor of very deep ploughing are to be received by those who do not reckon upon living as long as Methuselah, with great caution. The present top soil or enriched surface of the earth is the accumulation of the deposits and accretions of many centuries; and it must be a very bold and aspiring ambition which, disdainful to use what is already on hand, chooses to place it so far below the surface that vegetation will derive little benefit from it, and sets about the heroic enterprise of making a new soil for itself.

S. N.

August 28, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—No general rules, with regard to ploughing, will apply in all cases. The

depth and frequency of ploughing, the width and manner of placing the furrow slice, should be regulated by the nature and quality of the soil, quantity of manure to be used, and the properties of the vegetables proposed to be raised. Deep ploughing may be a very profitable practice in a rich and deep loamy soil, especially when it is preparatory to the growth of long, and tap-rooted plants, such as mangel wurtzel, carrots, clover, lucerne, &c. But in a shallow, fertile soil, incumbent on a cold clay, a sandy or rocky substratum, the ploughing must, of course, be somewhat superficial. Such soil, however, may and ought, when practicable, to be rendered deeper by degrees, ploughing up a small quantity of barren earth at a time, and manuring plentifully.

MR ACHERK YOUSSE, a celebrated English agriculturist, by attending particularly to the depth of ploughing in various towns in England, found, that the average depth in sandy soils, was four inches, in loamy soils four and three quarters, and in clayey soils three and an half. But in Ireland they plough much deeper; sometimes not less than nine or ten inches. Mr Stimson states that in the fall his "ploughmen turned over the sod about three inches in depth, and from eight to ten inches in width."³

"The soil of this land is a brown loam lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet, projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges." This could not be said to be a shallow soil, unless there was something different from the "brown loam" intervening between its surface and the "stratum of lime and sand stone." The proper depth for ploughing such soil, if the English practice, as stated above, is correct, would have been "four and three quarters," inches, instead of "about three inches," according to Mr Stimson's mode of ploughing. Mr Stimson likewise states that "for the first four or five years after a part of this land came into my possession, I ploughed in what little manure I saved, five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops." Mr Stimson spread over the land (after he began to plough it but 3 inches deep) from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre, and on the driest and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leached ashes—rolled it down with a roller five feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This was done to pulverize the lumps, and settle the manure and land together." The land thus prepared was planted with corn and potatoes, and Mr S. states, "In the fall, I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre fit for the crib, and from four hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels of potatoes. After the corn was harvested, the hills were harrowed with a two horse drag. In the spring I ploughed just deep enough to turn up the old sod, which had become a fine vegetable mould," &c. The succeeding crop was barley, with an average produce of forty bushels per acre, &c.

Although this was very successful culture, that of our correspondent E. P., as stated page 12 of our current volume, appears to have exceeded it. E. P. in his second experiment ploughed sward land from four to six inches deep, varying according to the depth of the soil—harrowed lightly—manured with twenty cart loads of compost for two acres, planted with corn, and his crop was estimated from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre. The seed

for the next crop of rye was put into the ground without ploughing up the sod first turned over, and he states that "the two acres gave me twelve four and five tons of straw, and 69½ bt. of excellent grain. I had never before gathered more than 15 bushels to the acre, grass seed sowed with the rye took well, and appearance at present is favorable for a good burden of grass the next season. I have not ploughed only taken two crops from ground, and stocked it down to grass."

It appears that Mr Stimson ploughed his ground in the fall, about three inches deep. E. P. ploughed his in May, from four to six inches deep. Stimson applied from six to eight three horse loads of manure per acre, adding on the driest and most barren parts three or four loads of leached ashes, and his crop of corn was 160 to 170 bushels per acre. E. P. applied twenty cart loads of compost to two acres, obtained by estimation, from seventy to eighty bushels of corn per acre. For the second year Mr Stimson ploughed in the spring just enough to turn up the old sod, sowed barley, obtained 40 bushels per acre. The second of E. P. was rye, obtained "without disturbing the sward," and amounted to 69½ bushels two acres. The principal differences in the tools by which these excellent cultivators obtain their uncommon crops were in the depth of ploughing, (Stimson ploughing but three, and E. P. four to six inches deep,) and in turning up the sod for the grain crop, which was Stimson's mode of culture, but E. P. with but one ploughing two crops, and laid his land down to grass. This process all the food for plants contained the sward was not only ploughed under, but under the surface, instead of being ploughed again for the second crop.

Although the New York cultivator raised 17 crops by ploughing but three inches deep, yet our Massachusetts farmer obtained still larger ploughing from four to six inches deep, the balance of those accounts seems to be in favor of the deep ploughing. But neither mode of culture can properly be called deep ploughing. Arthur Y. says "soils are rarely found that ought not to be ploughed in common, six inches deep; it ought to be stirred eight inches, and some. The same writer also says, "One deep plough (to the full depth) should be given once in twentysix or twenty-four months; if this be seen shallow tillage is in many cases preferable to working oftener, especially for wheat, which a firm bottom." This, however, is a sulge which justice cannot be done by a brief discussion; and we would beg leave to refer these would wish to pursue the inquiry, to the England Farmer, volume ii, p. 113, 114, 121, 122, 123, 126, vol. vi, p. 229.

NEATNESS IN A DAIRY.

I know not how it is, MR Editor, but some of our dairy women, who would be highly offended by the slightest imputation of negligence or want of cleanliness in their work, and who pride themselves on their personal neatness, are, nevertheless in the careless habit of trusting to combs, not less in number, to keep up their hair! forget that however well it may be put up in this way, yet the exertion of cutting curl, beating washing butter, &c. &c. will soon disarrange and subject the otherwise tidy housewife to

¹ See page 12 of the current volume. ² Vol. 5, page 252.³ N. E. Farmer, volume v, page 252.

putation of slovenliness: for what can be more disgusting than to see a stray hair dragging out full length upon the edge of your butter knife, to trace the same filthy line through half a dozen slices of a cheese?

I believe the character of many a dairy has been ruined by such an accident, and the sale of produce injured; it is therefore matter of astonishment, that the practice is not universally followed, which I have seen adopted by our thoroughbred women, of always binding their hair up under a handkerchief before they enter on work of the dairy. Should any of your readers feel safe under cover of a cap, from these features, they are mistaken.

I would further observe that children should never be allowed to hang round those who are engaged in the dairy, particularly young girls who are long hair, much to their own inconvenience in warm weather, and to the annoyance of all around them; for it is either hanging about their heads in a most slovenly manner, or they are for taking it down and putting it up. I have absolutely seen a child go through this operation of a dozen times in the room where the work of a reputedly nice dairy was going on, unnoticed and unimproved.

"Thinks I to myself," if I must "eat my peck dirt," at least let it be in any other shape but this.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Bristol County, Sept. 8, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR RUSSELL.—The following was just sent me by Mr Storm, a very intelligent and respectable agriculturist. I should be glad to have it published under your valuable New England Farmer, if thought desirable. Yours truly,

GRANT THORBURN.

New York, Sept. 7, 1829.

SCORING PEACH TREES.

MR GRANT THORBURN.—Last fall I observed that one of my best and largest peach trees appeared to be dying. And I had fully determined to dig it up, supposing it to be past recovery. But being loth to lose it, I spared it, and in the latter part of November last I scored it on three sides, cutting quite through the bark to the solid wood down to the root. On the largest limbs, as high as I could reach, I cut one score. Large quantities of gum issued from the incisions during winter and spring, which I carefully scraped off after every heavy rain, at times nearly a half pint from one tree. Quite early in the season I had the pleasure to see evident signs of resuscitation, and the tree became loaded with blossoms, and has since yielded a handsome portion of excellent fruit. As soon as I saw the effect of the bringing on this tree, I scored all my other peach trees, and also my plum trees. From this I think fall scoring is preferable. Yet the trees which I scored the last spring have borne better than at any time heretofore. Now whether my success is owing to the favorable season, or to the bringing, I am not yet fully competent to determine. I am strongly inclined to believe that it is owing to the latter. Conscious of your anxiety to promote useful and valuable improvements, I have taken the liberty to communicate the foregoing. And remain, with sentiments of due respect, yours faithfully,

THOMAS STORM.

Kip's Bay, September 3, 1829.

NEW APPLE.

MR J. B. RUSSELL,

DEAR SIR—I send you a specimen of a new seedling apple, of good size, red color, and a high aromatic flavor, which is highly esteemed here, as an early fruit. You will judge of its good or bad quality by the fruit itself. It usually ripens here about the 20th of August. It does not keep long. It is a native of Winthrop, (adjoining this town) and is known by the name of the *Wood Apple*.—The parent tree is dead. But there are trees enough from which scions may be obtained; and, if desired, I will send the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a quantity of the scions next spring, for distribution among its members.

Yours truly,

FRANKLIN GLAZIER.

Hallowell, Me. Sept. 1, 1829.

The fruit mentioned above has arrived in good order, and will be examined at the Hall of the Horticultural Society, tomorrow.

Curious Fact in the Economy of Bees.—M. de Jonas de Gelieu, pastor of the churches of Colymbier and Auvier, in the principality of Neuchâtel, Switzerland in a work translated into English, under the title of the Bee Preserver, or Practical directions for preserving and renewing hives, allirms a very important and singular fact with regard to the economy of bees. It is, that "when two or three distinct hives are united in autumn, they are found to consume together scarcely more honey during the winter than each of them would have consumed singly, if left separate." In proof of this remarkable result, the author states a variety of experiments to which he had recourse, and all of which led uniformly to the same conclusion. And, indeed, he shows positively by a reference to upwards of thirty hives, six of which had their population thus doubled, that the latter do not consume more provisions during the winter than a single hive does, and that, so far are the bees from suffering from this, the double hives generally send forth the earliest and best swarms. The translator, says the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, who is a lady of great accomplishments, and habits of correct observation, has practised in Scotland most of the plans recommended in the original work, with the same results as the author. —*American Farmer.*

RAISING OF COLTS.

The following answers were returned by William R. Johnson, Esq. to questions propounded by John Marshall, Esq. of Fauquier county, Virginia. —*American Farmer.*

Senate Chamber, Feb. 4, 1829.

1. Keep the colts in pretty good order, not too fat, until they are two years old, then break them "gently."
2. Keep them in lots, it does not matter as to size, taking care not to allow them to see other horses more than possible.
- 3 and 4. Grass lots are best, and short grass.
5. Dry food mostly—when young, cut oats.
6. Give corn in the winter: oats in the summer; not more at a time than they eat clean. When they are once fat very light feeding is best.
7. It is not at all necessary to rub them until they are two years old.
8. Wean the colts at about six months old.

Should the above answers to your questions not be sufficiently explicit, they will be with great pleasure added to. Respectfully,

JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Wm. R. JOHNSON.

At the last exhibition of the N. Y. Horticultural Society, Mr Samuel Downer, of Dorchester, Mass. presented specimens of four different kinds of pears, which he designates by the names of Bartlett, Andrews, Epargne, and St Ghelien, and all of which were considered as very superior. A large fine flavored Pine Apple, raised by Herman Thorn, was pronounced to be of the best quality. Capt. C. Holmes presented some beautiful specimens of large Magnum Bonum Plum—6 of them weighed 13 oz. 3 dwts. and 8 grains.

Savoy Cabbages, weight of which averaged 3 lb. 12 oz. per head; Orange Carrots, 1 lb. each; and 12 beets, weighing 9 lb. 11 oz. from Mr George Still.

Mr Grant Thorburn presented a very splendid Flower of *Jasmyllis Josephine*; specimens also of rare and curious plants from his green house, among them *Lagerstromia indica*, *Coffea Arabica*, Arabian Coffee Tree; *Thea viridis*, or Green Tea Tree; *Laurus Camphora*, Camphor Tree; *Dorstenia Contrygereu*, *Ruscus Racemosus*, Alexandrian Laurel, &c.

TO MAKE TOMATO KETCHUP.

Take a quantity of ripe tomatoes, (say two gallons) cut them in small pieces, put them in a clean earthen pot or jar, about half a pound of salt, a tablespoonful of allspice, the same quantity of pepper, a quarter of an ounce of mace, tie the jar up close, put it in an oven after the bread is taken out, and let it stand all night, and repeat it three times when you bake bread; then strain it off and bottle it, and it is much better than mushroom ketchup for all kinds of culinary purposes.

Tomato Sauce.—Peel and slice 12 tomatoes, add 3 pound crackers, pepper and salt them to your taste—stew them 15 minutes.—*Communicated.*

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 obtain some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquid. I did so, and in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was as whole as the other.—*American Far.*

Bunch Grass.—The bunch grass is an abundant crop, this season. The rains that fell at the end of April and beginning of May gave the roots a firm hold in the ground, and the crop has exceeded expectation both in quantity and quality. The bunches, as usual, are sold at 1½d, and are as large as they have been for a number of years. The bunches run from six to eight pounds, according to their state of humidity—when taken by weight, about half the price of the old potatoes.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

The number of sheep lost by what is called "the rot," this season in the west of England, exceeds 100,000. One farmer who rents an estate of Mr Hussey, of Marshall, near Shaftsbury, has lost every cow and every sheep on his farm.—*lb.*

Bees.—A very curious apparatus has been constructed in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, to give intimation of the swarming of bees. When the bees are swarming, their weight rings a bell, and raises a flag upon a pole to any height required, and at the same time indicates the weight of the swarm.—*Glasgow Jour.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANTIQUITY AND EXCELLENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN.—Reading in the New England Farmer of the 14th August, an extract from an address, occasioned the following reflections; which you will give a place in your paper if you choose.

Agriculture has formerly been considered a low calling—but shall that calling be deemed mean, from the various branches of which, the King of kings and Lord of lords borrows names as his significant titles? as, Shepherd—Lord of the harvest, &c.

Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the most profound philosophers of his time. Brought up in one of the most splendid courts of the world, and the adopted son of Pharaoh's daughter,—and finally, to consummate his greatness, he attended by all the grandeur, and the terror of the Sheikhing, led forth from bondage the armies of the living God. But by far the happiest hours of his life were spent in the rural scenes of Midian.

Our immortal Washington retired from the highest station in which mere man was ever placed to be a cultivator of the ground.

"In ancient times, the plough employed
The kings and awful fathers of mankind—
And some, (with whom compared, your insect tribes
Are but the beings of a summer's day.)
Have held the scale of empire, ruled the storm
Of mighty war; then with unwearied hand,
Disdaining little delicacies, seized
The plough, and greatly independent lived."

THOMSON.

Agriculture was the peculiar characteristic of the golden age. When the Almighty had completed the work of creation, and pronounced it all good, he placed our first parents in the garden of Eden to dress it and keep it. In envying those who are renowned in other callings, the farmer stoops below his dignity. Shall we covet the honors of the conquering hero? His crown, which is emblazoned with a brother's gore, and gemmed with the tears of the widow and the fatherless, must lie low in the dust, and his implements of death be beaten into ploughshares and pruning-hooks, before the return of the golden age.

That there is not in the theory of agriculture as wide a field for the progress of genius and the exhibition of talent, as in the learned professions, is an opinion as erroneous as it is destructive of the interests of farming. When we are told that "Solomon's wisdom excelled all the wisdom of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt; that he was wiser than all men," and are told what were the productions of his pen; the climax is completed by informing us that "he spake of trees, from the cedar that is in Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall; he spake also of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes." The very reason that men of genius and endowments write no more upon the subject of agriculture is, their publications are not read. Let every farmer purchase a treatise on agriculture, and every neighborhood take an agricultural paper or journal; and we should soon see as much genius exerted in the cause of farming, as in that of the arts and sciences. While a well written novel is worth to its author \$10,000, an agricultural work will not defray the expenses of publication. A scholastic education has long been considered as destructive of useful agricultural knowledge; but this error has now but little

influence. Yet but few are sensible how ill qualified an illiterate person is for making and reporting experiments on the most common processes of manuring land, and growing crops. A thousand causes, unnoticed, because unknown, produce effects which the unlearned ascribe to that which is wholly extraneous or foreign. Let the farmer not be afraid of "book knowledge." It is as important in the history of agriculture, as in the history of any event, or any fact, worthy to be transmitted to posterity, or communicated to contemporaries. Tradition is a very imperfect mode of conveying knowledge—it is but continued rumor. Without the aid of letters, the father spends his days in arriving at the knowledge of a few facts by experiments, and but a moiety of these are communicated to the son; who, during his life, by his own experience, adds but little to the stock of knowledge which he inherited. It was through ignorance that our agricultural forefathers lost their rank in society; and until they become well informed they will not rise to their native dignity.

But whatever be our calling, industry is necessary in order to attain to excellence, and peculiarly so in farming. If land be not improved, the curse of God rests upon it. If unweeded plants grow not, thorns and thistles will. Solomon says, "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." But I leave so disgusting a picture, and close as I began.

Hail, ye who are highly favored of God! While others rise in the morning to be immersed in shops and crowds, yours is the privilege of going forth to inhale the exhilarating breezes, to enjoy the beauties of creation, and view the excellent workings of Providence. You are emphatically the lords of the earth. It is you who may be said to "look through nature up to nature's God." You are co-workers with the Lord of the harvest. It is nature's God who cares for the husbandman.

Hail, sacred Agriculture! daughter of the skies, genius of Elysium! Thy reign commenced in Eden, and shall soon be limited but with earth's remotest bound.

STOCKBRIDGE.

August 27, 1829.

DRAINING STABLES, &c.

While recommending the careful and effectual draining of stables, for the preservation of the urine, as the most valuable part of animal manure, I also state a circumstance, which cannot be thought unworthy of notice to agriculturists, which occurred to me, to show how necessary this is also to the health of animals.

I took possession of some stables with the horses that had been some time kept in them, and to my misfortune, in a very short time I found that the horses kept in those stables had been subject to that dreadful disease called the mad staggers, for several years. Some horses had died, and the horses then there, and which had been for some time kept in the stables, were in a wretched condition. Two fine fresh horses which were put into them, were within a few months seized with the mad staggers, and one of them literally killed himself by knocking his head against the manger and stall; the other was saved by copious bleeding, and removed into a fresh stable, but was reduced as to be lessened in value one half. My

neighbors advised pulling down the stables, considering the disease as infectious; but having gone to the stables early in the morning, been most suffocated and blinded by obnoxious gas, examined the barn stones, laid on a stall of the floor had sunk so low below the drain that it did not admit of the draining away of the urine. This struck me to be a sufficient cause to affect the brain of any animal confined in it, the same as it had the horses. I therefore had the floor taken up, relaid, and properly drained, and walls and ceiling, manger, crabs, &c., washed with quick lime; and from that time, for ten years have never had a diseased horse.—Eng. Pub.

Fruit Stealing.—The strong arm of justice fits its way into the smallest villages, as well as the largest cities of our country.—Passing the night last week in Greenfield, we were attracted by a crowd around the windows of one of the principal hotels, and curiosity, (and we Yankees have no modest share of it,) led us to the scene. It proved from the witnesses, that a young man had been detected in stealing fruit from a neighbor's garden, an annoyance, if we can judge from the formation of societies for the prevention of what in the towns on the Connecticut, and the other parts of the state, is much complained of, undoubtedly thought, as many presume to that it was no theft, and the gratification to him much, and the loss to the owner so trifling, probably it would never be discovered; but know of no instance of petty theft which partakes so much of the aggravating character, as \$20 of light pilfering. The young man was fined \$20 and cost of court; rather a severe punishment, but a caution which may prove salutary to others.—Berkshire American.

LIBERATING SOCIETIES AND LYCEUMS.

We have noticed that most, perhaps all of the Lyceums in this state, take the form of debating societies. This appears to us, injudicious, leads to the choice of questions for discussion, both sides of which, the arguments appear to be nearly equal, and on which, therefore, it is difficult to give a decision. Such questions are not generally, the most profitable; nor are they likely to be satisfactorily decided, except in the mind of the disputants; each of whom will be too likely to decide in favor of the side he has defined. The speakers also, will labor, not purely for truth, but partly for victory.

Our advice would be this:—As the season advances, and evenings come again, let those who wish for a Lyceum, proceed. Let them not wish to enlist the whole town, and do something splendid—but arise. Let them select some work, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, or whatever they wish most to understand. Let them assemble steadily to read it, and to converse upon it, and thus help each other to understand it, there are more than two of them, let one be chairman, for the sake of order. Let them from time to time, appoint such other officers, as they adopt such regulations, as they shall find necessary. Let them have confidence in themselves, persevere in their undertaking, and they will have a good, profitable, and respectable Lyceum. Sufficient talents are to be found in every school district, and all who know enough to desire, have information enough to retain, with a reasonable prospect of success.—Lycourt Chronicle

From the Baltimore American.

Useful to American Farmers.—The following description is taken from the Asylum of Arts in France, by a French gentleman, who is friendly to agricultural industry of the United States of America:—

A machine for breaking and dressing of flax and hemp was invented by a French gentleman about the year 1814, under the offered bounty of Napoleon of 1,200,000 francs. A description from a foreign country, is as follows:—There are from 50 to 85 rollers of fluted rollers, the top rollers riding above the bottom, and each pair lying by the side of another so closely as to receive the flax or hemp from one pair to the other, until it passes through the whole range. At the end of every roller, there are pinion wheels, and wheels of right angles to drive them, and the latter set in motion by the power given at the head of the machine. The top rollers are lever weighted on the bottom rollers, and the latter give motion to the former, by the said motion at the head of the machine. The rollers lie in a horizontal position, their ends bearing or resting in stands, and their whole range forming a level flat surface upon the top as well as the bottom. The machine has two aprons, one for feeding and the other for receiving the hemp after dressed, &c. &c. It is estimated that the machine will break and dress 2000 pounds per day, and will take ten hands to tend to advantage, averaging after completed, 200 pounds per each person employed. Etc long I send over a description of the Linen Spinning, although complicated with needles and rollers, it may answer on small scales. It appears that the linen machinery has never been effected that simplicity and facility of operation, as that of cotton, and if ever found out, it must be by an American, as centuries have passed away in Europe, without the discovery. I desire that every American newspaper, friendly to agriculture, will insert the above an insertion, for the benefit of the farmers, &c."

LAW AND MEDICINE.

The following article is from the August number of Plin's Review.
Where can you go, where there are not at least as many aspirants for the practice of law, as can find honorable subsistence in those professions?—What is the occupation of these supernumeraries, who are able to dig, ashamed to beg, and with minds opened by cultivation, study, pride, and ambition, and looking upon laws as man traps, and sooty as fair game? It is out of the question, that there is a ruinous propensity in the great mass of people to train their children to live by their wits, instead of their industry. We know not of others regard this unhappy inclination. To us it is one of the most fearful omens of our day, and it must ultimately correct itself. But what formidable armies of scheming dandies, and of rascally and bustling demagogues, and reckless editors will be forced upon the community, born to trample upon the corn, and compelled to raise the wind, as moon cursers and wreckers, they may fitly be the confusion! Mr Este recommends, that the pursuit of agriculture swallow up these supernumeraries, who, instead of making harangues and stump speeches, and energizing king speeches, may be more usefully employed to make the blades of wheat grow where only one grew before.

There is a plant cultivated in Lancaster county Pennsylvania, which is considered an excellent substitute for chocolate. It is the *holcus bicolor* of Willdenow, from the seed of which is made a beverage resembling in color, taste, and many other qualities, the common chocolate. The plant is an annual, 8 or 10 feet in height, and resembles the common broom. The *holcus bicolor* is a native of Persia, and grows well in this country. A single plant will yield seed enough to produce by a second year's crop, a sufficiency to furnish a family of six or eight persons for a whole year, with a good and nourishing beverage, which is supposed to be preferable to tea or coffee.—It is thus prepared:—The seeds and husks are ground in a coffee-mill into grains somewhat smaller than ground coffee: it is then boiled over a slow fire, with a sufficient quantity of milk, and a small piece of butter, until the beverage assumes a chocolate color, which it receives from the husks. The liquor is then strained through gauze and sweetened till palatable.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

THE WEEVIL.

I am an old miller, and have observed the progress of the weevil for many years, and I offer you my opinion as to the mode of saving your wheat.

The egg of the weevil is deposited in the wheat while growing. When the grain is put in bulk, it usually becomes moist and warm, the egg is then hatched into a worm, and whilst in that state, it injures the wheat. Without this warmth, the egg does not hatch, and the grain remains sound. Then to prevent the hatching of the weevil, the wheat must be kept cool. The most certain way to this, is to dry it well in the sun, and then spread it thin on a cool floor until used or sold. This mode of saving wheat proved successful in many instances last season; and where it was carefully attended to, in no instance failed, as far as I have understood. There is another mode of preserving wheat, which is equally effectual: that is, kiln drying it, which kills the weevil in the egg.

And sometimes it is saved by leaving it in the field in hand shocks for ten days or two weeks, if during that time the sun shines very hot. The great heat of the sun operates like a kiln to destroy the weevil.

If, however, the wheat is well dried and kept cool afterwards, that is all that is necessary. To accomplish this, it must not be put in bulk, in garrets, or in rail-pens: because in that situation it undergoes a sweat that generally hatches the worm. When well dried, spread it out on a cool dry floor, and doubt not it will escape the weevil.

F. KEATLY.

Lexington Steam Mill, July 4, 1829.

Milkweed. (*Asclepias Syriaca*).—Under GREENS, we have mentioned the young stalks of this plant, as an article of food. The plant is also called silk weed, on account of the pod it produces, which contains a vegetable silk. This, adhering to the seeds, is calculated to waft them by the wind in every direction.

This plant has been considered as a troublesome weed, in much of the northern parts of this state: but perhaps the use which may be made of the pods, of the leaves, and of the milk of the plant, may be found much more than sufficient to counterbalance any inconvenience to be suffered from it.

We will first point out the use made of the pods, in France, as communicated by Mr Genet:—

"The silky substance collected from that plant, is used in France, with great advantage, and is cultivated under the name of *houille* or *wadding*. They card it, spin it, and manufacture it into velvets, cloth, and hose, with or without the intermixture of cotton or silk.

"It is also used for wadding to stuff quilts and counterpanes: and for that purpose it is far preferable to cotton, being warmer and lighter. To card it by itself, they expose it in bags to the steam of water; but, mixed with silk or cotton, it does not require the intervention of the steam, to be made into rolls and spun. The velvets and other textures made of that vegetable silk, which I have seen in Europe, resembled, if not excelled, the brilliancy of the silk; and, with proper mordants, had received the most elegant coloring."

Mr Genet subsequently adds:—"I have been informed that a French gentleman, who attends the dyers' department of the manufactory of Mr Lynch, at Rome, has discovered that the leaves of the *asclepias*, and probably of all the *opium*-ums, were an excellent substitute for woad."

Dr Low, of Albany, has also observed that the milky juices of the *asclepias* were equal, if not superior, in many respects, to the opium extracted from the white poppy."

Thus it appears that this plant affords food, clothing, medicine, and matter for coloring. Probably its cultivation may yet be found a matter of considerable importance.

We have also seen the pods gathered, as a substitute for feathers, in making beds. We believe they might be most advantageously mixed with feathers, for that purpose.—*Farmer's Assistant.*

Butter.—The quality of butter depends very much on forcing out the milk after it is churned. This should be done with as little working as possible. The more it is worked, the more tough it becomes. This being the case, could not a more easy method be devised than the present laborious one, of kneading and pressing it out by the hand?—London says, for butter of a good quality, the cream should be skimmed off in about twelve hours after the milk is put into the pans; but for the very best, it should be separated from the milk after having stood three or four hours.

Twainly says, "a churner should be of a cool phlegmatic temper, and of a sedate disposition and character." These qualifications he thinks are necessary, in order to keep a steady stroke, on which the speedy "coming" of the butter depends.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

J. S. Skinner, Esq. editor of the American Farmer, published in Baltimore, has issued a sample number of a periodical, to be published monthly, entitled the "American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine." It will contain the pedigree of valuable horses, information touching the diseases and cure of domestic animals, advice to gunners, notices of races, of sporting, gaming fishing, and hints generally as to those amusements. The price is \$5 per annum, to contain plates.

American Planks.—Cobbett, has imported into England from the United States, a quantity of American planks, for the purpose of showing the English planters of forest trees, the vast size and properties of American trees, of which they form a part.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1829.

BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

We lately spent an hour or two, very agreeably, in visiting these useful and highly interesting establishments. They are pleasantly situated on the margin of the sea in South Boston, in the midst of fields and gardens, teeming with luxuriant vegetation, and exhibiting indubitable evidences of judicious and indefatigable culture. Every thing within and without doors wore the marks of neatness, order, economy, convenience and comfort. It was pleasing to see so many human beings, snatched like brands from the burning, prevented from becoming victims to indolence and vice, and placed in an asylum from the evils which awaited them while paupers or criminals, infesting and deprelating on society at large.

We were highly gratified in observing, that in providing for the wants of the body, those of the mind were not overlooked. Schools on the Lancaster and Pestalozzian principle were filled with promising and intelligent pupils, who stood the test of examination in a way which would have done honor to students of higher pretensions and superior standing. The juvenile delinquents, who were placed in the House of Reformation, under the tutelage of the Rev. Mr. Wells, exhibited such an acquaintance with geography, geology, meteorology, and other branches of science, not usually taught in common schools, as not only pleased but surprised us. If it be true, as has been shrewdly observed, (and we believe the maxim is perfectly correct, that knowledge is *virtus* as well as power, Mr. Wells is leading those "Juvenile Offenders" the shortest and surest way to a Reformation."

PAINTING LIGHTNING RODS.

Mr. FESSenden.—Will you have the goodness to inform me soon, whether painting an iron lightning rod, with lamp black and oil is injurious to it as a conductor—and whether it will, or will not make it unsafe, and much obliged.

Your most obedient,

JOSEPH BALL.

Ed. C. Standwich, Aug. 23, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—We believe it is not extraordinary, in this vicinity, to paint conductors of lightning, and they are of course often injured and probably sometimes rendered ineffective by rust, or oxidation. Whether such painting as is proposed above would impair the conducting power of lightning rods is a question we cannot answer, but do not believe it would cause any considerable diminution of that property. A writer for the Portsmouth Journal, whose communication was published in the fifth volume of the N. E. Farmer, p. 381, says, "The rod should be painted with lampblack and oil."

An improvement in conductors of lightning was made by Mr. Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, for which the American Philosophical Society adjudged him the prize of a gold medal. He proposes first to cut in the top of the rod a piece of the best black lead, about 2 inches long, and terminating in a fine point, which projects a little above the end of its metallic socket; so that if the black lead point should by any accident be broken off, that of the rod should be left sharp enough to answer the purpose of a metallic conductor.—

This second intention is, to facilitate the passage of the electric fluid from the lower part of the rod into the surrounding earth. In many cases it is impracticable, from the interruption of rocks and other obstacles, to sink the rod so deeply as to reach most earth, or any other substance that is a tolerable conductor of electricity. To remedy this defect, Mr. Patterson proposes to make the lower part of the rod either of tin or copper, which metals are far less liable to corrosion or rust, than iron, when lying under ground; or which will answer the purpose still better, to coat that part of the conductor, of whatever metal it may consist, with a thick crust of black lead, previously formed into a paste, by being pulverized, mixed with melted sulphur, and applied to the rod while hot. By this precaution, the lower part of the rod will, in his opinion, retain its conductive powers for ages, without any diminution.

Black lead is a conductor of electricity, and would, no doubt, be a suitable substance to form a coating for lightning rods. We should prefer it to lampblack and oil, but believe the latter would be better than leaving the rod naked to be corroded, and its conducting properties destroyed by the weather.

A short treatise containing a compilation of articles on the Culture and Manufacture of Hemp in the United States, has been published at St. Johnsbury, Vt. by E. Fairbanks. A copy of it has been sent to the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

BEAUTIFUL SHADE TREE.

The admirers of ornamental shade trees are invited to notice the *East India Mulberry Trees* growing on the side walk in Christopher, at the intersection of Asylum-street, in front of the dwelling house and garden of Peter Wendover, Esq., former sheriff of our city. The largest of these trees are but six years old, and were set out by him in their present places 1 year ago last March. So rapid has been their growth, that the tops of several of them at this time will measure from seventy to eighty feet in circumference. For beauty and luxuriance of foliage and rapidity of growth they are not surpassed by any tree in this country. The form of the leaf is uncommonly beautiful; is of a dark green colour, and nearly the size of a person's hand, with curious and irregular indentations, and though similar, no two can be found alike on the same tree. An what renders it still more desirable, is, that on account of the juice of the leaf, or its surface, which very much resembles soft velvet, it is unacceptable for food, or for an abode for worms or insects of any kind; and during the whole time its foliage is out, it has the appearance of the richness and freshness of spring. Two of these trees, of the size of a person's finger, set out early in April, 25 feet apart, will grow with such rapidity, that within three years from the time they are planted, their branches and foliage will reach and intermingle with each other. A year ago last April, Mr. Wendover made a present of seven of them to me, and sent them by a young woman, who brought them all at once in *one hand*; now the body of each one of the seven is of the size of a man's arm, and has numerous branches, many of which are from six to seven feet in length. The pruning, if at all, should be done early in the spring, and the wound occasioned by taking off the limbs, will before autumn, be completely covered and healed over. It

is more easily propagated, than either the Will or Lombardy Poplar, by cuttings, stuck between one and two feet in the ground. This fact, I have proven by experiments, made by myself. If propagation, instead of filling the Park and Batt with a very *worn* and often dirty tree, the *Sy more*, sometimes called the Button Ball, planted the *East India Mulberry*, we should less than four years, have had the grounds covered like a forest, with a rich, deep, clean shrub which would be very acceptable, during warm season, to many of the inhabitants of city.

Persons having houses and gardens that are desirous of ornamenting, while riding out health or pleasure, would do well to come up to village of Greenwich, pass through Christopher street, and notice the *East India Mulberry Tree*.

N. Y. Inquirer

The first anniversary of the Albany Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 1st inst. exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables was very extensive, and was thronged by ladies and gentlemen. An able Address was delivered by President, Judge BELL, which we shall publish. The anniversary of the New York Horticultural Society was held on the 5th. Further particulars with regard to both festivals will be given next week.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 7.
(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

The market was anticipated by some of drovers, and on Friday last 112 *Beef Cattle* driven in, and about 60 sold. Taken in conjunction with those at market this day, makes number 637, since our last report, nearly all and at about our last week's prices. But good cattle at market, and most of them can and were sold on Friday, at \$5 per cwt. wards the close of the market, this day, qualities went off heavily, even at very prices.

Store Cattle, dull—248 at market—a party them old acquaintances, which were disposed at very low prices, or as the drover would it, "he gave them away."

Sheep—378 at market—nearly all sold—of Sheep and Lambs were sold generally, at \$133 a 167 per head—We noticed the sale of small lot *primo lambs* at \$1 87, and one do, a *Thin* quality, of which there were very respectable numbers, were sold very low. We have thing remarkable to record of the Mutton but except the sale of 10 prime wethers at \$5 each.

Swine—Since our last report, 972 have come market.—About 650 on the ground this morning including 37 unsold last week. Market extremely dull—a few were sold singly at 14 1/2 cts per lb. One lot of 75, and one of 17 were taken, not exactly known, supposed one lot at a more than 3 cts per lb. and the other for a less.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society—The show Grapes, native and rare Fruits and Flowers, at the of the Society on Saturday last, was uncommonly fine. The following particularly deserve notice.

From the Hon JOHN LOWELL, a fine bunch of Malaga Grapes, weighing *three pounds*—a bunch of Black Huckle Grape, weighing one lb five cts and a specimen of the fruit of the edible Passiflora (*Passiflora edulis*)—also a specimen of the Capian pear, from the original tree received from Mr. KERR garden in England. (A valuable communication Mr. Lowell was read before the Society, on the cultivation of the Sweet Potato, and the importance of selecting the right sorts. This will be published in the next England Farmer.)

From Mr MANSING, of Salem, several rare and beautiful varieties of Apples and Pears—several of which are described by Forsyth and Cox, and in the Pomological gazette,—among which were the Kerry Pippin, the Apple of the Green Table Pear, the Beurre Capiaumont, the Monstrous Pippin, or New York Gloria Mundi and the Red Junneting and Drap D'or, of Bloodgood's catalogue.

From Mr SAMUEL WARD, of Roxbury, a basket of Boston Espargne, or Harvard Pear, of great beauty of flavor—six of them averaging five ounces each. From BENJAMIN THOMAS, Esq. of Hingham, a basket of superior seedling pears, resembling very much the fashionable St. Germain in flavor—this was considered of the greatest acquisitions yet made known, with regard to native pears—considering the superior flavor of fruit, its great productiveness, and the certainty of its being a seedling. Mr THOMAS will soon give a full description and history of the pear, and furnish the seasons next spring for distribution among the subscribers.

From Mr A. D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, several varieties of rare fruits, among which was the Forelle pear, of extraordinary beauty. This was raised from a given by Mr LOWELL, and originally received by him from London. A particular description of this pear Mr. LOWELL will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. p. 301.

Other fine specimens of fruit were exhibited by Z. L. Jr. Esq. of Dorchester—JOHN PRINCE, Jr. Esq. of St. Paul—Col. JAMES, of Charleston—Mr N. DAVENPORT, of Milton—and Mr R. URRAN, of Dorchester. Twenty five new members were admitted at this meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c., request that members of the Society, and who favorably disposed, should forward to the Secretary, or to the place of dining, (which will be arranged in the next New England Farmer, and other papers) such ornamental plants, orange and lemon trees, sets of beautiful flowers, festoons and wreaths, as tend to the floral decoration of the dining hall.—It will be taken of such plants as it may be desirable to be returned. Per order.

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.
The Committee on Fruits, &c. of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society respectfully invite all members of the Society, and others, who may wish to promote its objects, to furnish for the approaching festival of the Society, such fruits as may be deemed worthy of inclusion, as grapes, plums, peaches, pears, apples, melons, &c., especially all such as may be considered new, or particularly fine. This, besides adding to the interest and pleasures of the festival, may serve to make a new and valuable varieties of fruits, which often for many years entirely unknown, except in the distant neighborhood where they are raised. They will be sent to the Society's Hall No. 52 North Market street, in the care of Mr J. B. RUSSELL, by Friday the 19th inst.—Any fruits sent from New York, by the Steam line, directed as above, would probably reach in good order, if properly packed. Gentlemen requesting to label all fruits with the name of the donor. Per order.
E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

We learn with pleasure that an Address may be delivered on the above occasion, by the President, General BARNES.
The Dining Hall will be open for examination to ladies and others, from 9 A. M. till 1 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the Office of the New England Farmer, in the care of Mr. J. M. Ives' Bookstore in Salem, and of the Committee of Arrangements.—Editor.

CORRESPONDENTS.—An interesting article from M. UTTELL, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge—“Anglicanus” on Live Fences—and some others received too late for this week's paper.
Box, for Garden Borders.
A quantity of well grown Box, suitable for garden sides and small hedges, may be had of Ira Jidams, at Garden of E. T. Andrees, near the turnpike gate, in the Dorchester turnpike, about a mile and a half from the Free Bridge. 3t Sept. 11.

Thornton's British Flora.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, one copy only of The British Flora, or Genera and Species of British Plants; arranged after the reformed sexual system, and illustrated by numerous tables and directions.—By R. J. Thornton, M. D.—London edition, price \$3.00 per volume,—in 2 vols. royal octavo, with 122 Plates.

Malltese Jacks for sale.

For sale three fine Malltese Jacks, 14 hands high, supposed to be the largest ever seen in this country—two of them dark color, one gray. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office. Sept. 4.

White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market-street, 20 lbs. White Mulberry Seed, raised at Coventry, Conn. this season, and saved expressly for us. Warranted of the very first quality. Sept. 4.

European Leeches, &c.

Ebenezer Wight, 46 Milk Street, has made such arrangements as will enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine medical leech. He has now on hand some of very large size and in prime order.

Just received by late arrivals, a few pounds of Chirayta herb.—Concentrated Compound decoction of Sarsaparilla—Silver wire Tooth brushes from the manufactory of James Pratt of London.

Also, from the manufactory of Shepherd of London, the following variety of medicated lozenges—viz. calistoff—Rhubarb—Soda—Tolu—Nitroburn—Paregoric—Magnesia—Steel—Cannomile—Heirc—Cayenne—Opium Fruit—Ginger—Aniseed—Ipæcaouana—Lemon—Rose—Peppermint and Sulphur.

Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicines. Sept. 11. 3t

Imported Horses.

Barfoot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barfoot at \$25, and Cleveland at \$10, with \$1 for the groom. 42t

Bremen Geese.

For sale 10 pair Bremen Geese of genuine breed, color pure white;—some of this breed, raised by the person who offers the above, have weighed 82 lbs. each, and dressed for the spit.—Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the South Side of Buoker's Hill, opposite Charlestown tide mills, Wilmott's superior Strawberry Plants, at 25 cents per plant, or 82¢ per hundred. Also, the following kinds at \$1 per hundred: Downton Strawberry, Pine Strawberry, Mulberry Strawberry, Bath Scarlet, and Royal Scarlet; from the last mentioned sort were produced the first Strawberries in Boston market this season, which sold for one dollar per box. DAVID HAGGERSTON.
The above plants are for sale, also, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, at the same price. Aug. 21.

Seeds for the West Indies.

Merehants, masters of vessels, and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$2 to \$25 per box. Each of the \$2 boxes contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities suitable for a common kitchen garden. The \$2 boxes contain twenty-five different varieties of vegetable seeds, with the English and French names attached. Also, 200 pounds of English white fat turnip seed, growth of 1829. With the greatest variety of seed to be found in New England, wholesale and retail, warranted pure and fresh.—For sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. ept

Harvard University.—Medical Lectures.

The Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery, Dr. Warren, Chemistry, Dr. Webster, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Channing, Materia Medica, Dr. Bigelow, Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. Jackson. Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted without fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the course. Aug. 3. ept meeting W. CHANNING, Dean.

Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street. A fine collection of Bulbous Roots, comprising *Tyachtis*, 12 1-2 cts. each, \$1 per doz.—*Tulips*, 12 1-2 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; a few superior named roots, 25 to 50 cents each—*Narcissus*, double yellow, and white, \$3 per doz., 12 1-2 cts each—*Jonquilles*, sweet scented, same price—*Crocus*, various sorts, 50 cents per dozen—*Crown Imperials*, double yellow, crimson, and red, 37 1-2 to 50 cents each—*Savoy Lily* roots, 25 cts. each. Aug. 21.

Hyacinths.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market st. A collection of Hyacinth roots, of mixed colors, in fine order for transplanting, either in pots, or the garden,—price twelve and a half cts single—one dollar per dozen.—They can be safely packed for any part of the Union. if

Type and Printing Materials For Sale.

The following fonts of Type are offered for sale at about half their original cost.
100 lbs. Pica, height of Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 1824; 160 lbs. of Pica, do. do. 1827-8; 1200 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1827-8; 160 lbs. Small Pica, do. do. 1825; 500 lbs. Long Primer, do. do. 1827-8; 300 lbs. Bourgeois, do. do. 1823; 400 lbs. Brevier, do. do. 1827-8; 12 lbs. Canon; 43 lbs. Double Pica; 17 lbs. Double Paragon, and several other fonts of Job Letter. The above fonts can be divided if required. Also,
5 Case Stands; 30 Type Cases; 10 Composing Sticks; 3 Demi and Medium Galleys; 2 Copper Galleys; 2 Medium Washington Presses, bought of Rust & Turney, 1229 1/2 Standing Press; 2 Banks; 100 lbs. Leads; 30 reams \$3.50 paper.
Apply to John B. Russell, 52 North Market street, post paid.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel,	
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton,	125 00 130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel,	50 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel,	10 50 11 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 50 10 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00 8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pond,	13 15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7 9
" Skimmed milk,	"	3 9
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	5 00 6 25
Genesee,	"	5 87 6 50
Rye, best,	"	3 50 3 75
GRAIN. Corn,	bushel,	69 62
Rye,	"	63 65
Barley,	"	42 67
OATS,	"	42 45
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	pond,	5 50
LIME,	cask,	85 90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton,	3 50
POAK, clear,	barrel,	16 00 17 00
Navy, mess,	"	13 00 13 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel,	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 06
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3 00
Red Top "	"	62 1 00
Luce-corn "	pond,	35 50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	24 50
Red Clover, (northern),	"	7 8
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	23 24
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	18 25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	21 25
Merino, half blood,	"	24 36
Merino, quarter washed,	"	23 25
Native, washed,	"	20 30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	34 32
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	22 25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27 30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)
BEEF, best pieces, pond, 5 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, " 7 10
whole hogs, " 5 6
VEAL, " " 5 10
MUTTON, " " 4 10
BUTTERY, " " 10 15
BULLEIT, keg and tub, " 10 15
Lump, best, " 18 15
EGGS, " dozen, 11 13
MEAL, Rye, retail, " bushel, 1 00
Indian, retail, " " 70
POTATOS, " " " " 10
CIDER, [according to quality.] barrel, 2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

MY LAST CIGAR.

The mighty Tobacco and Bala-ho the Great,
 Imperial Room, a name, have bowed to fate—
 So this great world, and each particular star,
 Must all burn out like you, my last Cigar,
 A puff at a moment's fire, that ends in smoke;
 Are not that Sing ye a moan—that better joke—
 A wish, Hope, and Love, three whiffs of passion—
 To smoke the ashes, and the long long rest.

New Month Magazine.

GOOD BEGINNING.

The Legislature of Delaware has wholly abolished militia trainings, and reviews in that State. We had this act as the first movement towards a most important national reform: we mean the abolition of our present militia system: a system, which does more to interrupt the regular course of industry, to burden and impoverish the community, to introduce intemperance, idleness, profanity, extravagance, and every species of vice, than all the other absurd institutions contained in us by the inexperience of antiquity.—*Con. Courant.*

Some of the Pennsylvania papers are discussing the expediency of abolishing the militia laws in that state. It is said that the expenses annually incurred in Pennsylvania to support the present militia farce, amount to three millions of dollars.

Bunyan and the Quaker.—Bunyan had a native turn for wit and repartee, which appears in the following story. Towards the close of his imprisonment, a Quaker called upon him, probably hoping to make a convert of the author of the Pilgrim. He thus addressed him:—"Friend John, I am come to thee with a message from the Lord; and after having searched for thee in all the prisons in England, I have found thee at last."—"If the Lord had sent thee," returned Bunyan sarcastically, "you need not have taken so much pains to find me out; for the Lord knows I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail these twelve years past."

Barnstable Wheat.—A quantity of good wheat has been raised at Barnstable, this year. Formerly it was as common a production in that county as rye. Corn promises well—vegetables in general are abundant, and onions super-abundant.

Idleness.—An idle person is like one that is dead, unconcerned in the changes and necessities of the world, and he only lives to spend his time and eat the fruits of the earth. Like a vermin or a wolf, when their time comes, illers die and perish, and in the mean time do no good—they neither plough nor carry burthens: all that they do is either unprofitable or mischievous. Idleness is the greatest prodigality in the world: it throws away that which is invaluable in respect of its present use, and irreparable when it is past, being to be recovered by no power of art or nature.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A new lithographic process has been announced in France, which, besides other advantages, is said to be much cheaper, and much more rapidly performed than any other process hitherto discovered.

Water Melons.—The present has been a fine season for water melons in Massachusetts. A

neighbouring farmer informed us that he had raised a ton on 11 rods of "new ground," sandy loam, hills about eight feet apart, with a peck of compost manure in each.—Some of the largest were a foot in diameter—and he sold the lot, at from 6 to 50 cents each—obtaining over 20 dollars for the whole.—*Boston Pal.*

London.—The author of a recent and able Treatise on the Police and Crimes of London states, that there are probably seventy thousand persons in that metropolis who regularly live by theft and fraud. "Most of these," he adds, "have paramours, and their offspring, as a matter of course, follow the example of their parents, and recruit the general mass of mendicancy, prostitution and crime." The annual amount of depredations committed on property exceeds two millions sterling.

Ohio Wool.—The Canal boat Pioneer arrived yesterday from Massillon, brought a cargo of wool, shipped by I. Brown & Co. and consigned to A. & A. Lawrence, Boston, Mass. We believe it was taken from a flock of 4,500 sheep, kept near Massillon.

Wheat is selling in this village at 50 cents per bushel, and in the back towns at 37 1/2 cents. Laborers upon the line of the canal receive from 13 to 16 dollars per month, and few to be had.—*Cleveland, Ohio paper, Aug. 20.*

CONTENDRUM.

Why are the females of the present day, like the filly in the Scriptures?

"Because they *toil* not, neither do they *spin* : yet Solomon in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these."

Near Calcutta, in India, a Botanic Garden of about 300 acres has been long established and liberally endowed.

APHORISMS.

A man has no more right to say an unevill thing, than to act one—no more right to say a true thing to another, than to knock him down.—*Johanson.*

A person who is too nice an observer of the business of a crowd, like one that is too curious in observing the labor of the bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—*Popu.*

Surmise is the gossamer that malice blows on fair reputation, the corroding dew that destroys the choice blossom. Surmise is primarily the spirit of suspicion, and suspicion is established before it is confirmed.—*Zimmerman.*

Avoid him, who from mere curiosity asks three questions running, about a thing that cannot interest him.—*Lavater.*

There is no defence against reproach but obscurity; it is a kind of concomitant to greatness, as satires and invectives were an essential part of a Roman triumph.—*Aldison.*

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence: forget it, forgive it, but keep him inexorably at a distance who offered it.—*Lavater.*

Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through.—*Swift.*

Productiveness of the crops.—We spoke the other day of the great yield of wheat from the fields of the west. We are now enabled to add another

remarkable fact. It has been ascertained by millers at Rochester, that seventeen kernels of wheat of the present season, produce as much flour, as twenty-seven kernels of the last did.—*N. Y. paper.*

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says: "A water of an excellent quality has been obtained in that city by boring fifty feet to the rock, *four hundred feet* through the solid rock below surface. The water rises eighteen feet above the surface of the rock, and within thirty feet the level of the street. Such is the supply that thirty gallons a minute have been raised by hand pump throughout the day without any apparent diminution of the supply. Those who occasionally visit New York, as well as those who reside there, will know how to appreciate the success this experiment in boring for water.—*Hart Mirror.*

Captain Basil Holt.—"What stones are these, sayd Capt. Hall to a pavier who was very busy laying curb stones on one of the side walks, lying to the Capitol at Washington. The paver looked up at the inquirer, and deriving an unfavorable impression, as to his character, from first glance at his features, deliberately determined to quiz him, instead of making a civil and satisfactory reply. "What stones are these?" repeated Capt. Hall, impatiently. "They are such stones returned the pavier, as we use for curb stones—Where do you get the stones?" said the Captain. "At Capt. Folsom's," was the reply. "Is Capt. Folsom?" "Capt. Folsom is the contractor for furnishing stone." "Where," said the Captain utter despair, "does Capt. Folsom get stones?" Here the fellow with a sly look triumphed, gravely replied, "that is Capt. Folsom look out, not mine."—*Palladium.*

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 200 plants of the People's Strawberry, in fine order for transportation, at \$2.00—37 1/2 cts per doz. Also, Wm. H. Sawyer's, Albany, berry, Houtbos, Dowton, &c. Orders for the above directed to J. B. Russell, Seed Store, 72 North Marl Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of cart transportation. The plants are packed in moss for transport to any part of the Union.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 32 North Market street.
 A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, white, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1.00 per—12 1/2 cts single.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that can have their volumes neatly and faithfully bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them in our office.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Plates.
 Received, a great variety of the above, which, with a ample assortment of Crockery, Glass, and Glass Ware, offered for sale, low, at No. 1 Dock Square.

Powder at 28 per lb.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. PEsSENDER, Editor.

OL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1829.

No. 9.

AGRICULTURE.

CULTURE OF THE SWEET POTATO, &c.

at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Sept. 5.

J. A. S. DEARBORN.

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

SIR,—Not being able to attend you tomorrow, I take the liberty to address the subject of the culture of the sweet potato, and I am induced to do so on account of publication of an article on that culture into the *New England Farmer* of this day London's Gardener's Magazine. The inquiries were written by B. W. STROBE, Esq. of Island, N. Y. I do not question that gentleness and success in that climate, but it is not of our own. His practice is conformable of South Carolina, but will not succeed. The practice of New Jersey is different than recommended by Mr STROBE, as will be by the instructions published in the *Masses Agricultural Repository* about ten or years since. Sweet potatoes will produce joints of the vine here, but they are of no considerable size or value, and never ripen. With best potatoes are produced, like the Irish as usually called, from strings, (*stolons*) directly from the planted potato. So far encouraging the growth from the joints, the practice is to raise the vines, to prevent their growth. Such also is the Ohio practice, in a clearly resembling our own.

My main object was not to guard our cultivation against a practice not adapted to our shorter days, (and they are shorter by about eight than those of Long Island as the market indisputably prove;) my principal design acquaint my horticultural friends that there is less than five distinct varieties of the potato—botanical varieties, by which I varieties, which learned men would admit as distinct, as those of the common potato—growing in their stalks, and their leaves, as well as roots.

There is one now growing in my grounds, (I were any where else) with distinct palmated leaves, that is, with five fingered leaves. It is flesh plant. There are milk-white, yellow, red, and red tubers or roots. Now there are two sorts of any value for us, and I wish this should be distinctly understood—is a white, and a red variety, with delicate and small undivided leaves, both of which out tubers freely near the surface of the soil, which are thick, fleshy, mealy, and profitable. There are three other races, boastful in foliage, but severe trials of the patience of the farmer. A man would do better to give ten per bushel for seed of the one, than to permit a present the seed of the other. Personal remarks will seem to deserve some credit, when I state that I introduced the culture of sweet potato here, about twelve years since. I have constantly devoted 16 square rods of land to them—that they furnish my table August 1st to November 1st—and produce tubers on that small quantity of the poorest

land I have, a sandy loam, in which sand constitutes about three fourths of the whole soil. I have never failed, when I had my seed from an intelligent quaker in New Jersey; but accident having delayed their arrival 2 years out of 12, I was obliged to purchase seed roots here, and the failure has been lamentable. I send to the Society specimens of the three bad sorts, that they may know how to avoid them. They are tolerable at the latter end of the season, but they are too long, too much disposed to produce straggling roots, and not to produce early, well ripened tubers. I beg your members to try them—I wish I could send them the true sorts, that they might witness their great superiority. I think your Society would do well to order from Friend EDWARD DANIELL, of Jersey, a regular supply of seed. They would soon learn to distinguish between the good and the bad.

This will perhaps be thought too long a communication on such a topic, but when I add, that within two years only the Parisian cultivators are awakened to the value of this cultivation, and that we, on sandy soils, (*let it be noticed, on sandy soils*) can grow them to be as sweet and farinaeous as in South Carolina, (which they never can in Paris,) perhaps this favorite culture so often urged, may be thought to require this ample circulation and discussion.

I shall send to your meeting tomorrow, a bunch of the *Mulaga Grape*, whose synonyms in the English gardens, are "*White Hamburg*," and "*Portugal*." I was disappointed in its weight, which is far less than its bulk would promise—it only weighs three pounds, while a *Black Hamburg* of equal size, would weigh six pounds, and would be worth eight or ten times as much, if we were to estimate it according to its excellencies. I send one bunch of well-ripened *Black Hamburg* for your immediate taste and judgment, and I think you will agree with me in my opinion of its superiority to all other grapes. The great bunch hung up in your room will keep perfectly well till your anniversary dinner. The *Hamburg* will not keep, and had therefore better be tasted at once. I send also one specimen of the *Cajapout pear*, grown on the original tree, sent by Mr KNIGHT. It is of medium size only, as many being larger, some twice as large. It is a fair representation of its beauty. It is not ripe, but artificially promoted towards ripeness by an insect now within it. Of course, it is not a fair sample. I send it, however, as the product of the tree, which grew in Mr KNIGHT's garden, and therefore dear to me; for I have the deepest veneration for that distinguished man, not merely on account of his seeking out the means of encouraging Horticulture here, unasked, unsolicited, but on account of his discoveries in the physiology of plants. I shall send two fruits of the *Passiflora edulis*, a stove plant—the fruit is eaten in Mexico and Colombia, and recently raised for the table in England. Its flavor is peculiar, its aroma agreeable to some, and much otherwise to others. So it is with the fig, and the olive, and the pomegranate—but some English gentlemen have built hot houses, merely to raise this plant for the table. It is eaten with wine and sugar, and made into marmalade. Luxury must make great progress in our

country before this fruit can be an object of culture as an edible article, but this variety of the *Passiflora*, for its beautiful foliage, and its flowers, though inferior to others, may be cultivated.

I am, dear Sir,

respectfully yours.

J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, September 4, 1829.

N. B. The *Passiflora* came to me as *P. Serrulata*, but is not known by that name in England—Mention is made in the article on the sweet potato in this day's N. E. Farmer, of the beauty of its flowers. I never saw the flower of the sweet potato, and several Carolinians told me that they had never seen the flower.—It is a convolvulus, but it does not flower with us even in the green house. Does it flower in New York? J. L.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TRANSFORMED PRODUCE OF AN APPLE TREE.

On the farm of Mr JOB WYETH, in Cambridge, in the vicinity of the Botanic Garden, the proprietor called my attention to a very remarkable fact in vegetable physiology, and very much at variance with the general opinions and facts on the subject. On a productive and vigorous Russet apple tree well filled with fruit of the ordinary character, appears a single ungrafted branch bearing 30 Harvey Apples with smooth skins, not distinguishable in any way from the other fruit of this variety growing contiguous to the russet. The two trees are so near together that their branches are mutually blended together, but no russets make their appearance on the Harvey tree. That the latter by its influence has given rise to this phenomena on the russet, need not be questioned.

The great source of change in the productions of the vegetable kingdom, after the minor influence of soil and climate, is now known to arise from the accidents of generation, there existing in the flowers of all plants, parts which may be termed sexual: the pistils, or parts attached to the fruit being feminine, while an exterior set of organs, (always present, emitting a kind of fertilizing powder or farina,) the stamens, are, by all who have ever attended to Botany, considered as the masculine or fertilizing organs of plants. By the spontaneous influences of nature these parts constantly operate to the production of the seed, and where a species or kind of plant remains distinct from a kindred sort, the individuals arising from such seed will be but little liable to any variation; while a number of species growing in the vicinity of each other, may naturally be expected to operate mutual changes on their progeny. On some plants these changes are readily induced; in others variety is rare. The characters of these variations are also very different in their nature, giving rise to an infinitude of shades, forms, and complications of a few original simple structures, which, by varying their positions and textures, produce an endless diversity of character, and hold out a perpetual boon to the industry of man, as exercised in facilitating and inducing these changes. The most wonderful diversity, however, in vegetable nature, has been produced only since

cultivators have attended to the arena of vegetable physiology, and by cross impregnations, particularly among ornamental flowers, a sort of fairy creation has arisen around us, superior in beauty to simple nature, and producing a new era in the existence of the flower garden. But, in all this operation, no change is visible in the aspect of the impregnated plant; the change only appears in the plants arising from the seeds of such artificial results; and, so general and reasonable is this prevailing law of vegetable nature, that anything occurring to the contrary, may be supposed a *luxus naturæ*, but not the less worthy of investigation because of its obscurity.

The apple tree in question never presented the same phenomenon before, is a large full grown individual, bearing a branch of fruit similar to that of the Harvey tree with which its branches are blended. It must, therefore, be admitted in this point blank case, that the farina of the Harvey or smooth fruited tree, has by some influence or other actually operated a change scarcely creditable upon this branch of the Russett, and to all intent transformed, *this year*, into a graft by approach; what it will be next year, or when engrafted into another stock, are circumstances which time must develop.

If this singular fact, and the remarks offered upon it, be considered worthy of publication, they are at your pleasure.

THOMAS NUTTALL.

Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Sept. 9, 1829.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the New York Horticultural Society was celebrated on the 8th at Niblo's Garden with more than usual splendor. At one o'clock the Saloon was thrown open for the inspection of the company, and presented one of the most pleasing sights we ever beheld. It was beautifully decorated with flowers and grape vines, from which large clusters of grapes hung in great profusion. The number of ladies who visited the Saloon far exceeded what we have seen on former anniversaries, and they evinced great satisfaction in examining the rich display that was offered to them.

Among the great variety of fruits and flowers, the following attracted our attention—we no doubt omit many equally valuable presentations; but, in the hurry of the moment, we could not procure a list of them.

FRUITS PRESENTED, AND BY WHOM.

Professor Gimbrede—ten different kinds of grapes.

Mrs Rhodes, Lispenard st.—very fine Muscatel grapes.

Mrs General Boyd—six bunches very fine do.
N. Salters and D. Vandecourt, Esqrs.—very fine do.

Mrs Shatzel presented four bunches of Royal Muscadine grapes, weighing 21, 21 1-2, and 22 oz. each.

Mrs. Musterton, do. do. do., weighing 13 1/2, 15 1/2, and 16 1/2 oz. each.

Mr M'Briar—1 bunch, weighing 20 1-2 oz.

Dr Hosack—2 do. 19 1-2 and 20 oz. each. Also, 3 watermelons, weighing 10, 12 and 13 lbs. each.

N. Oakley, Esq.—pears, plums, nectarines and peaches.

E. H. Harner—pears, peaches, and scarlet crab apples.

M. Slingerland, Albany—Orleans plums, pears, and peaches.

C. Oakley—August sweet water peach.

W. Wilson—superior melons.

E. C. Delavan, Albany—very fine pears.

N. Sallus—seedling clings, rare.

Isaac Dennison, Esq. Albany—grapes, Burgundy and Chasselas.

Miss Coak, Lispenard st.—six bunches golden Chasselas.

P. Taylor, White st.—white Chasselas.

Com. Chauncey—Calarantas beans, and two egg plants, unusually fine.

Mr Gray, of Boston—a variety of very fine pears, viz. the Bartlett, St. Ghelen, Andrews, Harvard, [erroneously named Epergne,] Forelle, and Capiaumont.—[The trees of the two last were originally received from Mr Knight, of England, by Mr Lowell.]

Mr J. Parmentier presented—Violet Carrot, originally from Spain, received from Florence, in Italy; raised and introduced at the Horticultural Garden of Mr A. Parmentier. They are very sweet; one dish was served to the dinner. Sweet Pepper, of the kingdom of Valencia, Spain, received from Dr Lamuz, and raised and introduced at the same Horticultural Garden; two dishes were served at the dinner, one in salad, the same as in Spain, and the other stuffed, the same as for the Purple Egg Plant.

Mr William Phelan presented—Five Myrtle Orange trees, full of fruit, two Cotonealr Jasmim, in flower, and several other beautiful plants.

At three o'clock, Dr J. W. FRANCIS delivered the Annual Address, which was, in all respects, worthy of the occasion, and of the literary reputation of the author.

At five o'clock, the officers and members of the Society and their guests sat down to dinner, Dr DAVID HOSACK in the chair, and it is only necessary to say, that it was prepared by NIXON, and in his best style, to convey a correct idea of its merits.

On the cloth being removed, the following regular toasts were drank.

TOASTS

1. *The Land we live in*—A garden cultivated by Freeman *Unit Columbia.*

2. The President of the United States.

3. The Governor of the State of New York *Jackson's March.*

4. *Liberty, Virtus and Science*—The choicest fruits of our soil. *Governor's March.*

5. *Natures and Erotics*—Sharing equally the protecting care of our National Gardeners.

6. *The Institutions of our Country*—The shelter and shade of their supporters.

7. The Army and Navy of the United States.

8. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. *Farlow's Doodle.*

9. *Agriculture*—The first and most delightful occupation of man.

10. Our associate societies throughout the world.

11. *Industry*—A valuable graft upon any stock.

12. The memory of our deceased brethren.

13. *The Fair*—Mildew be the plants of him who would harm them.

After the regular toasts had been drank, the President gave the health of his Honor the Mayor, who was one of the guests of the Society.

To which the Mayor replied in an appropriate speech, and gave in return a toast expressive of his admiration and respect for the science of Horticulture, and wishing success to the efforts of the Society in endeavoring to inculcate a taste for this interesting and useful pursuit.

VOLUNTEERS

By Jesse Buel, Esq of Albany. *Horticultural* cradle for youth, a pillow for age

By Thomas Carter *Horticulture*—May this delightful science, in the United States, speedily overtake rapid march in Europe.

The President gave the health of Zebulon C. Jr. Esq. DeLagrange from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to which Mr Cook made following reply.

Mr President—I am called upon for a sentiment, before I pronounce it, permit me to solicit your opinion for a few observations I wish to offer, as I feel on this occasion, your kindness will accord to me privilege.

Deputed to this assembly as the representative of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in pursuant your invitation, I deem it as one of the happiest men of my life, that I am permitted thus to associate with highly gifted, and deservedly honored members of Institution, to partake of its hospitalities, and to be in common with them, the gratification, that to some is calculated to inspire.

The influence of your example is acknowledged forcibly in the deeds, than in the professions of fellow citizens of Massachusetts, who are ever promoting the noble and generous efforts of others, that will tend to moderate the exorbitance of human exalt and extend the line of our country, and to the superstructure of its honor, its union, and its power.

While your zeal in its behalf, and its fiery spirit, its reckless career, and treading down the barriers a regard for private opinions should restrain—whi who sincerely worships his Creator according to the dictates of his own mind, and with all the lights that been imparted to his understanding, is denounced heretic by others who claim to be warmed by a zeal, or inspired by a purer devotion—while the that is consecrated in the affections of the sons of our age and literature, the parent land of Genus a Taste, has become fertilized with the vital current defenders and oppressors—while Ferdinand of Spain marshaling his forces to reclaim to his authority refractory inhabitants of South America, who dare deny his rights to rule over them, and to assert rights to freedom—while Nicholas of Russia is pelt his myriads into the country of the infidels planting the Banner of the Cross where the Creaved before—while the female Albigensians are striving to mediate the coalition of mankind, for a faith that has withstood the assaults of angels, for a who, instead of being the counselors of our virtue, become the defenders of profrage, and the unblinking advocates of a system that would uproot the very foundations of the social compact—we, in pursuit of peaceful calling, may sit down quietly under our vines and trees, with none to molest or make us afraid.

The pursuits of Horticulture are productive of joy and contentment—they counsel us to convert our soil into ploughshares, and our spears into pruning hoo. They are attended with healthful influences to the body and if properly improved and estimated, expand heart and invigorate the mind. They are productive other moral advantages; they teach the contempt to look beyond the scenes of their labors, and admit us that as we sow in the natural world the good that is to ripen into an abundant harvest of rich and delicious fruits, flowers and herbs, for the service of that in the same degree that we cultivate these principles of morality and piety here, will be the abundant gathering of the glorious reward, in the harvest that is to be garnered up in heaven.

I tender to you, sir, and through you to every member this institution, my cordial congratulations on this occasion the best wishes of your fellow laborers in Massachusetts I feel commissioned to convey to you. Would the performance of this pleasing duty had been assigned to one more adequate—that it had conformed with convenience of our President to have conveyed to personally, the congratulation of our infant institution. It would have given you the assurance of its auspicious prospects under his faithful and efficient administration. To you, Mr President, personally, I beg leave to the homage of my most respectful considerations personal friend and biographer of that exalted statesman and patriot, whose giant mind conceived, and whose mighty energies were instrumental in executing immense project of uniting the inland seas of our country, with the waters of the Atlantic Ocean,—for sir, who have labored so long and ably in the cau

ity, and fearlessly and successfully striven with sad enemy of man, I would prefer the prayer, that a voluntary retirement from the business and care of professional life, you may find that peace and tranquility, that is ever the attendant of a life devoted to and honorable pursuits.

I only add, with your permission, sir,—
State of New York—Fertility to her soil, and success to her cultivators.

Com. Chauncey. Agriculture and Horticulture, sisters—the only two arts that can stand alone.

Dr. J. W. Francis. The Fair Sex—always partial bandman.

W. P. Hallett, Esq. Our distinguished Guest, Wm. J. Esq.—As the proprietor of the celebrated Linlinden at Flushing, deservedly standing on the pinnacle of Horticultural Science—May his name be ever ed to her devotees.

Vice President Wm. Priner, Esq. J. C. Loudon, the very intelligent and distinguished author of the *Encyclopedias* and the *Gardener's Magazine*—I senders him my homage.

Le Parlementaire, Esq. Le Viscount de Thury, President of the Horticultural Society at Paris.

Em. Robert Priner, Jun. The Horticultural Union country—May its remotest points be cemented by dribs of the vine, and perpetual harmony flourish in the shade of the olive.

Dr. A. E. Hoesack. The productive soil of Italy, sown for its Flower Gardens, afterwards for ure. May our climate prove as fertile.

F. L. Stone. The memory of De Witt Clinton, as agriculturist—His memory lies richer in our hearts than in this tomb.

Em. M. Price, Esq. Intemperance—A mircotic without use and without ornament, the most loathed weed of the garden.

F. B. ... Secretary of the Society. The Rake—seen in the Garden and on the Farm.

J. J. ... M. Le Chevalier Sontange Bodin, Director of the Horticultural Society of Paris, and Director of the Horticulture Institute of Promont.

C. Deane, Esq. Doctor David Hoesack, our late friend—Distinguished alike in the walks of science and fitness.

Benjamin Poor. The Massachusetts Horticultural—A star in the east—May its light extend to New Hampshire and Vermont.

Geo. W. Jenold. The Practical Horticulturists of the United States—May their gardens, like those of the Isles, yield golden fruit.

From the "Art of invigorating Life."

ANIMAL FOOD.

best tests of the restorative qualities of food, a small quantity of it satisfying hunger,—the pulse of the pulse after it,—and the length of which elapses before appetite returns again. According to the rules, the editor's own experience a decided verdict in favor of roasted or beef or mutton, as most nutritive; and then poultry, of which the meat is brown; and, and lamb, and poultry, of which the meat is white; the fat kinds of fish, eels, salmon, and, &c.; and least nutritive, the white kinds, such as whiting, cod, soles, haddock, &c. Celebrated trainer, Sir Thomas Parkyns, &c. preferred beef-eaters to sheep-biters, as called those who ate mutton. By Dr Stark's *Various Experiments on Diet*, p. 110, it appears that "when he fed upon roasted goose, he became more vigorous, both in body and mind, than any other food." That fish is less nutritious than flesh, the speedy return of hunger after dinner of fish is sufficient proof. Crabs, prawns, &c. unless thoroughly boiled (those sold ready boiled seldom are,) are indigestible. Shell-fish have long held a high rank in the catalogue of easy digestible and restorative foods; of these, oysters particularly deserve the best character; but we think they, as well as eggs, gelatinous substances,

rich broths, &c. have acquired not a little more reputation from these qualities than they deserve.

ALCOHOL FROM BLACKBERRIES.

Mr Evans lately showed the editor of the *Technological Repository* a very fine specimen of pure alcohol which he stated he had distilled from a very common and well known English vegetable, but which he had never before known applied to this purpose. The alcohol had the flavor of French brandy. Mr Edwards said, that an experiment was now making on a large scale in North Wales to cultivate the brambles for this purpose; that they readily grew from cuttings planted in a good soil, and which produced fruit the same year. They were to be trained on low frames to prevent them from trailing upon the earth, and the berries were greatly increased in size from the culture. He does not intend to patent his discovery, but to exercise it for the benefit of the public.

PRESERVATION OF BODIES.

Col. Trumbull, the artist, has stated in a letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, that much useful investigation, has established the fact, that common *bees-wax* was a principal ingredient in Egyptian embalming, and that it preserves not only bodies, but cloths and colors from decay. He therefore recommends, that an application of this substance should be made to the backs of the paintings in the Capitol, to keep them in good preservation. The *bees-wax* must be melted over a fire, with an equal quantity in bulk, of the *oil of turpentine*; the mixture must be laid on with a large brush, and rubbed in with a hot iron, till the cloth is saturated.

We are informed that there is now standing in the garden of Peter Ellis, Jr. at Crosswick's, Burlington county, N. J., a pear tree, from the trunk of which, in April, 1828, the bark was completely stripped, all round, to the height of between one and two feet. Last season this tree produced three kinds of pears, and all came to perfection. One bough bore twenty-nine pears, growing so close as to touch each other, and weighed altogether twelve pounds and three quarters. The tree has now bloomed and set as usual. No new bark has formed, but the trunk remains dry and bare where it was injured.

EGGS.

A Chemist of Geneva says, that eggs may be preserved fresh and eatable for six or seven years, if kept tightly corked in a round bottle with a short neck, filled with very strong lime water.

The people of Cochin China, have a very singular fancy in regard to eggs. Mr Craufurd, in the account of his embassy to Cochin China, after describing part of an entertainment at the house of a person of rank, says—"One of the Cochin Chinese dainties served up on this occasion ought not to be omitted: it consisted of three bowls of hatched eggs. When we expressed some surprise at the appearance of this portion of the repast, one of our Cochin Chinese attendants observed with much naïveté, that hatched eggs formed a delicacy beyond the reach of the poor, and only adapted for persons of distinction. On inquiry, we, in fact, found that they cost some thirty percent more in the market than fresh ones. It seems, they always form a distinguished part of

every great entertainment; and it is the practice when invitations are given out, to set the hens to hatch. The *fete* takes place about the tenth or twelfth day from this period—the eggs being then considered as ripe, and exactly in the state most agreeable to the palate of a Cochin Chinese epicure."

NO COLDS AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

It is a fact which will startle my readers, that "a cold" is seldom to be heard of in St. Petersburg. That anomalous species of disorder is indigenous to England, and above all to London. It does an infinity of mischief, and covers many a blunder. In the capital of Russia, few people complain of "a cold;" and if a person of consequence (who has been for a great length of time dying of a disease ill understood, or badly managed,) does actually fall a victim to the complaint, the candid physician does not as in some other capitals, attempt to mystify the friends, by remarking that "the patient was getting better, but caught cold and died." There are, seriously speaking, so few diseases of the chest, catarrhs, and delusions, and feverish colds in the Russian capital, that I was quite surprised at hearing consumption quoted as an almost endemic complaint.—*Granville's Travels to St. Petersburg.*

TO CONVEY FISH.

A crumb of bread is to be soaked in brandy; and when swelled, the fish's mouth is filled therewith, into which a half glass more of the spirit is then to be poured. The fish remains motionless, and as if deprived of life, in which state it is to be wrapped in fresh straw, and afterwards in cloth. In this condition they may be kept or conveyed to any distance for eight or ten days. When arrived at the place of destination, they must be unpacked and thrown into a cistern of water, where they remain a quarter of an hour, or sometimes an hour without shewing any sign of life; but at the end of that time they disgorge very abundantly, and recover their life and ordinary motions.—*Archives of Useful Knowledge.*

WINE.

The rage for superannated wine is one of the most ridiculous, vulgar errors of modern epicurism. "The bee's wing," "thick crust," loss of strength, &c. which wine fanciers consider the beauty of their tawny favorite, "fine old Port," are forbidding manifestations of decomposition, and of the departure of some of the best qualities of the wine.—*Kitchener.*

Wines bottled in good order, may be fit to drink in six months, (especially if bottled in October,) but they are not in perfection before twelve. From that to two years they may continue so; but it would be improper, to keep them longer.—*Encyclopedias Briton.*

TO MAKE FINE BISCUIT.

To two pounds of flour, and one table spoonful of butter, a tea cup full of cream, a little sour, small tea spoonful of pearlsh—make them as soft as possible, roll very thin, cut them out and bake in five minutes—the whole process, 15 minutes.

Food.—Some theorists would have us live on animal food, and assert that the human viscera only bear vegetables in a grumbling way; whilst others would reduce us to the diet of Nebuchadnezzar, and leave not a flesh-pot in our kitchens.—*Village Register.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LEGHORN WHEAT.

MR. FLETCHER'S.—It will probably be recollected by some of your readers, with yourself, that in the spring of 1827, you had the disposal of a few bushels of wheat, sent to this country from Leghorn, and to be the kind from which the "dear-bought and far-fetched" Leghorn bonnets were manufactured. This wheat was disseminated far and wide, but I have never learned in any one instance, the result of the experiment with others.

I then procured one pint of the seed, but from that time to the present could never discover any essential difference between either the straw, or kernel, from that which is usually cultivated in the western part of this state; it has every season with me, produced a good kernel, but from some cross-grained fatality for two or three years I gained but a trifle over the original stock (1 pint) but have at length, this present year, succeeded in raising five bushels, a sample of which is herewith transmitted for your inspection; but I would observe that it does not appear to be so large a kernel as in some former years.

I have never discovered to my recollection one similarity in any season. I have always, previously to sowing, soaked the seed a few hours in clean water, after washing it, and sprinkled it copiously with the hydrate of lime. I presume that had I sowed it thicker it would have approximated nearer to the Leghorn straw, but the same remark would probably equally apply to any other kind of wheat.

My object in laying the subject before the public is not to tell what I have done, but to learn how others have succeeded.

In sowing down a field to grass in the spring of 1825, on one corner the wheat was sowed with the grass seed. This part of the field possessed no superiority of soil, and the whole field was managed alike; but from some cause, unaccountable to me, the grass, both the last season and the present year, had a great superiority over that part where nothing but grass seed was sown; and even now, after mowing twice this present season, the edge where the wheat was sown, is well defined, and the wheat was the best I ever raised. As this is the only experiment of sowing it with grass seed, I wish not to be too sanguine; but if further experiments produce the same results, the benefit to the agricultural interest will readily be appreciated.

POTATOES FROM SEED.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I shall not be deemed an egotist by making public a few experiments on raising potatoes from the seed or balls. In the autumn of 1826, I procured a few balls from an early kind of potatoes, and after cleaning them, much after the manner that cucumber seeds are cleaned, by means of water, I kept them dry, till the spring of 1827. I then sowed them broad cast, on a bed about four feet square; the young plants soon made their appearance, but from a want of proper care in thinning the plants, and checking the weeds, the produce was probably much lessened; but in autumn about half a peck was produced from the seed sown, which were of almost every size and shape; two or three were as large as hens' eggs, while others were not larger than a pin. Those which appeared to possess any strongly marked quality, were carefully selected, and kept by themselves, making about a

dozen kinds; but by far the greatest proportion were put together, as appearing to possess no very peculiar property.

In the spring of 1828, the several selected kinds were planted separately, as also the best of the common kind; the result was, that last autumn, I had about four bushels of the common kind, and about one bushel of the selected kinds. In May the present season about two bushels of the best of the common kind were planted, from which, judging from present appearance, I think they will yield from 16 to 25 bushels. From the selected kinds which were planted at the same time, several bushels will probably be produced, two kinds appear to be remarkably early;—one other kind produces a very large, handsome white potato of an oblong shape; one or two other kinds appear to possess some very valuable properties, while some probably will not be worth any further attention.

Niuton, Sept. 7, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FENCING AND IRRIGATION.

MR. FLETCHER'S.—I have often felt a strong desire to offer a few friendly hints to your numerous readers upon two subjects which appear to be very imperfectly understood in the United States; but which might be rendered most beneficial to the farmer, and highly ornamental to the country. Illness however, sheer idleness, has hitherto prevented me from gratifying this laudable wish.

The subjects to which I allude, are *Fencing*, (not with the sword, I trust we have done with that,) and *Irrigation*. This same illness will, I feel, render my present communication as brief as the most fastidious admirer of "the soul of wit" can possibly desire.

As we are now at peace, I am anxious that your countrymen should abstain from *raiding*, and that "sticks, staves, and stones" should be more sparingly used, at least, by farmers, if not by lawyers, for they are no more absolutely necessary in cases of trespass *vi et contra*, than in those of trespass *stricti iuris*.—In plain English, the predatory excursions of a vagrant bullock or a seditious sheep may be more effectually and more profitably restrained by living fences than by stone walls, built "more solido," or unsightly rails. Those who have made the experiment in this vicinity, appear to have considered the white thorn "*crataegus*," as the only living materials which can be successfully employed, and the slow and uncertain growth of these has no doubt discouraged many; but, Sir, "*crataegus cephalis*," there is scarcely a shrub or a tree in your extensive forests, which might not be converted into an impenetrable barrier by means of what in England, or some parts thereof, is technically termed "*planting*;" which operation is expeditiously performed by cutting the larger branches partly through by a single stroke of an instrument ye call a *bill hook*, and then bending and weaving them together; a few upright stakes being used to retain them in their places until they become firmly and permanently entangled and blended with each other. If trees of rapid growth be selected, a beautiful, lasting, and efficient fence may thus be formed in less than one third of the time which is necessary to perfect a white thorn hedge.

A few years ago I planted in rows the stones of the common apricot, for stocks intended to be budded, and such was the rapidity of the growth

of the young trees and the density of the branches, that I earnestly recommended them to the attention of experimental agriculturists as an excellent material for a living fence.

If you approve this communication, I may, perhaps, so far overcome the "*vis inertia*," as to you a few hints relative to *Irrigation*, which, early life, extensively and most profitably practiced which, in this country, where manure is scarce, and the atmosphere so delicate in nature, might be employed with the greatest advantage. I am, Sir, respectfully yours,

ANGELICANI

ALBANY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of this society was held in this city on Tuesday last, in a room that augurs well for the respectability and success of the association.

On this occasion, the recess, the usual place for meeting, not affording a room sufficiently large for the gentlemen's long room and the adjoining parlour, were open to the reception of a large number of visitors, from an early hour until 3 P. M. were thronged by ladies and gentlemen.

The profusion and taste of the floral decorations of the dining room surpassed anything we before witnessed. Four splendid bouquets, to four feet in height, and of proportionate color, composed of flowers of every variety, which the green house and the garden afforded at this season of the year, were arranged forming the dining table. At the two extremities of the centre of the room, wreaths of green suspended in festoons thickly studded with flowers of every hue, the hoops composed of bouquets, the splendid double helianthus forming the buttons. Over the two mantle pieces two flat bouquets, nearly three yards in circumference, composed of flowers of fifty or sixty stalks, bordered at the sides with full E branches of *Pyrus Siberica*, and their base studded and concealed by branches of the vine, studded with clusters of fruit. Over every window, and print, were from one to three bouquets, of smaller size, though equally rich and brilliancy of colors. In the southern corner of the room, near the head of the steeple a superb myrtle leaved orange tree, bearing, with from 100 to 150 full grown upon its branches. The southwest corner filled with a splendid *Loganstonia indica*, fine bloom, 6 or 7 feet high, and the mantle bearing geraniums, roses, &c. in pots. The choicest treasures of Flora, "from gardens culled with care," were here collected and arranged in groups, under the principal patron of Mr. James Wilson, one of the proprietors of the Albany nursery, in a manner admirably calculated to excite admiration. The floral decorations were principally from the Albany N and the gardens of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, jr., J. Biel, E. C. D and D. B. Slingerland—the orange, and shrubs and plants, from the green house of Van Rensselaer, &c.

The gardens of the gentlemen above mentioned together with those of Capt. Fay, T. W. Paul Clark, Mr. Dowling and Mr. Hancock been put in requisition to furnish fruits for the dessert. These were exhibited in one of the adjoining parlors, where five rows of dishes were ranged up on a large central table, and filled with grapes, plums, peaches, pears and apples, &c.

of the season. The grapes alone filled about fifty dishes. Upon the side tables were ranged the melon in all its varieties. Another apartment, and subsequently the table, exhibited the choice culinary vegetables, such as celery, broccoli, egg plants, tomatoes, potatoes, cabbages, beets, turnips, onions, and the like.

At two o'clock the annual election of officers of the society was held, and the following gentlemen chosen for the ensuing year.

JESSE BUEL, President.
ALFRED CONKING 1st Vice President.
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, 2d Vice President.
ISAAC DENNISTON, 3d Vice President.
DOUG B. SLINGERLAND, Treasurer.
LEWIS C. BECK, Corresponding Secretary.
R. M. MEigs, Recording Secretary.

At three o'clock, the members of the society, and citizens, assembled in the large hall of the Academy, where the following Address was delivered by JESSE BUEL, Esq., President of the society,—a copy of which has been obtained for publication, at the request of the committee of arrangements. [The excellent Address of Judge BUEL, we are obliged to defer.]

From the Academy, the company proceeded to Crittenden's, and at four o'clock between seventy and eighty gentlemen sat down to a dinner prepared in the usual style of that well known establishment. The president presided, assisted by T. VAN VECHTEN and E. C. DELAVAN, Esqs. vice-presidents of the society, and by ISAAC DENNISTON, Esq. chairman of the committee of arrangements. It was attended by many of the judicial, state, and city officers; and by the Rev. Messrs. Ferriss and Welch, and the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, Professor Renwick, Hon. John I. De Graff, and other gentlemen, as invited guests. The table offered all the delicacies of the season, which were not the less palatable, the vegetables and fruits particularly, from being the products of our own gardens; and they were partaken of, after grace by the Rev. Mr Ferriss, with much social and reasonable enjoyment; and thanks were returned by the Rev. Mr Welch. After the cloth was removed, many toasts were drunk, of which we have been able to procure only the following for publication:—

By J. Buel, Esq. President. *Horticulture*—It administers to our wants, gratifies our senses, and refines our manners—it rears the employment of primitive innocence—it is the residence of social and rational enjoyment.

By Chancellor Walworth. *The Members of the Albany Horticultural Society*—He who causes two flowers to grow where but one grew before, does more good than he who conquers kingdoms.

By Hon. C. C. Cambreleng. *Horticultural hospital-ity*—Primitive, yet refined.

By Hon. W. L. Macey. *Mr Jefferson's chosen people*—the cultivators of the soil.

By Professor Renwick. *Flowers and Fruit*—the flowers of youthful anticipation—the fruit of aged enjoyment.

By H. W. Delavan, Esq. of Saratoga. *The Albany Horticultural Society*—May its fruits be friendship and unity.

By A. C. Flaeg, Esq. *The Members of the Albany Horticultural Society*—Judged by their fruits, they are entitled to the approbation of all persons of correct taste.

By Isaac Denniston, Esq. chairman of the committee of arrangements. *The Albany Horticultural Society*—If the present be the fruits of its youth, what may we not anticipate from its manhood?

By E. C. Delavan, Esq. second vice president. *The labors of the Horticulturist*—They must elevate and purify the mind, for these were the amusements of the first pair in Eden.

By Jas. Porter, Esq. *Horticulture and Mental Culture*—The improvement of the latter is sure to improve a taste for the former.

By Philo Ruggles, Esq. of Orange county. *The Garden*—May our Horticultural associations render it hereafter, as it was primevally.—Terrestrial paradise.

By Capt. Fay of the United States army. *The spurs of Father Adam*—May Heaven receive our united thanks, for having formed of it such a superior article, and so finely adapted to our comfort.

By C. Butler, Esq. of Geneva. *The first good fruits of the Albany Horticultural Society*.

By John S. Van Rensselaer, Esq. *The presiding divinites of our horticultural feast*—*Pomona*, the goddess of fruits, and *Flora*, the goddess of flowers; and "mine host of the hill, the prince of good cheer."

By Mr D. B. Slingerland, treasurer of the society. *The Albany Horticultural Society*—May its members augment, and its funds rapidly increase.

By T. Romeyn Beck, M.D. *Agriculture*—The employment of the wisest and best men, both of ancient and modern times.

By Mr Paul Clark. *The Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer*—The patron, alike of Agriculture, Horticulture, and all useful and charitable institutions.

By Mr L. Crittenden. *The Albany Horticultural Society*—A blessing on its exertions to improve our flowers, our fruits, and our plants; may its effects continue as long as there is a dew-drop to moisten, or a sunbeam to warm them.

By a tyro. *The Albany Horticultural Society*—"By their fruits shall ye know them."

The proceedings were all gratifying; and notwithstanding the society is in its infancy, and but two days' notice was given of the celebration, and notwithstanding also, the usual deficiencies of the season, the exhibition of horticultural and agricultural productions was extensive and rich beyond expectation, and the company numerous and highly respectable.

The Society has reason to congratulate itself upon the result of its first efforts. If so much is done in the green tree, what will not be done in the dry? If it can almost at the day of its birth exhibit such varieties, and excite such emulation, and effect such improvements, what will not be its results when it shall have obtained root and vigor, and when, instead of a few of our public-spirited citizens, it shall number among its members the mass of our enterprising and intelligent population? That it will attract the attention, and receive the aid of our citizens generally, we have little doubt, for its objects are closely connected with the wants and comforts of all,—and, in no slight degree, with the progress of moral and intellectual culture among us. But upon the advantages of this and similar associations, we can add nothing to the excellent address of the President, which will commend itself to the notice of the reader.—*Albany Argus*.

From the New York Courier.

The following remarks on the treatment of Horses, by Mr CARVER, are worthy the attention of those who properly appreciate these noble and serviceable animals.

To the editors of the Courier and Enquirer.

Should you think proper to publish the following remarks, the writer presumes they will prove a benefit to those gentlemen who are owners of fine horses.

A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those that have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash horses with cold water, sometimes after hard driving, in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lock-jaw and die;

others have been foundered by only washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horses to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when placed in a domestic state.

Another bad practice prevails:—the grain is thrown into the manger without sifting, and sand or gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse, which was believed to have been formed by this feeding. I placed the stone in Peale's Museum; it is as large as a goose egg, and cased round like a cocoon nut shell.

I would suggest a better plan for building stables, than that in use at present. All stables should be ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul putrid matter. No stalls should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have head stall halters, with a rein on each side, that should run up and down with blocks in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out, like a drawer in a bureau, or desk; by being thus fixed as I have described, the horse will rise with ease; but on the old plan, the horse by struggling to rise often gets his head under the manger, and is found dead in the morning. The hay racks should be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

Any gentleman wanting farther information on the subject, can find me at 117 Leonard street. Few men have had the opportunity to observe the evils that have occurred by the bad management of horses, and very few have doctored so many as myself. I presume none of my fellow-citizens will doubt, but I have acquired some knowledge of the structure and economy of the horse, after fifty years' extensive practice. I have found many gentlemen who have objected to have their horses removed from their own stables during their sickness; I will, therefore, attend them as usual, and treat them as if my own property.

WILLIAM CARVER.

N. B. I could have said a great deal more on this subject, but the work that I wrote, entitled "The Practical Horse Farrier," will shortly be published, being the fourth edition, in which the subject will be treated on more largely.

Rice Bread.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce recommends the mixture of rice flour with wheat flour in making bread. It greatly improves the quality.—"My family," he says, "reside in the country, and I took an early opportunity to send a quarter of rice to mill to be ground, in the same manner as corn, without bolting. We made an experiment with a pound of wheat flour and a pound of rice flour in the first place—the rice flour having been swollen, or scalded before it was mixed, by placing it in a clean vessel, with water, over a moderate fire, as rice is ordinarily cooked, and then kneaded in with the wheat flour, wet in the usual way, with milk, in the evening.—It was found in the morning, so soft, that it was necessary to stir into it

four pounds more of wheat flour, to give it the consistency of bread. With this addition the loaves were made, and the result gave us ten pounds of the finest bread I ever saw. It was of snowy whiteness—tender and delicious to the taste, and remained fresh much longer than bread prepared from flour alone. Subsequent trials have satisfied us that one quarter part of rye flour may be profitably used in making bread; that the weight is greatly increased, and the quality improved beyond calculation. If the publication of this fact shall tend to unite the interests of the south with the north, by an additional link, I shall be happy to see it circulated from one end of our land to the other. The trial of it is easy. The result cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who make it."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1829.

FARMER'S WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Be sure to furnish your swine with a sufficient quantity of raw materials for the manufacture of manure. Brakes, or fern are excellent for that purpose, as they contain a great quantity of food for plants. Winter rye is best sowed in September. If it is sowed early, its roots will obtain such firm hold of the soil before winter, that it will be less apt to be winter-killed, in consequence of the roots being hid bare by the heaving of the ground in hard frosts. Rye may well be sowed for the purpose of furnishing food for cattle and sheep early in the spring. When it is intended for this object, it should not only be put into the ground early in autumn, but it should be sowed thicker than when intended to stand for a crop of seed. Winter wheat is best sowed in September, but in that case it may be necessary to feed it in the fall. It is a good practice to mix a portion of straw, particularly the straw of oats, with the second crop of grass, when it is placed on the mow.

Sowing acorns, leach mast, ash-keys, cherrystones, peach stones in autumn, is much the most natural method; but the destruction made by the field mouse on those seeds, both at the time of sowing and during the winter, may render it most expedient to preserve such seeds in boxes of dry sand, and sow or plant them early in the spring.

Select seed corn according to the following directions by Joseph Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey. When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn or replanting, and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe, generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sized ears of the best quality on a stock; let it dry speedily, and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. Dr Denne observed, that "some recommend gathering seed corn before the time of harvest, being the ears that first ripen. But I think it would be better to mark them and let them remain on the stalks till they become rapless. Whenever they

are taken in, they should be hung up by the husks, in a dry place, secure from early frost; and they will be so hardened as to be in no danger of injury from the frost in winter." Apples, it is said, may be preserved for spring use by packing in any kind of grain, or in dry sand; also in paper cuttings of the bookbinder; or in shallow pits between layers of turf, the grass side upwards, with a sufficient covering of straw and earth to protect them from frost; likewise in dry flax-seed, chaff, or pulverized plaster of Paris.

Quarterly Review.—The 83d number of this able and interesting work is just published by Wells & Lilly, Boston, and contains elaborate articles on the following subjects:—Southey's Colloquies in the Progress and Prospects of Society—Crawford's Emulassy to Ava—Progresses and Court of James I.—Chinese Drama, Poetry and Romance—Ancient History of Scotland—Growth on Insanity—Political and Moral State of Portugal—Sir Rissane Donkin on the Niger—Condition of the English Peasantry—Quarterly List of New Publications. Published quarterly, at \$5 per annum.

The Annual Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. of the Worcester County Agricultural Society will be held at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 7th of October. We are gratified to learn that the Address is expected from WILLIAM LINCOLN, Esq.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Merrimack County (N. H.) Agricultural Society, will be held at Hopkinton, on Wednesday, October 7th, and will probably continue two days. Address at 12 o'clock, by B. BARTLETT, Esq. Several premiums are awarded in volumes of the New England Farmer.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Hillsborough, N. H. Agricultural Society will be held at Franconstown on the 30th of September and the 1st of October.

The Farmers' and Manufacturers' Annual Show, under the direction of the Bristol Agricultural Society, will take place at Taunton, Wednesday, October 7.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 14.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Beef Cattle—813 at market, including about 10 unsold last week. The market was quite brisk, more cattle were taken than at any preceding market day for six months; not more than 50 or 60 remained unsold at the close of the market. But few good cattle in, and those were sold generally at about \$1 75 per cwt.; middling qualities, which composed the greatest proportion, at \$1 a 45; and thinner qualities, from \$3 50 a 4.

Store Cattle—712 at market. The market continues dull—but few sales were effected compared with the number in, and those at very low prices.

Sheep—3361 at market—nearly all sold—Lots of Sheep and Lambs were sold generally, at \$1 33 a 1 67 per head—a few small lots, best, for a trifle more, and near the close of the market those that remained unsold, which were of thin quality, for a considerable less. Two or three lots of good wethers brought from \$2 50 a 3 per head, and a few lots of fair to middling, \$1 50 a 2.

Swine—511 at market, including 21 unsold last week. The market continues slow and dull. A few were retailed at 4 a 1 1/2 cts. per lb. and one or two small lots were taken at a trifle over 3 1-2 cts.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—The following fruits, &c. were received at the Hall, last Saturday:

From BRENEZER HUNT, Esq. of Northampton, box of fruit, among which were several specimens of a very fine, handsome pear, resembling the Orange in appearance, and the St. Michaels in flavor,—ac companyed with the following letter.

"I avail myself of a convenient private opportunity to send you a few of the *Hobby Pears*. The pear is known by this name only; as there is but one tree and that in the town of Hadley, about two miles from this place. The tree is about forty feet high, and measures 7 1-2 feet in circumference two feet from the ground. Just above this it divides into two large stocks, which are six feet nine inches in circumference, and of both rise, of similar dimensions, to the height of thirty eight feet from the point of separation. This tree sprung from a seed brought from Connecticut thirty-five years since. From what part the seed was taken is not known. The tree is perfectly sound and healthy. A few years since I sent scions of this tree to JOHN LOWELL and JOHN PRINCE, Esq's. I should be very glad to have them see the fruit. I can procure any number of scions for the Society, should the pear be thought worthy of cultivation.

"Having spare room in the box, I have put in a few of my Brown Beurre. They are not yet ripe, nor of full size.—When in proper state for eating, I will send you a good specimen of them. The shape of the pear is a little different from what is usual. The St. Michaels sent are much smaller than usual. I have had them weighing ten ounces. In the proper season I shall forward to the Hall of the Society a variety of pears, peaches and apples.

Very respectfully,

Northampton, Sept. 8, 1829. E. HUNT.

From the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, a large package of ornamental seeds, received by him from Turkey, and presented for distribution among the members of the Society.

Many samples of superior fruit were offered: the following are all we have room to mention.—From Mr E. SHAYER of Dorchester, some of the finest Nectarines of the season. From J. P. LELAND of Sherburne, several varieties of Apples, Superior Peaches, from the gardens of Gen. DEANONS of Roxbury, Mrs GRAY of Medford, and Mr LAMB of Boston. Fine Native Grapes from Mr ELLIS of Franklin, and Mr NEWMAN of Roxbury. A basket of rich fruit from Mr SEAWER of Roxbury. Fine pears from N. D. WILLIAMS, Roxbury. Beautiful Georginas and Asters, from the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, and from G. W. PRYOR, Esq. of Wattertown.

From J. M. GORRONS, Esq. of Weston, a beautiful specimen of the Passion Flower, (*Passiflora*) accompanied with the following note.

"I do myself the pleasure to send to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society herewith a Passion Flower, with a request that it may be placed on their table. It is a beautiful blossom, perhaps not known to some of the members of the Society, and they may be pleased to examine it. It deserves a moment of serious consideration. It is a singular flower, and so is the tradition handed to us from ancient days, respecting the same.

"The vine on which it grows abounds on the hills of Judea, and after the ascension of Christ, his disciples were delighted to notice, ornamented with beautiful blossoms, that lowly vine, which before was always known to be barren. They hailed it as a token given to commemorate the sufferings and the death of the Saviour, for they saw in the centre of the flower a *Crown of thorns*, in the three pistils *three nails*, and in the five stamens *three hammers*, with the heads thereof drooping, as if conscious of the horrid deed they had been made to perform. They were amazed with the beauty of the flower, never before noticed, and pleased to give it a name

accordance with their affections, the *Saviour's*, or *mission* flower; by that name it has gone to our ears. And it is our happiness to see the dawn of a period, fast brightening, when the crown of *mas* shall assume the amazing refulgence of a *own* of universal dominion and glory. The in-
fusing detestation of war, the increasing honors of *agriculture*, the primeval destiny of man, proclaimed that the reign of Justice, of Peace and good *is* fast advancing over the earth. J. M. G.
Weston, Sept. 12, 1829.

The experimental Apple Tree of Goelitz.—
is apple tree, at present in a healthy state, and *its* years of age, has been engrafted with no less *than* 330 varieties of apples since the year 1804. *In* the first year, 175 varieties were engrafted on *the* body of the tree, without any order being *observed*. The fertility of the tree, thus laden, *is* so many sorts of apples, has always been *considerable*. In 1813 it yielded twelve Alten-
berg bushes. In 1813 it was respected by the *mercenary* troops who encamped around it, and *marked* it with a sort of superstitious admiration. *When* covered with fruit, the appearance of this *tree* is enchanting; and furnishing a subject of *study* to the horticulturist and the physiologist. — *frequently* visited by the curious. — *Court Journal*,
y 4, 1829.

The anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will take place at the Exchange Coffee House. To-morrow. The Dining Hall, with the *display* of Fruits and Flowers, will be open for *examination* to ladies and others, from 10 o'clock, to 2 P. M. *It is* desirable that gentlemen, who intend to enrich *the* collection with either Fruits or Flowers, should send *them* to Mr RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England *Mer.* this afternoon or to-morrow morning. A few *more* tickets for the Dinner can be had of Mr RUSSELL, *applied* for immediately.

A meeting of the Society will be held at their Hall *to-morrow*, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the choice of officers. A *prompt* attendance is requested. Sept. 18.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.
just published by CARTER & HENDEE, corner of *North* and Washington streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, *No. 52*, North Market street, at the *New England Farmer's* *Manack* for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, editor *of* the New England Farmer.

this Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be *considerably* improved upon that of the preceding year. *Some* Astronomical calculations have been prepared and *inserted* with great care by a gentleman of this city—the *particulars* is particularly noted—a complete Calendar of *the* events for each state in New England, including *the* late Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination *table* of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. and *several* pages of miscellaneous articles, principally *on* Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the *most* liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen. *Sept. 18.*

Avilion—Real Estate.
will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, the 29th day *of* December, just, at one o'clock P. M., at the Inn of Asa Houghton *in* Putney Vt., a very excellent Farm, known by the name *of* the Fuch Farm, lately belonging to Thomas K. Green, Esq. *containing* by estimation 116 acres, with a large and convenient *two* storey House, and Barns, and commodious out houses.

An extensive Tannery,
a Store and buildings belonging to the same, in good *repair* and considered one of the best stands in the state.

A pleasant two-story Dwelling House,
and the King House, with a barn and out houses, with about *ten* acres of good land, on which is an orchard of fine fruit—*all* of which are near the Meeting House in Putney.

A Moving lot, and Pasture,
and the Hyde lot, of about 33 acres within two miles of the *place* mentioned village,
or farther particulars inquire of
ASA KEYES, Putney, or
ASA GREEN, Brattleboro'

Type For Sale.
The following Types and Printing Materials, composing *part* of a Book Printing Office in Boston, are offered for sale at the *following* prices.

450 lbs. Pica, bought of Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry, 18 1/2—5; for sale at 25 cents per lb.; 300 lbs. Small F. Co. do. do. 12 1/2—3; at 20 cents per lb.; 700 lbs. Long Primer, do. do. 12 1/2—5; at 20 cts. per lb.; 49 lbs. Canon, at 15 cts.; 45 lbs. Double Pica, at 15 cts.; 13 lbs. Double Pica, at 30 cts., and several other kinds of Job Type;—the above Type is not half worn;—2 Composing Sticks \$150 each; 4 Medium Cases, \$500 each; 2 Composing Stands; 1 Bank; 30 reams *of* L50 Medium paper, at \$2 75; Webster's quarto Dictionary, at \$10 00; Hanson's Typographia at \$18 00.
Apply to John B. Russell, 52 North Market street, post paid

Thorenton's British Flora.
For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, one copy only of The British Flora, or Genera and Species of British Plants; arranged after the reformed sexual system, and illustrated by numerous tables and directions.—by R. J. Thornton, M. D.—London edition, price \$3 00 per volume.—in 2 vols. royal octavo, with 422 Plates.

Maltess Jacks for Sale.
For sale three fine Maltess Jacks, 14 hands high, supposed to be the largest ever seen in this country—two of them dark color, at 19 cts. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office, Sept. 4.

White Mulberry Seed.
Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market-street. 29 lbs. White Mulberry Seed, raised at Coventry, Conn. this season, and saved expressly for us. Warranted of the very first quality. Sept. 4.

European Leeches, &c.
Ebenezer Wight, 45 Milk Street, has made such arrangements as will enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine *medical* leech. He has now on hand some of very large size and in prime order.

Just received by late arrivals, a few pounds of Chirata herbs.—Concentrated Compound decoction of Sarsaparilla—Liver wire Tooth brushes from the manufactory of James Prout of London.
Also, from the manufactory of Shepherd of London, the following variety of *medicated lozenges*—viz. coltsfoot—Rhubarb—Soda—Tolu—Heartburn—Paregoric—Magnesia—Steel—Cannonic—Nitre—Cayenne—Optum Fruit—Ginger—Aniseed—Ipecacuania—Lemon—Rose—Peppermint and Sulphur.
* * * Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicines. Sept. 11. 3t

Strawberry Plants.
For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the South Side of Bunker's Hill, opposite Charlestown tide mills, Wilnot's superb Strawberry Plants, at 25 cents per plant, bottled, or \$20 per hundred. Also, the following kinds at \$1 per hundred: Downton Strawberry, Pine Strawberry, Mulberry Strawberry, Bath Scarlet, and Royal Scarlet; from the last mentioned sort were produced the first Strawberries in Boston market this season, which sold for one dollar per box. DAVID HAGGERSTON,
The above plants are for sale, also, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, at the same price. Aug. 21.

Seeds for the West Indies.
Merchants, masters of vessels, and others trading to the West Indies, can be furnished with boxes of Seeds, assorted, suitable for that market, at from \$2 to \$5 per box. Each of the \$5 boxes contains upwards of sixty different kinds of seeds, vegetable and ornamental, in quantities suitable for a common kitchen garden. The \$2 boxes contain twenty-five different varieties of vegetable seeds, with the English and French names attached. Also, 200 pounds of English white fat turnip seed, growth of 1829. With the greatest variety of seed to be found in New England, wholesale and retail, warranted pure and fresh.—For sale by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. ept

Harvard University.—Medical Lectures.
The Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason street, Boston, the third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery, Dr. Warren,
Chemistry, Dr. Webster,
Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Channing,
Maternal Medicine, Dr. Bigelow,
Theory and Practice of Physic, Dr. Jackson.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted without fee, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital, during the course.
Aug. 3. eptuencing W. CHANNING, Dean.

Bulbous Roots.
Just received at the Seed Store connected with the N. England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street.

A fine collection of Bulbous Roots, comprising *Hyanthids*, 12-12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.—*Tulips*, 12-12 cts. each, \$1 per doz.; a few superior named roots, 25 to 50 cents each—*Narcissus*, double yellow, and white, \$1 per dozen, 12-12 cents each—*Jougillies*, sweet scented, same price—*Crocus*, various sorts, 50 cents per dozen—*Croca Imperialis*, double yellow, crimson, and red, 37 1/2 to 50 cents each—*Sword Lily* roots, 25 cts. each. Aug. 21.

Imported Horses.
Barretot, and Cleveland, the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barretot at \$25, and Cleveland at \$10, with \$4 for the groom. a 21

Bremen Geese.
For sale 10 pair Bremen Geese of genuine breed, color pure white;—some of this breed, raised by the person who offers the above, have weighed 19 lbs. each when dressed for the spot.—Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

Box for Garden Borders.
A quantity of well grown Box, suitable for garden borders and small hedges, may be had of *Ira Judson*, at the garden of E. T. Andrews, near the turnpike gate, on the Dorchester turnpike, about a mile and a half from the Free Bridge 3t Sept. 11.

Strawberry Vines.
Wilnot's Superb—Matven's—Hudson's—Downton's—Rosenberg's—English White and Red Wood—Early Virginia—and several varieties of Native wild Strawberries, for sale at fair prices, by the dozen or hundred, by Rufus Howe, at the place of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester. Aug. 17. 4w

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- barrel	125 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- ton.	130 00
- Pearl, first sort,	- "	125 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel	50 1 00
BEEF, mess,	- barrel	10 50
- Cargo, No. 1,	- "	9 40
- Cargo, No. 2,	- "	8 50
BUTTER, unsweetened, No. 1, new,	- pound	13 15
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	7 9
- Skimmed milk,	- "	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel	6 00
- Genesee,	- "	5 47
- Rye, best,	- "	3 50
GRAIN, Corn,	- bushel	40 62
- Rye,	- "	63 45
- Barley,	- "	67
- Oats,	- "	42 45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- pound	85 30
LIME,	- cask	3 50
PLASTER PARIS, retails at,	- ton.	16 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel	13 00
- Navy, mess,	- "	13 00
- Cargo, No. 1,	- "	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel	2 00
- Orchard Grass,	- "	3 00
- Fowl Meadow,	- "	3 00
- Ryegrass,	- "	4 06
- Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- "	3 00
- Red Top,	- "	62 1 00
- Lucerne,	- pound	28 50
- White Honeysuckle Clover,	- "	33 50
- Red Clover, (northern),	- "	7 50
- Broad Sugar Beet,	- "	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- "	32 34
- Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- "	18 23
- Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	29 30
- Merino, full blood,	- "	24 25
- Merino, quarter washed,	- "	26 25
- Native, washed,	- "	11 50
- Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	34 52
- Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	27 25
- Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	27 30

PROVISION MARKET.
CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD.
(Check of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - - pound	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - - "	7 10
- whole hogs,	- - - - - "	5 6
VEAL,	- - - - - "	5 10
MUTTON,	- - - - - "	4 10
POULTRY,	- - - - - "	16 16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - - "	10 15
- Lump, best,	- - - - - "	18 25
EGGS,	- - - - - dozen	11 15
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - - bushel	1 00
- Indian, retail,	- - - - - "	70
POTATOES,	- - - - - "	60
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- barrel	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

MID-SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY T. G. D. STUBBS.

Now wanes the land Cape Swallow's
The red sun sets and dyes;
And Mallard's ducks are all dress
Has grown a little grey.

The Land of Fever flits in black
Mephitic exhalations,
And D. D. thence scarcely needs aspirin
To a. His operations.

Teed we eye and misty moon
Stare save the vegetation,
Thee we see grass and raring corn
From and desolation.

For so the heavens are riven on high,
By lightning centimeter,
"For lofty pillars of the sky"
Seem cradled beneath the thunder.

Now rain and mingled hailstones pour,
Like cascades descending,
Another flood, like that of Noah
Seems present and impending;
* * * * *

Now Peace and Plenty, blithe and bland,
Those blessings are bestowing,
Who crown Columbus happy land
Lifted to overflowing.

The young garden, fertile field,
Endowed with vegetation,
In prodigal abundance yield
The gems of cultivation.

Founda, in her Sunday suit,
Looks sweetly contented;
And Indus is just on golden tint,
From verdant beaches pending.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

The state of Delaware has abolished her militia system altogether. The Philadelphia Aurora says that it is a creditable act, and we cherish the hope that Pennsylvania and other states will follow the example. It has been estimated that it costs the state of Pennsylvania and its citizens upwards of three millions of dollars to support the maintenance of an army—to perpetuate a series of periodical nuisances; to scandalize and bring into contempt the military art; to corrupt the morals of the people, &c., without the least particle of benefit, immediate or prospective, to the state. The Aurora farther says—

"It has been established by the concurrent testimony of most of the eminent military men of the country, that the militia laws, as universally enforced and observed, in place of promoting military science and discipline, produce a direct contrary result. No dispassionate person, who has ever witnessed our militia musters, trainings, and battalion days, will for a moment doubt the correctness of this conclusion. As military displays, they are a *ridiculous burlesque*—as schools of vice, *displeasing*—many a youth is there initiated into the practice of drunkenness, and the records of the county courts bear testimony to the violence done to morality. In subordination, disorder, and debauchery reign predominant and uncontrollable."

Farming and Gardening.—This is probably the only country where a man is born a farmer or a

gardener; in all other countries it is found as necessary to learn to farm or garden, as it is to make shoes, lay bricks, or follow any other handicraft trade, but in this, not so; the moment a merchant or merchant of any description in our cities, finds himself liable to quit business, he purchases a place in the country, and commences farmer or gardener, or both, considering himself completely qualified for the business, and frequently does not discover his mistake until he finds his experiments have ruined him, and he is obliged to return to the counting room or work bench to resuscitate his exhausted finances. In England, the younger branches of the first families in the kingdom are frequently put to practice, with a premium of from one to three hundred pounds sterling per annum, to be taught the art of cultivating the earth; hence the unequalled perfection in agriculture exhibited in various parts of the kingdom.

During an agricultural excursion into Norfolk in 1820, we met with the younger brother of the great commercial house of *Rothson*, learning to be a farmer, at a premium of two hundred pounds a year. This young gentleman, like others whom we met with, was obliged to labor in the field at stated periods, that he might learn his business practically, as well as theoretically; two and three years are the periods generally allotted for acquiring the necessary instruction. The following paragraph will serve to show why it is that gardeners from *Germany* so generally excel in the raising of vegetables for our markets.

"In *Germany* it is customary for those who devote themselves to gardening, to serve an apprenticeship of three years in a royal garden. After that period is completed, they receive an indenture, elegantly written on parchment, with the head gardener's name, or sign and seal attached."
Cincinnati, Ill.

Those worthy and enterprising publishers, Messrs Carey, Lea, and Carey, at Philadelphia, have issued one work from the press (*Scott's Life of Napoleon*), for which they used 25 tons of paper.

There are about 50 paper mills in Massachusetts, six of which have machines for making paper; they consume about 1700 tons of rags, junk, &c., and manufacture to the value of 7,000,000 dollars a year. It is supposed that the whole paper manufacture in the United States may amount to between 6 and 7 millions a year, and employ 10 to 11,000 persons. Great quantities of rags have been imported from *Germany* and *Italy*, but our own people now generally begin to save them, and their value is probably two millions dollars a year. *Some* for old rags. The mills built by Messrs Gilpin on the Brandywine, in Delaware, form one of the largest paper making establishments in any country. By the machines, a sheet of paper might be made an hundred miles long, were it convenient to reel and preserve it as it passes from them. It issues in a continued sheet, and is afterwards cut to the sizes desired.

It is proposed to light the city of Pittsburgh with Seneca oil. It is found in abundance floating on the surface of some of the creeks, and it is said that it might be furnished at 25 cents per gallon if a market were opened for its use.

Stenography.—During the earlier course of College studying, I should exhort all young men to

learn that most useful art, *short hand writing*; an art which I believe will one day be studied as universally as common writing, and which will abridge the labor of penmanship to a degree that will materially quicken the intercourse of human thought.—*Campbell, New Monthly Mag.*

A cavalier gentleman once riding towards a fortified town in England, began to fear the gates would be shut before he could reach it, and inquired of a market-man whom he met, whether he could pass in at the gate. "I should think so," replied the man, surveying him attentively. "For I saw a load of hay pass in there this morning."

There were made in the state of Louisiana in the year 1820, eighty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five hogs-heads of sugar, and thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-four hogs-heads of molasses. Of these there were made on General Wade Hampton's plantation 1640 hogs-heads of sugar, and 740 hogs-heads of molasses.

Power of the Press.—The following is the motto of a late number of the London *Mechanic Magazine*:—

"One great and knothing thought from a royal and obscure man, may live when thrones are fallen, and the memory of those who fill them is obliterated; and, like an undying fire may illuminate and quicken all future generations."

Dr Channing.

Silk of a very superior quality is now manufactured in considerable quantities in North Carolina. The mulberry tree abounds in almost every part of the state, and their silk will doubtless be worth more than their celebrated gold mines.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Brecken Norway 2000 plants of the Fine Apple Strawberry in flower at 1/2 cent per doz—at \$2.50 per doz—3/4 1/2 cents per doz. Also, White Superior Apple Strawberry, Hants, Devon, &c. Orders for the above may be sent to J. B. Russell, South Street 72 North Market Boston, where the plants will be delivered, free of charge, transportation. The plants are packed in boxes for transportation to any part of the Union.

Tea Root.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street.
A fine collection of Dutch Tea Roots, of bright red, yellow, white, and variegated varieties of colors, at \$1.00 per doz—1/2 1/2 cents per doz.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully bound and lettered, at 25 cts per volume, by leaving them at our office.

New China Tea Sets, and Light Blue Dinner Ware

Received a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crochets, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 1 Dock Square.

Powder at 28 per lb.

DEPONS'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale *Campbell's Ammunition Store*, 15 Broad St, at retail. ALL SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Published every Friday, at \$1 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. If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1829.

No. 10.

AGRICULTURE.

For the following able communications, signed S. X. we are indebted to a friend in Essex county.

THE DAIRY.

A farmer in Essex county the last year, after feeding a family of five persons with what milk were disposed to use, from eight cows, between the 14th of March and the last of November made 1272 lbs. of butter. The cows had no feed than hay and grass; not an ounce of corn or other vegetable food. This is equal to 160 lbs. to a cow. The cows are of our native breed; their pasturing is excellent; and the result is as well for the domestic management as the stock. We have visited the dairy often, and have never seen a neater establishment. The hills and the luxuriant valleys of Marblehead is the honor of this produce.

1825, Col. Putnam of Danvers, from a dairy of cows, selected from his stock, produced in six months 1035½ lbs., or nearly 208 lbs. to a cow, which he received, as he deserved, the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society. His cow, however, "from the 10th of March were with English hay, and received about one bushel of Indian corn, on the ears, a day, to each until about the middle of May. From this they fed in the pasture; and through the season, in addition to the feed there obtained, received between four and five quarts of linseed meal per day for each cow. In September, the feed of the pastures was nearly dried up, and 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 per day; one half in the morning and the other at night." It is his opinion that the increased amount of butter over what he otherwise have expected, was much more than equivalent for the cost of the meal and mangles. The weekly produce was about eight quarts to a cow; a great produce with us for a period of twenty-six weeks. It is still however reasonable whether this produce will warrant the expense of feeding in this way. Let us look at the items.—

Costs of Indian meal to each cow per week, or 10 bushels after the toll is deducted, say	50
10 bushels of mangel wurtzel at 10 cents per bushel,	70
Straw, corn stalks, &c. at 20 cents per bushel,	20
For milk for swine and manure, an equivalent for labor of making and marketing.	140
Value of butter at 20 cents per lb.,	1,600

Balance in favor of each cow, 20 cts per week. The balance of 20 cts. per week in favor of the cow, for six months of the year, cannot, we are deemed a very *extraneous* profit, especially where we have allowed nothing for the interest on the cost or value of the animals, nothing for risk of the gradual deterioration of this kind of stock. Such results are not among the golden rules of the industrious farmer, but among his realities. Yet, Mr Editor, it is not long since we saw in one of your Boston papers a

splendid discourse about the extraordinary profits of the farmers and market men, who, with the exception of the butchers, can scarcely keep their heads above water; and when compelled almost to throw their produce away, are complained of because they are not willing absolutely to give it away, and carry it home for their customers into the bargain. We remember very well, sometime ago, when a wagoner from New York state was selling the finest of lump butter in Boston market for thirteen cents per lb., and a man in the dress of a gentleman had the effrontery to ask him very gravely if he did not think that price high? We thought such a man deserved nothing better than to eat hog's fat upon his toast for the rest of his life.

These experiments in the dairy concerns, so very important a branch of husbandry, ought to excite a stronger interest in the agricultural community for the improvement of our neat stock; and in procuring a far superior race of cows to what we now possess. In general, little attention is paid to this subject; the stock owned by most of our common farmers is very ordinary; farmers are ever ready to sell their best calves to the butcher, because they bring the best price; they permit their cows to go to the most miserable bulls, which may happen to be convenient to them; and but little comparative encouragement is given to the best attempts to improve our stock.

Few farmers, we believe, are aware of the difference in the richness or the butter properties of the milk of different cows. With a view of ascertaining this as nearly as I could in my own dairy, I tried by a lactometer or cream gauge the milk of four of my cows, taken at the same milking, in equal quantities, and suffered to stand in the same place, and the same space of time. The difference surprised me. Nine inches in depth of the milk of my poorest cow, for which I had paid a high price, gave, in twenty-four hours, two tenths of an inch of cream. The same quantity of the milk of my best cow at the same time gave thirteen tenths of an inch of cream. They went in the same pasture, and there was no known difference in their feed. One however had been longer in milk than the other, though both had had calves that season.

The accounts of butter made by some of the improved Durham short horned cows in England, are quite extraordinary; as they are not at hand I cannot now quote them. The Ayrshire cows in Scotland, according to Sir John Sinclair, produce about 900 gallons of milk per year; which, allowing 3 gallons to one pound of butter, is equal to 300 lbs. per annum. He mentions that an eminent dairy farmer in Galloway, Scotland, states that every cow on his farm yielded annually her own weight in cheese, and that he would not keep a milk cow that did not yield cheese in the course of the year equal to her own weight. Survey of Scotland, vol. 1, p. 114.

Lawrence in his Treatise on cattle, speaks of an Alderney cow, who during three weeks, made 19 pounds of butter each week. N. Y. Memoirs, vol. iii, p. 262.—Mr Powell's cow Belina made at the rate of more than 20 lbs. per week. The Oaks cow of Danvers made 19½ lbs. one week;

above sixteen lbs. per week for more than three months; and from the 8th of May, when her calf was killed, to the 20th of December, 48½ lbs. The Nourse cow, which received a premium at the Essex Show, made more than 14 lbs. per week for several months. The Waltham cow, which received the Brighton premium in 1820, made 13 1-2 lbs. of butter per week on an average. Above all there is the famous English cow owned by Mr Cramp, which has probably never been equalled, who in

1805 in 48 weeks and one day made	540 lbs of butter.
1807 in 45 weeks	450 do.
1808 in 51 weeks and four days	675 do.
1809 in 42 weeks and three days	466 do.
1809-10 in 57 weeks	591 do.

Memoirs of Massachusetts Agricultural Society, vol. iv, p. 331.

These, it is true, are most extraordinary examples; but though we do not aspire to such splendid results, yet we have by no means determined how nearly we may approximate them by careful selection, improved breeding, good keeping, and better management. Much more depends on these things, than most of us are aware, and no pains ought to be spared in doing what we can to promote the improvement of our dairy stock. A poor cow is not worth the keeping, and a good cow is one of the greatest benefactions which, as far as human subsistence is concerned, a kind providence has bestowed among its earthly gifts.

September, 1829. S. X.

POTATOES.

The Rogers potato, which is said to be from Connecticut, and the seed of which was purchased at the Seed Store of J. B. RUSSELL, proves most excellent; numerous, not large, which is perhaps owing to the drought, but of a very fine quality. The early Gougas potato from Weston, purchased at the same place, is likewise abundant, and of a very superior kind. The Chenango, or otherwise Richardson potato is productive, early, and fine. Potatoes, we learn in Maine and New Hampshire, have been very much cut off by the severe drought. We can expect therefore, but few supplies from the eastward. S. X.

September, 1829.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD.

The fact has recently come to our knowledge, that a farmer the last year in West Newbury from one potato, used as seed, gathered four bushels and a half of potatoes. We understood him to say that the potato weighed two and a half pounds, and that in planting he cut out all the eyes, and divided the potato into several pieces, in order to plant as much ground as he could with it.

September, 1829.

S. X.

ON TOPPING THE STALKS OF INDIAN CORN.

Indian Corn, when all its uses are considered, is the most valuable product of our cultivation. On this account, the best mode of raising and managing it must be an interesting subject of inquiry to every farmer. In no crop cultivated among us

have greater advantage been made, since where twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre were formerly considered as the average crop, fifty are not now uncommon; one hundred are sometimes produced, and even in old Massachusetts, we learn from the Plymouth county agricultural reports, one hundred and thirty-six bushels have been raised. The point which I now wish to propose to the consideration of farmers, and upon which I hope to obtain through the medium of your excellent paper the judgment and experiments of the intelligent and observing, is this:—what is the effect upon the crop from the practice of topping the stalks or stripping the blades of corn? I shall refrain from giving my own opinion in the case, but shall quote some authorities and statements, which certainly have weight and which with many will be deemed decisive.

In a late tour through a neighboring county to visit some farms proposed for premiums, to which the committee of the county society did me the honor to invite me, in examining the farm of a gentleman, who was the last year a successful competitor, the subject came under discussion in a field, where a part of the corn had been topped early in August, and another part had been recently topped. This was the 8th September. The farmer himself, upon being questioned before examination as to the expediency of early topping, answered, that in his opinion it was not injurious to the crop. Others of the gentlemen agreed with him, maintaining that the office of the top-stalk being solely the impregnation of the ear, it might be removed without injury when that office was rendered, which might be supposed to be the case as soon as the ear was well formed, and the silk beginning to change. Upon a careful examination of different parts of the field, however, I believe it was generally agreed, and admitted by the farmer himself, though opposed to his previous opinion, that the ears on the corn recently topped were better "filled out," than on that where the top-stalks were cut early.

On visiting the farm of another neat and skillful husbandman we proposed the same inquiry. He replied that he had made a fair experiment, having in the same field, on 1 side by side, topped a portion early, topped another portion late, and left a third portion untouched 'till harvest; and that the result was very decidedly in favor of that which had not been cut, and proportionally in favor of that which had been late topped.

I beg in the next place to refer you to a statement of Loran in his most useful book on Husbandry, of which the New York Memoirs of agriculture say vol. iii, p. 481, "they do not know a book better calculated to improve American farming than this." I entirely concur in their opinion.

Loran, chapter viii, p. 179.—"Mr Bondley says he has stripped the blades, and cut off the tops, when the corn was nearly soft enough for roasting ears, and that no difference was observed between this and the rest." If the gentleman had measured the product he would have seen a marked difference. It was discovered early in August, 1810, that proper grasses for soiling my cattle would soon be very deficient; and on the 20th of that month one row of corn in a field of thirteen acres was topped to ascertain how the plant would bear early cutting. It was thought that it had received no injury. On the 31st of the same month I commenced feeding the cattle with the tops cut

daily as wanted. These lasted until the 18th September. After this the blades were stripped, commencing where the topping began. They fed the cattle until the 5th of October. In the process of topping and blading, one row was left entire, standing between the row which had been topped on the 20th of August, and another row that was topped on the 2d September. These three rows were cut off by the roots on the 2d of October and heaped in and set up separately, under my own inspection. They were husked and measured on the 8th of November.

Produce of the row that had not been topped and stripped, nine bushels and five-eighths of corn in the ear.

One of the rows which had been topped and stripped measured seven bushels and six-eighths; and the other topped and stripped row measured seven bushels and three-eighths of corn in the ear. Thus it clearly appears that mutilating the corn plant before its fruit is perfected, is a very injurious practice. The injury done to my crop by this management was clearly seen some time before the three experimental rows were cut off. Throughout the whole field the husks were generally dry and open except on the row, which had not been topped and stripped. On this they still retained a greenish hue and were close set to the ear, when the plants were cut off by the roots.

As several writers on Agriculture had asserted that the tops of potatoes might be cut and given to the cattle without injury to the crop, I cut off the tops from a row running through the middle of a very luxuriant patch. Care was taken to cut them in that way which was supposed least likely to prove injurious to the future growth of the plants. The debilitated appearance of the second growth of the tops determined me not to risk a second cutting of them. When the crop was gathered, the roots in the row that had been cut did not seem to be more than half as large as those in the rest of the patch. In fact I have never seen any advantage arise either from carefully trimming or rudely mutilating annual plants; on the contrary much injury certainly follows." So far this intelligent and practical farmer.

As tending by analogy to throw some light on this subject, I beg to refer you to some experiments of Mr Quincy on the effect of topping carrots, conducted with the intelligence and exactness which has always distinguished that gentleman, in 5d vol. of the Memoirs of the Mass. Ag. Soc. p. 150. "It was stated confidently by some English writers on the cultivation of carrots, that the tops might be cut early for the purpose of feeding cattle, which were sold not only without injury to the roots, but even to the benefit of the roots, which, it was said, would in this way grow larger. Mr Quincy took twenty-six beds of carrots in the same field, and the same size, with a view of fully testing these statements and in the month of July when the lower leaves first began to wither, he caused every other bed to be cut as directed, being careful not to crop the crown or head of the root. So that there was a cut and an uncut bed alternately through the whole piece. They were gathered and the roots measured carefully on the 20th October. The total product of the uncut beds was 104½ bushels. The total product of the cut beds was 58 bushels.—Judging by the eye the size of the roots of the cut bed was nearly two thirds less than that of the uncut bed. On weighing the bushel of carrots taken from the

uncut bed, I found it weighed fifty-three pounds. From the cut bed weighed forty-eight pounds."

Thus, Mr Editor, must I think be deemed important experiments, if not decisive of question at issue. From a remark of Loran made above, it may be sometimes important to cut the tops with a view to hasten the ripening of the crops, as this will doubtless be its office. Again it may be said that the increased value the tops for fodder when cut in a green state than in a dry state is an equivalent for the loss the product of grain. I will not presume to decide this; though my own experience, and I've my corn fodder when well cured almost as much as my English Hay, is in favor of cutting up whole fields by the roots, when I cannot find ear which is not too hard to roast—and allow it to ripen in the shock; in which case the upper or lower end being cured in a green state while the sap is retained in it, becomes almost valuable as the top stalks. This mode is practiced in many places, and is detailed in a communication from Philemon Halsted, in New York Memoirs, vol. iii, p. 104—and republished in N. E. Farmer, vol. v, p. 75.

I forbear any farther remarks, in hopes this communication may elicit other facts or remarks on this subject from some of your intelligent correspondents; or in parliamentary session I submit the decision to the Chair, so adly I as it is by the Editor of the New England Farmer.

15th September, 1820.

THE SINCLAIR BELT.

MR RUSSELL.—The seed of Sir John Sinclair new variety of Beet, which I procured of was planted in June—they have very far exceeded my expectations, and are the most luxuriant vegetable I ever saw; the leaves of some of the plants occupy five feet of ground, and the lar on measuring, I found to be 2 feet 6 to 2 feet 8 inches in length, and 12 to 15 inches stalk 2½ to 3 inches wide—they bear frequent crop, taking the outer leaves, and preserving centre or crown. The great value of this table is in the top, and not the root.—They of early maturity, and easy culture—appear stand the drought remarkably well, and come in the same thrifty condition through the season. The leaf is as tender as lettuce; this with stalk, I have had boiled and served up like mack; which it far exceeds, in my opinion, an estimable product of its kind, and richly serves cultivating.—I hope it may be in power to procure, and forward me some more the seed another season.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. JENKINS

Cambridgeport, N. E. Sept. 15, 1820.

DISSEMINATION OF FINE STOCK.

MR RUSSELL.—Permit me by this opportunity to mention to you, the liberality of the Hon. J. WELLS of your city, who does not continue efforts to the advancement of agricultural welfare to his own State. A few weeks since, I had pleasure to receive from him, a present of a fine young Durham Improved Short Horn out of Admral, presented to your Massachusetts agricultural society, by Sir Isaac Coffin, an animal of great promise, a fine specimen of the Durhams; much admired; and creditable

stock of Mr WELLES at Dorchester.—Sir AC COFFIN'S efforts to disseminate this valuable breed of Cattle, are remarkably seconded by gentleman, who has for many years, sought to give the native cattle of the country.

To the great patron of all that is good, the ROOFS, I am still in debt—his liberal efforts continued to introduce these animals into this country; and to the farmer, none are so valuable, return him so large an income in so short a time for his labor. Very respectfully.

L. JENKINS.

Monticello, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1829.

Hon S. VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BERNSEY PEAR—A NATIVE VARIETY.

WILLIAM PRINCE,

SIR—I have sent for you, to the care of Messrs S & J Swords, a small package of the grafts of very fine Pear, respecting which, I spoke to you when I visited your garden last summer.—This is of the melting kind, larger than the Virgata (or St Michaels) ripens in September here—could be gathered as soon as the stem will separate by a clean fracture—and ripen in the sun, and must be eaten as soon as yellow and soft, as it will not keep.—I have had one of them which measured 11 inches in circumference—they are more juicy, and much more delicious than the St Michaels.—The tree from which they are derived was raised from the seed, and I suppose them to be an original sort.—Should my trees do well this year, I will send you a sample of the fruit.

Your ob't. servant,

J. K. GUERNSEY.

Esford, Monroe Co., N. Y. August, 1829.

N. B. The scions received are growing vigorously, and I have called it the Guernsey pear.

W. P.

Linnean Garden, New York, Sept. 20, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IRRIGATION.

On agricultural subjects, there are few more controverted, and few more important, than IRRIGATION. This branch of husbandry, I propose to discuss.

The most approved agricultural author positively states, that land, irrigated, will produce three crops of hay, annually, per acre, without having any occasion for manure; besides one or two crops of pasture, or being grazed, fall and spring, every year; and that this production is perpetual. Under the head of advantages he writes thus, "Where the situation is favorable, the following benefits result from the practice of irrigation.

1. It is by far the easiest, cheapest, and most certain mode of improving poor land; in particular any poor, dry, gravelly soil. 2. The land, when once improved, is put in a state of perpetual utility, without any occasion for manure, trouble, weeding, or any other material expense. 3. It comes so productive, as to be capable of yielding the largest bulk of hay, besides one or two crops of pasture every year. 4. In favorable situations, it yields grass early in the season, when it doubly valuable. And 5. Not only is the land rendered fertile, without having any occasion for manure, but it produces food for animals, which converted into manure, to be used on other lands,

thus augmenting, in compound proportion, that great source of fertility."

Here we may observe, that the easiest, cheapest, and most certain mode of improving poor land, is preferable to any other, if to be trusted; and this means of land is not only improved, but put in a permanent state of fertility, independently of manure; manure produced by common fertility, is to be used on other lands.

The reason why husbandmen differ so strenuously from said author, may, hereafter, be canvassed by the public's friend.

WORCESTER.

ESSEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures and Ploughing Match of the Essex Agricultural Society, will be held at Haverhill, on Thursday, the first day of October.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Worcester Cattle Show, &c. on the 7th of October, as stated in our paper of the 18th inst. In the handbill announcing the premiums, &c. it is stated that "The unsatisfactory mode of determining the relative excellencies of MILCH COWS, by mere inspection of them in the Pens, or from recollection of verbal representation made to the Committee at the moment of examination, has determined the Trustees in offering the above liberal premiums, (viz. \$15 for the best, \$10 for the next best, &c.) to require of the claimants, at the time of entry, to file their certificate in writing, of the product of milk, or of butter and cheese made from the Cow from the 1st to the 20th of June, and from the 10th to the 30th of September—ascertained in such a manner as may be entirely satisfactory; also stating the time of the Cow's calving, the quality of the calf, and if the Cow has had any other keeping than by pasture, of what, and in what quantity it has been. And no person shall be considered by the Committee of Judges, a Competitor for either of the above premiums for Cows, who has not strictly complied with this rule. It is desirable also, although it is not made requisite to obtain a premium, that if the Cow is from a dairy stock, the certificate should contain a statement of the number and breed of the Cows kept together, and the produce in veal, butter and cheese; and of the number of Swine kept as connected with the dairy, through the season to the time of the Show."

Among the premiums are

"For the best plantation 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 1st day of Sept. 1830, the premium to be paid to the proprietor of the land on which said trees grew on that day, FIFTY DOLLARS.

"To the proprietor of the best Nursery of Mulberry Trees, within the County, in number and quality on the first Wednesday of May, 1832, to be determined upon inspection and comparison, by a committee to be appointed by the Trustees for that purpose, upon the application of those who shall claim to be competitors, twenty days next preceding the said first Wednesday of May, sixty DOLLARS."

The Annual Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, and Ploughing Match of the Massachusetts State Agricultural Society will take place at Brighton, on Wednesday the 14th of October. to

commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. The whole business will be transacted in one day. The Society has liberally offered the whole amount of the income of their own funds, as well as the sum granted for that purpose by the Legislature, in premiums; and we trust the Exhibition of live stock and vegetable products will be such as to do credit to this influential Society. We shall next week mention some of the most important premiums, and the time and mode of making the necessary entries.

Diabolical Outrage.—On Sunday evening last some heartless scoundrel entered upon what is called the Waite farm, in Millbury, and girdled fifty young apple trees. Mr Heywood, of Worcester, has promptly offered one hundred dollars reward for the detection of the offender; who it is hoped will not escape the punishment due to so detestable a crime.

From the York (Pa.) Recorder.

LARGE GRAPES AND THE FOX GRAPE.

The Yorkville (S. C.) Pioneer lately stated that several Madeira grapes, weighing 80 grains each, had been gathered in a vineyard belonging to Col. Clandinin; and that the Muscatel grapes in the same vineyard averaged 50 grains.—Grapes, of these kinds, equally large, we do not doubt, could be found in abundance in this county. The owners of vineyards would nevertheless do themselves credit by furnishing the proof. We saw yesterday some white or "guled" grapes, from Mr George Small's vineyard, among which, though they were pulled early last week and consequently somewhat withered, there were several that weighed 69 grains.

In the National Intelligencer, of the 7th instant, it is mentioned that Mr Adam Lindsey, of Washington city, selected from his vineyard, near the Navy Yard, two grapes, one of them a Georgia bluish, weighing 82 grains, and the other an Italian grape called the Roman plum, weighing 135 grains.—We do not know whether there are in the York county vineyards any of these kinds of grape, and consequently cannot say whether our vignerons are prepared to compete for the prize. If they are and can claim the palm, we shall take pleasure in proclaiming it.

In one particular, however, we think we need not hesitate to assert the superiority of York county, when the size of a product of this kind is the subject of boast. A German emigrant, in this county, several years ago transplanted a vine of the common white Fox grape, from the forest to a spring house near his dwelling: by which process, and the slight attention paid to its culture, the fruit has been remarkably enlarged in size and also considerably improved in quality, though it still retains its strong peculiar odor. We last week obtained several specimens of the grape produced by this vine. Their average size and weight was fully double that of the grape in its wild state. One of the larger weighed 153 grains, another weighed 162, and a third 164—this latter measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. These grapes were sold here at four cents per quart.

It is the opinion of several experienced vignerons, with whom we have conversed, that by transplanting, grafting, pruning, and suitable culture, and attention, this much neglected and despised native variety may be so meliorated that the cultivation of it, on an extended scale, would prove profitable.

SUCKING CALVES.

A very intelligent and practical farmer states that he considers nothing more conducive to the thriving of sucking calves than to keep in their pens an ample supply of dry yellow loam, of which they are at liberty to eat as freely as they choose. They will use it eagerly, and he regards it as of more value for them than human food. There is no better evidence of its utility than the fact that no man's calves find a richer side, or bring a higher price in our market than his. The philosophy of it we do not pretend to explain.

September, 1829.

S. N.

CURRENT WINE AND FOX GRAPE WINE.

MR SKINNER—I have made current wine which was so highly esteemed, that I have been ordered for it the best Madeira upon equal exchange. I fill my casks about three fourths, the matter thrown up during the fermentation may not work over; when that process is finished it sinks, and carries down with it whatever would make the liquor turbid, and leaves it more perfectly fine than the addition of any foreign matter could render it. We have here several kinds of both the red and black fox grape, and many hybrids, from their union with the several varieties of the summer and winter grape. We have also the white fox grape.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM OWENS.

Lynchburgh, August 11, 1829.

Receipt for Fox Grape Wine.—To every bushel of grapes, add twenty-two quarts of water, wash the fruit and permit it to stand twenty-four hours, then strain, and to every gallon of juice add two pounds of brown sugar; fill the cask about three fourths, let it stand open for fourteen days, then close the bung.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The National Journal says, the progress of this work has hitherto equalled all reasonable expectation. The magnitude of the work and the gigantic character of the operations necessary for the removal of natural obstructions, the extent of which can only be known from personal inspection, forbid that rapid perforation of the country which inexperienced or inconsiderate men might expect; but all which labor and perseverance, aided by a competent capital, can perform, has been, and continues to be, performed.

Fruit and Frost.—President Dwight, in his "Travels in New England," &c. says, the common opinion, that tender plants and fruit trees ought to be placed in a warm southern exposure, to preserve them from frosts is erroneous. He induces many facts to prove that fruit trees should be planted on north western, northern, or western declivities, where they may be exposed to the north west winds. A white frost being merely frozethaw, the great object should be to keep the dew from resting on the plants. This can be effectually done only by exposing them to the free access of the north-west winds, the source of almost every white frost. Plants from which the dew is swept away by this wind will escape; while those, which, by being sheltered from its current, retain the dew, will be destroyed. Major White, of South Hadley, had an orchard on the north-western declivity of a hill, exposed to the strong winds that blow through the gap between Mount

Tom and Mount Holyoke. The winds swept the dew from this orchard so effectually that its blossoms regularly escaped the injuries of such frosts as in the spring as destroyed those of the surrounding country. The inhabitants of South Hadley styled such a frost *Major White's harvest*, because in such years his cider commanded a very high price. A Mr Layman of Boxborough, informed President Dwight, that in his garden, which was exposed to the north-west winds, the white frost had not done any injury to the vegetables.—*Hamp Gazette.*

Planting through Trees.—The gardeners of Genoa, Florence, Venice, &c. choose an orange tree, which they deprive of its branches, and then perforate the trunk through its whole length, and also through the roots to the ground beneath. Young plants of the pomegranate, the dwarf almond, with double flowers, fig trees, rose trees, myrtles, and other ornamental plants are selected, which they arrange in twos or threes, according to fancy, and the size of the aperture in the orange tree, and plant them in the ground, or in a tub, according to the climate, passing them through the orange tree, so that the plants may reach a short distance above the upper end of the trunk; the roots of the tree are then covered with earth, watered and cultivated as if it were a tree just planted. The tree and all the young plants then grow together, and will live for ten or fifteen years.

Remedy for Poisoned Sheep.—Put a tablespoonful of fine salt into the mouth of the poisoned sheep or lamb, and hold the jaws together till a sufficiency of it is swallowed; or, the salt may be dissolved in water and administered in the liquid form. The cure is immediate and sure. A farmer, who has tried this remedy for several years, has never lost a sheep or lamb since he first adopted it.—*Mass. Spy.*

Potatoes.—It is stated in a French Journal that potatoes may be preserved fresh, firm and well flavored for two years, by burying them in the earth to the depth of three and a half feet!

A new Tea in Michigan.—This is the first year of the agricultural independence of this territory. Heretofore, a large sum of money has been annually sent from the country, to procure the common necessities of life. This year there is a large surplus, notwithstanding the emigration has been considerable. It is believed by some, that there is from fifty to a hundred thousand bushels of wheat in the peninsula, over and above what will be necessary for the subsistence of the inhabitants and new comers.—*Detroit Gazette.*

Valuable Application.—The serum from boiling molasses, spread upon tar red-brown paper, gives, we are desired to say by one who has recently tried it, efficient and prompt relief to the most violent sprains. Our informant says that he met with so severe a sprain on Monday, in jumping from a vessel to the wharf, that he was unable to walk, and had the cord of his leg and foot so drawn up, that he was for some time in the most excruciating pain. A friend suggested the above named application, which gave immediate relief, and he was able yesterday to walk to his place of business.—*N. E. Mer. Adv.*

The Librarian and Curators of the Albany Institute, acknowledge the receipt of a splendid do-

nation from the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, President of the Institute, consisting of

Sowerby's Mineral Conchology, in 102 N with 597 colored plates. Also,

Melcham's North American Sylva, 2 vols. with numerous plates—transmitted by William Mach Esq. to Mr Van Rensselaer.

We are requested to mention, for the information of the members of the Institute, that the *Encyclopedique*, from January to May 18 inclusive, has been received.

POTATO SEED.

Early last spring in one of our agricultural fields, we made a few observations on the mode of cutting and managing potatoes, not for seed. We stated, that the very best practice agriculturists differed widely as to the length time the seed should be cut prior to planting. While some farmers think it benefited by lying cut six or eight days, others wish to have the cutting and planting going on at the same time; a decided advantage results from taking the seed from the top end of the potatoes. On this subject we correspond in the Dumfries Courier, &c. — We had an opportunity of making several interesting experiments in a garden of limited extent situated on the fertile banks of the Avon, & we uniformly ascertained that plants cut from top end of the parent potato, were finer for the of the table about a fortnight earlier than those cut from near the root, though both were planted on the same day, and had the same management. The stems were much more healthy and vigorous and the crop always more luxuriant. Another circumstance deserving of notice, is, that when the root end of the potato is planted with others, in the course of a few years a very perceptible degeneracy ensues; and hence arise, in common phraseology, are called *backsets*. In this we have paid particular attention, chiefly on our father's farm. When the first traces of degeneracy appeared, we were led to examine sets, and were always satisfied that it originated in the root. The first of this degeneracy is detected by a careful observer, from the pot being of a smaller growth, and of a variegated color, commencing at the eyes, whence the stem germinate, and differing for the first year very little from genuine seed; but in a few years, when these are again planted, the degeneracy rapidly increases. Too much care cannot be taken by a farmer to preserve the original plant free from mixture.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

Natural means of stocking Ponds on Hills or Fish.—It has long been considered as a difficult point to ascertain the means by which mountain streams or ponds situated upon hills be stocked with fish; for although it is well known that the salmon has the means of making its way up against rapid water-falls by its powerful muscular action, yet this is by no means the case with the generality of those fish with which the streams and ponds thus circumstanced are filled. Snelson, of the Western Literary Institution, I however, many years since, ascertained the important fact, that the large water beetle, which in the habit of feeding upon the spawn of fish occasionally in the evening climbs up the stems rushes, &c. out of the water, sufficiently high, enable it to take wing, and he has caught it in his net, and putting it into water, found that

ve out the spawn it had gorged itself with, previous to its taking flight, both in a digested and undigested state, so that on trial he ascertained it produced fish of various kinds.—*Village Register.*

CRIME IN LONDON.

We mentioned yesterday, a new and authentic work on the Police and Crimes of London. The tails which it contains excite wonder and afford abundant moral instruction. We shall proceed to condense a few for our readers, in order to convey an idea of the extraordinary characters of the aggregate. The British metropolis alone would furnish much more than occupation enough to the most zealous and intelligent philanthropist, throughout the longest life that ever was desired for thevention and accomplishment of schemes of order and benevolence.

The constables in the metropolis are near even doubled in number; those on whom the law devolves by operation of law, are, for the most part, above its functions; those who actually discharge them, are unworthy of the trust.

Crime has increased considerably; in a ratio greater than that of the population. Drinking among the lower class—chiefly laborers—is specified as one of the main causes. Gaming has extended, and reached a dreadful pitch. Some of the many gaming houses, or "hells," are on the largest and most luxurious scale. The nett profits of one of these, in one season, amounted to more than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. In one night, a million of money was "turned over," and the sum of ten thousand guineas occasionally staked on a single chance. The total gain in one year of the principal "hells," fell but little short of three millions sterling. The amount of sums won and lost annually, is estimated at between seven and eight millions.

From 1790 to 1825, 49,754 commissions of bankruptcy were issued. From returns of affidavits of debts, it appears that in two years and a half, 70,000 persons were arrested in and about London—law expenses, five hundred thousand pounds sterling, no more. More than eleven thousand persons were deprived of their liberty on mere declarations of others, before any tribunal or proof that they owed a farthing. In 1827, the number of executions issued was 4408, for £559,334. Some of the great debtor prisons are known to be perfect hells, in which deeds of the most revolting nature are of ordinary occurrence. Crime and misfortune share the same fate, and are brought into the most cruel and degrading fellowship.

Thirty years since, the number of beggars in London was estimated at fifteen thousand. It must now be double or treble that number. Ninety-nine out of every hundred are of the idle and profligate class,—more or less impostors. The number of persons who, last year, presented themselves for relief to "the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity in the Metropolis," amounted, including their families, to nearly forty thousand. Upwards of thirteen thousand beggars are annually conveyed out of London by the parishes; they usually return, and finally escape detection.

To illustrate the sum of juvenile delinquency, in London, it may be sufficient to mention that during the last few years, out of 16,427 commitments in Surrey, 7,292 were of persons under twenty years, and 370 under twelve. Out of 4000

convicts on board the hulks, 300 boys under sixteen, were taken at once to be placed in a separate ship. On the morning of the 26th September last, one hundred and twenty children of this miserable description were brought up at one of the London police offices: they had been found sleeping in a brick field. Eight out of ten of the boys, sentenced for a short period to transportation, or confinement on board the hulks, return to their old wicked courses. The experience of the British metropolis—which is complete—proves the utility of Houses of Refuge, such as have been established in the United States. Our author remarks, that it is from the many thousands of children, who have no regular employment, and no moral asylum, that is derived the chief mass of criminals who crowd the prisons, the hulks, and the convict settlements. A very considerable portion of them are found to have been taught to read and write:—illness, the want of a home, or a vicious home, are the principal causes of their ruin.

The annual average loss of property by fire in London, is near £200,000, with a number of lives. Half the fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Attached to the different courts are about 800 officers, to which may be added 350 barristers, 2000 attorneys, 130 conveyancers, 69 special pleaders, 84 proctors, 40 public notaries, 4000 clerks, assistants, and others, besides doctors at law, masters in chancery, sergeants at law, and king's counsel—making a legal phalanx of nearly eight thousand. Lawsuits have vastly multiplied, and involve an amount of property and professional practice, of eight, ten, or more millions sterling. In the five principal prisons, 6000 persons have been annually shut up for debt. A few years ago the number of students of anatomy was about one thousand. There are about ten thousand general practitioners of medicine in England and Wales. Receivers of stolen property in London, agents and legal solicitors for criminals, and persons who undertake to recover property by persons with roguery, make large fortunes. An eminent solicitor related to the police committee that when he regretted to a chief officer of police the increase of crime, the officer answered "Well, master, you and I have no reason to find fault, because with us, you know, the more the merrier."

The pride of character, integrity and honor has fallen at least 50 per cent within the last fourteen years. There has been a great increase in the sale and consumption of ardent spirits. The use of them, in London, may be said to be universal. "Decent females, as well as those of a dissolute character, are addicted to dram drinking." It is noted of a certain gin-shop in Westminster, that the proportion of women who enter it, to the men, is as nineteen to one. No where in the world is beastly intoxication more common.—Capt. Hall would ascribe it, we presume, to the influence of the democratical part of the English constitution. The author of the book before us, connects it with other circumstances, such as the following:—

"In the great woolen and cotton districts in the country, as well as the metropolis, there has long been advancing a process of consolidation of capital, or its accumulation into large masses, which have either swallowed up, or reduced to the level of a very bare subsistence, all the subordinate manufacturers, traders, dealers and chapmen. But the depression in the price of labor below the

means of comfortable subsistence, from the competition of workmen, is an evil of far greater magnitude. The statesman must be blind indeed, who cannot foresee the dreadful catastrophe which must ultimately ensue from the indefinite increase in the number of the people, unaccompanied with a corresponding increase of employment and subsistence: still it is impossible to imagine how the legislature can successfully interfere, till some national distress, more palpable and convincing than the reasoning of philosophers, shall have demonstrated, even to popular conviction, its usefulness and necessity. Meanwhile the stream continues to flow; and when events shall occur which may cause a serious interruption to the ordinary means of employment and production, we anticipate a revulsion of misery and discontent like the retrocession of a torrent suddenly obstructed in its course."—*Nat. Gaz.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1829.

HORTICULTURAL FESTIVAL.

The first Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held on Saturday the 19th inst. at the Exchange Coffee House, under the most promising auspices, and in a manner truly gratifying to its friends. The dining hall was very tastefully ornamented with festoons of flowers suspended from the chandeliers; and the tables were loaded with orange trees in fruit and flower, (from Mr. LOWELL'S green-house); a large variety of Mexican Gourds of uncommon size and beauty, (from Mr. PERRY and others); a fine specimen of the India rubber tree, (from Mr. BELLEVUE of this city) interspersed with large bouquets of beautiful flowers, and numerous baskets of grapes, peaches, pears, melons, apples, &c. &c. The arrangement of the decorations was made by Mrs. Z. COOK, Jr., and Misses DOWNER, HAVES, TETTER, and Cook of Dorchester, assisted by Mr. HACKETT of Charlestown, and Messrs. SLEATOR and ANDRUS of Roxbury.

The Address before the Society and others was delivered in the picture gallery of the Athenaeum, at 3 o'clock by the President, Gen. DRAYBORN. He gave an interesting and comprehensive view of the origin and progress of Horticulture; its various branches; its effects in multiplying and enriching the fruits of the earth; and alluded to the promoters and benefactors of the art; to the formation and beneficial labors of Horticultural Societies; and to their prospects of increasing usefulness.

Among the fruits presented were two baskets of uncommonly fine grapes and pears from Wm. DEAN of Salem—a basket of superior peaches and grapes from S. G. PARKERS of Brookline. Fine fruits, (including a single bunch of grapes weighing 3 lbs.) from Mr. LOWELL—a basket of fine sweet water grapes and peaches from Mr. FOSBICK of Charlestown—several baskets of white Muscadine grapes, intermixed with the Bartlett pear and Malaga grape from Z. COOK, Jr. of Dorchester—Fine grapes, peaches and nectarines from Mrs. T. H. PARKERS of Brookline—a basket of beautiful nectarines from Mr. L. STARR of Dorchester—a basket of peaches and nectarines from Mr. BRADY of Chelsea—a basket of choice apples and pears from J. PAINTE of Roxbury—two large baskets, comprising six varieties, of superior melons from T. BARNER of Roxbury—Bartlett pears, with peaches and nectarines from ENOCH BARTLETT of Roxbury—a basket of beautiful semina plums from JOHN DEANE of Salem—a basket of Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes, large peaches, and 100 kinds of ornamental plants from WINSOR'S Nursery at Brighton—a box of choice apples and pears from GOREHAM PARKERS of Brighton—a box of fine fruits from Rev. G. B. PERRY of Bradford—several varieties of fine pears, currant wine, 6 years old, and Raspberry wine, from S. DOWNER of Dorchester—a basket of fine large French pears from JOHN HAYES, Jr. of Watertown—3 baskets of Falton pears, and a fine native autumn apple from JOHN ARNOLD of Brunswick, Me.—fine bunches of Black Hamburg grapes from RICHARD SULLIVAN of Brookline—various fruits from A. D. WILLIAMS of Roxbury—a basket of fine Black Hamburg and Black Cape grapes

By Mr J. B. Russell, Publisher of the *New England Farmer*.—The Long Island PRINCE of Horticulture—fitted by his services, zeal and activity to the coronet Flora, a badge of distinction more honorable than the crown of the conqueror: in him we are favored with an excellent exception to the ancient adage, "Put no trust in Princes."

Sent by Mr Grant Thorburn of New York. The city Boston—its splendid churches, its public spirited citizens, and its magnificent villas.

By Mr E. W. Metcalf. The cultivation of the earth, the Art of Printing; the sources of animal life, and mental improvement.

By Mr Jeremiah Fitch. Our country's independence; best fruit its soil ever produced.

By Mr Reholla, Charge d' Affaires from Brazil. Mutual-plantations between North and South America the happiness of mankind is based on the liberal exchange of respective natural products.

By Dr Thatcher of Plymouth American Farmers—Increase the capabilities of the soil, gather the honey, shear the fleece, and reap the harvest for themselves, I not for another.

By the same. Mrs Mary Griffith, the scientific Apiarist of New Brunswick.

By Capt. Nicholson, of U. S. Navy. Agriculture, Ariculture and Commerce—the graces of civilization.

The following Song, written for the occasion by FENN, of the Tremont Theatre, was sung by him:

— "Let me great day,
To celebrated sports and floral play
Be set aside." PRIOR.

This is our Rome, and I
A Flamen Pomonalis.
I'll prove, in Men's pursuits,
Some HORTICULTURIST:
But while the glass goes round,
Let not a sacker stray, Sirs;
Transported by the rine,
'T would be our Botany bay, Sirs.

The Fruits of Horticulture,
You'll find in every shape, Sirs,
Our sailors stow the Currant,
In battle, force the Grape, Sirs;
King George, in olden Tiquay,
Could not with Spear-mint loyal,
Compel our soldiers Sage,
To pay the Penny-Royal.

A Lawyer, in his books,
Discovers Jolition,
And often makes his bread,
By a flowery oration;
The Sportsman likes the Turf
To train his cattle judish,
If he buys a reddish horse,
He's sure to like Horse-radish.

Fairest of Eden's flowers
Was Woman, ere farewell, Sirs,
She bade to Eden's fruit,
The fatal Nonpareil, Sirs.
Here's WIVES: from the time
Cecilia's pencil drew lips,
And the breathings of the Rose,
That lives upon her two-lips.

And when at Gretna-greens
Young ladies wash a frolic;
If Pa says "Coo't-dope,
Why they feel *Alton-choic*;
Good Wives the *Nursery* love;
Their tender plants to feed, Sirs,
And Widows wish, *sub-rosa*,
To throw aside their weeds, Sirs.

The Gambler, on a spade
His all on earth will stake, Sirs,
The Drunkard is a *siree*,
The Libertine's a *rake*, Sirs.
May he who—like a blight—
The Maiden's peace has broke, Sirs,
A hanging-Garden see,
And feel the *Art-to-choke*, Sirs.

The pretty Gentleman,
So lady-like and lazy,

Who goes to *Mari-gold*,
And lispes out "Lark a *doisy*,"
Of Navarino *stake*—
A mee *corsetted seion*,
Among the *Garden stuff*,
He's the dhub'd *Dande-lion*.

The Spen'drift ends with *slurs*,
And "Verban sat" 's a hint, Sirs—
The Miser is a *Snail*,
That staves upon the *Mud*, Sirs:
You may Old bachelors,
In Elder-berries nab, Sirs,
Old Maids they say are *Mollars*
Grafted on the *Crab*, Sirs.

We'll toast the *kitchen garden*,
The Dishes all and each, Sirs;
It would our *taste in-pair*,
Their goodness to *in-pouch*, Sirs;
And may we never want
The means such *limbs to lop*, Sirs,
And always have good grounds,
To gather a full *Crop*, Sirs.

My lines I must *re-trench*,
They better things impede, Sirs,
And as my song 's *swag, swag*,
Perhaps you may see *sed*, Sirs,
I'm certain, with your *Leaves*,
If doggrels thus should truck us
Out of our *good wine*,—
Each would be *Hortus siccas*.

Then may Life's evening sun,
In setting be serene, Sirs;
Time well employ'd—in *Age*
Will make us *ever-green*, Sirs:
And when the *pruning-knife*—
From feather, or from Cut-bed—
Transplants us to the *soil*,
May we escape a *Hor-BAD*.

A fine specimen of peaches was making the tour of the tables with great applause, when one of the gentlemen observed, *sic transit gloria mundi*, which had no sooner touched Mr Finn's tympanum than he responded, *gloria Saturday, not Monday*.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 21.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Beef Cattle—745 at market, including those unsold last week. More Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market this day, than at any previous day since the commencement of our report. The market was exceedingly heavy and dull through the day, purchasers not manifesting a very liberal disposition. The few good Cattle at market found a ready sale at about \$4 75 per cwt, but all other qualities had to submit to a reduction of nearly 25 cents per cwt, and it was a ruinous business even at that.

Store Cattle—672 at market, of which more than one half were at market last week; after having paid their respects to different sections of the country, they returned—but to go and return again.

Sheep—1546 at market, including those unsold last week. As with Cattle so with Sheep, more remained unsold at the close of the market than at any previous day this season. We shall not this week make an attempt at prices—it is enough to say that an offer was seldom refused.

Swine—321 at market, including 194 unsold last week. We noticed a slight improvement in the Swine trade, owing probably to the limited number in. Two or three lots were taken at 3 3-4 cts. per pound, and a few by retail at 4 1-4 cts.

§2.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr Foster's Farm, in this day's paper. The collection of fruit on this place is very fine—a plan of the farm, and a particular enumeration of all the fruit trees can be seen at the New England Farmer Office.

Errata.—In Mr Davis' article on Lghorn Wheat, page 68, third line from top, for 1827, read 1823—third line from the bottom, for pin, read pea.

For Sale.

The celebrated farm, commonly called the Kettle pond farm, situated in Scitout, Massachusetts, on the east side of Providence river or Narragansett bay, and distant but two miles by water or land, from the town of Providence.

This farm contains about 100 acres of excellent land in a high-state of cultivation, properly divided into pasture,ilage, mowing and orchard, and now undergoing a regular rotation of crops.

The northern, eastern and southern boundaries form three sides of a square, but the western boundary being the river runs more irregular, running into and forming a point of land which gives name to the farm. The dwelling house and out buildings are situated upon the point and command one of the most delightful views in the U. S., embracing the islands and town of Providence on the north, and the Bay and Islands, for the distance of 15 miles, on the south.

At this place the river is narrow and deep, and from 20 to 30 sail of vessels, including several steam boats, pass daily up and down at a short distance from the shore.

A large and new fire-lug spring of pure water rises out on an elevation of about forty feet above the surface of the river, which can be made to irrigate about 100 acres, and conveyed if wanted by a leaden pipe to the dwelling house and out buildings. Several valuable ledges of rock can be opened near the shore and sold in Providence at 1 50 to 2 dollars per cord.—About two hundred loads of sea weed are gathered annually from the shore.

The orchard contains about 700 trees of the finest varieties of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry and Plum, from 5 to 10 years old.—There is also a nursery of several thousand Peach trees propagated from this orchard, with a variety of ornamental trees consisting principally of the Chinese Almonds and Honey Locusts (*Albizia truncatoba*).

The dwelling house is 35 by 19 feet, two stories; wood house 15 by 20 feet; granary 15 by 16 feet; wash house with two boilers and cooking apparatus to steam food for swine, 12 by 15 feet; hog pen attached to the same, boarded on three sides, with a roof, 20 by 40 feet; shed on the north side of the barn yard connecting the hog pen with the barn, 12 by 45 feet; and a well constructed barn with a cellar 35 by 45 feet.—These buildings are nearly new and in good order.—There is another barn near the centre of the farm which is 25 by 30 feet. The fences are in excellent order.

A plan of the buildings and a list of the different varieties of fruit in the orchard, may be had at the office of the New England Farmer.—With the above will be sold a tinned wood shed containing about nine acres.

This Farm will be exposed for sale but three weeks, as the present owner and occupant is about to engage in some other business, and although it is richly worth 100,000 dollars, will be sold to the first applicant for one half the sum.

Scitout, Sept. 25. JAMES FOSTER.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No 52 North Market-street, (next from Van Eolten & Co. Hattem, Holland), a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the fine varieties of—

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy coloured, pure white, crimson, white yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1 00 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed, 12 cts. each \$1 00 per dozen. (our importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$5 per 100—(an offer to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and shows flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.

TRUMPET LILIES—of all sorts, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSEUS—fragrant, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, each.

DOUBLE NARCISSEUS—fragrant, of all colours. Lets each—one dollar per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinths having produced bells 1 inch and 3/10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not produced at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

Sea Kale Roots.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street.

A fine collection of Sea Kale roots, done up in packages of 12 each, from 2 to 8 years old—prime from 37 1-2 to 75 cts. per dozen roots, according to their size.—Directions for the culture of this excellent vegetable can be found in Fessenden's New American Gardener,—the roots are in fine order, and if transplanted this autumn, and properly managed, would probably be fit for use next spring.

Notice.

A Special meeting of the Board of Counsellors of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall. A punctual attendance is requested.

R. L. EMMONS, Recording Secy.

GARDENING OF THE GERMANS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Having recently had the opportunity of observing the gardening of the Germans in Pennsylvania previous to the French war, I may now give some brief sketches of their economy, farming, gardening, &c. &c. to which they were so justly admired, as forty five or fifty years ago I was much amongst them as a surveyor and conveyancer, well acquainted with many of the worthies that had crossed the Atlantic, and learned to understand their language intelligibly in business.

They had come from a country where necessity had obliged them to raise all they could from a little land; everything they did was in the best manner, and they would not undertake more than they could accomplish in due season.—They always washed their seed wheat in a tub of water, carefully skimming off all that would swim, saying it would produce chaff.—I have known them to pick out by hand the largest and best wheat heads, and sow it on new ground, well prepared, to raise the best of clean seed; then after the wheat came off put the stubble in with turnips—flax the next spring—then wheat again—and sow grass seed on the stow either for mowing or pasture for milk cows.—They generally cleared a small piece of land every year, for the purpose of cleanliness of wheat, turnips and good flax. Dutch wheat used to command an extra price for superfluous flour.

For readiness it would be the first they took out of the field, selecting the largest, most forward ears from such stalks as bore them, leaving two or three thicknesses of chaff on, and hanging the ears upon a beam, in that order, until they shelled it to plant, and then only take about one third of the ear out of the middle, and never plant any where the rows were crooked on the ear. To prevent birds or squirrels from taking it up, they would keep it in a strong decoction of hell-bore roots.

Older than they were six or eight inches high, they would roll them down flat, saying it kept them from lodging, and they headed better.—But I see it to say, that they raised far better, and heavier crops than farmers originally from any other parts of Europe.

As to *machines*, they were the people that first introduced here a variety into Pennsylvania. If they had a stream of water that could be led over the banks, it was a priority of get to do it.—They kept their meadows dressed smooth and fine, and destroyed all bad weeds, so that their hay was clean and sweet.—They were famous for large barns to contain all their produce, and to house all their stock of creatures, in stormy weather;—and very careful of their manure. When snow was on the ground, they covered the cages out of their stables, direct on their wheat, and spend it very even, saying it prevented its heaving out with the frost, and to feed the fields for pasture. They lived more on vegetables than any other people could make a garden necessarily.

I may describe some of their modes of raising and sowing seeds.

Of *beans*, they raised abundantly, and had several larger lands than I have seen of late years. They sowed seed they would pick by hand the choicest large pods, hang them up in a bag, and not shell them until wanted to plant.—The same with

their *peas*—saying it prevented the bug; and I never saw a bug in a pecker, in that number.

Of *corn*, for the early kinds, they sowed the seed on a sward raised five or six feet from the ground to prevent the small fly from eating them. After the small fly was done, sowed their winter and *spring krait* cabbage broad cast, and where too thick pulled it out for their cows and pigs.

Their way of sowing *cucumber seed*, after the first, or such nearest the root, began to be soft on the vine, they would take them in, puncture the blossom, and lay that downward on a slanting board, stick the butt full of oats—which would grow and extract the moisture. In that way the cucumbers were dried in the house, and the seed never taken out until put into the ground.

Melons, they could not dry in that manner, but would scrape out the seed with as much of the glutinous liquid as they could on a coarse paper, on a level board; there let them dry in the house, and never suffer them to be washed, or dried in the sun, saying it would weaken the vigor of their growth; and they never would use seed more than two years old.

Since I have been away from amongst these good home t people, I believe that all my particular acquaintance that had crossed the water, and learned their modes of farming and gardening in a country where experiments were older than in America, are dead. But from what I have seen in my last travels, it doth not appear that their descendants have lost the knowledge of their forefathers. Description cannot convey a correct idea of the elegance of their management. Let any of the best farmers in the Eastern States, at a proper season of the year, take a tour to *Billingham, New York, Greenfield, and Christian Springs*, in Northampton county. All those estates belong to the society of Moravian brethren—then go view the large farms (private property) in Berks and Lancaster counties,—and they must admit them to be the best farms in all the United States, and that the emigration from Germany was the making of Pennsylvania. **SAMUEL PRESTON,**
Stock, York, Pa., Aug. 7, 1829.

A public house in the village of Burnston, in Yorkshire, has a sign, consisting of portraits, at full length, and in full costume, of four persons, as follows:—a king, a soldier, a parson, and a farmer—and the house is called "The Four Ails". One of the mottoes in his insipid, are the words, "I govern all"; the soldier says, "I fight for all"; the parson says, "I pray for all"; and the farmer finishes with "I pay for all."

Quick Work.—A sum of \$30 was bet a few days since, that Mr John Hillies of this town, could not in 30 hours fillings in three hours.—Mr B. took up the bet and went to work. The first hour he finished 17 shoes, and in *two hours, and sixteen minutes* the whole number was completed. At the end of 3 hours he had made 45 shoes!—*Star Pal.*

Early Rising.—The two hours every morning between six and eight, make one day in every week; and in forty years, a man who gets up at six, lives ten years longer, in one sense, than a man who gets up at eight.

A physician has snuck that a patient of his, a young person who was thought to be a man consumption, took the hunts he gave him upon early rising, and every morning rose a few minutes earlier

than before; and at length had time and strength to take a walk before breakfast, and completely recovered his health.

It was an observation of Swift, that he never knew any man come to greatness and eminent who lay a-bed in a morning.

A medical gentleman in Charleston, S. C. commands the persons who may be bitten by a mad dog, or any other rabid animal, to repair immediately to the nearest pump, and cause wound to be freely pumped on, before applying a physician, as this operation changes the work of the poison, and prevents absorption.

Large Watermelon.—We were shown, on Sunday last, a watermelon, raised by Joshua St. Esp. in this town, Middlefield Society, w^h measured 4 feet 1 inch in circumference, longest way, and 3 feet 2 1/2 inches, the ot and weighed 12 lbs. He sold it for \$1, to Alexander Sage, of this town, Upper Houses, has been engaged in the raising of melons this market, and who gave that price for it the purpose of obtaining the seed.—*Middl. Con.* paper.

Longevity of Trees.—According to Masham other respected authorities, there are trees in England, which may be supposed to have existed a century two before the Christian era. The celebrated Tottworth chestnut is considered not less than eleven hundred years old. In the reign of T. John, more than seven hundred years ago, it called the *old chestnut*.

Nothing is so great an instance of universal manly duty.—If you flatter all the company, you please none—if you flatter only one or two, you offend the rest.—*Swift.*

Strawberry Pickings.
The strawberries in the United States, are not the English strawberries, but the American ones. These are called the *strawberries*, and are very different from the English ones. They are very productive in their season, but do not last long.

Timber Routes.
For sale of the State, to be conducted by the New England Company, N. York, N. York.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have subscribed to the New England Company, N. York, N. York.

Notice.
Subscribers to the New England Company, N. York, N. York, and those who have the pleasure of visiting the office of the company, are desired to pay their subscriptions to the office of the company, N. York, N. York.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1829.

No. 11.

AGRICULTURE.

Extracts from recent letters to the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

Car Grafts on Thorn Stocks.—"Pears may be grafted with entire success on the common wild pear of the country, or on the hawthorn. Of the scions which I procured of you, and through benevolent kindness of Mr. LOWELL, whose place is in all gardens and orchards, I have now seventy of a hundred trees all on thorn stocks, in fine order. But further experiments are necessary:—perhaps the scions may grow too fast for the stocks."—G. B. Northampton.

Large Native Grape.—"A Swiss emigrant, poor and industrious, who resides near this place, last year transplanted a vine of the common white foxe from the forest to a spring-house near his dwelling. Yesterday I obtained some of the grapes produced by this vine. By the transplanting and slight attention which has been paid to the culture, they have been remarkably improved in size, and somewhat meliorated in quality, though they retain the peculiar flavor of their species. They weighed 153 grains, and measured six inches in circumference, and generally they were not far short of this. Some of our *eigenen* vines, that by proper culture, grafting, and pruning, &c. a valuable grape may be produced from variety."—S. W. York, Pa.

The Silk Culturist.—"I shall soon arrange the trials for my second number of the *Silk Culturist*, which will contain three views of the management of silk worms; one by the *old or natural method*; the second by the *new artificial or Danish*; and the last, by *Electricity*, my own plan. I hope that my humble endeavors may be encouraged. The business of raising silk is by no means so easy, nor difficult; but the question is to obtain a profit by it that should be profitable; to do which, the principles and conditions are to be well understood. In relation to such principles and conditions, one single error is fatal;—in other respects, there will be no profit.

The object of my method, which I call *electrical*, requiring no costly apparatus or machinery, is to regard the vicissitudes of temperature, of occasional damp weather, a great number also of other cares.—I have made a singular discovery, by chance:—it is that of a vertical hurdle, which the worms can spin much better than rush-wood, and never waste their silk."

FELIX PASCALIS, New York.

Night's Theory.—*Colleen Pippin.*—"I send you a basket of Golden Pippins, which are very fine this season. My trees are loaded, and it will at once show that the Golden Pippin has not run out in this country, if it has in Europe: * I can trace two of my trees that have been imported twenty years, and I have no old trees that have their tops or make more new wood."—G. P. Eaton, Sept. 25.

CIDER.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I have been informed that the farmers of New Jersey ferment their cider in open vessels, and that particular care is taken in watching the crisis, and drawing off the liquor at the right moment. I am desirous of knowing more minutely than I do, the nature of the process, and especially how the fitness of the cider for drawing off is determined. Does it depend on the appearance of the cap or scum? Are we to wait till all action ceases? May the scum be disturbed without injury to the liquor? Of what form and capacity are the vessels used for that purpose? What situation and what temperature are considered most favorable to the process? How long, at the ordinary temperature of October, or at any given temperature, before the liquor is sufficiently fermented? I will thank you, Sir, to insert these queries in your next paper, trusting that some of your readers, acquainted with the process will furnish for the succeeding paper a satisfactory account, and thus probably gratify many besides your

Subscriber.

Byfield, September 25, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—We hope the request of the writer of the above will be complied with by some experienced cultivator, who has added practice to theory. In the mean time some observations, chiefly derived from books may be of use.

Loudon says (*Enc. Agr.* 604) "Fermentation is an intestine motion of the parts of a fermentable body. This motion, in the present case, is always accompanied with an evident ebullition, the bubbles rising to the surface, and there forming a scum or soft and spongy crust, over the whole liquor. This crust is frequently raised and broken by the air as it disengages itself from the liquor, and forces its way through it. This effect continues while the fermentation is brisk, but at last gradually ceases. The liquor now appears tolerably clear to the eye, and has a piquant, vinous sharpness upon the tongue. If in this state the hissing noise be heard in the fermenting liquor, the room is too warm, and atmospheric air must be let in at the doors and at the windows. Now, continues Crocker, is the critical moment, which the ciderist must not lose sight of; for if he would have a strong, generous, and pleasant liquor, all further sensible fermentation must be stopped. This is best done by racking off the pure part into open vessels, which must be placed in a more cool situation for a day or two; after which it may again be barreled, and placed in some moderately cool situation for the winter. The Herefordshire cider farmers, after the cider has perfected its vinous fermentation, place their casks of cider in open sheds throughout the winter; and when the spring advances, give the last racking, and then cellar it. In racking, it is advisable that the stream from the racking cock be small, and that the receiving tub be but a small depth below the cock, lest by exciting a violent motion of the parts of the liquor, another fermentation be brought up. The feculence of the cider may be strained through a filtering bag, and placed among the second rate ciders; but by no means should it be returned to the prime cider. In this situation the cider will, in course of time, by a sort of insensible fermenta-

tion, not only drop the remainder of its gross lees, but will become transparent, highly vinous, and fragrant.

According to Knight, after the fermentation has ceased, and the liquor become clear and bright, it should instantly be drawn off, and not suffered on any account again to mingle with its lees; for those possess much the same properties as yeast, and would inevitably bring on a second fermentation. The best criterion to judge of the proper moment to rack off, will be the brightness of the liquor; and this is always attended with external marks, which serve as guides to the cider maker. The discharge of fixed air, which always attends the progress of fermentation, has entirely ceased, and a thick crust formed of fragments of the reduced pulp raised by the buoyant air it contains, is collected on the surface. The clear liquor being drawn off into another cask, the lees are put into small bags, similar to those used for Jellies; through these, whatever liquor the lees contain gradually filtrates, becoming perfectly bright; and it is then returned to that in the cask, in which it has the effect, in some measure, of preventing a second fermentation. It appears to have undergone a considerable change in the process of filtration. Its color is remarkably deep, its taste harsh and flat, and it has a strong tendency to become acetous; probably by having given out fixed, and absorbed vital air. Should it become acetous, which it will frequently do in forty-eight hours, it must not on any account be put into the cask. If the cider after being racked off remains bright and quiet, nothing more is to be done to it till the succeeding spring; but if a scum collects on the surface, it must immediately be racked off into another cask; as this would produce bad effects if suffered to sink. If a disposition to ferment with violence again appears, it will be necessary to rack off from one cask to another, as often as a hissing noise is heard. The strength of cider is much reduced by being frequently racked off; but this arises only from a larger portion of sugar remaining unchanged, which adds to the sweetness at the expense of the other quality. The juice of those fruits which produce very strong cider often remains muddy during the whole winter, and much attention must frequently be paid to prevent excess of fermentation."

Dr Anderson, a celebrated British writer, author of *Recreations in Agriculture*, &c. &c. gives the following directions for cider making.

"I should first tell you that my orchards are upon a clay soil, which I think contributes much to the goodness of my cider. I will be short in my practical account, making but few observations, and leave the curious to draw speculative reflections from it. I permit my fruit to remain on the trees, until a great part falls by ripeness; then gently shaking the trees, take the apples in dry weather, laying them in heaps of equal ripeness, in a loft over my press. There they remain till they have perspired, and the perspiration ceases. As soon as convenient, afterwards, I grind my apples, and press out the juice; if it costs a pale color, I suffer the pulp to stand 12 or 24 hours, which will lighten the color of the juice. As soon as it is expressed, I pour it into vats, through

a sieve, some filtrate through a hog-head of clean sand, after the manner of a beach, and place a large strainer, or sheet, or table cloth over the hog-head, to strain out the pomace, where it remains about two days, according to the state of the weather, and the nature of the apple, the longest when frosty, or cool weather, till a thick head or scum rises upon it. Then I draw off a little into a glass to see if it is fine, and as soon as I catch it so, I rack it off without delay into open vats, or into hog-heads. If the juice is racked into vessels larger at top, than the bottom, and I rack it off as soon as time, I need not take off the head or scum; it will not mix with the cider; but if the cask is straight, or I have neglected to draw off until the cider begins to become foul again, I find I do best to take off the head with a wooden skimmer, and then draw off as soon as possible. Whenever the brown head begins to open in the middle, or elsewhere, and a whitiness appears at the opening, I am certain it is time to begin to draw off; but I find from experience that the surest token is to observe its state by what is drawn off in a glass, and this method should be closely attended to. I have drawn a glass of cider out of a vat at 8 o'clock, foul—another at 10, fine, almost clear bright, without any appearance of the head's opening, as above observed; at 11, it was growing foul fast, without high winds, or any extraordinary event that I could perceive to occasion it. If then drawn off into open vessels, a fresh head may arise in 24 hours, then it may be racked into a close hog-head, or other receiver, where it will begin to ferment after a day or two, according to circumstances: I then permit it to ferment 3 or 4 days, never exceeding a week, for the hardest fruit, then I fumatize a clean, sweet hog-head, with matches of coarse cloth dipped in melted brimstone, and rack off my cider into the cask as quick as possible. If the fermentation still goes on, I give it one more racking in this way, and cover the bung with a tile, until I am sure the fermentation has ceased: I then bung close for the winter. Sometimes I have had the fermentation extreme, and forced me to 5, 6, 8, 10, or a dozen successive rackings, after I began to fumatize, and yet the cider has proved good. Many other modes are practised with good success; but whenever this method is attended to, I will answer for its doing well."

Cider is, however, frequently manufactured without the trouble and expense of racking off. London says "in making cider for the common use of the farm house, few of the foregoing rules are attended to. The flavor of the liquor is here a secondary consideration with the farmer, whose first object must be to obtain a large quantity at a small expense. The apples are usually ground as soon as they become moderately ripe; and the juice is either racked off at once, as soon as it becomes bright, or more frequently conveyed from the press immediately to the cask. A violent fermentation soon commences, and continues till nearly the whole of the saccharine parts decomposed. The casks are filled up and stopped early in the succeeding spring, and no farther attention is paid or required. The liquor thus prepared may be kept from two to five or six years in the cask, according to its strength. It is generally harsh and rough, but rarely acrid; and in this state it is usually supposed to be preferred by the farmer and peaantry. When it becomes ex-

tremely thin and harsh, by excess of fermentation, the addition of a small quantity of bruised wheat, or slices of toasted bread, or any other firmaceous substance, will much diminish its disposition to become sour."

An able essay "On the Manufacture of Cider," written by J. B. R. Esq. of Albany, and published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 257, contains the following valuable observations:—

"*Vinous Fermentation.* This is commonly called *working*. It commences at the temperature of 50 Fahr. and cannot be conducted in safety when the heat is over 75, for a higher temperature induces a too rapid fermentation, by which much of the spirit passes off with the disengaged carbonic acid gas, and the acetous or vinegar fermentation begins at 77. This will show the importance of conducting the vinous fermentation under a proper temperature, which is from 50 to 70 of Fahr.

"The vinous fermentation commences and terminates at different periods, according to the condition and quality of the fruit, and the state of the weather. The juice of the unripe fruit, if the weather be warm, will begin to ferment in a few hours after it passes from the press, and seldom stops at the vinous stage. The juice of ripe fruit, when the temperature is lower, does not begin to ferment under a week or fortnight, or longer, often continues slowly through the winter, and when made from some of the finer cider apples, is not completed under six or nine months. Indeed, in some cases the liquor does not become clear under a year, and the sugar is not wholly decomposed under two years; for the whole of the sugar is seldom decomposed during the first sensible fermentation. Knight considers cider at two years old as in the best state for bottling. For until the sugar is decomposed, fermentation still goes on, and the strength of the liquor increases. The likeinsensible process goes on in wines, and when it is completed, the wines are said to be ripe, and are at their highest state of perfection. (See *M. Callach's*.) Temperature being the same, I think it may be assumed as a rule, that fermentation will be rapid and short, in an inverse ratio to the proportion which the saccharine matter bears to the mucilage and water; and that the vinous liquor will be rich, high flavored, and durable, in proportion as the sugar and astringency preponderate in the must.

"*Precautions to prevent acridous fermentation.*—These are, supposing the previous contingencies to have been favorable, a careful separation of the vinous liquor from the froth and lees,—a cool temperature,—racking and fining,—and artificial means to destroy the fermenting quality of the remaining mucilage.

"I have already suggested the importance of drawing off the liquor from the scum and sediment, at the termination of the vinous fermentation. This period may be known by the cracking of the froth in an open cask, or, if in a close one, by the application of the nose or ear to the bung hole. If the fermentation has not ceased, a hissing will be apparent, or the gas given off will give a pungent sensation to the nose. If the liquor is not sufficiently clear, or indubitably appears to destroy the fermenting quality of the remaining mucilage, the cider should be racked into clean, stout casks, and fined with singlass, eggs, or slices of milk. The operation may be repeated if necessary; but it should be performed in a cold

weather. After the first racking the casks should be kept bunged close, and further rackings avoided if possible, as every racking reduces strength, and much of the spirit escapes with carbonic acid gas which is evolved in the fermenting process. The oxygen of the atmosphere besides increases the vinegar fermentation. If these methods fail, resort may be had to means of impeding the natural operation of mucilage or vegetable leaven. This may be done by what is called *stagnating*, that is, burning a impregnated with sulphur, in the cask, in which the liquor is to be decanted, after it has been fully filled, and rolling it so as to incorporate liquid with the gas; or by putting a drachm two of sulphate of potash into each cask, which will precipitate and render insoluble the remaining leaven. If the fruit is good and properly got and the cider racked from the fermenting cask at a proper time, most or all of the subsequent operations will be superseded."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HARVARD OR EPARGNE PEAR.

This Pear has proved very fair and fine flavo this year; some of them weighing five—and six ounces each. The old trees have borne full, the young trees will do the same as they come older, being then less vigorous. This superior pear has taken a new name; the Comtee on Fruits of the Horticultural Society has given it the name of *HARVARD PEAR*, after founder of Harvard University, it being satisfactorily established to them that it is a wildling Cambridge, Mass. besides the impropriety of bearing so many names, viz. in Cambridge, a sugar pear—in Boston, Epargne or E. Epargne and in some catalogues, Boston Epargne. ROMEY MERRICK, of Salem, Mass. has had a of the true French Epargne, growing in his garden and nursery, which was among the specimens of his bearing trees imported from France, the character of which is entirely different from the branches of the Harvard growing upright like Lombardy Poplar and has thorns; whereas a of the true French Epargne grow weeping, the Jargonelle pear tree—the fruit also, is not so large, nor so fine in quality, as the Harvard which is one of our best pears for the sea. (September 1st. and many rank it second on the Seckle, than which it is larger). It is a stout and full bower when the tree has age rapid growth preventing its bearing for five or six years, which is a great peculiarity. Its excellent qualities make it deserving of a recommendation to our nurseries and the public, as a superior pear. It may be added that it is in favor with the market-men, selling at 1 to 5 lbs. per bushel.

Dorchster, Sept. 5, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CHERRY TREES.

Mr. Ressemer.—I think it a duty to the public to apprise them that the fall is the proper season for transplanting *Cherry trees*, and that one third the proportion of any given number sown by spring planting, as will be found prosper by autumn transplanting.—Of course consequence did I deem my repeated proof the above facts, at an antecedent period, more than 20 years ago, I stated the same in my annual advertisements.

Having witnessed the past season so many additional instances of the great difference in success, above referred to, I deem it worthy of repetition.

Yours, most truly,
WM. PRINCE.
September 29, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE DAIRY.

MR FESSENDEN—I was much pleased, in your per of 25th September, to read a piece on the TRY by an experienced farmer, signed S. X. is a valuable paper in many respects; and as to trial of the different qualities of milk of different cows by the Lactometer, I can most fully con- n by my own experience, and will give the re- of a trial made at a farm of mine in New neshire, the 24th of August last, on nine cows different breeds—viz.—

- 1, a cow half Alderney, of cream 1 ²/₁₀ inches.
- 2, a heifer, same breed. 1 ¹/₁₀ "
- 3, a cow, do. 1 ³/₁₀ "
- 4, a heifer quarter Alderney. 1 ³/₁₀ "
- 5, a cow, (half Catebs, or short horn,) 1 ³/₁₀ "
- 6, do, half (Admiral, or do.) 1 ¹/₁₀ "
- 7, a native cow 10 years old. 1 ³/₁₀ "
- 8, do. do. 3 years old. 1 ³/₁₀ "
- 9, do. do, large Sandwich breed, 1 ²/₁₀ "

The above shows as great a difference in qual- as the account given by S. X.; and is greatly yond the ideas of our farmers generally on this ject; I have conversed with a great number, d in no one instance have they thought the d- ference could be more than one-third, but above it as six to one. This shows the butter properties the milk;—probably in cheese, the difference ould not prove so great in quantity, but then I resume the quality must be much richer. I should ink it would be advisable in every town or neigh- rhood to own a Lactometer, (they have been ade at the Glass factory at Lechmere point, and should think would not cost more than three ars for a frame with 4 or 6 glass tubes)—hy is means they could readily determine, as their sifers come in, which were valuable to keep— have generally found that those cows which ve the greatest quantity of milk, gave the poorest ality. It is not, however, always the case.—I ve also thought heifers did not give so rich milk when they come to 4 or 5 years of age—the ality of milk is always less rich soon after calv- g, and becomes richer, constantly, till the cow is arly dry—and in the fall, milk is always richer an in the spring—all these circumstances must be ten into consideration in determining the value a cow by the lactometer. An ordinary cow, o richness of milk, may be a good breeder for aught and fattening stock, but in our country I ink the butter and cheese properties are of first nsideration, and as fine animals for labor and ef may be obtained from them.

In using the lactometer, the whole milk should drawn from the cow, and then stirred, before ling the glass—otherwise you do not get the fair erage quality—in warm weather, the cream rises wly—I generally let it stand 48 hours, and te its rising every 12 hours—and in cool or colt eather I have not known it to rise any after 12 ours.

S. X. notices several cows that have proved

great Butter makers—these have all been very high fed animals.—I somewhat doubt, if a farmer gives his cows good English hay, and enough of it—and also has real good pasturage, whether he gets by extra feed of meal, skim-milk, &c., &c. sufficient extra butter or cheese to pay for it.—I think S. X. proves this in Essex county.

I wish some of our public spirited individuals would import a few bulls and heifers of the Jersey stock that give 900 gallons of milk per year, and also of the Gallinas, the cows of which produce their weight in cheese per year.—They would be great acquisitions to us, notwithstanding the fine stock we already possess, in Short Horns, Alderneys, Herefords, and Devons—and might be easily imported from Glasgow, via New York or New Brunswick, as from Boston there is little or no trade with Scotland,—and the expense would not be much.

Sept. 29, 1829.

FRUITS AT THE HORTICULTURAL DINNER.

In our list of the fruits presented at the late anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, some very superior specimens were omitted, which justice requires should be particularly mentioned:—among which was a basket of Mr THOMAS' very fine native pear from Hingham, which is justly considered the greatest acquisition to our fruits, that the exertions of the Society have yet developed. Mr THOMAS will soon give, in the New England Farmer, a particular account of the characteristics of the tree, and furnish, at the proper season, scions for distribution among the members.

Among the grapes, was a very fine specimen of the Black Cape, one bunch of which weighed two pounds,—raised in the open air, by the Messrs WINDSHIPS, of Brighton.

The basket of fruit mentioned as from the garden of S. G. PERKINS, Esq. was presented by his gardener, Mr TRAINER, and contained superb specimens of the Black Hamburg, St. Peter's, White Muscat, Alexandrine Muscat, and White Chassais Grapes—also, the Alberge Admirable, Belle de Vitry, Chevreuse, and White Pine Apple Peaches.

Mr PARMENTIER of New York, forwarded a box of rare vegetables, accompanied by the following note:—

"1. I send you a box containing some Sweet Peppers, received of Dr LANUZA, from Valencia, in Spain, where they are very much admired. The best manner of cooking them, is, to stuff them in the same manner as the French do the Purple Egg Plant. They were found very good at our horticultural dinner in New York.

"2. Some Seeds of the same sweet Peppers, for distributing among the members of the Society. The seed is always good for two years, and is to be cultivated in the same manner as the common pepper.

"3. Some roots of the Violet Carrot of Spain—received from Florence in Italy—very sweet. They must be sown late in the spring, to prevent them from going to seed the same season. Next spring I will forward some seed for the Society.

"4. Some seed of a kind of bean, received of ELLERTON ALLEN, Esq. called in South Carolina Crowder Bean, because they bear so much.

With much esteem, A. PARMENTIER."
Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y. }
September 17, 1829.

The Seeds mentioned in the foregoing letter can be obtained by members at the Hall.

List of fruits sent to the Horticultural Dinner by J. PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury.

Pears—Capiaumont, Vert Longue or Mouille Bouche, Green Catharine, Fulton of Mr Abbot, Napoleon, Bourre du Roi, Winter Golding, Archan, a Scotch Pear.

Apples—Royal (of Northampton,) Marigold, Nonpareil (of England,) Chatagnie (French,) Pomme neige or Snow Apple, Golden Russet of England.

Pine Apple Melons.

White Pie Pumpkin.

A branch of Passe Colmar, not ripe, but sent to show their very great bearing—the branch was about two feet long, with 31 pears, and weighed 9 ¹/₂ lbs.

A larger branch from a graft of Charles D'Aurtrieche of my own importation from France in 1822—it is a very good bearer—resembles the Crasanne, but is not so acid or stony.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 28.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Beef Cattle—951 at market, including a part of those unsold last week. The market was very much the same as the preceding week, exceedingly slow and dull; more thin cattle, however, were probably sold for \$3 and less per cwt. than at any other day this season. The greatest proportion were taken at from \$3 50 to \$4 25. A small number at \$4 50 a \$4 75, and about 10 very fine Cattle at \$5 per cwt. Quite as many remained unsold at the close of the market, as at the last week. The butchers nibbled a little: when they commence in earnest, we shall probably be saved the trouble of reporting, "those unsold last week."

Store Cattle—527 at market; many of them had been in from 1 to 3 market days successively before. The drovers attempted a small advance on former prices, the consequence was, but few sales were effected.

Sheep—3710 at market, including about 200 unsold last week. The principal part of those not sold last week were disposed of during the week at from \$1 to \$1 17 per head. This day lots of Sheep and Lambs were sold, generally at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per head; a few small lots selected at \$1 75; thin qualities near the close of the market even sold at all prices, say from 75 cts. to \$1 per head, and a large number remained unsold notwithstanding.

Pigs—795 at market, including 42 unsold last week.—The slight improvement mentioned in our last met with a sudden change. Today the market for Pigs was quite as dull as at any day this season—old Hogs are in demand.

We notice that Mr SWEET, the celebrated English author and botanist, has dedicated a plant to Mr WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden, whose name it bears, and who has done so much for the horticulture of the United States.

On the 23d inst. a "sand blast" was made on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road. 16 pounds of powder were used. One rock weighing 70 tons was removed from its bed: five others, from 2 to 7 tons each, were thrown some distance.

OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROPER SEASON FOR CUTTING TIMBER.

Mr. Elliott's *Essay* will much interest an article in the *New England Farmer* of August 14th, written by a gentleman of Long Island, who styles himself "A Farmer," wherein he makes this highly interesting inquiry—*At what season of the year should the timber be cut in order to insure the longest durability?* Without attempting to give a definite answer to the interrogation, the writer has thought fit to lay before the public some facts, the result of his own observation, and likewise some causes which appear to have produced the rapid decay of timber under certain circumstances.

Although the facts which have fallen under my observation, in some instances, are very different from those stated by the gentleman of Long Island, still I doubt not but the facts stated by *him* are in perfect accordance with those which have fallen under *his* observation; and although like causes do not, according to our limited views, always appear to produce like effects, we ought not to come to the conclusion, that the fixed and unalterable laws of nature ever change; but rest satisfied, that any, and every cause under like circumstances, always has, and always will, produce the same result, however we may be deceived as to any spurious appearance. Having assumed the above premises, it may be thought proper to inquire into the causes which operate to produce the destruction of timber, and whenever a satisfactory solution is found, it follows in course, that whatever counteracts or prevents that cause from operating, so long timber may be preserved. But the fact is so obvious, that the sap naturally in green wood and timber is the primary cause of its rapid decay, as also the several degrees of humidity to which it may be exposed, that it seems needless to look for other causes. If these premises be correct, it follows that the sooner the green timber is deprived of its sap, and the more securely it is kept from the rot, the longer it will last, and if that be effected more speedily by cutting it at one time than at another, no one can be at a loss when to fell his timber, provided the above fact be ascertained; but it may be presumed that well-attested experiments are wanting to decide this point.

With such facts as are known, and such as may reasonably be supposed to result, I think it must appear evident that the best time to cut timber, having in view its durability, is when the sap flows most freely. Some, perhaps, may be startled at this assertion, when the writer has just stated that the sap is the primary cause of the decay of timber, and may ask how can it follow that the best time to cut timber is when there is the most sap in it? The writer does not say the best time is when it contains most sap, but when it flows most freely. That timber ever contains a much greater degree of sap at one time than at another, may be doubted. Let us attend to well known facts.

The writer of Long Island says, that "we know that a white oak, and we may say the same of the many kind of timber, even of pitch pine) cut down in February, and left lying till June, will send out small sprouts from the body, and that the bark will loosen and may be stripped off." These facts must have been often remarked by the most superficial observer.

Now, if two sticks of timber, one cut in Febru-

ary, and the other in June, exhibit the same appearance, does it not follow that there is as much sap in the timber in February, as in June; and that in both cases the heat of summer is the cause of the action of the sap which is put in circulation producing the same results in both cases?

This vital principle of the vegetable kingdom bearing a near resemblance to the blood of the animal kingdom, by undergoing certain changes by the means of the leaves, produces all that pleasing variety of flowers and fruits on which the eye delights to dwell, or the taste to enjoy.

The most exquisite peach, and delicious strawberry, are but the sap of the tree, in another form, prepared in nature's laboratory; but this fluid, deprived of the proper apparatus (the leaves) for producing these effects, will become stagnated, and soon, very soon, in warm weather, undergo a degree of fermentation, and hasten the decay of that body, wherever it remains. This substance, termed the sap, will much more freely evaporate in some kinds of timber than in others. In some it is a thick, viscous substance, and in others a thin fluid. A tree cut in June, and the bark left on, the sap must undergo a degree of fermentation immediately, much to the injury of the timber. A tree cut in February, and the bark left on, would part with but a small portion of the sap, and as the heat of summer increased, would also produce the same result as the one cut in June.

Hence, a white pine stick of timber, will become, in a few weeks, in warm weather, if the bark be left on, seriously injured; but if this same log had been divested of its bark, and soaked a few days in water, thereby rendering the sap more fluid, the same would escape through the pores of the wood, and thereby have been the means of preserving it from decay for years.

Our common poplars, when cut and peeled, will last several years perfectly sound; but if they were left with the bark on, would hardly hold together one season.

The same remark will apply to white birch, which is one of the most perishable kinds of wood when left with the bark on. Hence we may learn why the sill cut in July, 1778, by Mr. Coorn, as mentioned by the gentleman of Long Island, should last so long. The same writer observes "There are barns on Long Island, which have been built with timber cut in summer.—In those barns we find hickory, gum, and oak rafters with the bark stripped off, as hard as horn, and uninjured by worms." But after making this statement, the above writer says, "with such evidence before us, it certainly appears, that we are ignorant of the proper time to cut ship timber;" by which term I presume he means to include all timber, for every purpose; as his remarks are not confined to that particular kind of timber, but he mentions posts, sills, rafters, &c. But with such evidence, substantiated by facts, as he alone has stated, lying aside ten thousand others which would corroborate his statement, does it appear that there is any need of being ignorant of the proper time to cut timber, when he says, his chestnut posts cut in March, and set in the summer, lasted 16 years—while those cut in May, only lasted 12 years. The posts cut in March had time before they were used to lose a part, and perhaps a large part, of the sap before placing them in the ground; while those cut in May had certainly less time, and were probably immediately put into the ground. The sills and rafters, by being hewed

and the bark taken off, remained as "bar horn," owing not to the time of cutting, but to manner of treatment afterwards.

The writer of this article, a few years since from necessity at the time, cut in May, some white oak posts from five to eight or nine inch diameter, and had them immediately set; but lasted barely four years; whereas, had they been seasoned, they would probably have lasted time four years. The Long Island writer in some statements in regard to locust posts, that much at variance with facts which have been tried in this region; but they were not the locust probably growing in this vicinity, says that "Locust wood is supposed to last years, and that it may be cut at any season," goes on to say, "This is certainly wrong;" in proof of his statement, says his "locust p are rotten and removed, the red cedar are feet and sound;" these posts he states to have been purchased in 1801. Although our lo when used for posts in this vicinity, are not kn to last "forever and ever, having been tried and out," like the man's cedar rails, yet the w has never been able to learn that any locust p have ever been seen decayed in this region, such was the confidence of the writer of this ticle in the durability of locust timber, that spent much time, and was at a serious expen procuring about one hundred, a few years si This high opinion of their value was formed u the following facts: viz. his own observa for thirty years. A certain yard in Wald has been fencel more than twenty years; posts were alternately one of locust and on red cedar. Three years since it became necer to put in new posts in every place, where cedar posts stood, while those of locust were perfectly sound, and upon cutting them, were as "h as horn."

When Mr. Peck built his seat in Newton, a known in this vicinity for its elevated and commanding situation, and as now devoted to the of a Theological Institution, he made use of chestnut, and locust posts, in fencing the yard; but when the premises were purchased a years since, by the present proprietors, in mak the necessary repairs, the same soundness in reg to the locust posts occurred as at Waltham.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, of the m undoubted veracity, stated, that having one loc post, and no special use for it, it had lain on ground more than 20 years, and it was perfect sound. This, however, seems rather digress; and therefore the writer will forbear stating more circumstances at this time in regard to durability of locust timber, and will give his reasons why the summer is considered to be the h time to fell timber, which are these. The sap then in such a fluid state, if it be not confined the bark, as to soon evaporate, and leave the w dry and compact; whereas, when timber is cut other seasons the bark will adhere so firmly a he with difficulty separated from the wood, a we may well suppose, that after lying sever months, until the action of the sap is produ by the heat of summer, so as to admit the pech of the bark, that some of it must have underg a partial change, and remain in the wood; the fore mechanics, who are desirous of having ti ber thoroughly seasoned, first soak the timber water some days; this process destroys much that adhesive quality of the sap which prevents speedy evaporation.

We may come to the conclusion, if these pre-
 mises are correct, that green timber put into the
 ground will soon decay—and that timber cut in
 summer, and immediately divested of its bark, or
 otherwise having its surface of naked wood ex-
 posed to the air, will remain sound a long series of
 years, and become as "hard as horn;" or if it be
 cut in winter, to soak it in water some days, and
 as soon as the season will admit, to strip off the
 bark—that probably with this process, but little
 advantage or disadvantage will be derived by cut-
 ting timber at any particular season of the year;
 at that much, very much, depends upon the man-
 ner of preserving it afterwards. Yours, &c.
 Newton, September 19, 1829. D.

MOSS.

(Lichen.) There are various kinds of this—
 one grows on trees, on stones, on the shingled
 roofs of houses, on the surface of the ground; and
 one of a very minute kind, which is commonly
 called *mould*, on the surface, and in the crevices
 and cavities of almost every substance which is
 wet or moist.

Moss is particularly injurious to the growth of
 trees and of grass. Its growth is encouraged on
 wet trees, where the soil is either too cold or too
 hot, too sterile and dry, or too thickly planted,
 here the soil is too cold and wet, the best remedy
 is hollow draining, and manuring with sand, sheep
 dung, and other manures suitable to the soil,
 here it is too sterile and dry, dig away the earth
 about the roots, and supply its place with a
 mixture of earth and mud, from ponds or creeks,
 some other rich earth, that is better calculated
 to retain moisture. Where the trees stand too
 thick, cut part of them away, rub the moss off
 the trees, and apply Forsyth's method of *healing*
 them, if necessary, making use of his *composition*
 to preserve the wood.

Where moss prevails in grass grounds, apply a
 sharp, iron toothed harrow to it; scarify the
 top of the soil till it is somewhat raw, strew
 seeds of herds grass, or other good grass,
 over it, and give it a good dressing of a mixture
 of sheep dung and sand, or other warm manure
 it is suitable to a cold soil. This is for grounds
 which are dry; but if the moss be occasioned by
 much wetness in the soil, although the above
 method may prove beneficial for a while, yet no-
 thing short of hollow draining will ever prove ef-
 fectual for any considerable length of time.
 Sulphur will also eradicate moss on dry lawns.
 By experiments, says Mr Deane, it is found that
 common yellow moss is a good manure for po-
 tatoes. It would seem to be best, however, when
 mixed with stable dung, or rather laid on top of it.
 It is said to be very good to mix with lime in
 posts, as the lime is best calculated to dissolve
 oil it contains; and oil is known to be an in-
 gredient in the food of plants. It is also recom-
 mended to be mixed in dry sandy, or gravelly soils,
 the purpose of enabling such to retain a due
 degree of moisture.—*Farmer's Assistant*.

From the Steuben Messenger.

CHEESE MAKING.

I am induced to make the following communi-
 cation, the principles of which will be found in
 Thomson's Chemistry, with the hope that it may
 be of use to some of the readers of the Messen-
 ger, and as this is the season for testing its utility,

if you think it will be useful, you are at liberty
 to publish it. A LOVER OF GOOD CHEESE.

MILK is well known to consist and is easily
 separated into three parts—cream, curd and
 whey.

The cream is an oily, rich, and sweet substance,
 diffused through the others, and easily separated
 from them by standing, but can never be hard-
 ened or curdled with rennet.

Curd may be separated from the whey, by heat-
 ing it a little more than blood or milk heat when
 it comes from the cow, and adding a little rennet,
 and its richness depends upon the quantity of
 cream that may be diffused through it, and which
 may be easily pressed out.

Whey is the remaining fluid, and its richness,
 color and taste depend upon the quantity of cream
 it may contain.

Cheese, it is well known, is made from the curd,
 and the cheese is the better the more it contains
 of the cream, or of that oily matter which consti-
 tutes butter; its goodness, therefore, depends in a
 great measure upon the manner of separating the
 whey from the curd.

If the milk be much heated, the curd broken
 in pieces, and the whey forcibly separated or
 pressed out with heavy weights or patent presses,
 as is the practice with many, the cheese is scarce
 good for any thing, but the whey is delicious, es-
 pecially the last pressed out, and butter may be
 obtained from it in considerable quantities. A full
 proof that nearly the whole creamy part of the
 milk has been separated from the cheese and is in
 the whey.

Whereas if the milk be not too much heated,
 just sufficient to curdle, if the curd be allowed to
 remain unbroken, and the whey be separated by
 very slow and gentle pressure, the cream is re-
 tained, and the cheese is excellent, but the whey
 is almost transparent and nearly colorless.

Black Cherry Tree.—A medical correspondent of
 the Cooperstown Watchtower, says, that the bark
 of this tree is poisonous. He relates the case of
 a young lady to whom he was lately called, and
 who, in consequence of drinking about half a pint
 of cider, taken from a closely stopped bottle, filled
 the evening previous with cherry bark fresh from
 the tree, was seized with vertigo, stupor and syn-
 cope, followed by great difficulty in respiration and
 vomiting. Similar effects were produced in a
 slighter degree, upon another person, who took
 from the same bottle a smaller draught of the ci-
 der. He says that the French chemists have re-
 cently ascertained that the deleterious principle of
 the cherry, laurel and the kernel of the peach, is
 very analogous to *prussic acid*. This acid in its
 concentrated state, if a feather be dipped into it
 and drawn across the eye of an animal, produces
 instant death. Two drops, says the writer, have
 been known to kill a vigorous dog in a very few
 minutes.—*Ontario Repository*.

Middlesex.—The annual Cattle Show and ex-
 hibition of Manufacturers, in Concord, will take
 place on the 7th instant. The Address is to be
 delivered by John P. Robinson, Esq. of Lowell.

Cure for Hydrophobia.—The late foreign Medi-
 cal Journals state, that Coster, a French surgeon
 of great eminence, has discovered that chlorine
 has the wonderful power of decomposing and de-
 stroying several of the most deadly animal poisons,

and among others the saliva of the mad dog.
 The mode of applying it is, to make a strong wash
 by dissolving two table-spoonfuls of the chlorure
 of lime, in a half a pint of water, and instantly,
 and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. It has
 proved successful when applied within six hours
 after the animal has been bitten.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Cattle curd.—One of my oxen was taken a few
 days ago very suddenly with very singular sym-
 ptoms, such as I had never before seen. He ap-
 peared perfectly deprived of the use of his limbs,
 and was taken in very rapid succession with con-
 vulsions. They came on by a wild gaze of the
 eye, and very apparent sensations of horror, last-
 ed generally from two to three, and sometimes as
 long as five minutes, and during the intervals the
 animal gave evident symptoms of weariness. Up-
 on examination I found his horns perfectly cold,
 which induced me to bore them, and into the
 holes (made 4 or 5 inches from the head,) I poured
 a strong mixture of black pepper, salt and vine-
 gar. Not more than fifteen minutes elapsed be-
 fore the convulsions ceased: in less than an hour
 he fed as usual, and at this time, (three days since
 his attack) is apparently as well as any animal on
 my farm. I am induced to make this public, as I
 apprehend the complaint (from the extreme damp-
 ness of the season,) will not be very uncommon,
 and also because of the simplicity of the remedy,
 and the fair promise it gives of efficacy.

A PLANTER.

To measure the contents of Pipes.—Square the
 diameter of the pipe in inches, and the product
 will be the number of lbs. of water, or air, con-
 tained in every yard's length of the pipe. If
 the last figure of this product be cut off or con-
 sidered as a decimal, the remaining figures will
 give the number of ale gallons in a yard's length
 of the pipe; and if the product consist only of
 one figure, this figure will be the contents of an
 ale gallon: divided by 282, will give the number
 of cubic inches in every three feet of the pipe,
 and the contents of a pipe of greater or less
 length may be found by proportion.

The Northern editors who have noticed the re-
 marks upon cooking rice, will do still more good
 by extending the important information, that, for
 the actual uses of life, the low priced rice is equal-
 ly as good as that which is termed prime. In
 fancy articles, appearances go a great way—but
 it is strange, that in an article of food, so great a
 mistake should still prevail. Prices depend very
 much upon the wholeness of the grains of rice;
 a matter wholly indifferent for all useful purposes.
 —*Traveller*.

Charcoal.—A correspondent of the National In-
 telligencer, states that Charcoal is an effectual re-
 medy for Intermittent fevers. It is to be used in
 the form of toasted or burnt bread, as a more
 convenient and agreeable form than the prepara-
 tion from wood coal.—*ibid*.

Dr David Hosack, of New York, has relinquished
 his profession, which he has pursued for
 thirty-eight years, in his native city, and has re-
 moved to Hyde Park, in Dutchess county, having
 purchased the splendid situation of the late Dr
 Bard, on the margin of the Hudson, with a view

to devote himself to horticultural pursuits, and the improvement of agriculture. The premises attached to his situation, consist of 700 acres of choice land. For the purpose of improving the breed of stock in Dutchess county, he has imported Saxony and Merino sheep, and black cattle of the Bakewell breed.

As a public-spirited man, there are but few in this country who have attained a higher reputation than Dr. Hesseck; and his name is not indistinguishable as a patron and successful cultivator of science and literature.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1829.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Editor of the Middlebury Standard, after noticing the laudable efforts that are now making to improve the science of horticulture, and the attention that is paid to selecting the best varieties of fruits and vegetables, as well as stock, recommends the formation, in all large towns in the interior, of horticultural associations, for the purpose of procuring trees, scions, and buds of the most valuable fruits, and seeds of the most esteemed garden vegetables, and the purchase of periodical publications devoted to the science of Agriculture. The writer suggests that twenty-five or thirty public-spirited individuals in each town should unite and pay one dollar each,—the money to be expended in purchasing those articles that should be thought advisable, the fruit trees, grape vines, and seeds to be equally divided among the subscribers. A little exertion was made in this way, by public-spirited individuals, New England would be filled, in ten years, with the best varieties of fruits and garden vegetables.

HISTORY OF THE CULTURE OF INDIGO.

MR. FERRISSBURG. In your paper of the 14th ult. it is stated that "the culture of Indigo in ahim brought up in Carolina." The increased consumption of this article may make some notice of it in a degree interesting.

It is stated that there was so little knowledge of this dye amongst the ancients called "*Indicum*" that Pliny, when he wrote, was not justly informed as to the plant it grew on.

It was not till after the settlement of this country, say 1639 to 1640, that it began in Europe to be much spoken of.

In 1688, says the same authority, it was not agreed amongst Botanists what plant Indigo was made from.

Some few experiments were made in Europe about the middle of the last century to rear the plant. But it is only since 1800 that both in France and Italy great efforts have been made, and with some success, in its culture. There was probably more of scientific experiment than of practical success contemplated in these efforts.

It would be well to look back and perceive how recent our knowledge is of many of the most important articles of use and production in agriculture!

In our country it would seem that the success that attended the culture of Indigo in the French and Spanish West Indies induced efforts to be made for its culture in the Carolinas. These be-

gan about the middle of the last century 1790. Indigo is mentioned as an article of product of the Southern States, by Guthrie and others, who published about this time.

But I submit to your inspection a letter, from which an extract follows, addressed to an ancestor of mine, which gives probably a fair account of its early stages. It may be well to observe that the writer became an eminent ship-master.

Wilmington, N. C. March 20, 1755.

"Sir—This serves to inform you that the wind not favoring us with an opportunity to go to Charleston, we remain still here. I have had an offer for many articles of my cargo, [those are of no consequence to report.] But I think they cannot be lower, and shall try the market at Charleston.

"There is no trade here but with the merchants, the planters are so extraordinarily busy preparing their Indigo works, that for come to town.

"The great success last year, and great demand for that commodity, has engrossed the attention of all the planters; so that there is little going forward but Indigo. Upwards of 200,000 pounds were made last year. It is supposed from the great preparations made this year, that there will be 500,000 pounds made. The price has been 75s. per pound, (being about 78 cents,) for the best sort, of which none is now to be had." After prices, prospects, &c. he concludes, "I shall omit nothing to give you satisfaction, and am, respectfully, &c."

"JOHN FRAZIER."

The culture of indigo continued in Carolina from that period for some years after the revolutionary war, and large and frequent importations were, for some years, made to this place and elsewhere. Its quality was ordinary in general, and its price about 75 cents. When its culture was left off, we cannot precisely say. But presume it was after our great trade with India opened, and the finer qualities raised there were so abundantly introduced and so much more approved. At any rate it has for many successive years been seen in their price currents. This article is wholly imported from abroad, or in words to that effect.

I close with observing, that efforts to increase the products of the earth, must, in general, be considered as highly praiseworthy in our country at this time especially, as tending to quicken industry, lessen importations, &c. To the effort in this particular, therefore, at the South we wish success.

There can be no doubt that their intelligent planters will learn from experience how far it is for their interest to go. I am, yours, W.

Cost of Green Houses.—A correspondent wishes to know the probable cost of a small green house, say 15 feet long, corresponding width, and the annual cost for fuel, &c. and thinks it would be well for the Horticultural Society to ask for approved plans of cottages, green houses, farm houses, and other buildings connected with rural economy, to be hung up in their Hall. An article on Green Houses will be found in the N. England Farmer, vol. vi, page 329.

Silk in Maine.—Mr JACOB PAYTON, of Camden, Me., has sent us a specimen of soving silk manufactured by him, being the first ever made in that part of the State. He is planting more of the White Mulberry Seed as a preparatory step to an enlargement of the business.

The Rhode Island Cattle Show takes place in Pawtucket, on the 14th inst.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—Among the fruits left for examination at the Hall, Saturday, 2d ult. were the following:—

From Mr N. S. WALKER, of Roxbury, very fine specimens of Blaud's Virginia Grape. The fruit is largely ripe, but still its flavor was good,—the bunches, by shoulders, very thickly set, with berries a pale red color. The fruit compares pretty well with good foreign grapes, and will make a good wine or table grape. It has a thin skin, very little pulp, and decidedly surpasses all the native grapes I have been exhibited. It will be a most desirable acquisition to our gardens in the city as well as in country, where it can be raised with almost as much certainty and abundance as the Isabella. The cultivator of the Blaud Grape agrees very accurately with the description given by Mr PERKINS, in his noble Treatise on Horticulture, page 52. Mr S. WALKER also exhibited some of his Acadian or Muscad grapes; good sized bunches, with large round fruit. The identity of this fruit is disputed, some considering it the same as the Isabella, which the fruit exhibited closely resembled.

From E. PAINES, Esq. of Lexington, a basket his native wild grapes, from a vine cultivated by some time,—the bunches are of good size, the berries very large, light colored, and of agreeable flavor of a native grape.

From Mr Z. COOK, Jr. of Dorchester, a basket very fine Isabella grapes,—the bunches remarkably large, one of them weighing 11 ounces—the other nearly as large.

From Mr DOWNER, of Dorchester, a specimen a beautiful pear, the scions of which were sent to PERKINS, Esq. by the London Horticultural Society. The pear was of a bright yellow, melting, and flavored, name unknown, the label having been when received by Mr PERKINS.

From Dr. GREEN, of Mansfield, specimens of sorts of native grapes, purple and white, good sized bunches, very large berries, particularly the white kind, and of good flavor for a native grape. GREEN has offered to give the Society a partic account of the habits and character of the grape with some of the cuttings.

From Mr JOSEPH W. NEWELL, of Malden, specimens of a very large red Apple, from the firm of AMOS SARGENT, of Malden,—to ascertain its name. (It is thought to be the same as the G. Sachem Apple cultivated at the Messrs. WINSLOW Nursery, at Brighton.)

From Col. HARRIS, of Boston, a specimen seedling pear from the garden of Madam Dix, of city. The lower limbs of the tree are armed with thorns the middle, upright, bearing branches are. The tree is a great bearer, the fruit ripens early in October, and is melting.

From Col. JACOB S. of Charlestown, specimen a very beautiful peach, flesh yellow, and of a fine flavor, raised from the stone in the garden of EMMETT, of Charlestown.

From JOHN PERKINS, Esq. of Jamaica Plains, specimens of very superb Mexican Gourds, and new vegetable introduced by him called the Pumpkin, seeds of which will soon be ready to lively to members.

From Mr SAMUEL C. GRAY, of this city, specimens of the fruit of the singular tree in Salem described by the Hon. SAMUEL WHITE, in the volume of the N. England Farmer, page 29. The tree is a seedling, and always bears two kinds of fruit, promiscuously on the same branches.

From Mr E. SHAW, of Dorchester, specimen a fine autumnal apple, name unknown, and a Brown Beurré, and other pears.

From JOHN H. HAY, of this city, specimens very fine natural long-stone peach, raised in his den in this city.

Specimens of other fruits were left by Mr C. P. B. and some of the above fruit distributed among members of the Society, on proper application.

Specimens of other fruits were left by Mr C.

of Roxbury, and others, for the purpose of ascertaining their true name.
At the last meeting it was voted, that a subscription paper be placed on the table at the Hall, for such gentlemen as may see fit to subscribe to raise a fund for the purchase of books for the Library of the Society.

A committee was appointed to procure accurate drawings of our principal native fruits for the Hall of the Society. This will doubtless be considered by a very judicious measure, as accurate descriptions of all our superior fruits will be published in the *New England Farmer*, and reference made to the drawings.

A list of the Officers chosen at the last meeting, will be published in our next paper.

Mrs. GORE, of Waltham, has politely sent to the all, for examination to-morrow, specimens of the Heathcot Pear, a seedling from her garden.

We shall publish next week, a full list of the premiums offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the approaching Show at Brighton—circumstances have prevented our doing it so week, and have compelled us to defer some of our articles connected with the occasion.

A Treatise on the Vine, now work in Press, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers and others, the present month, comprising a copious and complete dissertation on its History, Management, &c. and on the process of making wine, together with accurate descriptions and remarks the properties of about 200 varieties of Grapes best for Wine and the Table, with a careful arrangement of the synonyms.—A Topographical list of all the celebrated Vineyards throughout the world, and particularly of those in the different Departments of France, and the mode of culture pursued in those of each. This work will comprise all the important information contained in the *new edition of DeCandolle's*, published in 1825; also that contained in the *American* and *Complete Encyclopedia*, edited by Members of the several Institutes of France, together with such additional information as is found in the works of Rozier, Champ-Jullien, McCulloch, Forsyth, Seechey, Bernaud, other Authors of authority. By WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, near New York; Vice President of the New York Horticultural Society; C. M. of the Linnaean Society of Paris, of the Horticultural Societies of London and Paris, and of the Royal Society of the Geographical at Florence; Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, &c.

N. B.—The price of this work will be \$1 25, or \$1 to see who remit in advance—and it can be sent per mail no great expense.

Also, was published recently by the same author, a **Treatise on Horticulture**, pp. 206.—Embracing descriptions of about one thousand species and varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbous Plants, Green-houses Trees and Plants, &c. Price \$1, by person remitting the cost of five copies of either of the above works, shall receive the sixth gratis.

Orders for either of the above works received by B. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, where the *Treatise on the Vine* will be for sale as usual.

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1830, just published by CARTER & HENDEE, corner of School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanac* for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, editor the New England Farmer.

This Almanac, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year, as Astronomical calculations have been prepared and used with great care by a gentleman of this city—the particularly noted—a complete Calendar of the Fests for each State in New England, including the late Convention of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination, Table of Roads and Distances from Boston, &c. and sixteen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally in Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the most liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen.

Sept. 15.

For Sale.
The celebrated farm, commonly called the Kettle pond farm, situated in Sreokonk, Massachusetts, on the east side of Providence river or Narragansett bay, and distant but *two miles* by water or land, from the town of Providence.

This farm contains about 50 acres of excellent land in a high state of cultivation, properly divided into pasture, tillage, mowing and orchard, and now undergoing a regular rotation of crops.

The northern, eastern and southern boundaries form three sides of a square, but the western boundary facing the river is more irregular, running into and forming a point of land which gives name to the farm. The dwelling house and out buildings are situated upon the point and command one of the most delightful views in the U. S., embracing the harbor and town of Providence on the north, and the Bay and Islands, for the distance of 15 miles, on the south.

At this place the river is narrow and deep, and from 20 to 30 sail of vessels, including several steam boats, pass daily past and draw at a short distance from the shore.

A large and never failing spring of pure water rises at an elevation of about forty feet above the surface of the river, which can be made to irrigate about 100 acres, and conveyed if wanted by a leaden pipe to the dwelling house and out buildings. Several valuable ledges of rock can be opened near the shore and sold in Providence at 1 50 to 2 dollars per cord.—About two hundred loads of sea weed are gathered annually from the shore.

The orchard contains above 500 trees of the finest varieties of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Almond, Cherry and Plum, from 10 to 10 years old.—There is also a nursery of several thousand Peach trees inoculated from this orchard, with a variety of ornamental trees consisting principally of the Chinese Alder and Honey Locust, (*Gleditsia virginiana*.)

The dwelling house is 35 by 10 feet, two stories; wash house 15 by 20 feet; granary 10 by 16 feet; wash house with two boilers and cooking apparatus to steam food for swine, 12 by 15 feet; hog pen attached to the same, boarded on three sides, with a roof, 20 by 60 feet; shed on the north side of the barn, well constructed barn with a collar 35 by 15 feet.—These buildings are nearly new and in good order.—There is another barn near the centre of the farm which is 25 by 30 feet. The fences are in excellent order.

A plan of the buildings and a list of the different varieties of fruit on the orchard, have been left at the office of the New England Farmer.—With the above will be sold a thirty foot log containing about nine acres.

This Farm will be exposed for sale but *three weeks*, as the present owner and occupant is about to engage in some other business, and although it is richly worth 100,000 DOLLARS, will be sold to the first applicant for *one half the price*.
Sreokonk, Sept. 25. JAMES FOSTER.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.
Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, direct from Van Eeden & Co. Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of

HYACINTHS—(double and single) dark blue, porcelain blue, red and rosy coloured, pure white, crimson, white yellow eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; with 12 cts. to \$1 50 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow, and mixed; 12 cts. each \$1 00 per dozen, (most importations of the tulips very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as 25 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.
JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—6 and 8 germ, white with citron cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 33 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each—one dollar per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; and the double Hyacinths having produced bulbs 1 inch and 3/4 in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tim of their flowers.

Also, a better supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar per dozen, Tiger (Spotted) Lilies, same price, Marigold or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Sea Kale Roots.
For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-st.

A fine collection of Sea Kale roots, done up in packages of 12 each, from 2 to 3 years old—prime from 57 1/2 to 75 cts. per dozen roots, according to their size.—Directions for the culture of this excellent vegetable can be found in Fessenden's *New American Gardener*—the roots are in fine order, and if transplanted this autumn, and properly managed, would probably be fit for use next spring.

Harvard University.—Medical Lectures.
The Medical Lectures in Harvard University will begin in the Massachusetts Medical College, Mason street, Boston, on third WEDNESDAY in October next, the 21st, at nine o'clock, A. M.

Anatomy and Surgery. Dr Warren.
Chemistry. Dr Webster.
Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence. Dr Channing.
Materia Medica. Dr Bigelow.
Theory and Practice of Physic. Dr Jackson.
Students attending the Medical Lectures are admitted *without fee*, to the Surgical operations, and clinical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital during the courses.
Aug. 3, 1826. W. CHANNING, Dean.

Bull Calf, from Abnbad, For Sale.
For sale, a very fine Bull Calf, 15 months old, by Abnbad, out of a superior cow, that obtained a premium at Bingham in 1826. Price \$35.
Apply at the New England Farmer office. O. C. 2 3/4.

Wild Geese, For Sale.
For sale by Aaron Capen at Dorchester, near Milton Village, twelve Wild Geese, large, in fine order, and from one to three years old, one pair three years old.
Dorchester, Sept. 30.

Notice.
Wanted on or before the first of November next, in a family living in the vicinity of Boston, a laboring man, well qualified to manage a kitchen garden, take care of a horse and cow, and one who is willing to do such other work in and about the house as may be required of him. For further particulars inquire of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office. Sept. 18 11

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	125 00 130 00
White,	do	125 00 150 00
BEANS, pearl,	bushel	50 1 00
BEANS, white,	do	40 33 1/2 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel	9 00 9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	do	8 00 8 50
Cargo, No. 2,	do	7 00 7 50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1 new,	found	13 15
CHEESE, new milk,	do	7 9
Skimmed milk,	do	2 5
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	4 00 6 25
Genesee,	do	5 50 6 00
Flax, best,	do	3 75 4 00
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	60 02
Rye,	do	70 75
Banley,	do	67
Oats,	do	46 45
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	found	8 3
LIME,	cord	45 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton	5 50
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00 17 00
Cure, mess,	do	13 00 13 00
Navy, No. 1,	do	12 30 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 10
Orchard Grass,	do	3 60
Foot Meadow,	do	3 00
Rye Grass,	do	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	do	3 00
Red Top,	do	62 1 00
Lucerne,	do	75 50
White Clover-suckle Clover,	do	43 00
Red Clover, (northern)	do	7 5
Trench Sugar Beet,	do	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	do	35 25
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	do	20 22
Merino, three fourths washed,	do	50 35
Merino, half blood,	do	23 00
Merino, quarter washed,	do	25 25
Native, washed,	do	25 26
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	do	31 26
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	do	25 27
Pulled,	do spinning, first sort,	50 22

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clock of Rowland's Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	found	7 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	do	4 9
whole hogs,	do	5 6
VEAL,	do	4 5
MUTTON,	do	4 10
POLTERY,	do	11 14
BUTTER, No. 1 and tub,	do	15 17
Lump, best,	do	16 20
EGGS,	dozen,	10 13
MILK, Rye, retail,	bushel	1 00
h. tin, retail,	do	1 00
POTATOS,	do	40
CHEESE, (according to quality)	barrel	2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

AUTUMN WOODS.

BY BRYAN.

The sun is setting in the west,
The moon, in silver robes, appears,
The wind, with airy, murmuring notes,
Has lulled the foliage into sleep.

The clouds are thick and blue,
The stars are bright and clear,
The moon, in silver robes, appears,
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The wind, with airy, murmuring notes,
Has lulled the foliage into sleep.

less obliging, more indolent, and more depraved than they used to be. This we apprehend, should excite no surprise; it naturally follows from the manner in which they are brought up, the cottage in which they are all reared, was once the seat of simplicity, honesty and fidelity; it has been converted into a nursery of discontent, insubordination and profligacy.

Agricultural.—About ten days since, Mr Benjamin Clarke, of Hampstead, Queen's county, threshed 140 of the common good sheaves of Rye, the growth of the season, which produced of clean grain 14 bushels, being an average of one bushel from ten sheaves.

Our last accounts from Queen's county say, that wheat, oats, and late planted corn, are very good—luckwheat, potatoes, and early planted corn, rather light.—*N. Brunswick Gaz.*

The Three Doctors.—An eminent author saith "There are three doctors, Dr Diet, Dr Quiet, and Dr Merryman—they are reported to be excellent physicians; and if kept at a constant pension, their fees will not be very costly."

It is stated in a Warren, [N. J.] paper, that three Pennsylvanians are digging near the Delaware for money. They have excavated to the depth of 60 feet. They would do better to go nearer to the city and dig potatoes.

Sugar from Beets.—A letter from Nantz, dated 6th August, states, that imported sugars were very low and daily declining—that the culture of beets, which is actively prosecuted, will in a little while cause a revolution in the sugar trade; the sugars of the colonies not being able to sustain a competition with those from beets.

A Bear Hunt.—The bellows Falls paper gives an amusing account of a recent bear hunt.

"A farmer, who had found some of his sheep dead in his pasture, supposed he was visited by a bear. He accordingly set his traps, kept three dogs out, and kept a watch. The result of these efforts were as follows:—caught in the traps— one dog—one calf—two sheep—and one of the old man's daughters!—This last was a misfortune. But the old man with a truly philosophical feeling, said, 'he was d——n sorry Sall got catch'd, for she wasn't able to milk, nor ride hay for a long time.' Finally, after every attempt of the boys had fail'd, the old man was determined to watch himself, and accordingly started out about 5 o'clock in the evening, with his three sons, armed with pitch forks, hoe handles, nails, &c.—old Putnam himself—determined to meet the murderer of his sheep pasture. At the corner of the barn he stationed himself. His three sons had a sort of *chelle-drawn-along*. They had not long occupied their stations when the enemy hove in sight, bearing before him his formidable paws, as was supposed, one of the finest sheep in the whole flock, as it bodied uncommonly large. The alarm being given, they were upon men *de-tho't*! The supposed bear, not altogether relishing the warlike dispositions in front, resolved upon forcing the sheep, which threatened to enclose him—and commenced the assault with great fury, mowing down everything which obstructed his passage—one of the sons among the rest—leaped the barnyard fence—came violently in contact with the gate upon the opposite side—but it resisted his utmost

excursions, and stopped him for a moment. This gave the old man time to rally, for prompted by the spirit of '76, he was determined on victory or death. The animal in vain attempted to force the gate, near where stood the old man. On his passing, he widdled the patchfork, with as much docility as could be expected from one whose nerves and sinews had been strung together for a least three score years, and plunged the tines of the instrument the whole length, into the hind quarters of the creature, who, to his utter astonishment, instead of the bear facing him, as usual with such animals when attacked in the rear, thwack! well known sound of B—o—o—o—B—o—o—o—B—o—o—o, issued from the other extremity of the quadrupel, who, being under great head way before receiving the pitch fork, let out one lin more, as the saying is, and went down the hill, as if the old boy had kicked an out. The old gentleman having discovered his mistake, sung out—Why Joe—that *aint* a bear, it is our old *Black Hen*!! In the sequel it appears that the hen had been in the clothes-yard, where, I some means, she had attached a sheet to her titer which was mistaken for a sheep."

As the visitors, comprising many ladies, were viewing the tables of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, a gentleman present spoke to the Mayor, saying, "this is all very well, but to us it is *no bibber fruit*." "Yes," replied the Mayor, "and did you ever know the Ladies to inhale their selvas better, when placed in a situation of a similar kind?"—*Evening Gaz.*

Trotter's Standard

They receive the Standard, published by the N. England Farmer, No. 1, North Market Street, Boston. A monthly volume, containing the Standard, Free of charge, with postage, by Wm. H. Verree, of the Boston Post-Office. Price \$1.00. Boston, Aug. 11, 1829.

Sturbridge Plants

For sale at the Boston Nursery, 200 North Street, the Pine, Spruce, Fir, and other trees for the purpose of planting, at the rate of \$2.00 per 100, or \$1.00 per 50. Also, a large quantity of the Standard, Free of charge, with postage, by Wm. H. Verree, of the Boston Post-Office. Price \$1.00. Boston, Aug. 11, 1829.

Tally Roots

For sale at the Standard, conducted by J. New England Farmer, No. 1, North Market Street, Boston. A monthly volume, containing the Standard, Free of charge, with postage, by Wm. H. Verree, of the Boston Post-Office. Price \$1.00. Boston, Aug. 11, 1829.

Notice

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their copies delivered by the mail, by order of the publisher, for six cents per copy, by the regular office.

New China Tea Sets, and Light Biscuit Dinner Ware
Received, a great variety of the above, which, with a splendid assortment of Crochets, Cottons, and Glass Ware, are all offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Street.

Price for 28 per lb.

DR. POWELL'S POWDER, a well known and reliable article, for sale by the N. England Farmer, No. 1, North Market Street, Boston. A monthly volume, containing the Standard, Free of charge, with postage, by Wm. H. Verree, of the Boston Post-Office. Price \$1.00. Boston, Aug. 11, 1829.

"We compute the agricultural laborers and tenant farmers at six million of persons. There is no member of the community, be he of rank or station what it may, who is not deeply interested in the character of this class; the servants and mechanics of the higher order, are obliged from it, and everybody knows, have, or originally, the comforts of the employer depend upon them. During a large portion of our history, children necessarily all inured into the hand and the society of servants. When immorality, the possession of the cottage, what art, then, can hinder the pollution from spreading upwards? It is, indeed, become a common complaint that servants are generally

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1829.

No. 12.

AGRICULTURE.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

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 voted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their intention to have a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday, 4th of October, 1829. The whole business to be transacted one day. The following premiums are offered:—

For Stock.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, one year old, \$30. For the next best do. \$20. For the next best do. do. \$10

For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old, \$15. For the next best do. do. \$10. For the next best do. do. \$5.

For the best Cow, not less than three years old, \$20. For the next best do. do. \$20. For the next best do. do. \$15.

For the best Heifer, [having had a calf,] \$15. For the next best do. \$10.

For the best Heifer, [not having had a calf,] \$12. For the next best do. \$10. For the next best do. \$6.

For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard had to, and a particular statement to be given of the mode and expense of fattening, \$25. For the next best do. do. \$20. For the next best do. \$10.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, \$25. For the next best do. \$20. For the next best do. \$15. For the next best do. \$12. For the next best do. \$8. [No oxen to be admitted to trial as work-oxen, under four years old.]

For the best Caravanian or Camlet Wool Ram, \$20. For the best do. do. Ewe, \$40. For the best Dishley Ram, \$30. For the best Ewe, \$30.

For the best South Down Ram, \$30. For the next best do. Ewe, \$30. The above premiums will be awarded on Sheep either imported or raised in the State.

For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, and kept at least one year for breeding, \$12. For the next best do. do. \$8. For the next best do. do. \$5.

For the best Sow, to be kept at least one year for breeding, \$12. For the next best do. \$8. For the next best do. \$5.

For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, less than four months old, nor more than eight, \$1. For the next best do. \$5

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 bred at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an advance of ten per cent in addition. But Sheep, not entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

The persons claiming these premiums to entitle to keep the imported animals within the State.

No animal, for which, to any owner, one pre-

mium 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. Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a *Milch Heifer*, shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a *Milch Cow*.

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than 100 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, [grain, peas, and beans excepted] for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same throughout the winter, \$30.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat on an acre not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 45 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than 500 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than 400 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than 600 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than 25 tons' weight, free from earth when weighed, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, \$20.

To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, raised on half an acre, and not less than 250 pounds, \$20.

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 piece, 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 of the land in the spring of 1829.
2. The product and general state of cultivation and quality 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 75 pounds of Corn and Cob as equivalent to one bushel of shelled Corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, [except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips,] at least 40 bushels must be weighed, and 56 pounds will be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

Agricultural Experiments.

For a mode of extirpating the Worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual, \$100.

For a mode, hitherto unknown, to extirpate the Borer that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now in use, \$50.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of destroying the Bee Moth, or of preventing its ravages, \$20.

To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility and cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result, \$20.

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

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative value

of the cobs of Indian Corn, when used with or without the grain itself ground or husked, §29.

The claim under the two last heads, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be delivered, free of expense, to BENJAMIN GILMAN, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the 1st day of December next; the Trustees not intending to object upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, until their meeting in December.

Butter, Cheese, and Cider.

For the best Cheese, not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than 100 pounds, §10. For the next best do. do. §5. For the next best Cheese less than one year old, §10. For the next best do. do. §5.

For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds, §15. For the next best do. do. §10. For the next best do. do. §7. For the next best do. do. §5.

For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May and the first of October, from not less than four cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of Cows to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used, §20.

For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1828, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm, §15. For the next best barrel, §10.

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 Inventions.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Macine, and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre, §20.

To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverizing and grading plaster to the fineness of 25 bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so particularly that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience, §30.

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.

To the exhibitor proof must be given of the workmanship of 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 thereby excluded from claiming one 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, and which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person, who, on or before the 1st of December, 1832, shall have raised the largest plantation of the White Mulberry Tree, not less than 2000 plants, nor less than three years old, §50.

To the person who shall show within the same time the greatest quantity of raw or unmanufactured silk, not less than ten pounds, of his own raising, §20.

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, not less than three years old—and which trees shall be in the most thriving state on the 1st of September, 1829, §100.

For the best plantations of White Ash, Larch, or Yellow Locust trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees, not less than three years old, shall be in the most thriving state, on the 1st of September, 1831, §50.

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspar Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the most thriving state in 1831, §50.

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than 100 rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1829, §50.

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm since the spring of 1820, the best apple orchard, of not less than 100 trees, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees at the Show in 1829, satisfactory evidence of his having managed the same with care and skill, §50.

For Domestic Manufactures.

For the best $\frac{1}{2}$ Woolen Blankets, not less than ten pairs, §50.

For the best Worsted Camlet, or Bombazet, not less than sixty yards, §10.

For the best Linen Sheetting, not less than fifty yards, §30.

For the best Linen Shirting, not less than fifty yards, §30.

For the best Sewing Silk, not less than ten pounds, §30.

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 a consideration or premium.

Animals may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of room, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a liberal 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.

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

That if any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any

disingenuous measures, by which the object of the Society have been defeated, such person not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

Time of Paying Premiums.—The Trustees attend at the Hall at 5 o'clock, P. M., on the day of the Show, and on the next day, from 9 A. M. till 12, M. to pay all premiums awarded.

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

Ploughing Match.

On the 14th day of October, premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of the 4 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 a competent committee, to have performed best work, with the least expence of labor, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. And entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 14th. Preference will be given to those who enter first—but calling the list at the hour appointed, prefer those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Comms of three persons each—one to be the judge the ploughing by double teams, the other of ploughing by single teams—the latter to be assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows—(being the same for double and single teams:—)

First Plough, §15. Ploughman, §8. Driver, §4.

Second Plough, §10. Ploughman, §5. Driver, §3.

Third Plough, §6. Ploughman, §3. Driver, §2. In each case, if there be no driver, both to be awarded to the ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these prizes, must give notice in writing to J. WISE, Esq. of Brighton. The competitors will be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Comm on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to at 9 o'clock, A. M.

All manufactures and implements must be brought to the Hall, and entered on Monday 12th, to be examined on Tuesday the 13th.

Also, Butter, Cheese, Cider, &c., on the 13th day, for entry and examination.

All entries of animals for the pens, or as wing cattle, must be made before Tuesday eve the 13th.

The Ploughing Match will commence Wednesday morning, at half past nine o'clock precisely.

Trial of Working Oxen, at eleven o'clock, precisely.

The public sales of Manufactures and Animals at twelve o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compliance with the rules relative to entries, as well as other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for Premiums, any others that are considered possessing fine qualities will be admitted for And for all animals and manufactures, that are

d to be sold, notice must be given to the
ary, before 10 o'clock of the 11th. Auc-
ers will be provided by the Trustees.
By order of the Trustees,

R. SULLIVAN,
G. PARSONS,
E. H. DERBY,
J. HEARD, Jr. } Committee.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Annual Exhibition of this Society was at
RUTLAND, on Thursday, October 1st, 1829.
The day was favorable, and the concourse of
people unusually large. The Exhibition was well
attended, and the interest manifested in prome-
ting objects of the Society was undiminished.
The number of animals exhibited was less than
usual. Many of those that were tried
were well worthy of premium, and dis-
played a good degree of attention to the selection
and improvement of our stocks of cattle.
The manufactured articles were superior to
any of former year, and displayed very fa-
vorable indications of the domestic industry of
the county.

The Ploughing Match was well contested—
the teams were engaged—the work was well
and the whole performance excited the ad-
miration of all who saw it.—The ploughs used
were much superior to those of any former year.
Reports of the several committees will be
published for publication in the New England
Farmer, when completed.

Officers of the Essex Agricultural Society.—Elected
October 1, 1829.
FREDERIC HOWES, Salem, President.
VICE PRESIDENTS,
BENEZER MOSELY, Newburyport.
OLOMON LOW, Boxford.
AMES GARDNER, Lynn.
AMES H. DUNCAN, Haverhill.
TREASURER,
ANDREW NICHOLS, Danvers.
RESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY,
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Danvers.

TRUSTEES,
John Adams, Andover.
Abijah Cheever, Saugus.
Jonathan Ingalls, Andover.
Stephen Barker,
Daniel Putnam, Danvers.
Daniel Adams, Newbury.
Henry Colman, Salem.
Asa T. Newhall, Lynnfield.
Jesse Putnam, Danvers.
Stephen Abbot, Andover.
Moses Newell, West Newbury.
David Gray, Andover.
Richard Stewart, Haverhill.
Jacob Towne, jr. Topsfield.
Thomas Payson, Rowley.
Jeremiah Colman, Newburyport.
William P. Endicott, Danvers.
Erasmus Ware, Salem.
Jeremiah Spofford, Bradford.
John Cloutie, Ipswich.
Hector Coffin, Newburyport.
Daniel P. King, Danvers.
Francis Peabody, Salem.
Daniel Wood, Amesbury.
Attd. JOHN W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.
Nov. 3, 1829

From the Massachusetts Journal.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1830.

Just published by CARTER & HENDER, corner
of School and Washington-streets, and by J. B.
RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New
England Farmer's Almanac*, for 1830, by THOMAS
G. FENNER, Editor of the *New England
Farmer*.

This number of an annual, which has been fa-
vorably received, liberally patronized, and exten-
sively circulated, will be found considerably im-
proved upon those which have preceded it.

The astronomical calculations are by a gentle-
man of Boston, whose science and accuracy have
been tested by long experience—the tides are
noted with care—a complete register of the times
of holding the Courts in each State in New Eng-
land, including the Probate Courts of Massachu-
setts—the sun's declination—a table of roads and
distances from Boston, &c. &c. are added.

This Diary likewise contains no less than 17
pages of miscellaneous matter, highly useful to
every Farmer and House-keeper. The following
are among the articles, viz:—Description of, and
remedies against, the *Curedule*, or worm in apples,
pears, stone-fruits, &c.—the celebrated A. Young's
Rules for Ploughing—Hon. T. Pickering's remarks
on Cattle Stalls—Best shape for Cattle—Ruta
Biga, as a second crop, by J. Bucl, Esq.—Remedy
for Gapes in Chickens—Horse Radish, prepared
for hoarseness—to preserve Suet—remedy for
Rot in Sheep—for Dysentery—for Wens—Pre-
serving Stalks of Indian Corn—for Elderberry
Syrup—against Moths—Economic Bread—Sea-
weed, manure for Onions—for Bilious Colic—
best time to paint Houses—Six very useful receipts
for cooking Tomatoes—Economy of Fire-wood,
&c. &c. &c.

The contemptible quackery of undertaking to
foretell what the weather will be a year hence,
more or less, is in this Calendar, superseded by
realities of use in domestic economy, or maxims of
morality, instead of "Illustrations of Lying."
The pseudo-weather-wise *Almanac-Prognosticator*
must be a *Prevaricator*, in pretending to know
what cannot be known. He might as well tell us
how many wild geese will fly over New England
next spring, or how many pin feathers will belong
to their goslings at the period of their autumnal
migration. What sort of weather should *Alma-
nac* columns display, when, (as frequently hap-
pens,) one part of the country, for which a diary
is calculated, is parched with drought and another
part at the same moment deluged with rain?—
When, (as happened in August last,) the streets of
Boston are in some places knee-deep with water,
but at Plymouth not a drop relieved the general
drought of the vicinage?

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE MIXING OF FRUIT.

MR. EDITOR—I have growing in my garden,
contiguous to each other, two trees, of the peach
kind, one producing white cling stones, the other
yellow peaches, both of them springing from
stones, planted where the trees stand. I do not
know by what names they should be particularly
distinguished. The fruit ripens about the same
time, to wit, the early part of September. The
trees both bore quite full in 1827—8, in both of
which years I gathered quite a number of cling

stones from the yellow peach tree. The adhesion
of the fruit to the stone was more or less perfect.
In some as complete as that on the cling stone.—
The flavor of the fruit was in a degree affected,
partaking of that of the cling stone.

With respect,
GARD. B. PERRY.
Bradford, Sept. 25, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LYSCOM APPLE.

MR. PRINCE, Esq.
Dear Sir—Yours of the 13th inst. was duly re-
ceived, and I have complied with your request so
far as circumstances would permit. The scions la-
belled No. 1, are scions of the "No Core," and "No
blow," they are sprouts from the body of the
tree above where it was engrafted, as the owner
informed me; the tree is so near dead, that no
other can be had from it. I can procure some
from Medfield, before it is too late, I will forward
them. No. 2, are "Lyscom," a large striped ap-
ple, ripe in October, equal to any that I have
tasted—said to be a native of a farm in South-
borough, formerly owned by a man of the name
of Lyscom, hence its name. I have not seen it
in any catalogue of apples—in fact, it is but little
known, considering its merits.

Yours respectfully,
LOVETT PETERS.
Westboro' Mass. March 30, 1829.
N. B.—The grafts are growing well in my
Nursery. W. P.
Lincoln Garden, New York, 1829.

MR. PRINCE has this week, sent to the Hall of
the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, specimens of
the Lyscom Apple, which can be examined to-morrow

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES.

MR. EDITOR—As the N. E. Farmer is the me-
dium through which much valuable information is
circulated, I regret that it is not in my power at
this time to transmit to you the result of some
successful experiments for the benefit of your
readers, instead of requesting answers to certain
inquiries which I take the liberty of requesting
you to insert in the New England Farmer.

1. Will different kinds of fruit trees, such as
apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, &c. flourish
and bear fruit well, if set promiscuously in one
orchard.
2. Does the common red cherry of New Eng-
land furnish good stocks, on which to engraft the
different varieties of the cherry, and if so, should
they be used as standards, or grafted near the
root.
3. Will pears succeed as well engrafted on the
common thorn bush as on seedlings, and if so
should the scions be inserted near the root or
otherwise. D.

Lyme, (Ct.) Sept. 17th 1829.
Mammoth Fruits, &c.—A pippin apple, from a
farm in Little Compton, R. I. weighed 20 ounces
and measured 15 inches round. Mr Josiah W.
Green, of Nashua Village, Dunstable, N. H. has
raised a squash this season which weighs 125 lbs.
and measures 6 feet round the middle.

The demand for straw paper in Pennsylvania is
great. Mr Shreyer, of Chambersburg, advertises
for 1000 tons of oat, rye, barley and wheat straw.
The mills have been increased in size and number.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

BRIGHTON SHOW.

One of the firm of a house in Boston, that slaughters and packs more beef and pork than any other in New England, has said, within a few days, that the improvement in the quality of neat cattle in the last two or a dozen years, may be fairly estimated at *ten per cent.* That is to say—the cattle now driven to this market will yield, in consequence of a favorable change in the frame of the animal, *ten per cent* more flesh than was obtained from those that came to us twelve years ago. And this improvement, he, wisely and unhesitatingly, ascribes to the influence of our Cattle Shows. The single house alluded to, slaughters from *three to six* thousand head of cattle in a year. Taking the average weight of each to be *nine hundred pounds*, it will be, at once, seen that this improvement in the quality of neat stock, will amount to no less a sum than from *15 to 30,000 dollars* a year on the beef brought into the market by that one house.

The improvement in *swine*, by a change in the breeds, is said, by the same gentleman, to have been quite equal to that in neat cattle.

The writer has conversed with the principal provision dealers, and they all have confirmed the above account.

These are facts which ought to take fast hold on the public mind. They show the vast good, which may be done by a little judicious encouragement.

The consumption of *Butter* in the city of Boston is immense; amounting probably to *four millions* of pounds in a year. Yet but a small part of it is good—one half of it is a *slow poison*. Let there be one or two large premiums of a hundred dollars provided, to be awarded at the Brighton Show—let the field of competition be open to the farmers throughout New England—let there be a public sale of the butter on the day of the show—let this be continued five successive years, and who can doubt, that there will be a *material* change in the quality of all the butter brought to Boston market. We now pay 13 to 14 cents for the most ordinary—from 15 to 16 for something a little better—and from 20 to 25 for that which has *no* bad taste. It would not be extravagant to say, that a *few hundred* dollars, in premiums, would enable us to obtain one three or four millions of pounds of butter of good quality, at two-thirds the price now paid for a like quality. The premiums offered for butter by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society are necessarily small—the funds of the society do not admit of large ones. The subscription premium of one hundred dollars, raised in Boston last year, and awarded at Brighton, brought a number of large lots of butter to the competition. And there can be little doubt that some firkins have been made and put up this season with more than usual care, with the expectation of the same amount of premium being again offered. Should not this spirit be kept up? And would not the intervention of a year, without the renewal of the premiums, damp it? If, within a week, a hundred dollars should be raised by subscription, and public notice given, it will be in season.—And whether the liberality of the contributors can ever be exercised with a better prospect of doing a substantial good, is a question which may be safely left to their own good sense, without more words.

GARDENS.

Our readers will find in another column an account of the recent interesting anniversary meeting of the Horticultural Society of this state. And though that meeting was held in Boston, and embraces many of the first names in the Commonwealth, we hope no one will consider himself too humble or remote to be affected by the objects of that association. People in general are too impatient to that part of domestic economy which is denominated *gardening*. We do not mean by this term, any of the higher branches of this useful, as well as ornamental art, but choose to confine our remarks to the simple subject of kitchen gardens.

Within our own observation, these have been unwisely and unaccountably neglected by the agricultural community. That which might be easily made the most productive of profit, as well as luxury and comfort of any part of a farm, is too often the most neglected, and the least profitable. Every one is by no means a sluggard, where the thorn and the thistle creep over his garden wall, and the rank weeds choke the few culinary vegetables which are left to struggle there after being once committed to the soil. This may be remarked of many good farmers, and otherwise prudent husbandmen. They seem to consider their gardens as beneath their notice, and unworthy of any expence of time and labor.

This may be true to a certain extent if their value is to be estimated by what they actually dispose of for money, which is ordinarily produced in gardens. But if men regard their own pleasure and comfort as of any value, and they in fact pay large sums for the thing they call pleasure, every farmer would find his garden a source of actual profit, and of which, if he once knows its value, he would not willingly be deprived.

The way in which many, and we might say most gardens are managed, is, to select a favored spot, enrich the earth, till it until it is sufficiently mellow, and then appropriate it to the raising of the most common vegetables, such as potatoes, beets, carrots, &c. Even these are soon neglected, and by autumn, the crop of weeds very far exceeds, in quantity and luxuriance, the vegetables with which they have been suffered to grow.

How few, for instance, notwithstanding the ease with which it may be done, ever think of raising a supply for their own families of the various kinds of melons which ripen in our climate. So with grapes, peaches, and plums, to say nothing of the various fruit-bearing shrubs that would grow and flourish in our gardens—they seem by a kind of common consent to be appropriated to the palates of the rich and luxurious alone, as if the palates of the laboring classes were too obtuse to enjoy any but the coarsest and cheapest of Heaven's bounties, while in truth nothing is wanting but a little attention on the part of any one who owns a garden of almost any size, to produce for his own consumption, what his rich neighbors purchase in market, and literally to sit at under his own vine, and enjoy the luxury of eating its fruit in peace.

Nothing is wanting but a little care in selecting the seeds and roots which he would cultivate, and in preparing the ground to receive them, and afterwards bestowing such little attentions from time to time as every man has it in his power to bestow, to preserve them from injury, to enable any man who is the occupant of a quarter or half

an acre of tolerably good soil, to raise enough for his own consumption of the common garden vegetables for ordinary purposes, and at the same time a competent supply of most of the fruits and gettals which are now found only on the tall of the rich.

We have said nothing of flowers in a ornamental shrubs, because we have no remarks to put in and laboring men. These are indeed not of luxury, and when they are properly cultivated evince a fine taste, and deservedly attract the attention and admiration of those who witness it. But the cultivation of these have nothing to do with making a useful kitchen garden, and if it this, we repeat, we confine these observations.

We hope the effect of the re-establishment Horticultural Society in the state will be, to diffu a better understanding, and a greater interest in the community upon this important branch of a living, than has heretofore existed.—*Worcester Freeman.*

Orchard Robbing.—The Charlestown Advertiser states that three persons, full grown, now fined before Justice Soley last week, for depredations committed on Sabbath before the last, on an orchard of Mr. Asa Tutis, Winsor-hill. They attempted to steal the fruit several times before Mr. Tutis found assistance, and secured three them, who were compelled to pay about *forty lars*, the fine being double for the same theft the Sabbath. They were all foreigners. The garden and orchard robbers beware—the law is strong, and when they are detected is sure to go hard with them.—*Salem Gazette.*

From the Parkers Gazette.

RAILROAD.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq. of Stockbridge the last Lenox paper, has, under his own signature, again addressed the public on the feet of the contemplated Railroad, the consideration of which, our readers will remember postponed from the last June to the next January session, for a final decision. The remarks submitted to the public by Mr. Sedgwick proceed in a most hearty and a sound head, and due consideration. Our limits will not permit of the whole of them; the ensuing extract suffice, to which we pray the attention of readers:—

The truth is, that the question of the expediency of this measure is perfectly simple, plain, in all its parts. But then like every else, it must be looked into and studied, as things are studied, which are to be understood. Without this attention to it, it is not plain more than the simple rules of Arithmetic plain, to a child who has just began to calculate. That a subject free of difficulty, is not well understood by a great number of the most respectable men in our community, is not an uncommon case. It is a very common case. The subject now, there is little experience in regard they have had neither leisure or opportunity to read on. Their ignorance is therefore a paragraph in fact; but the whole people will be perjured, if their fears are to be taken for opinions.

As has been said, this is a perfectly a question, and there is not the smallest difficulty the way, but the want of information. The

Therefore, of the friends of the measure, in the few months that will elapse before the next session of the Legislature, is, in every way, by private explanation; in public meetings; through the press; to spread before the people those facts and considerations, which will certainly secure the object. Boston is the centre of information, and she has a right to look to the city upon this occasion.—Exertion is indispensable, and the object worthy of it. It is plain enough that great changes are to take place, in the trade, the manufactures, the fortunes of our states and of our communities. In some great branches of business there are great difficulties; there is to be a struggle for life; New England is to have her full share of these troubles. What preparation shall we make to meet them? There is none, but in *public spirit*; in common cause; in something which shall make us feel our united strength—in some general plan and design for the good of the whole; something which shall arouse the energy, and call out the sins of our people. The governor in his last communication, stated in the most judicious and direct manner, that these exertions had become indispensable to our manufacturing interests—to its character. It is true that we are now discussing the question of a particular public improvement, but we are in fact deciding whether there shall be improvement of every kind. We are saying yes, or no, to the very existence and spirit of eternal improvement of every kind, in every part of the state. Time and chance happen to all, and the main difference seems to be, betwixt those who do, and those who do not take advantage of them.

The people of New England have been a great and prosperous people, and so they will continue, if the true spirit has not departed.

THEODORE SEDGWICK.

FARRIERY.

There is no creature, perhaps, so much to be pitied as a *sick horse*. We mean in this country—or in Europe there are Veterinary Departments attached to the Medical schools, where the structure and diseases of the horse are scientifically studied; where the treatment is taught on rational principles; and where the practice is honorable, because it is based upon knowledge. But here nothing is known of farriery, except what is *picked up* mostly by accident—and may be right, or may be wrong. But the latter is most probable, because the practice of the art is generally confined to the most ignorant part of the population. These circumstances have rendered the practice degrading; and that which is quite as honorable in its nature as the treatment of human diseases, and much better paid for, is wholly in the hands of quacks—a set of men who would confer disgrace upon any calling. Let the subject be attended to in a scientific manner, let there be veterinary departments attached to our medical colleges, and let only well educated men attempt the practice of farriery, and a doctor of horses will be accounted as respectable as a doctor of human beings; and he who relieves the sufferings and saves the life of that noble animal, will be accounted no less a benefactor, than he who performs the same service for that often less worthy animal, man.

But, as we have said above, there is no creature more to be pitied, than a *sick horse*. We will suppose the lot of the four-footed patient to be cast—

not alone, and far from human aid, for then nature might effect a cure—but in the midst of an abundant population, where a crowd will soon gather round him. There will be great diversity of opinion as to the nature of the disease. One calls it the bots, another the cholie, a third a founder, a fourth something different from all the rest—in short, each one claims the privilege of forming and maintaining his own opinion, and each one considers his reputation for judgment concerned in supporting his own views to the last.

As they differ respecting the nature of the disease, so they differ in regard to the mode of cure. Even those who chance to agree as to the nature of the disease, are apt to disagree about the treatment. Of those who pronounce the complaint to be bots, one recommends milk and molasses; another, red precipitate and spirits of turpentine; another, aloes and beef brine; and a fourth, (O, monstrous!) a fowl cut open alive, and the entrails thrust down the poor horse's throat. Think of that, ye human patients—did you ever swallow a live toad? If so, you will have some idea of a miserable sick horse swallowing the warm entrails of a murdered hen. Of those who will have the disease to be cholie, one recommends gin—and a horse who never drank anything in his life but cold water, has a quart of acrid spirits poured down his throat; another prescribes castor oil, and forthwith a bottle of that is sent after the gin in the horse's stomach; another thinks he has a remedy worth both the others, and a pound of ground mustard seed, mixed with cayenne pepper, is sent to keep company with the rest. For it generally happens, that whatever is recommended is carried, with as little delay as possible into practice; for where all are equally good authority, it would be unfair to follow the advice of one, and reject that of the other—besides, the owner is exceedingly anxious, for the life of his horse, and is willing to give him at least a chance of recovery, by making use of all known methods for effecting so desirable an end.

Consider now the condition of the poor animal. He has, (according to all accounts,) not less than a half a dozen of different diseases; and for each disease he is compelled to swallow something like a dozen different remedies! The consequence is, that the poor horse has not less than half a barrel of the most various nostrums down his throat at the same time—enough to kill any well horse in Christendom—Judge, then, whether a sick one has any chance of recovery! As might be expected, the animal generally dies—and with his dying breath gives evidence that the maxim of Solomon—

In the multitude of counsellors, there is safety, in this instance, at least, has not proved true.—*Berkshire American.*

Receipt for the Bilious Cholie.—Take a large handful of bark of the White Walnut, and boil it in water until very strong, then sweeten it with molasses, and let the patient take a tea-cup full every hour, or oftener, as occasion may require. It will injure no medicine that has been taken previously.

Zoological Gardens.—The number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, last year, was 112,000, and the receipts amounted to £12, 35s. The Society has purchased 33 acres of ground near Kingston, for the purpose of breeding foreign animals.—*London paper.*

There never was a wiser maxim than that of Franklin.—“Nothing is cheap which we do not want.” Yet how perfectly insane many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. “Do tell me why you have bought that cast-off door plate?” asked the husband of one of these notable bargainiers;—“Dear me,” replied the wife, “you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate?”

Pigeons.—Lewis, in his excellent history of Lynn, speaking of the wild pigeons which visited the early settlers of this country, remarks, that their flocks were so numerous as to obscure the light, and they continued flying for four or five hours together, to such an extent, that a person could see neither beginning nor end, length nor breadth, of these millions. When they alighted in the woods, they frequently broke down large limbs of the trees with their weight. A single family has been known to have killed more than a hundred dozen in one night, with poles and other weapons; and they were often taken in such numbers, that they were thrown into piles, and kept to feed swine.—*Boston Traveller.*

Schools.—Three measures have been proposed, to give success to the winter schools, soon to commence.

1. Appropriate ten dollars to apparatus for each school.
2. Institute weekly meetings of teachers, for their mutual improvement as teachers and citizens.
3. Procure a central deposit of apparatus, for teachers and others to illustrate to the oldest pupils of all their schools, subjects which it is important for them to understand, and which cannot be introduced into each school separately.

If these steps should be taken in every town the coming winter, they would prepare the way for others to be taken in the season which will follow.—*Ibid.*

The *New York Inquirer* says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day.

Destruction of Crops.—The Wilmington, N. C. Recorder says, the latest intelligence confirms apprehensions, with respect to the losses sustained by the rice planters. Some of those above the thoroughfare, may be calculated to lose about two-thirds, others, the whole of their crops.

Remarkable Fact.—A gentleman of Saugus in forum, that during the last four years, a death has not occurred in that town, of any body between the age of 4 and 16.—*Lynn Mirror.*

Our Militia system is falling into greater contempt every day. It is with difficulty that decent men can be induced to accept offices.—At a late review in Fitchburg, in this state, a company from one town was among the missing. The reason was, every individual who had been chosen an officer, declined the honor. It was offered to the minister—but he, not being of the church militant, refused.—*Salem Gazette.*

Preservative Powers of Red Ochre.—The fact that quantities of Red Ochre have several times been found in connexion with Indian remains, has led to some speculation as to the motives of the

abundance in buying it with the "boots" of them do it. May it not have been with the design of putting the "boots" to a suspension? The "boots" being exempt from Boddie's Hosiery, would seem to sanction such a suspension:—

A Mr. Postroy, of Philadelphia, died on board a Spanish ship of war at the Havana, and at the end of each pack, which appeared to be of mackerel. He was very much killed. I had but up a year before at the Verde Centre. The boxes were taken out and, without any salt, the pieces were covered with Spanish brown, or red oxide. It was then packed in bags, for the officers. They showed him some mackerel, where they were covered with red oxide, which is washed off with warm water previous to boiling it. I presume any other pure, impalpable, especially dry, fastening clay, will answer as well. Some days, the particles of alum, is so heavy, it would sink a white mackerel, such I have seen on the banks of the Chesapeake. But does the Spanish brown contain alum?

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1870.

FARM MANAGEMENT, &c.

To conduct a farm of considerable extent, so as to be a profitable concern, requires nearly as much management, though, to be sure, of a somewhat more straight forward sort, as to be a leading position in these wayward times. Business is a tender, whether on a farm, in a barn, a dwelling house, or in a man's dress and manner, are as indispensable to competency, comfort, and happiness, as the sun is to daylight. No task is necessary to health, as well as respectability. The want of it in cultivated and domestic economy, is extravagant as well as disgraceful. A slovenly husbandman or house-keeper is on the high road to ruin.

As general rules, connected with the arrangement, and the successful management of a farm, the following may be recommended.

The farmer should rise early, and see that others do so. In the winter season, breakfast should be taken by candle-light; for by this means an hour is gained, which many farmers lose by indolence; though six hours in a week are nearly equal to the working part of a winter's day. This is a material object, especially where a number of hands are employed.

The whole farm should be regularly inspected, and not only every field examined, but every forest seen, at least once a day, either by the owner, or by some intelligent person in his employment.

Previously to engaging in any kind of work, whether of ordinary practice or intended improvement, the best consideration of which the farmer is capable, ought to be given to it, till he is satisfied that it is advisable for him to attempt it. When begun, he ought to proceed in it with much attention and perseverance, until he has given it a thorough trial. It is a main object, in carrying on improvements, not to attempt too much at once, and never to begin a work with out a probability of being able to finish it in due time.

Supine Instable.—Mr. George Thompson, gardener to Hon. P. C. Brooks, of Medford, has sent to the New England Farmer office, a very fine Broccoli, raised from seed sold at this place.

the bare flower of which, with all the outside bract-stalks off, weighs 6 lbs. 5 ozs. and measures 3 ft. 6 1/2 inches in circumference.

Rules and Regulations for the Cattle Show, &c., at Brighton, Wednesday, October 14th, 1870.

Time of Entry for the Premiums.

1.—Manure, and Cattle, at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, and Cider, before 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, and to be deposited at the Hall, on Friday, for exhibition before 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday. The Hall will be open on Monday, Tuesday previous, for the deposit of articles.

2.—Stock of every kind to be entered by letter, (post paid, specifying the animals or by general application to JOSEPH WINSOR, Esq., Secretary of the Show, on or before Tuesday, the 13th; and a certificate will be given of such entry, bearing the number of the Pens assigned.

3.—Ploughs, for the Ploughing Match, to be entered before 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 14th.

4.—Working Oxen on or before Tuesday, the 13th.

Committee for the Premiums.

1.—The Committee on Inventions, that on Manufacture, and also the Committee on Butter, Cheese, and Cider, will examine their examination of the articles entered in their several departments, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday the 13th.

2.—The Committee of Stock, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday the 14th.

3.—The Ploughing Match will take place precisely at half past 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 14th.

4.—The trial of Working Oxen, at 11 o'clock, precisely, the same day.

5.—The Auction for Animals and Manufactures at 12 o'clock, M., on the same day.

Rules to be observed by the Competitors for the Premiums.

1.—All Stock to be in the Pens before 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday.

2.—No animal to be removed from the Pens but by the permission of a Marshal.

3.—Fat Cattle are to be weighed before being put into the Pens, at the expense of the owner. No animal not bred within the State, can be offered for a Premium.

4.—The Working Oxen to be arranged on the right-hand of the Avenue from the road to the Hall, with their heads towards the centre; and the drivers are to remain with them there, until the time for the trial.

5.—A certificate will be required that articles of manufacture offered for premium were wrought within the State; to be delivered to the Secretary at the time of the entry—who will furnish for each parcel, to the person presenting it, a label, with a number corresponding with that of the certificate of the entry, to be annexed to the parcel.

6.—No competitor for any premium to be present during the examination, unless requested by the Committee—the claimants of the premiums for Inventions excepted, who will be required to attend on the Committee to answer such questions as may be put to them; and also to exhibit sufficient evidence that such inventions as are offered by them are of profitable use.

7.—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 14th, but a night watch will be provided by the Trustees.

8.—Each parcel of butter, cheese, and cider, must have upon it the private mark of the owner.

9.—Notice must be given to the Secretary, of the animals and manufactures to be sold at the auction, in season for a list to be prepared for the use of the auctioneers. The sale to be in the order of the entries.

10.—The services of the auctioneers 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.

Particular Notices.

1.—The Society will meet at the Hall at 7 o'clock, P. M., and proceed to the auction, accompanied by the Committee of selected persons, and other gentlemen, who intend to dine at the Society, to the meeting house, where the premiums awarded, will be announced by the Assistant Recording Secretary. A procession will then be taken of the Mansion-house Hotel, and re-embarked in the evening.

2.—The Trustees will be called at the Hall at 5 o'clock, to prepare a subscription, to be taken by the members of the Society, on Thursday, the 13th, from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 12. Any one or more of which trusts the Trustees are particularly requested to apply to their meetings.

3.—Premiums not claimed within six months to be considered as generously given to the friends of the Society.

4.—Mr. Jacoby Kuhn will attend at the Hall to deliver certificates of membership to persons elected members of the Society, at the meeting on the day of the Show, and to others who may hereafter have received their certificates. The sum of five dollars to be paid on admission, is in lieu of all assessments, and settles the new member during life to a copy of any publications which the Society may hereafter make.

5.—No persons will be admitted to the Hall except such as have business there, on any day but the day of the Show.

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.

7.—No Booth, or Tent, or place, for the sale of liquor, of any kind will be allowed within the grounds belonging to the Society. Nor will any openings through their fences to adjoining lots be permitted.

8.—Lots for the Society's entertainment may be had of Mr. Irving, at the Hall, and at the Mansion-house Hotel in Brighton, and also at the store of Wells & Little, Court street, in Boston, and at the New England Farmer office, No. 57, North Market street.

9.—Cultivators of fine fruit are requested to send samples for exhibition at the Society's dinner.

10.—Vegetables remarkable for size and other qualities, will have a place assigned them for exhibition at the Hall.

Gentlemen who have fine animals that do credit to the country, are requested to send them to the Pens for exhibition, if not for premium.

RECTOR SULLIVAN,
PETER C. BROOKS,
GORDIAN PARSONS,
JOHN HEARD, Jr.,
Committee of
Arrangements.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 5.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Post of 4.)

Cattle—During the lambing season we shall give the number of Cattle at market under one head, as everything that wears "Lade and lam," is supposed to be bred. 1767 at market this day, including about 100 unsold last week—nearly all sold, and at about the same prices as the last week's, with the exception of the highest price; we are not aware of any being sold so high as \$5 per cwt. The barbers commenced moderately—if we understand them right, they have fixed their prices at \$2.50 for No. 2, \$3 for No. 1, and \$3.50 for Mest; whether they will be the established price or not, a few weeks will probably decide; at present we have no means of judging. *Swine*—Cider continue low and dull.

Sheep—1317 at market, including a few unsold last week. Between 1 and 5000 were disposed of, and at very low prices; according to the best information we could obtain, they would not average more than \$1.20 per head. Good men of the most experience in the business, both buyers

nd sellers) state unhesitatingly that it was the worst market day for sheep they ever knew. A gentleman from Franklin Co. has just informed us of his determination to drive back his sheep, (a lot of good wethers) not being able to obtain so much y 50 cts. per head as he could have got at home. *Scrim*—319 at market—one lot of about 80 goats were taken at 35 cts. per lb. and a few by stall at 4 5 cts. A few old Hogs would find sick sale and fair prices.

Horticultural.—Among the fruits exhibited lastaturday at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were the following:—

From **Mrs GORE's** garden, at Waltham, (through Messrs WINSHIPS) a few of her fine Heathcot Pears, on the original tree in her garden. This superior pear is as worthy of cultivation as the Bartlett and Diamond, coming into eating between the two, and in regard to flavor, closely resembles the St. Michael's (or Virgaleu) to which it is considered equal, drawing of this fruit is now executing for the Hall of the Society.

From **Mr E. CRAFTS**, of Roxbury, three of Mr. CRAFTS's new pears, viz. the Marie Louise, Urbane, and Napoleon. We believe this is the first of the Urbane has borne in this country.—Also, very beautiful Mexican Georginas.

From **RALPH HASKINS** Esq. of Roxbury, a beautiful lot of the Muscatel grape, weighing 30 1-2 ounces—the berries uncommonly large, one weighing 3 grains.

From **JOHN HEARD, Jr.** Esq. specimens of the pomaster pear, which is not in eating till December and January—very large, one measuring 7 3-4 inches long, 10 1-4 round, and weighed 13 ounces. Other fine specimens of fruits and flowers were sent by Messrs WINSHIPS—Mr Z. COOK, Jr.—**WORTHINGTON**—**MR POND**—**MR GIBBS**—**MR GEEBOSTON**—**MR DOWSE**, and others which we have room this week to mention more particularly.

Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, chosen at the last Annual Meeting.

- PRESIDENT.**
HENRY A. S. DEARBORN, Roxbury.
- VICE PRESIDENTS.**
ZENEBEE COOK, Jr. Dorchester.
JOHN C. GRAY, Boston.
ENOCH BARTLETT, Roxbury.
- TREASURER.**
CHEEVER NEWHALL, Boston.
- CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.**
JACOB BIGELOW, M. D., Boston.
- RECORDING SECRETARY.**
ROBERT L. EMMONS, Boston.

- COUNSELLORS.**
John Lemist, Roxbury.
Elias Phinney, Weymouth.
James Read, Boston.
M. A. Ward, M. D., Salem.
John B. Russell, B. Sc., Boston.
Charles Stone, Roxbury.
Wm H. Sumner, Dorchester.
Charles Tappan, Boston.
Jacob Tidd, Roxbury.
M. A. Ward, M. D., Salem.
John W. Sill, Brighton.
W. Washington, Dorchester.
Samuel Ward, Roxbury.
Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury
E. J. Wood, Boston.
Eljah Vose, Boston.

Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology.
MALTHUS A. WARD, M. D.
Professor of Entomology.
T. W. HARRIS, M. D.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry.
J. W. WEBSTER, M. D.

LECTURES ON ENTOMOLOGY.

We have heretofore, frequently expressed our opinion of the importance of Entomology as a science, which is intimately connected with the pursuits and interests of the cultivator; and of consequence involving the welfare of the whole community. Every season gives origin to some petty deprecator on the fruits of the husbandman's labors, with whose habits and propensities but little is known by those who are the immediate sufferers by the devourers who reap where they have not sown, and consume the substance of the farmer, without any equivalent. We are therefore happy to be informed that Dr STORER, of Boston, a gentleman whose talents and taste qualify him for the task, proposes to give lectures on entomology; comprising the states through which insects pass, and their internal and external anatomy—their metamorphoses—insects—a classification—insects which are advantageous to us, and such as are inconvenient or destructive, &c.

We have received from the Hon. ICHABOD BARTLETT, Corresponding Secretary of the Rockingham Agricultural Society, a copy of a Circular letter addressed to the various towns in that county, stating the objects of the Society, and requesting a more general co-operation. It abounds in valuable suggestions, and we shall soon enrich the columns of the New England Farmer, by its publication.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer this week, several valuable communications; among which are one on the "Influence of Trees on the Atmosphere;" on the "Fragaria uraria, or Flowering Ash;" on the "Napoleon Willow;" on the "Changes which some shrubs undergo by being transplanted;" "Description of a Wild Plum in Genesee, N. Y.," &c. which will soon appear. We shall next week publish some extracts from Mr PARCE's new treatise on the Vine, which is now in the press.

Lectures on Entomology.

Doctor STORER proposes to deliver a short course of Lectures on Entomology, to such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to cultivate a general taste for that science. Tickets may be obtained at the office of the New England Farmer. Notice will be given when the Lectures will commence.

Terms of the Course—
For a single person, \$3
For a family, \$5

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale Grape Vines of several varieties, the produce of his own garden; among them are the following:—
300 Isabella's, some now in bearing, only 2 years old;
400 do. one year old;
200 white Muscadine, from 2 to 3 years old, many now in fruit;
Black Cape; Queen; Early Oval; Black Hamburg; Napoleon; Malaga, &c &c.
Application, by letter or otherwise, will receive immediate attention, and if required, the vines will be packed in such manner as to ensure their safety for any reasonable time or distance.

ZENEBEE COOK, JR.
Oct. 9 At ZENEBEE COOK, JR.
73, Congress-street.

Five Table Grapes.

For sale at the Charleston Vineyard, on the south side of Bunker's Hill, a quantity of the finest European table Grapes, raised in the open air, and now ripe, and ripening, on the vines. There are about a dozen different sorts, among which the principal are the White Muscadine or Sweet Water, Burgundy, Black Hamburg, Red Chasselas, &c. For sale in any quantities, by the hundred weight or otherwise. D. HAGGERSTON.
Charleston Vineyard, Oct. 8, 1829.

Tunis Mountain Broad-tailed Sheep.

A few Rams of this breed, crossed with the Bakewell, a full blooded Tunis Ram, and a few Bakewell Rams, for sale by the subscriber. Price \$10 each, delivered in New York.

VANBURGH LIVINGSTON,
New-Yorkers, Westchester Co. N. Y. Oct. 6th, 1829.

Fruit Trees, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber wishing to give up the cultivation of Fruit Trees, offers a handsome lot of Apple Trees of *Red sports*, also *Cherry Trees*, *Peach Trees*, and a few *Plum Trees*, of several new varieties. These Chesnut, Catalpas, Butternuts, White Mulberries, and superior plants of Honey-suckles, Allens, &c. &c. The whole could be sold at 33 1-3 per cent. discount from his usual low prices, or by the hundred, at a discount of 25 per cent. A new grand lot of sorts may be seen at Mr BRUCE's, New-England Farmer Office. JOHN PRINCE,
Janica Plain, Oct. 5, 1829.
I can also spare a few young Pear Trees (raised from seed); and one and two years old from buds of the *fine red sports*, at 25 cents each.

A Treatise on the Vine.

A work now in Press, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers and others, the present month.

Comprising a copious and complete dissertation on its Culture, Management, &c. and on the process of making Wine,—together with accurate descriptions and remarks on the properties of about 200 varieties of Grapes, best suited for Wine and the Table, with a careful arrangement of the synonyms.—A Topographical list of all the most celebrated Vineyards throughout the world, and particularly of those in the different Departments of France, and the mode of culture pursued in those of most note. This work will comprise all the important information contained in the new edition of DuRoi's, published in 1825; also that contained in the *Nouvelle Course Complète d'Agriculture*, edited by Members of the Royal Institute of France; together with such additional information as is found in the works of Ruzier, Chaput, Jollin, McCulloch, Forsyth, Spreedly, Barraud, and other Authors of authority. By WILLIAM PARCE, Proprietor of the Luncheon Botanic Garden, near New-York; Vice President of the New-York Horticultural Society; C. M. of the Luncheon Society of Paris, of the Horticultural Societies of London and Paris, and of the Imperial Society of the Georgoffs at Florence; Honorary Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, &c.

N B—The price of this work will be \$1 25, or \$1 to those who remit in advance—and it can be sent per mail at no great expense.

Also, was published recently by the same author, a short Treatise on Horticulture, pp. 206.—Embracing descriptions of about one thousand species and varieties of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Bulbous Flowers, Green-house Trees and Plants, &c. Price \$1. Any person remitting the cost of five copies of either of the above works, shall receive the sixth gratis.

Orders for either of the above works received by J. B. RUSSELL, at his Seed store, No. 52, North Market-street, where the Treatise on the Vine will be for sale as soon as published. 31 Oct. 2.

Notice.

Wanted on or before the first of November next, in a family living in the vicinity of Boston, a laboring man, well qualified to manage a kitchen garden, take care of a horse and cow, and one who is willing to do such other work in and about the house as may be required of him. For further particulars, inquire of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office, Sept. 15 41

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.
Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 143 Square.

Powder at 25 per lb.

DEPANTS POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Capland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st. at retail. Also, SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. 10

Dull Calf, from Admiral, For Sale.

For sale, a very fine Bull Calf, 15 months old, by Admiral, out of a superior cow, that obtained a premium at Brighton in 1826. Price \$45
Apply at the New England Farmer office. Oct. 2 31.

Wild Geese, For Sale.

For sale by Aaron Capen at Dorchester, near Mill-n Village, twelve Wild Geese, large, in fine order, and from one to three years old, one pair three years old. 31
Dorchester, Sept. 30.

Maltse Jacks for sale.

For sale three fine Maltse Jacks, 14 hands high, crossed to be the largest ever seen in this country—two of them dark color, one gray. Apply at the N. E. Farmer Office. Sept. 4.

MISCELLANIES.

TO THE DEPARTED.

Lips I have kissed, ye are faded and cold,
Hands I have pressed, ye are covered with mould,
From 11 I have clasped, th' art crumpled and lay;
And soon to your bosom the weeper will lay.

Friends of my youth, I have witnessed your bloom,
Smiles of the dead, I have wept at your tomb,
Tomb, I have weathed, were they worthy of thee
But who will e'er gather a garland for me?

Friends of my youth, ye are hastening away;
Grave, is there room in thy chamber of clay?
Ye who have hither so hastily fled,
Say, is there room in the green curtain'd bed?

Dreams of my youth, ye are faded and gone;
Mists of the vale, ye have clouded the morn;
Death, will your vapors necessarily roll?
And life, must it pass in the night of the soul?

Souls of the blest, from the onusions of day,
Look on the pilgrim, and lighten his way
Wing your swift flight to the death prepared bed,
With visions of glory to circle his head.

Stars, ye are thick in the pathway of light;
Visions of bliss, ye are banishing night
Pilgrim, arise—for the journey you tread,
Is leading to regions whence sorrow has fled.

Buds of the spring, ye are blasted and dead;
Leaves of the summer, your beauty has fled;
Winter of grief, from the night of the tomb,
The pale-star, Religion, will scatter the gloom.

How to be Rich.—The secret is not in earning, but in saving.—Almost any man can earn money, but few can keep it. A small sum is disregarded; yet a larger one is only several smaller ones united.—Unless little sums are laid together, how can there ever be a great one?

Suppose a person saves a cent every day—at the end of a year, he has \$3 65—at the end of 30 years, about \$100, including interest.—How easy it is for any man to save a cent a day! How many can save ten cents a day—or \$36 50 a year—or about \$1000 in 20 years, including interest.

He who spends 7 cents upon some idle fancy—for instance, in drink, cigars, fruit, &c., should, at the same time reflect, that he thus throws away the interest of a dollar for a year. Are there not often occasions in the course of a day, when a person spends 7 cents, 2 cents, or 1 cent, which he might avoid without feeling the worse for it? There go his 10 cents a day—his \$1000 in 20 years—the very interest of which would perpetually afford him and his heirs a clear income of \$70 per annum.

Many grow rich by saving, with very little facility for earning. Some old men have always lived well, and are very rich by mere saving, but who did not earn daily so much as their poor neighbors. They did not foolishly buy things which they could do just as well without; and therefore have money to let, when others, even more industrious than they, are obliged to borrow. This is economy—but join industry, and wealth accumulates fast.

Take all occasions of rendering small services; remembering that "small matters win great commendation." The reason is, that small services

are continually in use and in view: whereas the opportunity to practice any great virtue but rarely occurs.

No man ever inflicted a pre-meditated injury on another without doing a still greater injury to himself.

If you would be happy, beware of letting present pleasures make you forget future pains.

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action; not to sit and suffer, but rise and seek the remedy.

Beware of self-love—the absurd preference which a man gives himself over others; is the source of envy, hatred, and almost all other un-social vices.

Borrowing.—A young spendthrift wished to buy on credit, an article of a pains-taking, money-making vender of small wares. "Borrow of thy back, and borrow of thy belly," said the salesman; "they will never ask thee to return the loans; but I shall be continually dunning thee."

Foresight.—There are few causes of misery more productive of unhappiness than undertaking expense which we cannot afford.

Forethought.—Avoid a hasty reply. It is the second word which causes the quarrel.

A good Rule.—The best practical rule of morality is, never to do anything which you would be unwilling that all the world should know.

Truth, but not always the whole truth.—We must not always speak all that we know; that were folly; but what a man says should be what he thinks—otherwise it is knavery.

The Advantages of going to Law.—Going to law has this advantage, that it does not simply settle disputes, but in many cases effectually takes from the parties the cause of litigation, and the power of future contention. The case stated in the following lines, highly exemplifies the truth of the position:—

An Upper and a Lower Mill
Fell out about their water.

To war they went, that is, to law,
Resolved to give no quarter.

A lawyer was by each engaged;
And hotly they contended;

When fees grew slack, the war they waged,
They judged were better ended.

The heavy costs remaining still,
Were settled without pillar—

One lawyer took the Upper Mill,
The Lower Mill, the other.

Curiosity.—A gentleman of this village brought to our office three or four days since, several clusters of raspberries just gathered from his garden. They were of the red kind, and one stem four or five inches long contained six or eight ripe ones of a good size, and as many more well grown, beside a great number of small ones and some blossoms. He informs us that his bushes began to blossom the second time in the end of August, and are still going on to bloom. The petals are uniformly small, not more than a quarter of an inch long, and very narrow. The bushes are quite full of flowers and fruit in every state. The berries had as good a taste and as rich a flavor as those of the same kind raised in June.—*Williamstown Advocate.*

European Locks, &c.

Benjamin Wright, 46 Milk Street, has made such arrangements as will enable him to be constantly supplied with the genuine *medical lock*. He has now on hand some of very large size and in prime order.

Just received by late arrivals, a few pounds of China tea herb—A concentrated Compound and decoction of Sarsaparilla—Silver wire Tooth brushes from the manufacturer of James Frost of London.

Also, from the manufactory of Shephard of London the following variety of *medicated lozenges*—viz red foot—Rhubarb—Soda—Tolu—Hartshorn—Paregoric—Mergolis—Steril—Camomile—Nitre—4—Acetic—Opium—Fruit—Ginger—Aniseed—Peppermint—Lemon—Rose—Peppermint and Sulphur.

Strict personal attention paid to Physicians' prescriptions, and family medicines. Sept. 11 '79

Box for Garden Borders.

A quantity of well grown Box, suitable for garden borders and small hedges, may be had of *Lee Adams*, the gardener of E. F. Andrews, near the turnpike on the Dorchester turnpike, about a mile and half from the Free Bridge. 31 Sept 11

Thornton's British Flora.

For sale at the New-England Farmer Office, No. 20 North Market Street, and every copy of *The British Flora*, or *Genera and Species of British Plants*; ranged after the reformed scientific system, and illustrated by numerous tables and directions—by R. J. Thornton, M. D.—London edition, price \$3.00 per volume in 2 vols. royal octavo, with 422 Plates.

For Sale.

The celebrated farm, commonly called the Keule farm, situated in Seekonk, Massachusetts, on the east side Providence river or Narragansett bay, and distant but two by water or land, from the town of Providence.

This farm contains about 67 acres of excellent land, high state cultivation, properly divided into pasture, tillowing and orchard, and now undergoing a regular rotation of crops.

The northern, eastern and southern boundaries form sides of a square, but the western boundary for 20 or 25 more irregular, running into and forming a point of land, gives name to the farm. The dwelling house and out buildings are situated upon the east and command one of the most delightful views in the U. S., embracing the harbor and Providence on the north, and the Bay and Islands, for the distance of 15 miles, on the south.

At this place the river is narrow and deep, and from 20 sail of vessels, including several steam boats, pass daily and down at a short distance from the shore.

A large and never failing spring of pure water rises at an elevation of about fifty feet above the surface of the river, can be made to irrigate about 10 acres, and conveyed off by a leaden pipe to the dwelling house and out buildings. Several valuable ledges of rock can be opened near the mill, and sold in Providence at 1.50 to 2.00 dollars per cord—two hundred loads of sea weed are gathered, annually from the shore.

The orchard, contains above 500 trees of the finest quality of the Apple, Pear, Peach, Apricot, Cherry and Plum, 1 to 10 years old.—There is also a nursery of several the Peach trees procured from this orchard, with a variety of ornamental trees consisting principally of the Chinese, Ash and Honey Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). The dwelling house is 35 by 40 feet, two stories, house 15 by 20 feet; granary 15 by 16 feet; wash house, two boilers and cooking apparatus to steam food for swine by 15 feet; log pen attached to the same, boarded on sides, with a rock 20 by 60 feet; shed on the north side, barn yard connecting the log pen with the barn, 12 by 4 and a well constructed barn with a cellar 25 by 35. These buildings are nearly new and in good order.—There is another barn near the centre of the farm which is 25 by 40. The tenures are in excellent order.

A plan of the buildings and a list of the different variety fruit in the orchard, have been left at the office of the *New-England Farmer*.—With the above will be sold a quantity for containing about nine acres. The farm will be conveyed to the sale in three weeks, as the owner and occupant is about to engage in some other business, and although it is richly worth 10,000 dollars, will be the first applicant for one half the sum.

Seekonk, Sept. 25.

JAMES FOSTER

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty per cent. No paper will be sent to a distance without paying made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by F. R. HERRICK, at all developments of Printing can be executed to meet the requirements.—Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Main St.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WILD PLUM.

M. PRINCE, Esq.

SIR—I select you as the most proper person to whom to present the accompanying package of wild plum stocks. The accompanying note makes designation, but I select. If they will be of any service to you, or to horticulture, I shall be happy in presenting them to you.

Yours, respectfully,
AMBROSE STEVENS.

New York, April 30, 1829.

Description by J. W. STEVENS, of Genesee, N. Y. who transmitted them to AMBROSE STEVENS, to be presented to some Horticulturist.

"The Genesee larger wild plum is not subject to be affected by worms in the roots. It is an excellent stock for peaches, plums, &c. into which they may be successfully budded in the proper season (June.) It is among the hardiest of forest trees, and very prolific; propagating itself most abundantly by the roots. I have peaches and plums growing luxuriantly upon it. I have not the botanical name."

N. B. The trees are growing well, and appear to be a variety of the *Prunus Americana* of PRANS, synonymous with the *Nigra* of some authors— which I had some years since discovered the tree, and have now about 20,000 regularly inoculated in my Nursery. W. P.
Linnean Gardn., Oct. 15, 1829.

J. B. RUSSELL,

DEAR SIR—I think it proper to notice some points relative to certain plants, which, from not being generally known to Horticulturists, often give misconceptions;—and if you consider them of sufficient importance, I will notice similar variations, as time may permit, in a few words as possible, as my engagements will not allow me to do very fully on the subject.

The *Rubinia viscosa*, or Pale Red flowering Acacia, (sometimes called Purple Acacia) the first season it is transplanted, generally produces very pale flowers, sometimes nearly white, and resumes the natural color the ensuing year, when established in its new position.

Blackish and deep purple Roses, of the hardy kinds, frequently produce flowers that are only the first season, and attain their proper color next year, as above stated.

The Double White flowering Hawthorn produces flowers, which, at expansion, are white, but change to red and purple afterwards.—Thence the persons who have seen it in the latter stages think they have seen a Double Red flowering one. I send to Nurseries for the Red or Scarlet one, which is only a single flowering variety.—It thence appears that their own misconception leads to a supposed error of the person from whom they obtained it.

Yours, respectfully,
WM. PRINCE.
Linnean Botanic Garden, }
October 7, 1829. }

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRAXINUS ORNUS, OR FLOWERING ASH.

This grows to be a tree of considerable size; the foliage is of a fine green, and each leaf has three or four pair of lobes; the flowers are white, and are produced in May, in large bunches at the ends of the branches. They do not present a gaudy dress, but exhibit themselves in a loose, easy manner on all the shoots; and, with the green leaves peeping through this bloom, make the appearance particularly pleasing. It is not, perhaps, generally known that this tree, when in flower, strikingly resembles the *Chionanthus* or White Fringe tree in appearance, the flowers being of the same character, and produced in a similar manner, but in far larger clusters. As the *Chionanthus* is sometimes injured in our most northern climates—this beautiful Ash offers an admirable substitute, as it supports the severest cold, and flourishes with as little care as the most common trees of our woods—it is yet very seldom met with in American gardens.

Oct. 13, 1829.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I contemplate setting out apple trees for an orchard this fall.—Much has been said about transplanting trees. I wish you would lend me the goodness to inform me through the medium of your paper, what season of the year you consider best for the purpose, spring or fall. Would the trees live if it were done when the ground is frozen?

Yours, respectfully, B.
Newfield, Conn., Oct. 5, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

INFLUENCE OF TREES IN PURIFYING AIR.

Among the supposed causes of the prevalence of contagious diseases in a certain village, was the removal at once of a considerable number of forest trees, thus preventing the absorption of unwholesome exhalations from decomposed vegetable substances, which before were either inhaled or neutralized by these trees. From one reflection to another, I was led to wish that experiments might be made in green houses of the effects of different degrees of miasmata, produced by the decomposition of various vegetable and animal substances—choosing among the vegetable substances those producing aroma.

Among your readers there may be some one who has leisure and opportunity to try the experiment on fruits and flowers. If not, the article may be copied into other journals, and at last find one person curious enough to try the experiment, and willing to communicate its results.

On the above theory, may we not account for the luxuriant vegetation found in some spots, where the soil is apparently destitute of nourishment? And may it not account for the vegetation forming on the lava, thrown out of the craters of Italy?

W.
Remarks by the Editor.—Dr PRIESTLEY made a number of experiments, which led him to conclude that growing vegetables, under certain circumstan-

ces, exposed to the light of the sun, yield oxygenous gas, [vital or pure air] and this opinion has been adopted, we believe, by the chemists of all nations. Sir HEMPREY DAVY observed that "When a growing plant, the roots of which are supplied with proper nourishment, is exposed in the presence of solar light, to a given quantity of atmospherical air, containing its due proportion of carbonic acid [fixed or foul air] the carbonic acid, after a certain time, is destroyed, and a certain quantity of oxygen is found in its place. If new quantities of carbonic acid gas be supplied the same result occurs; so that carbon is added to plants from the air, by the process of vegetation in the sunshine; and oxygen is added to the atmosphere.

"This circumstance is proved by a number of experiments, made by Dr's PRIESTLEY, INGENHORSZ and WOODHOUSE, and M. T. de SAUSSURE; many of which I have repeated with similar results. The absorption of carbonic acid gas, and the production of oxygen are performed by the leaf; and leaves recently separated from the tree effect the change, when confined in portions of air containing carbonic acid; and absorb carbonic acid and produce oxygen even when immersed in water holding carbonic acid in solution.

"The carbonic acid is probably absorbed by the fluids in the cells of the green or parenchymatous part of the leaf; and it is from this part that oxygen gas is produced during the presence of light. M. SAUSSURE found that the leaf, from which the epidermis was stripped off, continued to produce oxygen when placed in water, containing carbonic acid gas, and the globules of air rose from the denuded parenchyma; and it is shown both from the experiments of Senneber and Woodhouse, that the leaves most abundant in parenchymatous parts produce most oxygen in water impregnated with carbonic acid.

"Some few plants* will vegetate in an artificial atmosphere, consisting principally of carbonic acid, and many will grow some time in air, containing from one-half to one-third; but they are not so healthy as when supplied with smaller quantities of this elastic substance.

"Plants exposed to light have been found to produce oxygen gas in an elastic medium, and in water, containing no carbonic acid gas; but in quantities much smaller than when carbonic acid gas was present.

"In the dark no oxygenic gas is produced by plants, whatever be the elastic medium to which they are exposed; and no carbonic acid absorbed. In most cases, on the contrary, oxygen gas, if it be present, is absorbed, and carbonic acid gas is produced.

"In the changes that take place in the composition of the organized parts, it is probable that saccharine compounds are principally formed during the absence of light; gum, woody fibres, oils and resins, during its presence; and the evolution of carbonic acid gas, or its formation during the night may be necessary to give greater solubility to certain compounds in the plant. I once suspected that all the carbonic acid gas produced by

*I found the *Arumora tonifolia* to produce oxygen in carbonic acid, which was nearly pure.

plants in the night, or in the shade, might be owing to the decay of some part of the leaf, or epidermis, but the recent experiments of Mr D. Ellis, are opposed to this idea; and I found that a perfectly healthy plant of celery, placed in a given portion of air for a few hours only, occasioned a production of carbonic acid gas, and an absorption of oxygen.

Some persons have supposed that plants exposed in the free atmosphere to the vicissitudes of sunshine and shade, light and darkness, consume more oxygen than they produce, and that their permanent agency upon air is similar to that of animals, and this opinion is espoused by the writer on the subject I have just quoted, in his ingenious researches on vegetation. But all the experiments brought forward in favor of this idea, and particularly his experiments, have been made under circumstances unfavorable to accuracy of result. The plants have been confined and supplied with food in an unnatural manner; and the influence of light upon them has been very much diminished by the nature of the media through which it passed. Plants confined in limited portions of atmospheric air soon become diseased; their leaves decay, and by their decomposition they rapidly destroy the oxygen of the air. In some of the early experiments of Dr Priestley, before he was acquainted with the agency of light upon leaves, air that had supported combustion and respiration, was found purified by the growth of plants when they were exposed to it for successive days and nights; and his experiments are the more unexceptionable, as the plants in many of them grew in their natural states; and shoots, or branches from them, only were introduced through water into the confined atmosphere."—*Darby's Agric. Chemistry, &c. v.*

The writer then states a number of his own experiments relating to this subject; and adds, "These facts confirm the popular opinion, that when the leaves of vegetables perform their healthy functions, they tend to purify the atmosphere in the common variations of weather, and changes from light to darkness." Indeed, we believe there are very few facts relating to vegetable physiology, which are more clearly ascertained than this, viz. Vegetables flourishing, in a healthy state, produce pure air, but decaying, and diseased, the same plants give out food and unhealthy air. It follows, that trees in and about cities, and other abodes of men, and other animals, are not only ornamental but useful while in a growing state, and that good air may be numbered with their other valuable productions.

THE NAPOLEON WILLOW.

[Extract of a letter from St. Helena.]

"The large willow which spreads over Napoleon's grave, is often laid under contribution for ship. Some hundreds of these are now budding in Europe; but there is some chance of the old tree being it self cut down, as some young ones recently planted in the vicinity have become more advanced in their growth. The ostensible object is to save the majority of the tomb from further damage by the weight of the willow pressing upon it. But this danger, which, as yet, does not appear to extend beyond the part of the railing that has come in contact with one side of the tree, is not entitled to much attention.

"It is not, however, to be forgotten, that it was this identical willow that served to fix and guide

the musings of Napoleon's mind, when he expressed, (as I believe there is little doubt he did,) the wish of being buried under its shade; and as that wish has been duly and properly respected, the preservation of the willow becomes a duty nearly as sacred as that of the tomb. There is every probability that some calculating jobber or snuff-box and relics may be at the bottom of the suggestion; but it is hoped that the hand of authority may interpose in time to arrest what in my mind appears an act of sacrilege."

Capt. JACOB SMITH of Newport, R. I. who has been several voyages of late years to St. Helena, brought home some scions-plucked from this tree, some of which he planted in his own garden, and the rest he gave to Wm. PRINCE, Esq. Proprietor of the Linnaean Garden of New York, and they are now flourishing in both places. They appear to be different from the *Salix Babylonica* in common cultivation among us, but belong to the same species. We notice it is called *Salix Napoleonii*, in the London catalogues, and is charged there at a high price.—E.

CATTLE SHOWS, EXHIBITIONS OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

These are so numerous, that we shall find it necessary to give abridged notices of such matters relating to them as may be thought most interesting, or out of the common routine of similar anniversaries.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

[Extracted and abridged from the Mass. Yeoman.]
Was held on the 7th inst. The number of animals not quite so large as last year, but their quality not inferior to those of any former exhibition. Among the guests were the Mayor of Boston, the Hon. Mr EVERETT, Gen. DEARBORN, President of the Mass. Hort. Soc. The Ploughing Match took place at 9 A. M. Public Exercises at 11. Prayer by Rev. Mr Hill of Worcester. "An Address combining the beauty of style, the sprightliness of wit, and the intelligence of experience and accurate observation, was delivered in a very acceptable manner, by WILLIAM LINCOLN, Esq. of Worcester. The dinner, provided by Mr Barrester, was a scene of uncommon pleasantry and interest. His Excellency Gov. Lincoln presided in his happiest manner.

The team of oxen, consisting of 140 yokes, all belonged to farmers in Worcester. This was equal in interest to any part of the exhibition.

The following were among the Toasts given at the dinner.

Cattle Shows and Agricultural Societies—Like the influence of good men on society, they are felt in the improvement and anchorage around them, rather than seen in imposing efforts and splendid results.

Rotation of good Crops—Never obtained by a succession of raw lands.

The unprofitable servant of the Bible could have been no farmer, or he would have known that *diving in the earth*, instead of being the way of hiding his lord's money, was the surest way of losing his capital.

Modern Fashions—Which puts an acre into a bonnet, and a small farm into a pair of large sleeves, no wonder folks find it hard times, when it takes hard to pay for new rags.

Domesticity and Agriculture—Sisters of the same family. The other most debated and truly like has come to grace the parlor, while the

younger is still content to provide necessaries for the family.

This last toast was followed by some remark of Gen. Dearborn, which were received with great satisfaction by the company.

A sentiment favorable to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, was responded in a happy manner by John C. Gray, Esq. a member of the Board.

The City of Boston—Its Liberal Institutions are its honored men. We would seek an improvement of communication with it for the advancement of a mutual interest, and increased facilities to intercourse with her citizens for the promotion of our own enjoyment.

On announcing this sentiment, Mr Otis addressed the company in a happy and appropriate manner, concluding with the following sentiment:—

The substantial Yeomanry of the County of Worcester—

'Princes and Kings may flourish or may fade,

A breath may make them, as a breath has made,

But a bold yeomanry—'their country's pride,

When once destroyed, can never be supplied.'

The neighboring County of Middlesex—whose society of Husbandmen now engaged the celebration of their own anniversary—we appropriate the congratulations of the occasion. Former times we took a part of their territory make up our own proportions. We rejoice in the opportunity of exhibiting in the presence of the distinguished Representative, fruits of the field with which we have cultivated it.

Here the Hon. Mr Everett rose and addressed the company as follows:—

Mr President—It is my duty, as well as on my own behalf, as on that of the Agricultural Society to which you have alluded, of which I am a member, and of the people whom I have the honor represent in the national legislature, to return grateful acknowledgments for the sentiment pronounced. I may say, with my friend, the honorable Mayor of Boston, that I did not come this festival, prepared in any formal manner, to reciprocate such a sentiment; and I regret that I cannot give you the proof, that like him, I am even when unprepared, prepared the most.—Allow me therefore, in the plainest way, to give utterance to the most obvious feelings, which have been spread by what we have this day heard and witnessed. Courtesy might dictate to an individual from another county, attending here by invitation to propose a sentiment conveying a wish for something tending to the prosperity and advantage the citizens of the town or county of Worcester. But really, Sir, you seem already to have everything about you, that heart can desire. The large you inhabit seems to unite the advantages of the attractions both of city and country—a *ville in villa*.—It is the capital of a county, a county among the first agricultural districts of New England; and where we have just been told, tilling in the soil is the surest way of doubling your capital. It is connected by a line of artificial navigation, with an exceedingly enterprising commercial metropolis on the sea board, destined, I trust, to a growth and prosperity proportioned her enterprise. And on this line of artificial communication are found the greatest facilities for pursuit of the various branches of manufacturing industry. Thus combining within yourselves advantages, in reference to the three great in

sts—what is there left for you to desire or to me to wish for you,—in reference to the temporal sources of good? and what more naturally suggested, than the wish, that these three great interests may ere, and in every part of our country, be found in happy connexion with each other?—I am gratified with the belief, that this community is of the same feeling, and is friendly to that policy and those measures, which aim to bring the several interests and the remote sections of the country to closer union for the good of all. As a citizen of that part of the commonwealth, which, in some respects has been usually considered to have the advantage of position, I am almost led, by the state of things here, to advance as an argument in favor of the great railroad enterprise, not that will give to land in the remotest parts of the commonwealth, the value of that near Boston, but that it will make our land as valuable as yours. Sir, I beg leave to propose—The great interests of the State.—*Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures*—and success to all measures tending to unite them.

The purchase of Texas—We guess Uncle Sam had better take care of what land he has got before he buys any more farms on speculation.

A protecting Tariff—Some call it a Yoke.—But they will try it fairly without fretting, they will find it altogether easier to work in, than the old collar and chains which they previously drew by.

The 24 Cattle Team which Uncle Sam drives—give them a chain to draw by, that will not break, and we challenge the world to beat them at a tough pull.

Worcester County and Rhode Island—Like the names twins, united by a chord that cannot be severed with safety to either.

Of the volunteer sentiments, we copy a few:—

By the Hon. Mr. WELLES, of Boston. *The rat*—Whose good sense has been instructive, of whose wit has added to the pleasures of the city.

By the Hon. Mr. TAPP. *The Memory of John rosen, Esq.* formerly of Providence.—The distinguished proprietor of the sparkling chain that binds dissolubly the agricultural and manufacturing enterprise of the County of Worcester to the no less distinguished commercial enterprise of the capital of his native State.

By a gentleman who had been invited as a guest, but was prevented from being present.

The Memory of Col. David Humphreys—Good a soldier, a poet, and a diplomatist, and excellent an agriculturist; for he was the first who brought to his country a flock of one hundred merinoes.

Further particulars hereafter.

CONCORD (MASS.) CATTLE SHOW.

[Extracted and abridged from the Yeoman's Gazette.] This festival was held on the 7th inst. At the ongoing Match eleven single, and five double teams contested for the premiums. Their work was done with neatness and despatch, and the amsters made but little noise or bustle. The plow of strength of the working oxen was a specimen of good discipline in the oxen, and of skill their drivers. The teamsters made their oxen comprehend their duty without speaking to them, if they were destitute of hearing. The exhibition of animals was better than last year. The

number of entries was 78. An inspection left no doubt that the husbandmen of the county had attended to improve their breeds of native animals, as well as to import the best of foreign origin.

More than 120 articles were presented for exhibition. Among these were counterpanes, flannels, broadcloths, carpets, hearth-rugs, together with finer fabrics, specimens of the ingenuity of enterprising and industrious ladies.

"The White Sinclair Beet, and Purple Egg Plant, both brought by Capt. Daniel Chandler of Lexington, deserve attention. The Sinclair beet is easily raised in our gardens. The leaves are abundant and tender for greens, and the stalks or stems of the leaves, if cooked in the same way, are as tender and sweet as asparagus. The Egg Plant, too, is easily raised, and is almost a new vegetable among us. But in New York and other parts of the country it has long been in use, and is in high estimation." A specimen of fine cider was offered by Mr Jonathan Rice of Marlboro. "It was lively, sparkling, and agreeable to the taste; and had none of that vile brandy tawing, which annoys us when drinking other bottled cider; and which often induces us to inquire what proportion of brandy and gin may be used in the composition of what is called cider."

The exercises in the meeting-house were short and appropriate. Mr Robinson's address occupied less than half an hour, and was happily adapted to the occasion. It showed the dignity and importance of agriculture; and was received with great satisfaction by the Society. The Society subsequently raised a committee to request the favor of a copy for the press; a request which we hope the orator will feel willing to grant.

The annual choice of officers took place in the Court Room, and not at the Middlesex Hotel, as had been previously notified. This arrangement enabled the Society to get through the business at an early hour, and we think it the best course to be adopted in future.

Premium on Farms.—The Committee on Farms have awarded the first premium of \$40, to Mr Augustus Tuttle of Concord, for the most improved and best cultivated Farm; and the second premium of \$25 to Mr Nathaniel S. Bennett of Framingham, for the next best.

From the Amsterdam Sentinel.

CIDER.

Now is the season to make and lay up a sufficient quantity of this salutary beverage. With a little extra care, every farmer may have a sufficient quantity, by observing the following directions:—

1. In picking up the apples, reject every one that is unripe, or in the least rotten.
2. Take care that the casks are clean and free from must or acidity. Hogsheds are preferable to barrels, in which to preserve cider.
3. When the apples are ground, the pomace should remain at least twenty-four hours, before it is pu on the press.
4. When the cider has run from the press into the receiving tub, let it be strained through a woollen blanket, and be immediately put into a strong cask, make the bung fast, and remove it into the cellar; here give it no more vent than is absolutely necessary to prevent the cask from bursting, let it remain quiet until New Year's, then let it be

racked off from the lees into another good hogshhead, into which put a pound and a half of alum, and six or eight ounces of hops. Let it be corked tight, and entirely excluded from the air.

With this small expense, farmers may have pleasant cider throughout the year, without the cost and trouble of bottles. AGRICOLLO.

THE WITCH HAZEL.

Making a short excursion from the village a few days since, we were struck with the singular appearance of the witch hazel. In the midst of falling leaves of every hue, crimson and yellow predominating, and many other symptoms of the 'dying year,' this remarkable shrub was seen loaded with a profusion of gay flowers; these were contrasted with evidence that in other respects it shared the fate of the greater part of vegetation at this season. On some of its branches a few leaves still lingered, partially changed from the green to the autumnal dye; others were entirely divested of these summer appendages, presenting to the eye a rugged limb adorned at intervals with bunches of small yellow flowers. It might be that the coldness of the season had retarded the appearance of these blossoms; but in that case we thought it strange that they put forth at all, and were not checked effectually by the action of the frost on their tender buds. It is no such thing, however, as we learn. Instead of it being late for the witch hazel to be arrayed in this pretty style, it is in fact early. It often exhibits the same capricious fancy amid the snows of November, when every other wild flower has yielded to the chilling blast, except here and there a solitary gentian or snap-dragon. So hardy is this late offspring of vegetative power. The nuts (for the Witch as well as the Elbert hazel) produces this sort of fruit) come to maturity, it is said, in the following spring and summer, but are good for nothing. The only use of the shrub that we can hear of, except to catch a straggler's attention at this season of the year, is to furnish the *diviner* with the implements of his art. In his hands, its virgated branches, severed from the parent trunk, are thought to point infallibly to buried treasure or veins of mineral wealth, wherever concealed, whether in the earth's bowels, or in the packets of the credulous dupe who trusts to its power. Hence probably its name.—*Saco Pal.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR ASHES!

The carelessness of many persons in disposing of ashes taken hot from the hearth, and containing, as they generally do, a quantity of embers and live coals, renders this caution highly necessary.

But a few nights since, had it not been for the timely discovery of the flames by the Watch, a dwelling house, and perhaps a whole neighborhood, would have been consumed in consequence of putting hot ashes into a wooden box. Some are in the habit of putting their ashes in old flour barrels and the like—a short time since, we saw a vessel of this kind deposited in the corner of a neighbor's wood house! into which ashes taken hot from the fire were inconsiderately thrown. And we are sorry to learn that some of our immediate neighbors are in the habit of using a half bushel for this purpose, and when filled, of setting it among the shavings and other combustibles of a lumber room. These things should be looked to.—*American Farmer.*

VICINITY OF BOSTON.

[At the last monthly meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, the following letter was read from Mr. Wm. Wilson, who had been appointed a delegate to attend the late anniversary of our own Massachusetts Horticultural Society.]
To the President of the New York Horticultural Society.

SIR.—As you did me the honor of appointing me a delegate to represent this Society at the late celebration of the Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and having, by that means had an opportunity of observing somewhat of the style of their horticultural improvements, I have, with a desire to benefit or entertain the members of this society, noted down the following brief and hasty sketches. Owing to an impediment in the steam boat, I did not arrive in time to obtain a view of the rich and interesting collection of fruit and flowers exhibited on this occasion, nor to reciprocate the good wishes of that horticultural fellowship, which, I trust, the two Societies, as well as those in every other section of our country, will ever continue to cherish. This disappointment, however, was much compensated by the kind offices of SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq. a gentleman of great zeal and activity in the cause of horticulture, who was very instrumental in facilitating the means of my obtaining much (to me at least) interesting horticultural information. From the President, Vice Presidents, and the other members of the Society, to whom I had the honor of being introduced, I met with the most cordial reception. The free, open hearted feelings with which the subject of my horticultural mission was at once entered upon, showed that I was right in the expectations I had formed, that the intercourse which they wish to maintain with our Society is of a more valuable and interesting stamp than that of a formal etiquette. The interchange of mutual civilities, which they perform with a plain, unostentatious dignity, stamps a significance upon humanity, which does not permit the subjects to forget that they are men, or allow realities to be trilled with as if they were but shadows.

The face of the country to the south and west of Boston, to a distance of many miles in extent presents a beautiful aspect, and from the great variety of its broken, yet gently diversified surface, presents, in all directions, the most charming sites for beautiful villas. The natural characteristic of this part of the country may be justly termed that of the beautiful—the limits of the low ground now where extending to such a degree as to tire the view, nor any of the high grounds arising to that degree of elevation or extent calculated to inspire emotions of magnificence or the sublime. The soil in general appears to be a light, warm loam, of no great depth, resting upon a rather a gravelly kind of bottom, and seems remarkably well adapted for the growth of fruit and forest trees. The proportion of woods and trees, it appears, had at one time been very scanty. But this deficiency is now generally well supplied by ornamental plantations set out with such taste, and managed with such skill as to be productive of the finest effect. The Bostonians have most judiciously availed themselves of the numerous and delightful situations everywhere presented in their vicinity for forming country residences. Their houses exhibit rather a style of beautiful simplicity than ostentatious grandeur. In the disposition of their grounds, they display a more refined taste for ornamental gardening, and the cultivation of particular fruits,

and seem to excel more in these departments than in the kitchen garden. In some kinds of fruits, as the Peach and Melon, and perhaps most of the culinary productions of the garden, I do not think they excel us in the vicinity of New York. But in the cultivation of the grape vine and the pear, even in the open ground, they rather surpass us.

As to the number and ornamental style of the country seats in the vicinity of Boston, there is nothing in the neighborhood of New York to be compared to them, if we except one or two at Bloomingdale, and a very few on the banks of the East River. It is certain, however, that a very little additional expense and labor, judiciously expended on the rural embellishments of those naturally unparalleled sites that surround the bay of New York, which abound in all directions along the gentle shores of the sound, and which mark with bold magnificence the elevated and romantic banks of our majestic Hudson, would add an incalculable degree of beauty and interest to that natural richness of landscape scenery with which this city is surrounded.—This is a subject which comes home to all of us; it is fraught with considerations that deserve the notice and attention of this Society—a Society that may well be proud of the great and valuable horticultural improvements which she has been so instrumental in promoting in some of the most useful departments.—Would it not now be well to direct a portion of her labors for the improvement of our landscape scenery? Our public squares and avenues, in most instances, display but meagre evidence of horticultural taste or skill. Much of the beauty and grandeur of our bay, and the delightful view over it in every direction from the Battery, is owing to the stately verdure of the woods and trees that everywhere adorn the surrounding shores. Millions of dollars could not produce such vast and magnificent landscape scenery, were the proprietors of these shores to strip the banks of their umbrageous verdure. Is it not owing to mere accidental circumstances that such a rich profusion of the greatest of all the beauties of inanimate creation surrounds our city in every direction? In this respect we far exceed the almost naked shores of the north and eastern environs of the city of Boston.

It ought to be recorded to the immortal honor of the inhabitants of Dorchester, Roxbury, &c. to the south and west of the city, that the whole of the woods and trees with which that portion of the country is now so beautifully ornamented, have been planted and reared by the present proprietors. The Hon. Mr. LOWELL, so deservedly celebrated for his noble, public-spirited exertions for the cause of horticultural improvement, informed me, that when he commenced (about thirty years ago) the improvement of his estate in Roxbury, it scarcely contained a single tree.—Some of his friends thought he would never live to enjoy the gratification of seeing the mature effects of his well laid schemes. But his active perseverance soon proved what industry and skill could effect in a few years; and the ornamental grounds and gardens of Mr. LOWELL, have been long and justly admired for the great refinement of taste displayed in their arrangement and skillful cultivation. Mr. LOWELL still possesses all that cheerful magnanimity and vigor of life which is characteristic of the high merit of a great man. And when he pointed to a majestic tulip tree, at the planting of which, he had himself been an active assistant, and to a beautiful oak, the acorn of

which, his own hands had deposited in the very spot where it now grows, it seemed to me that it displayed a degree of heartfelt satisfaction and complacent enjoyment, that the possession of the honors of a crown, or the wealth of nations, could never impress upon the soul of man. Such a natural source of the most pure, elevated and refined of all earthly joys is the art of Horticulture. And it is gratifying to reflect that the united labors of our Horticultural Societies, are not only calculated to increase the quantity and improve the qualities of the most beautiful as well as useful productions of nature, but that the study of horticultural science tends, in an eminent degree, to impress the mind with principles of the most high influence.

WILLIAM WILSON.

United States Military Academy, West Point, 17 September, 1829.

To the Editor of the American.

AGREEABLY to promise, I have the pleasure to address to you a few remarks on the vines and viticulture of America. This subject having engaged the attention of American citizens and distinguished foreigners with their experienced vigilance during the past half century, and their combined efforts having been unsuccessful, it is worth our consideration to inquire into the cause which might have prevented their success. According to my experience or knowledge of the subject, having been brought up in the land vineyards, and been a resident among you for the last twenty-seven years, I think it my duty attempt to be useful in publishing new facts on subject so eminently connected with the well of our common country.

I am of opinion that two great errors have been committed, either of which was sufficient to frustrate the undertaking: the first was, in planting the European stock of vines, a delicate plant raised in a milder hemisphere, which to this can only be cultivated in the well-sheltered situations of our gardens, or the inclosed yards of cities. The severity of our winters, the frosts, the sudden changes in the atmosphere at times of the year, and, I believe, a much greater number of insects, must have destroyed the hopes of a yearly crop in open fields.

The second, and not the least unaccountable error, is the total neglect of those innumerable varieties of hardy native vines which could have been gathered on the rich and beautifully undulated surface of this happy land! What I have done, I shall recommend to the American—Steal and gather those vines on which you trample every day—place in the ground the seeds of the best—improve them all by good culture, and in six or seven years you will have a profitable vineyard, and make as many kinds of wine as you may have varieties. If your Agricultural, Horticultural, or Temperate Societies would cause to be established a nursery of native vines, of different kinds, in every county, and call upon its inhabitants to gather and bring forward samples of fruit, and mark the vines, it would soon prove the greatest source of happiness to the husbandman and the country. I commenced my collection of vines eight years ago, from the surrounding mountains of West Point; the fruit of ten of my varieties I had the honor to present to the Horticultural Society of New York for their anniversary dinner. It is not for me to say if they were

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

thy of their acceptance or cultivation; an enlightened public has seen them.
planted two acres of it last spring, and will do again this fall; but if the results of my experiments, or opinions, should prove to be at variance with that of others, let them publish theirs;—will enable the agricultural societies of the country to gather all the facts, and bring the subject to a proper focus. With the hope of its success, I have the honor to remain

Your obt' humble servant.

THOMAS GIMBREDE.

Professor of Drawing, U. S. M. Academy.

Principle of Life in Seeds.—Sometime ago, the Boston Horticultural Society proposed the following question:—"Is it true that the seeds of the melon and cucumber are more productive after being kept for some years?" In most of the answers it was said that the seeds of the preceding year produced more leaves, but not so many fruitful flowers. Some who made experiments, instead of obtaining any plants from seeds more than 12 years old. A gentleman of Dredden observed fruit of large size and excellent flavor from seeds that had been kept 20 years. In Berlin, same result was obtained. Voss, head gardener of Sans Souci, planted, Feb. 7, 1827, 24 seeds of a Spanish melon raised in 1790, from which he obtained 8 fruitful plants.—*Rochester Liberator.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1829.

DOMESTIC MANAGEMENT.

Young farmers, beginning housekeeping, are to sink too great a proportion of their capital in furniture, riding horses, carriages, &c. and often go up to, or beyond their income. Farmers, to be sure, should live quite as well as other men, of same property; and they have the means of doing better than others, possessing the same annual income, so far as the substantial comforts of life are concerned. But small savings are of consequence to persons just setting out in

A cent a day, is \$3,65 a year.—Ten cents a day, (a moderate allowance for dram drinkers,) is more than \$36 a year. A prudent farmer will well, every cent he lays out for trifles relating to daily expenditures which can be dispensed with, without an essential abridgment of his comforts, to calculate, in his own mind, what that sum would amount to in a year. The aggregate will be greater than he could have anticipated without the aid of arithmetic. In regard to expense of housekeeping, it is observed by Sir John Sinclair "the safest plan is, not to suffer it to exceed a certain sum for bought articles, weekly. An allowance should be allotted for clothing, and the annual expenses of the farmer, his wife and children, which ought not to be exceeded. The allowance for household expenses, should be considerably in excess of the probable receipts; and if possible, one-fourth of the income annually received, should be set up for contingencies, or expended in extra improvements on the farm."

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Towards the last of this month, you may generally transplant most kinds of fruit trees, but not

till after they have shed their leaves. This, according to McMahon, may also be done to advantage during the whole of next month, if the season continues open, provided the ground in which you plant be dry, and does not lodge water in the winter months; and likewise sufficient pains be taken to make each tree fast in its place, by nailing or binding it in such a manner as not to be rocked about by the winds: otherwise spring planting, if done early in March, (or April in New England) will be more successful particularly for the peach, nectarine, and almond.

Perhaps the best mode of dealing with fruit trees is that practised by ELIAS PHINNEY, Esq. of Lexington, Mass. one of the most successful cultivators in New England. In his reply to certain queries of the Hon. Mr. LOWELL, and others, constituting a Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 122, Mr. Phinney observes, "Most of my trees were taken from the nursery in November, the roots placed in trenches, and covered with dirt until the following spring. This was done to avoid the necessity of setting them out before the ground had become warm and dry. If left in the nursery till spring, they are seldom or never taken up until the sap has begun to flow. When removed after this takes place, the check occasioned by the removal, if not fatal to the tree, often injures its future growth. The best time to take up trees is, unquestionably when the sap is least active. If taken up late in autumn, and the roots secured from the sun and air, they may be kept with perfect safety until the middle of May, and planted out at this time with proper care, and as near the surface as possible, vegetation commences almost instantaneously: they will not require to be supported by stakes, and will grow nearly as much the first, as in any future year."

The following was intended for the last paper, but deferred in order to make room for articles relating to the Brighton Cattle Show, &c.

GARDENER'S WORK FOR OCTOBER.

Gardeners are too apt to suspend the use of the hoe, and other means of keeping the upper band of weeds too early in autumn. In consequence of this piece of negligence, puslane, pigweed, couch grass, and other vegetable intruders, give a very troublesome practical exemplification of the old adage, that "*Lazy folks take the most pains.*" Every weed which escapes extirpation, becomes the parent of a numerous progeny of pestiferous plants, which spring up like the heads of the Hydra of fabulous lore, and monopolize the soil at the expense of everything which is good for anything. Let, therefore, the provident tiller recollect, that a scratch of his hoe in time, will save nine. But, we will give a little rhyming, (not poetry) on this subject, with the hope that the similarity of sounds, at the close of our couplets, will aid the memory of those for whose use the maxims are intended.

Since the best way of weeding
Is to prevent weeds from seeding,
The least precaution
Of any operation
To prevent the germination
Of noxious vegetation
Is a sowing of tribulation,
And this, in truth, a fact is,
Which gardeners ought to practice,
And tillers should remember,
From April to December.

NOTICE OF THE "SYLVANGE VERTE" PEAR—IN ENGLISH, THE "GREEN SYLVANGE."

MR. EDITOR—By some accident I omitted in my publication last spring, any proper notice of this admirable pear, perhaps one of the greatest acquisitions we have made; of which, however, my horticultural friends will judge from the following facts and history.

I received scions only of this pear, from Mr. KNIGHT, under the name of "*Sylvanche verte d'hyver*," which means "Green winter Sylvanche."—Mr. KNIGHT's name for the pear was erroneous, as the following history will shew, and it will not be extraordinary to cultivators who know how soon names become changed, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of gardeners, but, certainly not Mr. KNIGHT's carelessness. Before I give the account of the origin of this valuable pear, I will simply state its history, since its arrival here. I divided the scions, (for I had no tree) between myself and Mr. PARSONS. I had forgotten where I inserted them, but he had preserved the labels. Last year I had three very extraordinary pears, of great size and uncommon excellence, and was at a loss what to call them. I gave one of them to S. DOWNER, Esq. of Dorchester, who tasted it, when ripe, and admired its qualities. I thought, also, that it was a pear of first rate excellence. This year, I had a peck of them of great size, and so unpromising in appearance, that an observer would suppose them to be a baking pear only. Just at this moment, yesterday, I received from Mr. PARSONS, the same pear, identical in form and appearance, and scientific description, assuring me that he received it, as the "*Sylvanche verte d'hyver*" from me as sent by Mr. KNIGHT. This led of course to an examination of all the accounts of the Sylvanche pear, and it resulted in perfect knowledge, that it is the "*Sylvanche verte*," a native pear of France, growing near Verdun, a town famous for the residence of many hundred English prisoners, seized by Bonaparte on the breaking out of the war in 1802.

I submit the following account from the London Horticultural Transactions, vol. v. p. 429, given in a letter from MRS. CHARLES FRANCIS PIERARD, a corresponding member of said Society.

"There are three varieties of Sylvanche pears. They derive their name from a small village of that name near Verdun." We shall copy only what he says of the "*Sylvanche verte*."

"Of the Sylvanges, the Green is much preferable, and ought to find a place in every good garden. It is a middling sized pear (with us in America an enormous one) varying in its form.—It is usually flattened towards the head, rounded towards the stalk, or terminated by a very blunt point. The fruit is a little swollen towards the middle, and irregular in its outline; the skin is of a bright green on the shaded side, of a dark green and besprinkled with gray spots on the exposed side,—the whole of the skin is rough, and marked with large black or gray spots,—the stalk is short, slender, and placed obliquely in the fruit, by the side of a slight elevation,—the eye is small, and lies in a slightly depressed cavity, the edge of which is studded with several knobs,—the flesh is sensibly green near the skin, white in the centre, soft, saccharine, and of a peculiarly agreeable flavor.

"The Green Sylvanche ripens in October, and keeps till the end of December.—Besides the ad-

vantage of not rotting soon, like the *Bonnie d'Angletiere*, the *Epagne*, &c. &c.—it has also that of never being gritty.—It requires a sheltered situation, and not a strong soil."

Such is M^{rs}. PERRARD's description of this new variety of natural pears. I have inserted it at large in order that cultivators may know whether the fruit sold to them as this year, is truly such or not. I feel sure that Mr PARSONS and myself have this identical fruit.—It differs only in its size—his weighing 13 ounces, and mine 11—in all other respects, it agrees with the description.—Its great fault is, that it bears too exuberantly.—It ripens well in our climate, and a tree of medium size would yield at least four barrels.—A stranger would suppose it to be a coarse fruit, but from specimens which I shall send to the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts, I have no doubt they will place it by the side of the *Caumontelle*, and *St. Germaine*. I now send one specimen for inspection to the Horticultural Society, though it will not be ripe till about December. M^{rs}. PERRARD says it ripens in October, and will keep till December.—I am inclined to believe this to be true, because one pear, out of a peck, has already ripened, though others are as hard as the one now sent. J. F. WELLS.

Roxbury, October 8, 1829.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Exhibition of Cattle, the Ploughing Match, &c. &c. was held at Brighton, on Wednesday last. The day was uncommonly pleasant, the collection of people larger than we ever before witnessed on this occasion, and the Exhibition as interesting as on any former occasion.

At 2 o'clock the Society formed in procession at their Hall, and moved to the meeting house, where the premiums were declared.—Among the guests was the Hon. Francis Grainger, of Cambridge, New York.

The subscription premium of \$100, for the best butter, not less than 300 lbs. was not awarded. The committee reported that three entries only were made, and neither of those of a quality sufficiently excellent to justify them in awarding it.

LIVE STOCK.—The exhibition in this department was very fine. Many of the pens were filled with stock of excellent appearance from J. L. Boylston, Esq. Hon. John Wells, and John Prince, Esq.—one of Mr Boylston's oxen weighed 2451 lbs.—one from Mr Harrington weighing 1750—one bull from Mr Harrington 1 year and 6 months old weighing 1091—a fine bull 15 months old, weighing 1092 lbs. from Wm. Worthington, of Dorchester—a fine bull belonging to the town of Cambridge, 3 years old, weighing 1512—a bull from S. Conant, of Concord, weighing 1060, and a very fine one, weight not mentioned, from Nathaniel Groat, of Sherburne—fine fat oxen from Samuel Swedser, of Athol. There were fine *heifers* from Ben. A. French, of Braintree—C. Newhall, of Dorchester—John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury—Nathaniel Cook, of Roxbury—M. Vose, of Watertown—Z. Cook, Jr. of Dorchester—John Perry, of Sherburne—L. Fiske, of Weston—Beng. P. Williams, of Roxbury—John Knier, of Medford—J. W. Watson, of Princeton—E. Steedman, of Cambridge—C. H. Billings, of Roxbury. *Cows*, with and without calves, from Ralph Hasbans, Esq. of Roxbury, (Mr Hasbans' cow is celebrated for the remarkable richness of her cream; a particular account of which will be found in the

New England Farmer, vol. v. page 345.—Wm. Worthington, of Dorchester—J. Stuckey, of Essex county—Mr Buttrick, of Concord—J. Battelle, of Dover—Z. Cook, Jr. of Dorchester—E. Steedman, of Cambridge—Peter Page, of Shirley—L. Hasman, of Bedford—J. Coolidge, of Watertown, and J. Clark, of Charlestown. *Fine Calves* from E. Silsbee, of Boston—J. Lemont, of Roxbury—T. Williams, of Chelsea—C. Newhall, of Dorchester. *Fine Bulls*, other than those mentioned above, from Col. Jaques, of Charlestown—T. Larned, of Watertown—S. Dudley, of Sutton—B. V. French, of Braintree—Beng. P. Williams, of Roxbury—Alfred Welles, of Dorchester.

SWISS of superior shape, and perfect in the points which indicate fine animals of that description, from J. Mackay, of Boston—G. M. Barrett, of Concord—J. Smith, of Newton—J. Robbins, of Watertown—John King, of Medford—Was. Stone, of South Boston, superintendent of the City Farm—H. Martin, of Salem.

SHIRLEY—One ram and four ewes of the Dishley, or New Leicester breed, from John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury—one full blooded Dishley ram from Col. Jaques—three full blooded Dishley sheep from Stephen Williams, of Northboro.

HOUNDS—One from S. Williams, Esq. of Northboro, and one from a gentleman of Westboro, the "Sportsman," sired by the Arabian Horse Basso-rab-dam, Sportsman's sire—six years old.

Specimens of superior vegetables were prepared by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury—by Mr Stone, superintendent of the City Farm, at South Boston—by Mr Hastings, of Lexington, and others whose names we could not ascertain.

For the following details we are indebted to the Editor of the Patriot—In the Society's Hall, the exhibition of fancy articles was smaller than last year. We noticed a handsome rug worked by Miss Cordelia T. Cutter, 14 years of age, at Miss Ginkler's school, Berne-street, an elegant cotton velvet front piece by Miss Adeline Woodburn, and a cotton counterpart by Miss Rebecca Woodburn, of South Salem; black lace veils, by Miss Sarah Bunker, at Miss Harris' School, Cambridgeport, and by Miss L. Davis, Boston; a wrought collar, by Miss M. Skinner, Needham; some neat head work, by Miss Eliza Curtis, aged 10, Lucy P. Brigham, 11, and Charlotte D. Endicott, all at Miss Brigham's school, Cambridgeport. Some beautifully wrought tortoise-shell combs, by Wm. B. Switt, at J. Davis' manufactory, Boston. There were some palm leaf hats, wrought double, but we did not learn where made. Linen diaper, by Mrs. Luther Hunter, Oakland; flannel, by Sibyl Wileox, New Braintree; rose blankets, by Ruth P. Mansar, do; mule bands, cable and piping cords, of cotton, clothes-lines and mats, of Maryland grass, by Samuel Hood, 93 Warren-street, Boston; ornamental walnut whip stocks, by Sherman W. Houghton, Bolton. A sign board, "Post Office," braided, and painted over, the letters gilt, and another "Colasset and Hull," simply braided and the outer surface painted white, by Stanley Carter, Hingham for which a gratuity of \$20 was awarded.

Mr Aiken of Draught, exhibited several ingenious inventions which he has patented: one of these was for splitting straps of leather to any degree of thickness for braiding, thongs, &c. An apparatus is attached to it whereby leather may be shaved *berilling* in a greater or less degree, for shoe makers, price \$4; also a saw set, to regulate with exactitude the teeth of a saw, and a machine

for cutting sections from trees, and other pump. Some "Robert Files" were exhibited, made by Reeves, Old Lace Factory, Watertown.

Some fine specimens of silk were exhibited. J. H. Cobb, of Dedham, in single and double looms, in the different stages of manufacture, also made into elegant fringe tassels, cord, with worsted.

We noticed some fine specimens of American. Among several extraordinary products of the earth, were some hemons from a tree in a house of the late Hon. Timothy Bigelow, of Medford, some of them 17 inches in circumference. This tree is one of the greatest curiosities in the country, having upon its branches *huddled hemons*, the greater part of them of ordinary dimensions.

The details with regard to the Ploughing Match, list of premiums, &c. &c. at the corner, &c. are obliged to defer till next week.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANUFACTURE OF FLANNEL IN VERMONT.

MR. RESSLER.—It is a great satisfaction to be able to inform you that I have at length succeeded in finding a person, even in your State, who was willing to receive the Vermont carry on the flannel business. His factory is at Ferrisburgh. This day, for the first time, we have started for Boston with a load of flannel. The factory will in a few weeks be in operation, designed to employ three hundred yards per week. This is not very far from your vicinity, but is a good location for Vermont. You will recollect that I have long been of an opinion that it was best for a manufacturer to establish himself in the mid of the country. The saving in expense of privileges, buildings, &c. and the saving in daily expenses, will much more than pay it to and from market.—Yours, truly,

HENRY STEVEN

Brant, Stevens Village, Oct. 13, 1829.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Monday, Oct. 12.

(Respectfully received of the Patriot.)

Cattle—1672 at market. The market was brisk and active throughout the day, and a deal of business was done; the prices were but not varying materially from the last two or three weeks, except in good cattle.—A few inferior fine cattle were sold as high as \$5 50 per head. *Barrel's* move but moderately, and seem willing to depart from their fixed rates.

Sheep—2172 at market—not so many as more than 1000 as on any preceding day. July 6. Nearly all sold, and at a small advance on former prices; a number of lots however of inferior quality were sold at about \$1 per head, small lot of prime Wethers brought \$3 50, &c. quadruples from \$2 down to \$1 25 per head.

Swine—1079 at market. Considerable business was done in the Swine trade. The following comprise the principal transactions—11, 150, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 do, 164, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 do, 75, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; 1 do, 3 cts.—A small lot of old Hogs, 33, and 5 Shouts, by retail, at 1 a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.

John Renne, Esq. of Plantassie, the great agriculturist in Scotland, has lately failed, amount of engagements are variously stated from £100,000 to £300,000.

Horticultural.—Among the fruits exhibited last day at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were the following:—

Mr DOWNER, of the Dix pears, a seedling the garden of Madame Dix of Boston. The of the pear is rather over medium, skin rough, like a St. Germain, but is larger and longer. Inside of the tree they are green, but on the side where the sun strikes them, they have a beautiful blush. This fine pear is nearly equal to the St. Germain, but is in eating earlier,—said to be maturest of October. A drawing of this fruit is exhibited at the Hall of the Society.

Mr SPANWOOD of Boston, some of his fine pears—they will be kept till in eating, when quantities will be mentioned.

Mr POOD of Cambridge, specimens of his ingrapes, (raised by himself from the seed)—were very much superior to the common wild grape, the skin thinner, pulp soft, and with but little of a foxy odor. Very productive bunches, fair, rather long, berries round and purple, gives wood with very short joints.

JOHN DERRY, Esq. of Salem, specimens of a beautiful seedling apple, called there the "Mur-Applé," which is in eating in December and January.—Also of a fine German pear.

Mr RICHARD WARD of Roxbury, some of the largest Seckle pears of the season.

Mr WARREN of Weston, specimens of a fine red autumnal apple, of agreeable flavor—with a dozen local names. It is thought to be American Nonpareil of Mr PRINCE, of Longwood, and the Red Doctor Apple of some other names.

JACOB PATCH of Camden, Me. specimens native pear of medium size, which originated in place.

Specimens of fine fruits and vegetables were offered by Dr HOLBROOK of Milton, Messrs WINSHIPS of Brighton, and Dr STORER of Boston.

E. W. BULL of Hartford has politely forwarded specimens of the "Buck grape," described in New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 469.—They were examined at the Hall tomorrow.

BEEL of Albany has shipped for the Mass. Horticultural Society, a barrel of Potatoes, of three fine sorts, (the Foxite, Mercer, and Pink eye) for distribution among the members, for seed—also one box of fruit, containing 33 of the rarest varieties cultivated, for examination—(These have not arrived, but are daily expected.)

EDWARDS, Esq. of Springfield, has shipped for the Society, two barrels and one box of fine seedlingatoes, a new and very early variety of Corn, &c. He table, for distribution among the members.—EDWARDS's articles have not yet arrived.—We next week publish the letters of Judge BEEL to Mr EDWARDS, accompanying and describing very handsome donations.

CORRESPONDENTS.—A valuable article on the culture of the SWEET BEAN, from Mr. NUTTALL, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, will appear next week.

Fruit Trees, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber wishing to give up the cultivation of Fruit Trees, offers a handsome lot of *Apple Trees of sorts*. Also *Cherry Trees, Peach Trees*, and a few *Pears*, of several new varieties. Horse Chestnuts, Apples, Buttercups, White Mulberries, and superior lots of Honey-suckle, Ailthaea, &c. &c. The whole to be sold at 3 1/3 per cent. discount from his usual price, or by the hundred, at a discount of 25 per cent. enroad in of sorts may be seen at Mr. RUSSELL'S, Enroad in Farmer Office. JOHN PRINCE, Garden Place, Oct. 8, 1829.

Can a's spare a few young Pear Trees (raised from seed); and one or two years old from buds of the fine sorts, at 75 cents each.

Splendid Plants.

For sale by the Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, the following collection of Camellias, which comprises all the newest varieties, many of which are very remarkable for their splendor. Those priced at 15 to \$15, cost the proprietor *five guineas each*; and many others from three to four guineas. The prices are now greatly reduced, in consequence of the plants being much increased; but, owing to the universal admiration which this plant has received, and its requiring so little care, and enduring without injury a great degree of cold, the demand has hitherto been very great. The proprietor has at all times very large quantities to supply wholesale orders; and his present collection exceeds 3500 plants, which he is rapidly increasing.

Single red camellia, or Japan rose, 1 to \$2. single white fragrant, semidouble red, double red, double white, double pink, or middlemist, double striped, long leaved single.

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.
Plants one year ingrafted, 3 dollars.
two " " 4 " " "
three " " (in strong flowering state) 5 dollars.

Double crimson, purple anemone flowered, or warriath, pomponne, or Kew blush, red spray flowered, buff, maiden's blush, or Home's blush, fragrant myrtle leaved, blotched leaved, Lady Bank's tea leaved.

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.
Plants, one year ingrafted, 3 dollars and 50 cents.
two " " 4 " " "
three " " (in strong flowering state) 5 dollars and 50 cents.

Double blush tea leaved, superb 6 to \$8, white spray flowered, \$8. Lady Campbell's, \$8, starry or six angled, 7 to \$10, scarlet, 6 to \$8, shell flowered, 6 to \$8, axillary flowered, 10 to \$12, fringed white, 10 to \$12, single white oil bearing, \$6, large nerved, 8 to \$10, variegated anemone flowered, \$15, Knight's do. do \$15, white do. do \$15. Aton's large single red camellia, \$15, Holly-hock flowered, \$18, aucuba leaved, 8 to \$10, Chandler's striped warriath, \$18, coral flowered, \$18, cluster flowered, \$15, Graville's red, 5 to \$6, large flowered, \$15, dwarf, \$15, splendid flowered, \$15. Lady Long's, \$15, nepaul, \$20, China rose, \$15, Ross superb, \$18, spatulate, \$15, large stamined, \$12, pink warriath, \$15, Wood's superb, \$15, yellowish white, \$15, changeable, \$8, Harrison's new rose, \$10, falgent flowering \$15.

Orders for any of the above plants received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, and faithfully executed. Oct. 16. 3t

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article for beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 5 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles—prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16.

Roots of the Pie Plant or Tart Rhubarb.

A supply of the roots of the RHEUM palmarum, or Tart Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, an excellent article for early summer use, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 230, and Fessenden's New American Gardener, article KNEEBAR, for its culture and uses.) The roots are large, and in fine order for transplanting this fall.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street—price 25 cts. per root. Oct. 15.

Fine Table Grapes.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the south side of Bunker's Hill, a quantity of the finest European table Grapes, raised in the open air, and now ripe, and ripening, on the vines. There are about a dozen different sorts, among which the principal are the Vitis Muscadine or Sweet Water, Burgundy, Black Hamburg, Red Chasselas &c. For sale in any quantities, by the hundred weight or otherwise. D. HAGGERSTON, Charlestown Vineyard, Oct. 8, 1829.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Captain's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad St. at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale Grape Vines of several varieties, the produce of his own garden; among them are the following:—
300 Isabella's, some now in bearing, only 2 years old; 400 do. one year old;
200 white Muscadine, from 2 to 3 years old, many now in fruit;
Black Cape; Queen; Early Oval; Black Hamburg; Napoleon; Malaga, &c. &c.
Application, by letter or otherwise, will receive immediate attention, and if required, the vines will be packed in such manner as to ensure their safety for any reasonable time or distance.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
Oct. 2. H Congress-street.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Bull Calf, from Admiral, For Sale.

For sale, a very fine Bull Calf, 15 months old, by Admiral, out of a superior cow, that obtained a premium at Brighton in 1826. Price \$25.
Apply at the New England Farmer office. Oct. 2. 3t.

Wild Geese, For Sale.

For sale by Aaron Copen at Dorchester, near Milton Village, twelve Wild Geese, large, in fine order, and from one to three years old, one pair three years old. 3t.
Dorchester, Sept. 30.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	-	barrel	2 00 2 50
ASHES, (pot. best sort,	-	ton	125 00 130 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel	1 00 1 25
BEEF, mess,	-	barrel	9 00 9 50
Cargoe, No. 1,	-	"	8 00 9 00
Cargoe, No. 2,	-	"	7 00 8 00
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	-	pond	13 15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	6 8
Skimmed milk,	-	"	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard street,	-	barrel	6 25 6 50
Genesee,	-	"	6 40 6 12
Rye, best,	-	"	3 75 4 00
GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel	60 62
Rye,	-	"	63 70
Barley,	-	"	67
Oats,	-	"	36 33
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	-	pond	8 30
LIME,	-	ton	55 50
PLASTER PARIS retails at	-	ton	3 50
PORK, clear,	-	barrel	16 00 17 00
Navy, mess,	-	"	15 00 16 00
Cargoe, No. 1,	-	"	12 50 13 00
SEEDS, Head's Grass,	-	bushel	2 40
Oceland Grass,	-	"	2 00
Frost Meadow,	-	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	-	"	4 06
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	-	"	3 60
Red Top,	-	"	62 100
Lucerne,	-	pond	35 50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	-	"	34 50
Red Clover, (southern)	-	"	7 8
Tweed Sugar Beet,	-	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	"	35 45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	-	"	20 30
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	30 33
Merino, half blood,	-	"	26 30
Merino, quarter washed,	-	"	25 26
Wool, washed,	-	"	25 36
Pulled, Land's, first sort,	-	"	36 37
Pulled, Land's, second sort,	-	"	27 30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	-	"	50 52

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Care of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	pond	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	"	5 7
whole hogs,	-	"	5 12
VEAL,	-	"	4 10
MUTTON,	-	"	2 10
POLLETRY,	-	"	10 15
BUTTER, log and tub,	-	"	13 17
Lump, best,	-	"	15 25
EGGS,	-	dozen	14 16
SH. L. (the retail,	-	bushel	1 00
L. (the retail,	-	"	7 40
POTATOS,	-	"	7 40
CHIDON, [according to quality]	-	barrel	2 00 2 40

MISCELLANIES.

OCTOBER.

BY T. G. FESSENDEN.

Now biding for age greets the eye
Of every rapt spectator,
With every sort of brilliant dye,
Which can be found in nature.

But surely 'gilt, the social day
Of solar light is clipping
And earth's frost, from every spray,
Its every leaf is stripping.

Tall trees reduced to nakedness,
Then long arms sadly waving,
Seen making signals of distress,
Am 'dst the tempest raving.

Though now the sun, in full retreat,
Seems shorn of half his splendor,
His mingled light and heat,
Labe's prime essent's render.

Rich Autumn gives us many a day
Of most delicious weather,
That patient cultivators may
Their precious products gather.

THE HUSBANDMAN'S SONG.

Written for the Anniversary of the Merrimack Agricultural Society, by PHILIP CARRIGAN, Esq., and sung at the Dinner table at Hopkinton, October 8, 1829.

When an Emperor of China ascended the throne,
He goes to the plough-land, (as custom long known)
And to prove as a patron to Farmers he's thorough,
Turns Farmer himself to the turns a good furrow.
How Back, and goe B. M. and goe Beauty, goe

Though no party politics mix with our wishes,
It sure is no treason to inter our desires,
That we ne'er may have rulers, so dull in the extreme,
But are fit to hold plough, or at least drive the team.
How Back, &c.

As oft comes our great day for premium and bounty,
It proves what tall things still abound in our County,
All good, when applied to right uses and cases,
But make a sad jumble when put in wrong places.
How Back, &c.

Thus eult head and mutton-head, of the prane sort,
Are good on the table, but poor stuff in Court;
And pumpkins and pumpkin heads, also, because
They make the very good puddings, but very bad laws.
How Back, &c.

Some swine too, have long (to our shame be it spoken)
Evided the statute for ringing and yoking,
Chained together by walking, to a terrible bore)
Erect on their hind legs, instead of all four.
How Back, &c.

But waving these evils, our theme let us raise,
And award to our Farmers the premiums of praise;
Not those who do not look to their fences in time,
Or those who 'd be twaddlers, but have no fence to climb.
How Back, &c.

Not must we omit, in our annual duties,
How ladies refine and improve our Committee;
Men higher prize beauty, than skill, however rare,
But the Fair are the true judges of works of the Fair.
How Back, &c.

Whichever be the Fair's or Fictoria's' doom,
Be our task load and full, "Speed the Plough and the Loom;"

Then for those whose bright charms inspire heart and pen,
May their husbands in all things prove true HUSBANDMEN.
How Back, &c.

THE ROSE.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a rose in perfect beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stooped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its root had withered—the enclosure which surrounded it was broken down. The spoiler had been there—he saw that many admired it—he knew it was dear to him who planted it, and beside it, he had no other plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it—he wore it in his bosom till it hung its head and faded; and when he saw that its glory was departed, he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it; for it now pierces the spoiler, even in his hour of mirth. And when I saw that man who had loved the beauty of the rose, gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up its stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly at the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said, let her who is full of beauty and admiration, siting like the queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of women, let her remember that she standeth upon slippery places, and be not high minded but fear."

The Siamese Youths outdone.—It is truly an age of coincidences and wonders! The fame of the Siamese youths is eclipsed by another prodigy. The London Examiner of August 2, contains a description, accompanied with a wood engraving, of a female infant, stated to be now living in the town of Sassari, in Sardinia, of the age of five months, having two heads and four arms, or the upper part of two well formed bodies, united at the breast; the rest of the body, with the legs are of ordinary form and proportions. The child is thin, but in all respects well. One head is asleep while the other is awake—one is nourished by the mother, and the other by a nurse, and they are nursed alternately. One head sometimes cries while the other is quiet. The left head is somewhat larger than the other. This account was sent by one of the subscribers to the Examiner, in a letter dated Geneva, July 23, 1829.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

The late Mr. Gillet.—A few days previous to the death of this eccentric genius in a convivial party, he challenged Mr. Woodworth for an impromptu of four lines, pledging himself to compose an air to it in as short a time as Mr. W. occupied in furnishing the poetry. The challenge was accepted, and Mr. Barrett, appointed as judge, "Baron Von Carlo" immediately drew five straight lines on a sheet of foolscap, while Mr. W. tearing a leaf from his pocket-book, wrote with a pencil as follows:—

He who would reach the shrine of fame,
Must climb a lofty hill for't,
Ere he can hope to win a name
As bright as that of Gillet.

These four lines were set to an original air, sung by good judges to be very pretty, in two minutes and a half, the composer beating the poet by just thirty seconds.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

"My dear Tom," said old Sheridan, one day to his son, "I wish you would take a wife." "have no objection, sir," said Tom, "whose shall I take?"

Meanness.—In 1629 Ben Jonson fell sick was then poor, and lodged in an obscure inn his Majesty (King Charles 1st) was supplicated his favor, who sent him ten guineas; when messenger delivered the sum, Ben took it in hand, and said, "His Majesty has sent me guineas, because I am poor, and live in an inn, and tell him that his soul lives in an alley *Cibber's Lives of Poets.*

At the review of the 11th Regiment N. H. Militia, at Pembroke, 1st inst, a terrible shain took place. The firing and smoke was tremendous. Killed, 0; wounded, Lieut. D. D. F. of the artillery, scorched by the fire of the ordnance, losing one side of his clothes and a white musling, 0.

Treatise on Silk, &c.

This day received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market Street, a most valuable Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry on the review of 284. Warranted to be one of the best in the Country, who publishes, By Wm. H. Burleigh, No. 18 and—Price 25 cts. per copy. Aug.

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market Street, a most valuable Treatise on the Cultivation of the Tulip Root, or to be light red, yellow, pink, and spotted variety, to be raised, &c. per copy—15 cts. per single. Aug.

Notices.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are notified that they may now order their copies by mail, and they will be sent by mail, at 75 cts per volume, by the regular steam route.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the West Side of Bunker's Hill, opposite Charlestown, the Wilmot's superb Strawberry Plants, at 25 cents per plant, or \$20 per hundred. Also, the best white, red, and black; Downy Strawberry, Fine Snow White Strawberry, Bath Scarlet, and Royal Sea from the last mentioned sort were produced the Strawberries in Boston market this season, which sell one dollar per box. DAVID HAUGGERS 10
The above plants are for sale, also, at J. B. Seaman's Seed Store, No. 52, North Market Street, at same price. Aug.

Brown Geese.

For sale 10 pair Brown Geese of genuine breed, color white; some of this breed raised by the present writer, the above have weighed 14 lbs. each when crossed 1 span.—Inquire at the New England Farmer's Office.

Thornton's British Flora.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market Street, one copy only of The British Flora, or Genera and Species of British Plants, ranged after the reformed sexual system, and illustrated by numerous tables and directions, by R. J. Thornton, M. D. London edition, price \$3.00 per volume in 2 vols. royal octavo, with 422 Plates.

White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market Street 20 lbs. White Mulberry Seed, raised at Coventry Conn this season, and saved expressly for us. A sample of the very first quality. Sept.

Published every Friday at 8 cts per annum, payable in advance of the year—but those who pay within sixty days, not time of subscribing, are entitled to a reduction of fifty cents. If paper will be sent to a distance without paying any more in advance.

Printed by J. B. SEAMAN, at the New England Farmer's Office, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston. All the options of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. Seaman at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1829.

No. 14.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SOY BEAN.

As this plant thrives well in this climate, and facts its seeds, it may not, perhaps, be amiss to something of its use and history. It is an annual Bean, not much unlike those we commonly cultivate, with an erect stem, showing a slight tendency to twine at the summit only; as the flowers very small for the germs, and reddish in axils; clusters; the legumes are pendulous, hispid with brown bristly hairs, with which the whole is more or less clothed—these pods contain three beans when mature, almost of a chocolate-brown, and somewhat smaller than any generally cultivated in this country. It belongs to genus *Dolichos* (*D. Soja*), which also affords several other edible legumes. It is said to beigenous to India and Japan, where, as well as China and Cochín-China, it is very generally cultivated for food, and probably preferred for its productiveness. A single bean produced, perfectly ripened with us at the Botanic Garden, 182 pods with 2 to 3 beans in each. Whether in this country, where so many fine legumes cultivated, it might be esteemed for food, is doubtful; the experiment may easily be made. Its principal recommendation at present is as a luxury, affording the well known sauce *Soy*, which at this time is only prepared in India and Japan—that of the latter country is usually preferred. The mode of obtaining sauce, is said to be as follows:—

After the seeds are boiled until they become soft, they are mixed with an equal weight of oat or barley flour coarsely ground. This mixture is fermented, and a certain proportion of salt water being added, the whole is allowed to stand for two or three months, care being taken to stir it every day; and by the end of that time it is fitly for use. Its composition then appears to be perfectly harmless, which cannot be said of many other sauces; and among the Asiatics it is considered beneficial in promoting an appetite.

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS NUTTALL.

Botanic Garden, Cambridge, Oct. 14, 1829.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

RUSSELL—
DEAR SIR—I have sent to your care, by the ship Diamond, one barrel and one box for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The barrel contains, on the marked end, Kidney, or Foxite; and, on the lower end, Pink eye Potatoes. I have also sent you some other fine kinds, which I could not get at so conveniently. I cultivate your Chenango under the name of Mercer. I class them as No. 5 in my list. Try the several kinds. They are a fair sample of my crop of 1500 bushels. I send them to you as I did not eat a good potato in or about Boston.

The box contains, for the examination of the committee to settle the nomenclature of fruit, generally two, of

1. The Swaar, *fine*, in eating January and February, and *true*.
2. Greenwich.
3. New Pearmain.
4. Esopus Spitzenburgh—*true*.
5. Yellow Pippin. 6. Boston Russet, (*supposed Roxbury*).
7. Winne's Everlasting, said to be *fine* in June, &c. Pearmain—by some supposed to be the Winne, (*fair*.)
9. Guise, of Dutch origin, and by some esteemed.
10. Newton Spitzenburgh—*true*.
11. Fall Pippin—*true*. 12. Yellow Newton Pippin.
13. Chance, a seedling—said to be superior to Esopus Spitzenburgh, for pies, &c.
14. Seek-no-further.
15. Randall's Favorite—a seedling from Randall's Island.

16. Golden Pippin, (so called) a new apple.
17. Maiden's Blush—*true*. 18. Bramble or Cider.
19. John—not *true*. 20. R. I. Greening.
21. Wellington, from London Horticultural Society—picked prematurely.
- 22 and 32. Downton Pippin, from do.
23. Van Schaick—a seedling.
24. Pumpkin Sweeting—*true*.
25. *Doubtful*.
26. Black—*doubtful*.
27. Harrison—*true*. The Newark cider apple.
28. *Doubtful*.
29. do.
30. Autumn Superb pear—thus named for want of a knowledge of its true name. The only one that grew this season. It came from Chancellor Livingston's collection, and was probably brought by him from France.

31. Beurre Capiaumont—from the London Horticultural Society.

33. Lady, or Pomme d'Api—had specimen.

In a cigar box, accompanying the others, is a sample of our Virgalieu.

Bergamot, and of

A fine French pear, imported by Col. JENKINS about 1820, the name of which has been lost. It has somewhat the appearance of the Seckle, when unripe, and does not fall short of that celebrated pear, but little, if any, in excellence.

In making the selection, I have not sought the best; for there are several not yet in an eating state, which are entirely new to me; though most are of well known varieties. I hope they will prove acceptable to the committee.

Yours, truly,

JESSE BUEL.

Albany, Oct. 14, 1829.

DONATION TO THE MASS. HORT. SOCIETY.

MR RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—I have sent to your care, by the schooner Ann, 2 barrels and 1 box containing fine seedling Potatoes, and a parcel of remarkably early garden Corn, for distribution among the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. You will find one barrel marked Red Eye Potatoes, one do. Early Butter Potatoes, and the box extra early Garden Potatoes, in which is packed the parcel of extra early Garden Corn.

The Red Eye Potatoes are a very superior variety. The seed I had of one of our farmers two years since. He was not able to give me any particular account of the potato, only that it was the best kind that he had ever planted; and from two years' experience, I agree with him. I planted exactly 50 rods of ground about the first of May last, without making any particular calculation upon an extra large crop; the soil was a sandy loam, which had been manured for several years by spreading about 14 loads per acre, and I have gathered this fall from the 50 rods, 150 bushels potatoes, which is 480 bushels per acre without manure in the hills. The man that did the work said that he had no doubt that if he had tried to see how many he could have raised, he might have planted them thick enough to have gathered 600 bushels per acre.

The superior quality of the Butter Potato, so called by the man who gave me the seed, which he said he procured from Canada, is being very early, and rich flavored, which I conclude gives them their name. I gathered from 30 rods of ground 70 bushels. They were planted from the 1st to the 10th May, and were ripe, fit for market by the 10th July. I dug about 15 bushels the 10th of July, sent them into our village, and sold them for 75 cents per bushel, and 10 or 15 days after, good potatoes were sold at 33 cents per bushel.

The box of extra early Garden Potatoes are the kind I named to you last June, as being ten days earlier than the earliest variety I could ever procure at any Seed Store. I have for the last five years dug them from the 16th to the 22d of June, of good size and eating; the largest being larger than a common sized hen's egg. They are a very good potato, but not productive. I recommend them only as well worth the attention of those gentlemen who have gardens sufficiently large to plant a small piece for early use.

The Early Corn is full 15 days earlier than the Early Sioux. I have picked it of good size for boiling on the 6th of July, coming at a season when vegetables are not plenty.

The Early Garden Potato for the earliest, the Butter Potato for the last of the summer and fall, and the Red Eye Potato for the winter, spring, and the first of the summer, I have found the best varieties after several years' experience, having cultivated in that time more than twenty sorts.

Respectfully, your friend,

Springfield, Oct. 14, 1829. E. EDWARDS.

Members of the Society will please call at their Hall, and receive the articles alluded to above.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CHERRY STOCKS.

MR EDITOR—Your correspondent "D." in your last number, presents for information three queries respecting fruit trees;—to the second only I shall presume to reply. "Does the common red cherry of New England furnish good stocks on which to engraft the different varieties of the cherry, and if so, should they be used as standards, or grafted near the root?"

Having made several attempts to introduce the famous Elkhorn cherry, the trees which I procured from Mr PIERCE'S Botanic Garden although remarkably thrifty, almost all perished. In August, 1827, I procured from the same source a quantity of buds. It was eleven days after they were cut before they reached me. I immediately inserted them into stocks of the common red cherry in my garden. They almost without exception succeeded to my wish, and the next season they pushed forward to the length of about five feet. The last spring they were taken up and transplanted, yet they blossomed, and one of them formed fruit, which, however, fell off before attaining to their full size. I inserted the buds in the branches, about 14 feet from the ground, and they are forming handsome, straight trees. I have no doubt but the common red cherry of New England will furnish excellent stocks for any foreign cherry.

Plymouth, Oct. 11, 1829.

J. T.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

The Directors of our State Agricultural Society, in the Regulations for the late Show, gave notice, as usual, that premiums not called for within a given time, would be considered as generously given to aid the funds of the Society. I cannot see the wisdom of giving so broad a hint to the successful aspirants not to claim the awarded prize. Its tendency is, to make the acceptance come to be considered as not altogether honorable, and thus to defeat the whole object of proposing premiums. There is a class, to whom public spirit, and the honor of distinction, are a sufficient motive, without the pecuniary consideration. There is another class, who are content to seize the prize, and neglect the hint. There is a third class, who require the influence of all these motives united, to induce them to enter the lists, but who would seem to accept a premium offered with so ill a grace.

The proprietors of the North American Review, give a dollar a page for their matter. I have been told, that a few years since, it was so common for the writers to refuse the bonus, that to maintain its efficacy as a stimulus to exertion, the proprietors adopted the rule, to publish nothing for which the compensation was not paid. If agricultural premiums are to be really efficient, I suspect a similar course must be followed. Perhaps I am wrong. I have written as the subject appeared to me, for the common good, having no personal concern in the matter.

W.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FoxITE POTATOES.

Mr. GARDNER—If that valuable variety of the potato called *Hubbs*, is not entirely lost by the farmers in your vicinity, I will take the liberty to recommend you as deserving their attention. In the Summer of 1826 I was favored with a visit from my respected friend Dr. JAMES MANN, of Philadelphia, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society. He observed to me that he had not in New England met with any potatoes which could compare with the Foxites, and that they were in Pennsylvania value I as superior to all others. In April following he kindly forwarded to me about half a bushel, which I planted, and the produce answered my expectation. In the Spring of 1828 I furnished Jo. BARTLETT, Esq.

with seed, and he raised about 20 bushels, but owing to a fall soil a considerable proportion were of a small size. The present season the same gentleman has raised about 80 bushels and they are of a good size. He used plaster of Paris in the hills, but no manure. I believe the produce is not so abundant as from some other varieties, and they require a strong soil. Dr. MANN, in his letter to me says, "I hope the difference between the climate of the Old Colony and Pennsylvania will not cause any difference in the quality of the potatoes, which here, are finer than any I ever ate, foreign or domestic. But justice must be done in the boiling; they must not be allowed to remain a minute in the water after they are done, the water must be poured off and the potatoes should remain a few minutes to evaporate all the moisture; they will be then dry and flouy, and the flavor fine."

Some difficulty is found in boiling them to prevent their crumbling in pieces; but when brought on the table they are of a pure white color, flouy and excellent in flavor; and a valuable property in them is, that they retain all their excellent qualities till May or June, though I believe it best, as with all winter vegetables, to cover them in sand. I shall in a few days forward some of the Foxites to Mr. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, that they may have a trial among your commissioners.

I am, respectfully, yours,

JAMES TEACHER.

Plymouth, Oct. 19, 1829.

Dr. THORNTON is thanked for his polite and friendly offer. It will be seen by a letter from Judge BULL on the first page of this day's paper, that he has sent a quantity of this fine variety of the most important of vegetables for distribution among the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

Mr. PIERCE'S—In page 353, vol. vii. of your paper, in a communication on the culture of the Potato your correspondent "*No Theorist*," invites or challenges to a course of experiments, those interested in ascertaining the best mode of propagating them; the result to be communicated to you.

Two or three weeks before the date of the paper which contains the invitation, for my own personal satisfaction, I commenced a course of experiments similar to those "*No Theorist*" was about making. It was on a piece of land from which I had last year at the rate of about 2 tons to the acre of herds grass and red top hay. Immediately after the hay was taken from it—about the middle of July, the ground was ploughed smooth, and faithfully harrowed and sowed with English turnips, but without success, for my turnips were not worth gathering. About the middle of last April it was cross-ploughed, and stable manure evenly spread upon it, at the rate of about 20 cart loads to an acre. This was ploughed in the second harrowed smooth; and then, without furrowing, I planted my potatoes in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; the potatoes were placed in the rows 18 inches apart. Instead of furrowing, as the usual method, the rows were formed by a line drawn from one side of the piece to the other. That this is the best way of planting I shall not say; but I do think, that when circumstances are favorable, it is the most expeditious. The potatoes planted were the La Plata, or long reds. On 110

rods of ground, I had by measure, 300 bushels potatoes.

On this ground, and under these circumstances the experiment was made.

One row across the piece I planted with small potatoes, which weighed perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce each. Next to this I planted a row of large of which weighed, I think, not less than 10 ounce each;—by the side of this, a row of large cut in two, lengthways;—next, a row cut even ways, the seed ends planted by the selvages. All the potatoes were cut, the pieces were placed some distance apart in the rows that the whole were.

I have found, upon gathering my crop, that row planted with small potatoes, yielded at rate of 75 pounds to 20 hills, or rather to seed potatoes planted 18 inches apart in the row the large ones yielded at the rate of 86 per ton from the same number; the large ones cut in lengthways, 80 pounds; the seed ends, 90, the root or butt ends, 72 pounds. I only should mention that the row of seed and ends was an outside row, and of course was much shaded with the tops as the others were a circumstance that I did not think of when I planted them; but which seems to give that an advantage over the rest. In all other respects I think the trial was fair.

Respectfully yours,

PHILANDER WARE

Franklin, Ms. Oct. 20, 1829.

QUINCE TREES—QUERY.

Mr. PIERCE'S—I wish you or some of your correspondents would inform me how many years from the seed, it usually is, before the Quince comes to bearing;—and whether seedling Quince stocks would be likely to bear sooner if but from bearing trees? Yours, &c.

Fasting.—Distinct from religious, ordinary and anchorite zeal, fasting has been frequently commended and practised, as a means of retarding incipient diseases, and of restoring the body its customary healthful sensations. Howard celebrated phlegmaticist, used to fast one day the week. Franklin, for a period, did the same Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, practiced his wonted repast, and took exercise horseback. The list of distinguished names, if necessary, be increased;—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt, when they are sick. Happily for them they have meddling prompters in the shape of well meant friends, to force a stomach already enlarged, loading its customary food, to digest this or delicacy—soup, jelly, custard, chocolate and like.

Affection.—To see a father treating his sons, elder brothers, and to see sons coveting their father's company and conversation, because they think him the wisest and most agreeable man their acquaintance, is the most amiable picture the eye can behold; it is a transplanted self as sacred as friendship, as pleasurable as it, and as happy as religion can make it.—*Strickland*.

Beauty.—Beauty soon decays; but virtue talents remain with us, and improve with the gress of time.

Beauty is worse than liquor; it intoxicates the holder and the beholder.—*Zimmerman*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1829.

FURTHER NOTICES OF THE BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW.

(Continued from page 102.)

At half past two o'clock, the Society, with their invited guests, among whom were the Hon. FRANK GRANGER, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mr SMITH, Norwich, England; Mr LEE, of Washington, down to a sumptuous repast; and the following toasts were among the number drank on the occasion.

Lieut. Governor Winthrop, President of the Society, gave as a toast,

The Governor of the Commonwealth.

The next toast, also given by the President, was, *Agricultural and Horticultural Societies*—Useful & valuable institutions—the knowledge and experience of each individual member being always subservient to the public good.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—usually important to the people; each important the other. Let all enjoy the public favor and protection, and yield an ample return to those who sue them.

F. Granger, Esq. of New York, being called on for a toast, introduced a sentiment by a few remarks, complimentary to New England. He concluded by the following:—

An Union between New England, Ohio, and New York—Their attachments are as mutual, as their interests are indissoluble.

The Hon. Mr Everett being called upon, made short speech, complimentary to a guest, (Mr Smith, of Norwich, Eng.) and ended with this sentiment:—

Old England—We may well trace the blood of animals to that country from which we are used to derive our own.

Judge Story, being called upon, prefaced his list by some observations relative to the descent New Englanders from Old England. After commenting upon the stubborn soil of the former, and character, physical and intellectual, of the people, concluded with the following:—

The choice products of our soil; the choicest products of our mind.

Mr Smith, from England, having been asked a sentiment, spoke a few introductory words allusion to the competition between the two countries in agriculture and the arts of peace—proposed as a toast—

Any fruit but the apple of discord.

By the Hon. Mr E. Everett. *The State of New York*—making unparalleled use of unparalleled advantages.

The Hon. Mr Welles, Chairman of the Committee, deputed to attend the Worcester Cattle Show, read this toast—

The Worcester Agricultural Society—Whose work begins as soon as you enter the county—whose cattle are advantageously seen in our pastures everywhere.

By E. H. Derby, Esq. one of the Trustees of the Society. *The Head and the Heart of New England's Agriculture*—The head has ever found increase of wisdom and experience, in listening to the suggestions of the heart.

By Frederic Howes, Esq. President of the Essex Agricultural Society. *The Massachusetts Society and County Societies*—May the Parent always continue an active Partner, and at the head of the Firm.

By Dr Fiske, of Worcester. *The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture*—The Head, which has animated the "Heart," and given life and energy to the extremities of the Commonwealth.

By the Hon. John Reed. Those who make useful improvements in agriculture and manufactures, and those who cause them to be made—the true benefactors of mankind.

The different sections of the Commonwealth—The seat of our Fisheries, our Commerce, our Agriculture, and our Manufactures:—may they unite harmoniously in a plan of communication, which, though the rails may be iron, and the road sand, will bind them all together by a golden chain.

By Judge Davis. *Farmers and Freemen*, and the precious tenure of their lands and liberties—to have and to hold to them and their heirs forever.

By Mr Lee, of Virginia. *The New Englandman's Notions of Political Economy*—That Agriculture is the great source of all national prosperity; that Manufactures is the art of making a nation rich, by giving new forms and additional value to its raw materials; that money commands all things, and that the people who produce the most of all things will command the greatest Capital, and take the lead among nations.

The Arts and Sciences—An old toast with a modern interpretation. Science, with more of knowledge than speculation. Arts, which, instead of aiming to puzzle, affright, and enslave men, seek to improve the condition of society, and to promote to the utmost, individual comfort and happiness.

Among the vegetables exhibited, were, a beet from Samuel Clapp, jr. Esq. of Dorchester, 2½ feet in circumference, and weighing 17 pounds; an English Turnip, from Isaac Hastings, Lexington, which girt 36 inches, and with the top, weighed 15½ pounds; a Russian Radish, from J. Prince, Esq. Jamaica Plain, weighed 19½ pounds; large Carrots, from R. Sullivan, Esq. Brookline, weight not stated; and a bough of a pear tree, on which the pears hung like clusters of grapes, from J. Runcy, Charlestown.

The premium of \$100, offered for any approved lot of 300 pounds of butter, was not awarded, there being in the estimation of the Judges, no lot sufficiently excellent to justify the award. This deficiency was, however, probably owing to the lateness of the period when the premium was offered: some good butter and cheese were exhibited, and sold at auction.

[The following letter was received at the dinner table.]
To the President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

The Lemon Tree which bore the largest of the Lemons this day exhibited at the Agricultural Dinner, and contributed from the Green House of Mrs TIMOTHY BIGELOW, of Medford, is nearly forty years old. It was taken from a box 18 years ago, and planted in a bed of rich earth. The boughs of the tree extend, on an average, fifteen feet, in each direction, and they reach in height to the glass roof which covers them, namely, about twelve feet. The tree has this year produced upwards of three hundred Lemons, which, if measur-

ed, would considerably exceed two bushels. The largest Lemon offered to day, measures in size 17 inches by 14, and weighs one pound and three quarters. The others are fair specimens of the general average of the fruit in weight and size.

Oct. 14, 1829. ANDREW BIGELOW.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF HORSES.

The beautiful, full blooded horse Sportsman, exhibited at Brighton, at the late Show, by EDWARD EDWARDS, Esq. of this city, (and not Long Island, as stated in some of the papers) was sired by the Arabian horse Bassorah; dam, the full blooded mare Sportsmistress. The Sportsman is now six years old. At three years old he took the purse at the Union course, Long Island, against five.—At four, at a match run with Rattler, for \$2000, he also won. We shall in a few days, be in possession of a more full pedigree of this beautiful horse, which we shall publish. He will stand the ensuing season at Westborough, Shrewsbury, and Worcester, when farmers will have a fine opportunity to improve their stock. He will be in Boston in April next.

Prolific.—Mr Israel Hunt of Sudbury planted two bushels of potatoes the present year, from which he raised one hundred and fifty-seven bushels and a half! He planted the potatoes in the common way, not cutting out the eyes.

Mr Philip Stimmel, of Harrisburg, Pa. has raised a pumpkin this season that weighs 170 pounds.

Mr Joseph Suercingen, of Adams co. Pa. has raised this year, from one acre of ground, 400 bushels of potatoes.

TEMPERANCE.

In Middlefield, in this county, there are about 110 men who are heads of families, almost all of them farmers or mechanics. Of these, between 60 and 70 have performed all their labors through the season, on their farms and in their shops, without using ardent spirits, and without giving it to their workmen. They find that they are more free from ill turns,—can perform more labor,—their work is better and more expeditiously done,—fewer mistakes and accidents occur,—and their implements are less injured and broken, than in past years, when spirituous liquor was used. There are but two traders in the town, and neither of them sells spirits, except in cases of sickness. There is a Temperance Society in the town of 138 members, old and young, male and female. Many who are not members of this society, act on the principle of entire abstinence. Besides the 60 or 70 persons above mentioned, there are 15 or 20 heads of families who seldom drink spirits, and who have used but little in performing the various labors of the season. What a victory has here been obtained over the insidious foe of human peace and happiness! Let the friends of the good cause persevere, and in a few years the whole town will be free from the degrading vice of intemperance. In such a town, a man can live in peace and quietness—can educate his children in habits of industry and sobriety, and train them up in the way they should go.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

The three things most difficult are, to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.—*Chilo.*

COMMITTEES FOR THE CATTLE SHOW AT
BRIGHTON, OCTOBER 15, 1829

Executive Committee,

BENJAMIN GUILD,
Israel Thordike, jr.

On Fat Cattle, Bulls, and Bull Calves,

GORHAM PARSONS,
B. Pennington,
Oliver Saunders.

On Cows and Heifers,

JOHN WELLES,
Nathan Adams, jr.,
George Smith.

On Sheep and Swine,

JOHN HEARD, JR.,
Samuel Jacques,
Thomas Williams.

On Ploughing with Two Yoke Cattle,

JOHN PRINCE,
John Northend,
Ebenezer Heath.

On Ploughing with One Yoke Cattle,

E. H. DERBY,
D. Adams,
Timothy Corey.

On Working Cattle,

LUCKE FISKE,
Aaron Capen,
Samuel Brooks.

On Manufactures,

RICHARD SULLIVAN,
Robert Waterston,
Thomas Searle.

On Inventions,

GORHAM PARSONS,
Daniel Treadwell,
David Moody.

On Butter, Cheese, and Cider,

THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
Benjamin Guild,
John C. Gray,
Isaac P. Davis,
Benjamin Pollard.

On Grain, Vegetable Crops, &c.

WILLIAM PRESICOTT,
Peter C. Brooks,
James Jackson.

Marshals,

Isaac Cook,
William H. Prentiss,
William H. Spooner,
John L. Tyler.

Auctioneers,

Samuel F. Coolidge,
Richard Warren.

REPORTS.

The Committee, consisting of E. HERSEY DERBY, DANIEL ADAMS, and TIMOTHY COREY, to whom was assigned the Ploughing Match with one yoke of Cattle, report—That the ground to be ploughed was divided into lots of 24 rods each.—There were nine competitors for the premiums.—All the ploughs but one had cast iron mould boards, and most of them, rollers and cutters to the beams. Before starting, the ploughmen were directed not to hurry their teams, and were informed that the Committee would be governed in awarding the premiums, by the excellence of the work, and not by the speed with which it might be performed—that attention would also be paid to the appearance and docility of the Cat-

tle, and the management of the driver—that narrow furrows, laid lapping on each other, would be preferred to wide and flat ones, and that each furrow must be five inches deep.

Under these regulations, the first lot was ploughed in 35, and the last in 43 minutes.

The Committee take great pleasure in stating their belief that the work, generally, was superior to that performed in any previous year since the institution of the Ploughing Matches.

After much deliberation, they award the premiums as follows:—

1st to Luke Fiske of Waltham,	\$15 00
same as ploughman,	8 00
Ebenezer Carey as driver,	4 00

	\$27 00

2d to Perley Tapley of Danvers,	\$10 00
same as ploughman,	5 00
same as driver,	3 00

	\$18 00

3d to Henry Martin of Lynn,	\$6 00
same as ploughman,	3 00
same as driver,	2 00

	\$11 00

E. HERSEY DERBY, *Chairman.*

As no premiums having been claimed, and no gratuities awarded, the Committee on Manufactures furnish herein, for publication, an unofficial list of the entries.

MANUFACTURES.

None of the premiums offered, were claimed.

The following articles were exhibited on the tables at the Hall, and were inspected by vast numbers, among whom there were, no doubt, many sufficiently conversant with the fabrics of the country, to do ample justice to the ingenious manufacturers.

1. Specimens of Cylinder paper, manufactured by a process supposed to be new, and said to be a very important improvement. By Isaac Sander-son of Milton.

2. A handsome specimen of Raw Silk, by Jonathan H. Cobb, of Belham.

3. Specimens of Bone Buttons, by Lloyd Shaw, jr. of Raynham.

4. A piece of Linen Diaper, by Mrs Luther Hunter, of New Braintree.

5. do. do. by Eliza Wilcox, of do.

Pair of Blankets, by Mrs John Hunter.
Do. do. by Rhoda Wilcox, of New Braintree.

Do. do. by Ruth B. Munroe, of do.

One piece of Woolen Cloth, by Stephen Wilcox, of do.

Do. do. by Joseph Farnsworth of Lancaster.

One piece of Flannel, by Sybel Wilcox of Worcester.

2 pieces of Satinett, by Pitts & Buffum of Mendon.

Straw Hats, by Mary Rogers of Stirling.
Do. by Joanna Beaman of do.

Straw Bonnet, by Susan Grant of East Sudbury.
Counterpane, (cotton and wool) by Clarissa Bracket of Cambridge.

Do. by Eliza E. Heard, of Brighton.
Coverlet, by Joseph Farnsworth of Lancaster.

Bed Spread, by Lydia Foster of Braintree.

Bed Spread, by Mrs Nancy Wait, of Whitely.
Hearth Rug, by Mahezebel Warren of Brighton.
Do. by Dolly Haywood of Barre.
Do. by Anna Cutter of Western.
Do. by Cornelia F. Cutter of Boston.

Black Lace Veil, by Sarah Bracket of Cambridge.
Worked Dress and Veil, by Miss Goodine Brookline.

2 black, and one white Lace Veils, by H. & Davis of Boston.

Veil and Vandyke, by Sarah M. Withington Dorchester.

Specimen of fine Lace, by Job Turner of Boston, a boy of eight years of age, Deaf and Dumb.

Specimens of Manilla and moss Mats, also Hemp and Cotton Cord, by Charles Hood of Boston.

A Leather Splitter, Saw Set, and Brushes, Leather Gauge and Seam Cutter, by Herrek Aiken Bracut.

A Specimen of Files, by G. Reeves of Watertown.

20 pairs of Socks, by Phebe Jewett of Pepper.

Lamp Carpet, by Harriet Glover of Marblehead.

Hearth Rug, by Adeline Woodburn of New Salem.

Bed Spread, by Rebecca Woodburn of New Salem.

Embroidery work and Velvet painting, by Maria LeLuce of Boston.

Lace Gown, by Mary Ann Welder of Roxbury.

Footstool and Bead belt, by Charlotte Endicott of Cambridge.

Footstool and Bead Purse, by Francis Cook Cambridge.

3 Lamp Stands, by Ann E. Brown, of do.
Chenelle Work Bag, and Bead Purse, Charlotte Curtis of do.

Bead Purse, by Eliza Curtis of do.
Bead bracelets, by Lucy F. Brigham of do.

Wrought Muslin Dress, by Lucy Ruggles Boston.

Do. do. by M. Skinner of Needham.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND CIDER.

The Committee to award the Society's Premiums on Butter, Cheese, and Cider; and subscription premium of one hundred dollars for the best Butter, not less than three hundred pounds' weight, made within the New England States, offer to the Trustees the following report.

That five parcels of Cheese more than a year old, and eighteen parcels of Cheese of present season, were offered for the Society's premiums; of these, twenty parcels were from dairies of farmers in New Braintree, in the county of Worcester, one parcel from Princeton, in same county, and one other parcel from Pepper in the county of Middlesex—of the old cheese that from the dairy of Ebenezer Field, was considered by your Committee to be the best, and awarded to him the premium of ten dollars. Daniel Hunter is entitled to the premium of five dollars, for the next best. They award to Job Riger, the premium of ten dollars for the best r Cheese; and to John Lane Boylston five dollars for the next best—your Committee think proper to state that they found this parcel, containing r cheeses, to be uncommonly rich; and it appears by a certificate from Mr Boylston's dairy-woman that in making said cheeses, she used all

morning's milk of his cows, part of the night's milk, with the cream of the other part of the night's milk." The Committee, however, deem it proper to say that they entertained some doubts as to the preference which this parcel of Cheese ought to have over that sent from the dairy of Lorenzo Converse, of New Braintree.

Of eight parcels of Butter exhibited for the Society's premium, your Committee regret that they are compelled to say, that on the closest examination, they could not discover that any one parcel was entitled to the first premium—it appeared to be less well made than that exhibited for the last two or three years, not being sufficiently divested of the butter milk, without which being lost thoroughly done, it is impossible to have good butter. The Committee award to George Crosby, of Bedford, the second premium, being ten dollars; and to Margaret T. Crosby, of Billerica, the third premium, being seven dollars.

Nathan Grout, of Sherburne, exhibited a barrel of Cider, made in 1828, which, on examination, the Committee judged not to be entitled to the first premium—they award to him the second premium being ten dollars.

William Underwood, of Boston, and John P. Veber, of Beverly, exhibited some specimens of mustard, manufactured at their establishments, which your Committee doubt not, will, on trial, be found to be quite equal to the best imported English mustard.

Your Committee further report, that for the premium of one hundred dollars, offered by the Trustees, at the request of several citizens of Boston, and its vicinity, who have deposited said sum in the hands of the Treasurer of the Society, to encourage improvement in the quality of Butter intended for the Boston market, three parcels of butter, together containing about eighteen hundred pounds weight were exhibited—no one parcel of which in the unanimous opinion of your Committee, is of a sufficiently good quality to be entitled to the said premium—some of the firkins were too lightly charged with salt; and the observation already made in this report respecting the not sufficiently expressing out the butter milk, will most strongly apply to these several parcels. That offered by Mr Boylston, of Princeton, is neatly packed in well made firkins, containing something more than fifty pounds each.

THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
BENJA. GUILD,
JOHN C. GRAY,
ISAAC P. DAVIS,
BENJA. POLLARD.

} Committee.

Brighton, Oct. 14, 1829.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match of Two Yoke of Oxen, having attended to that duty, REPORT—

That seven ploughs were entered, all of which were on the ground in due season, and according to the Society's order, at precisely half past nine o'clock, commenced the contest. The ground was in fine order, very free from stones or trees; the lots scarcely large enough to prove the mettle of the cattle, containing only about 22 rods—and were finished in from 29 to 40 minutes; it was particularly urged on the ploughmen and drivers, that as goodness of work was to be the criterion in judging, we should not much consider the time employed. We have great pleasure in stating our unanimous opinion, that altogether, it was the best ploughing ever performed at any of our previous

ploughing matches. Six of the ploughs were of improved cast or wrought iron, and one only a very superior wooden one. One of them, made by Howard, of Hingham, having rollers attached to the end and sides to guide the depth and width of the furrow, caused it to run very true without the assistance of a ploughman, (except in turning and entering it) this ground being peculiarly free from any impediments; on the whole, for general purposes, it was not thought by the Committee as any saving of labor, as a second person besides the driver was always near in case of need. The whole was so well performed, that the Committee were long in making their selection for premiums,—they however were unanimous in awarding the

1st to Prescott Barrett, of Concord,	\$15 00
same as ploughman,	8 00
Henry Barrett, driver	4 00

	\$27 00
2d to Schuyler Shepard, of Mansfield,	\$10 00
same as ploughman,	5 00
K. Day, driver,	3 00

	\$18 00
3d to Nathan Smith of Roxbury,	\$6 00
same as ploughman,	3 00
T. Blodget, driver,	2 00

	\$11 00

JOHN PRINCE,
EBEN. HEATH,
JOHN NORTHEND. } Committee.

WORKING CATTLE.

The Committee on Working Cattle (consisting of LUKE FISKE, AARON CAPEN, and SAMUEL BROOKS,) have attended to the duty assigned them, and submit the following REPORT.—

That twenty-one persons had entered their teams to compete for the Society's premiums, but on their names being called, seventeen only were present. The Committee proceeded to examine and compare them in reference to strength, docility and training, together with their ages and other properties which were by them deemed necessary to constitute not only good working cattle, but to enable them to discriminate between those offered; do award as follows, viz.

To Royal T. Marble of Sutton, the 1st premium—his cattle four years old,	\$25 00
To Prescott Barrett of Westford, the 2d do. 20 00	
his cattle four years old.	
To James Taylor, of Sutton, the 3d do. 15 00	
his cattle four years old.	
To Joseph Dudley of Shrewsbury, 4th do. 12 00	
his cattle five years old.	
To Stephen Marsh of Sutton, 5th do. 8 00	
his cattle five years old.	

Your Committee were limited in the number of premiums to five. But they noticed as worthy of particular attention, a yoke of six years old cattle belonging to John Prince of Roxbury, sired by an imported Alderney Bull, and which were trained under the yoke at fifteen months old; as also those of Mr Tapley, Baron and Dudley, of the same age. But taking into view the difference of their ages, they were constrained to award in the manner they did.

Respectfully submitted.
Per order, L. FISKE, Chairman.

FAT CATTLE, BULLS, AND BULL CALVES.
The Committee on Fat Cattle, Bulls, and Bull Calves, report as follows, viz:—

To Mr John Lane Boylston, of Princeton, for his red Ox, native breed, 8 years old, weight 2451 pounds, they award the first premium, §25

From the 1st of January to February last, Mr Boylston's ox was fed on hay and potatoes, from that time to the 12th of March with hay and meal, one peck per day, since with oats occasionally, followed by green corn stalks, green corn and pumpkins, till driven to the Cattle Show.

To Mr Nathan Grout, of Sherburne, for his black and white Ox, 5 years old, weight 2086 pounds, of the Fill Pail and Native breed, they award the second premium of §20

Mr Grout did not furnish an account in writing of the manner of feeding and fattening his ox, but from his statement to the committee they were inclined to think him fattened with as much economy as Mr Boylston's.

Mr Samuel Switchee, of Athol, had in a pen, for exhibition only, a pair of very fine oxen, both fattened in the best manner, one of them considered equal to any ever exhibited in Brighton. These cattle were bred and fattened in the State of Vermont, and from that circumstance could not be entered for premium here. Much credit is due to Mr Switchee for his exertions in getting them on for the exhibition.

No fat animal was offered for the third premium, and the committee had no difficulty in awarding the two premiums. As it respected Bulls, and Bull Calves, it was different: the entries were numerous, and the animals in general very fine, in many of them hardly a shade's difference as to quality, and the committee could not without some difficulty satisfy themselves as to a selection for premiums. They however award for Bulls as follows:—

To Mr B. V. French, of Braintree, for his Bull Norfolk, 144 months old, from Young Admiral, and Cow from Holderness, the first premium,	\$30
To Mr John Shumely, of Dover, for his Bull, two years old, from Carlebs and a Cow of native breed, the second premium,	\$20
To Mr Silas Dudley, of Sutton, for his Bull, 2 years and 4 months old, from imported Bull Holderness and a Cow of native breed, the third premium.	\$10

For Bull Calves, from 5 to 12 months old.

To Mr Thomas Williams, of Chelsea, for his Bull Calf Ciero, 9 months old, from Carlebs and Flora, both of the full blood Durham Short Horn breed, the first premium,	\$15
To Hon. John Welles, for his Bull Calf, 5 months old, of the Durham Short Horn, Bakewell, Holderness and Admiral breed, the second premium,	\$10
To Enoch Silsby, Esq. for his Bull Calf Sultan, 9 months and 24 days old—sire Admiral, dam an imported Cow of Bakewell breed, the third premium,	\$5

Many of the young Bulls entered for premium were in pens with Cows and Heifers, which were particularly assigned to the Committee of which the Hon. J. Welles was Chairman. In examining the Bull Calves the committee could not but no-

tice the fine stock of Mr Welles, entered by him for exhibition, and as he may from motives of delicacy pass them over in his report, it is but an act of justice to speak of them as very fine animals, as giving ample evidence of his care and attention in improving his stock of cattle, and adding to the exhibition of the day.

GORHAM PARSONS,
BETHUEL PENNIMAN, } Committee.
OLIVER SAUNDERS,

The Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers, consisting of JOHN WELLES, GEORGE SMITH, of Medford, and NATHAN ADAMS, Jr, of Melford, REPORT,

That they were well pleased to see so good an exhibition of Milch animals and heifers as were this year presented, both for premium and exhibition. It might have been more extensive, and have afforded stronger evidence of the improvement that is taking place in our Cattle. But enough was exhibited to show the advantage that has been taken of the imported Races, as well as the care and vigilance of our farmers in judicious selections from our native stock.

Ours is essentially a grazing country—and much depends on the increase and improvement of our stock. This involves a preparatory culture of soil, and offers fresh motives to its extension. In the various objects sustained by the earth, none conduce more to the comfort and happiness of man, as well as to the natural exercise of his industry and capital, than that of which we speak.

The more immediate object of attention with the Committee is the *Dairy*, a constant call for attention, and a daily source of income to the Farmer.

To this succeeds the staple of our country, *Beef*, yielding support not only to our own wants, but affording a great and important article of export. With this is connected various articles of manufacture, such as Leather, Horn, Bone, Glue, &c. But what is more, this is the sure source of plenty. Its abundance tends to cheap support—lessens the price of labor, and enables the manufacturer to offer in return to the Farmer, his commodities at a lower rate.

Not that your Committee would recommend to lessen tillage, but there is too much land covered with bushes, and more, which for want of a small expense in draining, produces nothing which cattle will taste as green feed, nor as hay, little short of starvation. These, diligently managed, would add vastly to the increase of our stock.

Thus the means of industry, and the increased products of the soil progress together, and the rapid advance of the population of the country, cannot but speedily counteract an over action in any one branch of employment.

These improvements, thus connected, if rightly pursued, could not fail to afford sources of additional comfort and prosperity to the country.

The efforts to improve our breed of cattle, have been thus far attended with marked success. The imported Races have, it is generally admitted, added to the value of our Beef. They are, it is thought, more easily supported, and more prevailingly inclined to fatten, and our stock has been strengthened and enlarged by them. Denton, Admiral, Cobeles and Holderness, have each given some remarkable stock for milk. Sir Isaac, a Herefordshire, is thought favorably of, more particularly for his color, a deep red, which passes

through several generations. Certainly there can be no doubt of the excellent milch properties of the Alderneys, if no otherwise distinguished. This race was imported by John Hubbard, Esq. and presented to the Society, to be by them distributed, which has been done accordingly.

These are strong inducements for trial of the different breeds which are offered to our farmers, and to their judgment and experience the issue may safely be confided.

After as careful examination as could be well had, the Committee adjudge—

The first Premium on Milch Cows, to Ebenezer Steadman of Cambridge \$30. This cow was $\frac{3}{4}$ Cobeles, of good figure and properties, and had given 18 to 20 quarts of milk for some time after calving.

To John Lane Boylston of Princeton, the second premium of \$20. This was a native animal, and gave 20 quarts of milk a day in the month of June, making over ten pounds of butter a week, as was testified by the former owners (Gregory.)

To Ralph Haskins of Roxbury the third premium of \$15. His description of the animal follows:—“She was sired by Cobeles, and is more remarkable for the quality than quantity of her milk—18 quarts is her highest rate, and she has averaged 11 quarts a day for four months nearly. Her cream seems to harden to the consistency of butter, and becomes so by one or two minutes churning.” A sample of the cream was shown, which fully supported the statement.

For Heifers having had a Calf.—To Ralph Haskins of Roxbury, the first premium of \$15. This was his Brown Heifer, from the before mentioned cow, and a bull of the improved breed of J. Prince, Esq. about $\frac{3}{4}$ imported blood. In her milch properties she resembles her dam, and yields 9 to 10 quarts of rich milk a day.

To Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, the second premium of \$10, for his line backed heifer 3 years old. This was one quarter Holderness, and yielded for some days ten quarts more than the calf took.

For Heifers not having had a Calf.—To Zebedee Cook, jr, of Dorchester, the first premium of \$12, for his red and white heifer Fanny. This was of the improved short-horned breed by the dam, by the sire half Admiral.

To Nathaniel Curtis, of Roxbury, the second premium of \$10, for his heifer, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ months old, weighing 719 pounds, partly of the imported breed.

To Henry Martin, of Salem, the third premium of \$8. This was from Mr Niles' celebrated cow, one-half Cobeles, which had the first premium in 1825—the sire Admiral.

To Henry Billings, of Roxbury, the fourth premium of \$6, for his red heifer “Fair Star,” weighing 693 pounds, girth 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, partly of the improved breed.

Of much animals, several were presented for premium and for exhibition, of excellent properties, some of which follow:—

Joshua Cooldidge, of Watertown; Mr Worthington, and Mr Newhall, of Dorchester; Lincoln Brigham, of Cambridge; Mr Stickney, of Rowley; Mr Battelle, of Dover; Mr Hosmer, of Bedford; Mark Vose, of Watertown; and Mr Roney, of Charlestown; all presented fine animals, to some of which, exhibited for premium, your Committee regretted their inability to award any. In many cases, there was wanted some more definite proof of product, which might be had in most instances,

at least for a short period of time, which would in a degree guide a Committee.

Mr Buttrick, of Concord, presented a cow with her four heifer calves, which she had brought within two years past. They were fair and thrifty animals, and of very near resemblance.

Of Heifers. John Prince, of Roxbury; B. V. French, of Boston; John Perry, of Sherburne; Mr Canda, of Newton; Messrs Boylston and Watson, of Princeton; and several others presented very fine specimens of their attention and improvement in stock, many of which will hereafter we doubt not, meet with a well merited premium.

In closing this report, and in the expression of satisfaction felt by the Committee at this year's exhibition, they are bound to express their regret that so many animals which would gratify visitors and greatly add to the splendor of the show are withheld.

It is the generous purpose of the Legislature as well as of the Society, that the Annual Show a Brighton, should do honor to the Agricultural interests of the State; and it is to be hoped that these liberal designs may not fail of accomplishment by a want of exertion in those for whose benefit they are intended.

In behalf of the Committee,
JOHN WELLES, *Chairman.*

Amongst the distinguished objects of the Pen were to be seen the fine full-blooded Horse *Roman*, the property of S. Williams, Esq. of Northborough, so remarkable for his elegance, speed and motion.

There was another fine stud horse on the ground a colt from Bussorah. Though in favor of ox labor in the team, we do not feel ourselves bound to discourage the efforts of those who are desirous to provide for more rapid movements.

There were also three Jacks, of approved Maltese blood, imported by Mr Thorncliffe, jr. which drew attraction. These were intended for sale and distribution by him.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 19.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Cattle—1726 at market. The market was not so animated as we have sometimes seen it—there seems to be a disposition on the part of the drovers to raise the price of Beef; but the barreller are unwilling to conform. However, we believe that in a few instances \$2 67 for No. 2; \$3 1 for No. 1, and \$3 67 for Mess, was realized. Very few cattle were sold so high as \$5, and upon the whole the market may be considered as about the same as for 3 or 4 weeks past.

Sheep—3353 at market. Sheep met with pretty steady, fair market, none selling extravagantly high; neither were there many sold remarkably low. Lots of Sheep and Lambs were sold generally at from \$1 25 to \$1 65 per head according to quality, and nearly or quite all sold.

Swine—Not much doing in the trade, only 21 being at market. One lot of 40 sold at 4 cts. per pound; one of 23 at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a few by retail at a 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. We think the market for Shows a trifle better.

Eagle—Mr A. Knowlton of this town, recently shot an Eagle, measuring 5 feet across the wing. It is something singular that this bird should high and commence a furious attack upon a weather vane on Mr Knowlton's barn. He was not con-

anced of his error until Mr K's rifle brought him to the ground. The vane was either a good representation of the bird intended, or the eagle was ear-sighted.—*Gloucester (Mass.) Tid.*

Horticultural.—Among the fruits exhibited last Saturday at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were the following:—

By Mr DOWNER, a box of the Columbian or Buck Rape, from Mr E. W. BULL of Hartford. This is a true variety—the valuable points of which are ear hardness, vigor, and prolific quality. Mr BULL serves them it is not this season of their usual size. The berries are not large, the bunches are good sized, skin not thick, pulp rather hard, probably would have been softer had they remained longer on the vines, seeds large, flavor pleasant and sweet, and is more valuable as the bunches remain in preservation to the vines until the severe frosts. Also Capitana grapes, Upland, and Dix pears, all very fine, juicy, and in fine eating.

By GE. STUNER, of Dorchester, a few apples, apparently Golden Russets, though rather larger, picked in 1828, from the farm of James Sutton, in Fallston, Vt. which, after having been two weeks a travelling trunk, were as fair as those of the present season. They had been kept in the usual manner.

Other fruits were exhibited by Messrs MAXING, Salem, WINSHIPS, BREWER, KENRICK, and from a gentleman in New Hampshire.

A letter was received from Mr CARR, Nurseryman, Philadelphia, stating that he had forwarded to the all of the Society, a box of the PRYER Pear, from seedling tree, planted by the celebrated Naturalist HEN BARTRAM, in 1735. The fruit is described as large, fair, melting, and of delicious flavor. [The box has arrived.]

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 172 varieties of the Apple, 202 do. of Peaches, 139 do. of Cherries, 139 do. of Plums, 52 do. of Apricots, 41 do. of Peaches, 20 do. of Nectarines, 10 do. of Almonds, 14 do. of Mulberries, 6 do. of Quinces, 10 do. of Figs, 10 do. of Currants, 15 do. of Raspberries, 10 do. of Gooseberries, 20 do. of Strawberries, 257 do. of Apples, 600 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. Above 500 the name of kinds of Fruits are not to be found in any collection in America. The different varieties can be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated on bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, gratis: and orders left there, sent by mail, will meet prompt attention. Oct. 23.

Wanted.

An Apprentice, in a Book Binding Office. An intelligent boy from the country would be preferred. Enquire at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 23.

Lectures on Entomology.

Doctor STORIE proposes to deliver a short course of lectures on Entomology, to such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to cultivate a general taste for that science. An introductory Lecture to the course, will be given on Monday evening, November 2d, at Tremont Hall, first door North of Montgomery Place. Tickets will be obtained at the Book-stores of Carter & Hendon, and Marsh & Capen, Washington-street, or of the Lecturer, 29th Washington-street. Terms of the Course—
For a single person, \$3
For a family, \$5
Oct. 23.

Powder at 28 per lb.

UPON'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at UPON'S Annihilation Store, 65 Broad st. at retail. AVE. DT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

Grape Vines for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, South side of Banker's Hill, a good collection of Vines of superior European Table Grapes, at the customary prices, of the following sorts:—
Black Hamburg, White Muscadine, or Sweet Water,
Black Cluster, White Chasselas,
Miller's Burgundy, Golden Chasselas,
and some other varieties.

Orders for the above may be left at J. B. Russell's Seed Store No. 52 North Market Street, or at the Vineyard, with the subscriber. DAVID HAGGERSTON.
Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1829.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE KENRICK ESTABLISHMENT IN NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, and Queen of Pines Currants, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. White Mulberry Trees by the hundred or thousand. Isabella Grape Vines either singly or at reduced prices by the hundred.

Or Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses about 150 choice varieties, among which may be enumerated the Horse Chestnut, Almonds, or tree of life, Catalpa, Mountain Ash, 3 varieties of Elms, Three Thorned Acacia, or Honey Locust, Purple flowering Willow, Botanicum, Silver Firs, Larches, Sugar Maples, Weeping Acatias, &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, and directed to Newton, will duly arrive by the daily mail and receive prompt and personal attention, or orders may be left with Joseph Biddle, Agent, at his Seed and Grocery Store, Court-street, Boston, where Catalogues may be obtained on application; or, Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office.

Packages put up suitably for shipping, when ordered, and delivered in Boston, free of charge, for transportation.
Oct. 20.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by CARVER & HEMDELL, corner of School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830*. BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared and revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—the tables particularly noted—a complete Calendar of the Courts for each state in New England, including the Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. and seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

For Country traders and others supplied upon the most liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen.
Sept. 15.

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

Just received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, direct from Van Esden & Co., Harlem, Holland, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties of:

HYACINTHUS—(double and single) dark blue, pearl yellow, red and red coloured, pure white, crimson, white creole eye, white with rosy eye, and yellow with various eyes; from 12 cts. to \$1 60 each.

TULIPS—splendid variegated, red, yellow, and red, in 12, each \$1 00 per dozen. (each importation of fine tulips is very large, and we are enabled to put some sorts as low as \$3 per 100—an object to those who wish to form a superb tulip bed.)

CROWN IMPERIALS—assorted, of the most splendid colours, and showy flowers, large roots, 25 to 35 cts. each.

JONQUILLES—sweet scented, finest roots 12 cts. each.

POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS—fragrant, white with crimson cups, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 35 cts. each.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS—fragrant, of all colours, 12 cts. each—one dollar per dozen.

SPRING CROCUS—of all colors, 6 cts. each—50 cts. per dozen.

The above roots are from the same house from which we received our supply last season, and which have such universal satisfaction; some of the double Hyacinth having produced bells 4 inch and 5-10ths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not pre-claimed at auction, and are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and durability of tint of their flowers. Also, a further supply of Bulbous Roots, comprising Large White Fragrant Lilies, 12 cts. each, 1 dollar, per dozen, Tiger (spotted) Lilies, same price; Marigold or Turk's Caps Lilies, same price.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale Grape Vines of several varieties, the produce of his own garden; among them are the following:—

- 300 Isabellas, some now in bearing, only 2 years old;
- 600 do. " one year old;
- 300 white Muscadine, from 2 to 3 years old, many now in fruit;

Black Caps; Queen's; Early Oval; Black Hamburg; Nandorfs; Malaga, &c. &c.
Application, by letter or otherwise, will receive immediate attention, and if required, the vines will be packed in such manner as to ensure their safety for any reasonable time or distance.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

Oct. 9. 41 7^{1/2}, Congress-street.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Bull Calf, from Admiral, For Sale.

For sale, a very fine Bull Calf, 15 months old, by Admiral, out of a superior cow, that obtained a premium at Brighton in 1828. Price \$35.
Apply at the New England Farmer office. Oct. 23.

Wild Geese, For Sale.

For sale by Aaron Capen at Dorchester, near Milton Village, twelve Wild Geese, large, in fine order, and about one to three years old, one near three years old. 3.
Dorchester, Sept. 30.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best, - - - - -	barrel	2 00 2 50
ASHES, per first sort, - - - -	ton	125 00 130 00
" " second, first sort, - - - -	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	barrel	1 00 1 25
BEER, mess, - - - - -	barrel	9 00 9 50
Cargo, No. 1, - - - - -	"	5 00 5 00
Cargo, No. 2, - - - - -	"	7 00 8 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, - -	pound	13 15
" " " " " " " "	"	6 33
" " " " " " " "	"	9 2
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, -	barrel	6 25 6 50
Genesee, - - - - -	"	6 00 6 12
Rye, best, - - - - -	"	3 75 4 00
GRAIN, Corn, - - - - -	bu-hel	62 63
" " " " " " " "	"	65 63
Oats, - - - - -	"	67 67
Rye, - - - - -	"	36 35
HOGS LARD, first sort, new, - - -	pound	3
LIME, - - - - -	cart	53 90
PLASTER PARIS retails at - - - -	ton	3 50
PORK, clear, - - - - -	barrel	16 00 17 00
Navv, mess, - - - - -	"	13 00 13 00
Cargo, No. 1, - - - - -	"	12 50 13 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - - -	bushel	2 00
Orchard Grass, - - - - -	"	3 00
Fow Meadow, - - - - -	"	3 00
Rye Grass, - - - - -	"	3 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass, - - - -	"	4 00
Red Top, - - - - -	"	62 1 00
Lucerne, - - - - -	pound	35 50
White Honey-suckle Clover, - -	"	25 50
Red Clover, (southern) - - - -	"	7 3
French Sugar Beet, - - - - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, -	"	35 45
Merino, full blood, unwashed, -	"	20 30
Merino, three fourths washed, -	"	30 33
Merino, half blood, - - - - -	"	25 30
Merino, quarter washed, - - - -	"	2 26
Native, washed, - - - - -	"	25 26
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, - - - -	"	35 36
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort, - - -	"	26 27
" " " " " " " "	"	30 30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces, - - - - -	pound	8 10
POPK, fresh, best pieces, - - - -	"	6 3
whole hogs, - - - - -	"	5 1 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -	"	4 10
MUTTON, - - - - -	"	5 10
PORK, - - - - -	"	10 14
BUTTER, keg and tub, - - - - -	"	13 17
Lump, rest, - - - - -	"	13 22
EGGS, - - - - -	dozen	14 16
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - - -	bushel	1 00
Wheat, retail, - - - - -	"	30 30
POTATO, - - - - -	"	37 40
CHDER, [according to quality,] -	barrel	2 00 2 50

MISCELLANIES.

The following was sung at the opening of the Theatre in Boston, on the 10th instant.

BY T. G. FISSEDES.

Magic lustre of Aladdin,

Fride of eastern reverie,

Shone on no apartments clad in

More magnificence than these.

All that Wealth and Taste can render,

Art's creative skill bestow,

Here give all of heavenly splendor

Frail mortality can know.

Hospitality's head quarters,

Here her household gods reside,

Culinary powers, that laugh us

Thrift or plenty should preside.

Ottom, here, cum dignitate

Festive Wit, and social mirth,

Decompose the chains of weighty

Cares, which fetter mind to earth

Here, relaxing from employment,

Or at such an hour as this,

May the brimmer of enjoyment

Mantle high, with sober bliss;

But inebriation's bumpers

Never desecrate this Hall,

Never ranting table-thumpers

Scense and decency appeal.

Fruits of every clime and season

Let economy provide,

O'er the banquetings of reason

Grace and Gratitude preside.

Plan and pile so philanthropic

Editor's well earn'd praise dispense,

Give for eulogy a topic

Worthy WHEELER'S eloquence.

Strangers' Home, and Travellers' Mansion,

Through'd by Wit and Beauty's trains,

Hail'd by every heart's expansion

Kindle STRAWBERRY'S and PEARSON'S strains.

Here, while OTIS may exhibit

Election's choicest flowers,

Every heart shall beat the tribute

Due to mind's transcendent powers.

From the Rochester Daily Advertiser

HOW TO BE RICH.

The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it, is, not to use it much. Settle often. Have short accounts.

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

Beware of him who is an office seeker; men do not usually want office when they have any thing to do. A man's affairs are rather low when he seeks office for support. Trust no stranger; your goods are better than doubtful charges.

What is character worth, if you make it cheap by crediting all alike? Agree before hand with every man about to do a job; and if large, put it in writing; if either decline this, quit it or be cheated. Though you want a job ever so much, make all sure at the outset; and in a case at all doubtful insist on a guarantee. Be not afraid to

ask it—the best test of responsibility; for if offence be taken, you have escaped a loss. If he be in fact responsible, he will like you the better for this knows that he is dealing with a man who looks at the end of things, and may expect to be well served. If not, he will be provoked, and discharge you instantly. Thus you have it in your power always to protect yourself in any doubtful case, by simply insisting on security. "Once well begun is twice done."

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

Work for a man that is punctual at less wages than for him who is not; you get the balance in certainty of payment. One dollar sure, is better than two doubtful, and will avail more upon a shift. If you cannot get full wages, take less—better so than be idle. Shun idleness as a disease. A shilling a day is better than nothing. The very fact of being at work will procure employ, by and by, at a fair rate. Men avoid him who is all the time strolling about the streets—he is judged unfit for anything, and may die for want of employ.

If you can find nothing else to do, read and improve your mind, and fit yourself for better doing what you may have to do. Instruct your children—see that they have good schools; go to school with them occasionally, and take a glance at the method in which it is conducted. Do you think they will ever respect you, or be worth having, if you neglect them in their youth, when the mind first takes its bent and inclinations? No man who has a family ever should say that he has nothing to do.

Job about your house, or in your garden. If you have no garden, hire a piece of ground and make one: till it as well as you can; at any rate, there raise your family vegetables. The poor man, as well as the rich, feels the benefit of a garden. If he cannot get work every day abroad, he may have it there. Besides, you may often find an odd hour or half-hour, during regular employ, when you can labor in it profitably; and you may, in such case, rise an hour earlier in the morning, and hoe your garden, and thus almost subsist your family, instead of taking a part of your day's wages for marketing.—The market is a canker, that will, by degrees, eat you out, while you are eating upon it.

A good garden, with a little salted provisions, will support your household a whole summer; you need little or no fresh meat during that season—better without it. Buy a few bushels of wheat, and get it ground at the custom mill—much cheaper than to purchase flour by the barrel, and more wholesome by not being run too fine, and there is a great saving. You may have a cow grazing on the common in the proper season, and hay costs but a trifle—see to all this.

Doctor Franklin once lived well upon about fifty dollars a year, including all expenses. One way, in this country, carry himself well through with less money. If you have a roof a little out, your wood will cost nothing but the trouble of picking it up, and the thanks of the owner for taking it away. Many a laborer has, from the balance of a few mings, above the support of a large family, become the proprietor of a decent house and piece of land, in the course of five years, and been all the time free from debt.

Stroll not about begging patronage. What is patronage?

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

Recollect, the main point is employ, and not fair words. One man giving a job, is worth forty promising it. Promises are the ruin of man, and usually impart nothing but a vitality to hope. Many a man promises from mere good nature and will wantonly promise the same thing to a hundred in a day—and disappoint ninety-nine.—I say, once more, emphatically, trust not to promise, until men become a little more honest and thus, by doubting their veracity, put the upon good behavior. And doubt every man who has not strictly complied with all his engagements. If he has disappointed others, may be not disappoint you? What reason have you to think otherwise? In fine, never think you have money command until it is actually in your hand; at therefore take care how you promise it. Neglect of such prudentials hinder men from becoming rich, and producers.

HARD TIMES.

Treatise on Silk, &c.

This day received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market street, A methodical Treatise on the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, the raising of Silk Worms and on winding the silk from the Cocoons; with plates. By Wm. H. Vernon, of Rh Island.—Price \$1 00. if Aug. 14

Tulip Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street. A fine collection of Dutch Tulip Roots, of bright red, yellow white, pink, and splendid variegated colors, at \$1 00 per dozen—12 1/2 cts single. if

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at office.

Strawberry Plants.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the So Side of Bunker's Hill, opposite Charlestown tide in Wilmott's superb Strawberry Plants, at 25 cents per plant, or \$20 per hundred. Also, the following kind \$1 per hundred: Downy Strawberry, Fine Strawberry, Mulberry Strawberry, Bath Scarlet, and Royal Scar from the last mentioned sort were produced the Strawberry in Boston market this season, which sold one dollar per box. DAVID HALBERTSON (2) The above plants are for sale, also, at J. B. R. SEAR'S Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, at same price. Aug. 21

Bremen Geese.

For sale 10 pair Bremen Geese of genuine breed, color white; some of this breed, raised by the person who has above, have weighed 19 lbs. each when dressed for pot—Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

Published every Friday, at \$1 per annum payable in advance;—some of this breed, raised by the person who has above, have weighed 19 lbs. each when dressed for pot—Inquire at the New England Farmer office.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DRUG SARSAPARILLA.

In the history of this well known plant, it is my intention to dwell, but merely to point out adulteration, and distinguishing marks as a rule. The genuine plant was probably first used as the simple materia medica of the savages of Mexico and South America, from whence it was naturally brought, and from which country alone it continues to be imported. Its extensive use of late years in empirical preparations, has no doubt, considerable value to its substitute, and, in consequence, many druggists in this country are in the habit of vending a spurious article as such. In many places, if Sarsaparilla be required for, the root of a very different plant, *Urtica dioica*, will probably be given, which, if inert, may naturally be supposed possessed of different qualities from the genuine drug. In these are plants of natural families so perfectly distinct, that nothing can justify the substitution of fraud. It is true that the late Professor Ross, of Pennsylvania, and later writers on our rustic materia medica, have given the *Urtica dioica* (or false Sarsaparilla) a place in their lists, and attribute to it some degree of medicinal efficacy, and even an approximation to the true Sarsaparilla. But surely there are not sufficient grounds, on which to put aside an important medicine, or to authorize so trifling a substitution. Hence, no doubt, arises often the discrepancy of opinions on the efficacy of medicine, which, if in much demand, are half the time vitiated by spurious articles. In writing on this subject some time ago to Mr CARPENTER, of Philadelphia, the well known Druggist, he answered that the Sarsaparilla of the United States had no efficacy, and that he could not employ it. (Evidently, no doubt, he meant the *Urtica*.) But independent of this common plant, we have, according to the diagnosis of LINNÆUS himself, the genuine Sarsaparilla, indigenous to the soil, from the southern vicinity, at least to Florida. This plant is similar to *Sarsaparilla*, said likewise to be a native of Peru, Brazil, and Mexico. It is one of the common "Green Briars" of the country, a name which all have, commonly, in the middle and southern states. It is a climbing, slender, angularly branched, thorny, green shrub, with heart-ovate, serrate, three-nerved leaves, glaucous, or green beneath: bearing small clusters of white flowers, succeeded by glaucous, black berries. A good figure is given in LAMARCK'S Botanical System of Genera, plate 817, fig. 1. Such is the plant intended by LINNÆUS, but I have, at the same time, great reason to suppose, that the true Sarsaparilla is yet the produce of some distinct plant, as the roots of this do not at all resemble the official drug! Those of the real Sarsaparilla are exceedingly long, externally reddish, come in long coils, are almost everywhere of an equal thickness, and those, about the size of a goose-quill, with a thickish bark, of an insipid, mucilaginous taste, and a slight

bitterness, containing a great deal of fecula. The roots of the *Urtica* are quite pale, almost ash color, of no great length, never coiled up, rather unequal in thickness, with a thick and circularly wrinkled bark, and possessing, a little, the taste of raw parsnip, peculiar to many other of the umbelliferous tribe of plants to which it appertains. In Europe the roots of several species of *Carex*, or Sedge-grass are passed off for this drug, particularly *C. villosa*, there called German Sarsaparilla. It would be a very desirable acquisition to this country, to be able to obtain living roots or seeds of genuine Peruvian or Brazilian Sarsaparilla, which might then be cultivated to supply our shops. According to HUMBOLDT, the best is obtained in the vicinity of Esmeralda in Brazil, and in the Spanish West Indies. Near upon 5000 quintals are annually exported from Vera Cruz.

CULLEN, with his usual prejudice, underrated the value of this drug; and indeed its sensible quantities would seem to sanction the neglect. Its constitutional effect, aided by other things, has, however, been long acknowledged, and it is known at this time to enter largely into a celebrated notation for the cure of scrophula, and regular physicians in the middle and southern states have generally admitted the usefulness, if not efficacy of the compound extract of Sarsaparilla.* In Mexico and South America, according to MUTIS, in his correspondence with LINNÆUS, it was confidently relied on as a specific for siphilitic complaints, and, however, in their character. It is now more certainly relied on for a removal of the bad effects which are often the sequel of a course of mercurial medicine. M. PALLOU has succeeded in separating from this drug an alkaloid substance termed by him *Parillina*, in which he supposed the principal virtue of the plant to reside, and describes its effects as extremely debilitating. Still the fluctuation of opinion in regard to the efficacy of medicines, diversified as are the circumstances under which they are administered, must continue as an opprobrium to the science, in which nothing is often more probable than fallibility; but to fail in alleviating human misery, is to fail in a great and good attempt.

Botanic Garden,
Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1829. }

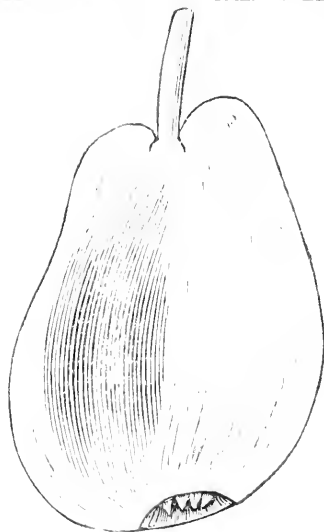
*This preparation was, I believe, first made by Mr CARPENTER of Philadelphia.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CUSHING PEAR.

MR EDITOR.—In compliance with your request, I send you a drawing and description of Col. WASHINGTON CUSHING'S (of Hingham), superior wilding pear, which is destined to hold a high rank among our native pears. I think there is little doubt but it will improve in quality, and increase in size, from one-quarter to one-third larger, when cultivated in our gardens or ploughed fields, as was the case with the Harvard (Epagne) pear. I can also add the opinion of a gentleman, respecting this variety, whose judgment on fruits is considered first rate, who declared on tasting it, that it was superior to the Bartlett, Harvard, Andrews, Moorfool, or Swan's Egg.

Dorchester, Oct. 12, 1829.



The before mentioned Pear is a little under medium size, color light green, with a little brownish blush on the sunny side, smooth and shining skin, formed like the Harvard pear, but fuller near the stem, which is three-quarters of an inch long, placed on one side of the top, in a little cavity: and a rise on the other. Blossom and leaf indented,—and is a great and constant bearer,—flesh whitish, melting, buttery, and full of delicious juice, tasting like the Andrews pear, but has more flavor and sprightliness. It is in eating the middle of September.—It may be recommended with the greatest confidence to the public and our nurserymen, as one of our finest varieties.

[We have been favored by BENJAMIN THOMAS, Esq. of Hingham, with the following account of the tree.]

CUSHING PEAR.

MR RUSSELL.—According to my promise, I send you a hasty account of the pear tree, which produces the Cushing pear, such as I sent you, and which were exhibited at the Anniversary dinner of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Col. WASHINGTON CUSHING is the owner of the tree. He informs me that it is forty years old; and it now stands where it sprang up from the seed accidentally. It has never been engrafted, nor inoculated, and therefore, produces its natural fruit. It has neither been pruned, nor has the ground been broken around its trunk; but it is a good bearer, producing fourteen bushels of fruit yearly; and is not subject to blast. Capt. CHARLES SMITH informs me that he has a tree in bearing which he took when a small sucker from round the parent tree, and its produce is precisely similar to its parent.

I have examined the tree, and find its dimensions as follows:—twenty inches from the ground its girth is four feet nine inches—three feet six inches from the ground, it is divided into two

branches, which are nearly perpendicular; eight feet from the ground one of the branches is divided into two, and the other into three, all of which are nearly perpendicular, and thickly covered with small lateral branches, which are drooping.

The lateral branches have grown, the present season, from two to twelve inches in length, which growth is very slender. It spreads about twenty-four feet, and is thirty-six feet in height. It top inclines to the north-east, and its shape is conical, forming a very handsome tree. The soil where it stands is rather light.

Yours, truly,

BENJAMIN THOMAS.

Hingham, Oct. 1829.

BUDDING OR INOCULATING FRUIT TREES.

By H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

Sir—I have read with much pleasure, the doing of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as noticed in the New England Farmer, and feeling some interest in the promotion of the good work, I communicate to you the result of one or two experiments I have made in budding fruit trees the past season.

In the latter part of April, I received a small bundle of trees from Mr DOWD'S nursery; among the lot was an Ambrette and a Seckle pear tree; from some cause they did not do well, and in the latter part of June but few limbs had leaved out, and several of the smaller twigs had become much shrivelled, both the bark and buds. On the 1st day of July, I took some scions from the trees, and inserted upon small pear stocks, also took buds from the almost dry limbs, and inserted upon other stocks, which I headed down near the buds a few days after; within a fortnight after the insertion of these dry buds on both the scions and buds, they started with much vigor, and bid fair to do as well as though they had been set in the usual time of grafting and budding. In setting the buds, it seems almost superfluous to say that the wood taken from the twig with the bark and bud, was inserted; it could no more have been parted than in the month of January.

From the above fact, I infer that scions taken from fruit trees in March, may be kept in sand or moss till June or July, and then the buds be inserted, and do as well as buds of the same year's growth; and as scions cut in March, can be sent with more safety and to greater distances, and rare and choice kinds can be more extensively multiplied in a short period of time by buds than by grafts, I have thought it might be of some service to your Society to be in possession of the above fact,—with one other I will relate.

On Monday, 29th of June, I procured of a friend a twig from an Apricot tree, and brought it home in my hat; but thought no more of it till the next day, near sunset; when, upon examination, I found the leaves all withered, and the bark much shrivelled. I thought it too far gone to be of any use, and threw it upon the ground; in the course of the night we had a shower of rain; in the morning my apricot twig was restored to its original fulness. I set five buds upon as many small peach stocks, four of which are now alive, and have grown from twelve to eighteen inches. I would here remark, that I set the buds as recommended by Judge BEECH, in the N. E. Farmer, without separating the wood from the bud; and I headed down the stock as advised by Mr LAND-

rum*. Buds of the Nectarine, set at the same time, and treated in the same way, have done equally well.

This it will be seen that buds that should have leaved out in May, and buds that would not have leaved out till next spring, were made to burst in to life and vigor in the middle of July, by the simple process of budding.

From my experiments with the shrivelled pear buds, and withered apricot twig, I do not imagine there is so much nicety required in the operation as is generally recommended in books treating upon the subject.

In connexion with the foregoing, I have been impressed with an idea that has some plausibility in theory, however contrary the result may prove upon trial;—it is this—there are many kinds of our finest apples and other fruit trees, that bear only every other year; and I have supposed, that a scion taken from the Baldwin tree in March, and kept till June or July, and then budded, and the stock not headed down till the next spring, the bud would remain in a quiescent state one whole year; or by taking a bud of this year's growth, and inserting it in June or July, and heading down the stock, it would immediately burst into life, and, as it were, anticipate a year's growth, and perhaps in one or both of these supposed cases, the order of bearing might be so far changed as to produce its fruit alternate years from the parent tree. However, in making these suggestions, I do it with much diffidence, I hope some members of your Society may make the trial.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of your Society, I am, respectfully,
your obedient servant,

Warner, N. H. Oct. 15. LEVI BARTLETT.

ON THE MIXING OF FRUITS.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer, page 65 of the present volume, is a communication from Mr NUTTALL, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, headed "Transformed Produce of an Apple tree"—detailing a very remarkable fact in vegetable physiology. I was not aware that the fact is so very much at variance with the general opinions and facts on the subject; but imagined that it was conceded by all, that the fruit of trees, or plants of the same genus, growing in a juxtaposition, were liable to be affected by the pollen or farina of each other's blossoms; although the extent of the instance witnessed by Mr NUTTALL must be very rare, a partial transformation is perhaps more frequent than is imagined—for when observed, the knowledge of the fact is not generally promulgated, and therefore, not so generally considered, as its importance deserves.

I have witnessed, repeatedly, a transformation in some respects similar, and perhaps more marked (being the pear with the apple,) than the one referred to above. Having in the yard a pear tree, (the *Bon Chretien*) and an apple, (the *Sopsosine*) standing about twenty feet asunder, (the pear on the south side) growing so as to interlock their branches. The apple tree has for three consecutive years, borne fruit on the side contiguous to, and interlocked with the pear tree, perfectly resembling the pear in shape, although retaining the essential qualities of the apple, in color and taste. These facts tend to show the expediency, in planting an orchard, to keep the different kinds of

fruit as much separate as possible; for it is probable where the affinity does not alter the form or color, it still may essentially affect the flavor or quality of keeping.

It will readily be admitted that the apple referred to has exhibited a rare phenomenon, the change of the entire fruit of one of its branches, but it must require further time and experience, ascertain the fact, that any change has taken place in the branch itself, for it is indeed scarcely credible that this branch of the Russet should be intended transformed this year into a graft by a peach*. In the absence of experience, is it more susceptible of credulity to infer that a whole fruit, as well as the seed, is impregnated the farina of the blossoms of its neighbor tree, than that the sap of the entire branch should be affected by it? My pear tree is dead, having fallen victim this year to the prevailing malady affecting pear trees; and the present season has witnessed no transformation of the fruit on the apple tree; and is it not probable, if the Harvey apple it should be removed, that the branch of the Russet would cease to produce the Harvey apple? any doubt of this fact is entertained, it only remains to be ascertained by engrafting from this branch into some other tree.

Yours, &c. J.

Plymouth, Oct. 26, 1829.

From Frazer's Treatise on Horticulture.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, OR JAPAN ROSE

CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS.

Much as we are indebted to Japan and China for elegant plants, still we are more peculiarly for the different species and varieties of the Camellia, which, for the many beauties it conceals, may emphatically be called the "Queen Flowers." The different varieties of this plant form the most brilliant display of the green-houses from December to May, and the splendor of the flowers, and richness of their foliage, are surpassed by no others. The flowers of many of them equal in size the largest garden rose, and combine a regularity of form and richness of coloring, which present an admirable contrast with their shining green leaves, and render them the great ornaments of a room or the green-house. They need less protection than almost any other greenhouse plants; and four of them which were left the open ground during several winters, and which were protected merely by a common frame, received no injury, although the ground in the frame was frozen to the depth of five inches. In England several of the varieties are now cultivated in protected shrubberies, and it is there anticipated to naturalize all the others, so as to form a permanent appendage to the hardy shrubbery. Plants have ever yet been introduced to the gardens of Europe or America which have received so much admiration, and been so much sought after, as the varieties of the Camellia; and in common with other amateurs, the utmost pains I have taken by the author to obtain all the splendid new ones, and his collection now includes about fifty varieties, with a prospect of additional extension.

[We copy the following directions for the culture of these splendid plants from Chandler and Buckingham's "Camellia Britannica," published in London.]

The soil best adapted to the growth of Camellia is a mixture of peat or bog earth and loam, nearly equal proportions; where the loam is peculiarly light, a less quantity of peat is requisite. T

*See Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 168.

th should be well mixed and passed through a fine sieve, reserving the detached portions of it and loam that will not pass the sieve to fill the bottom of the pots, thereby securing a free drainage, a circumstance indispensable to the success of the plants. They require plentiful water at the respective periods of growth and flowering; during the latter, if not regularly supplied, the young buds will infallibly fall off instead of expanding into flower; at other times a regular and moderate supply is essential, and the plants will improve in appearance by occasionally sprinkling the foliage. The time for fresh potting is generally when the young growth has hardened; and the dormant forms for next season may then be detected in rounded form of the leading buds, which afterwards usually split into a growing and a blooming one.

After potting, the plants may be placed in open air, or retained in the green-house, according to the season in which they are wanted lower. When families spend the winter in the city, it is desirable to have them bloom a little before Christmas, and if the house is kept up to the warmth of a regular hot-house in February and March, the spring growth will be anticipated two months, and an early, almost an autumnal bloom, be the consequence. With this treatment, the regular watering is the only material circumstance, when the bloom buds are formed, as much water can be well admitted should be given them. The effect of constant watering may be fairly assumed to diminish or destroy the vegetative energy of the small quantity of earth allotted to the plant; therefore, when the annual repotting occurs, to take carefully away as much of the forball of earth as can be done without cutting or injuring the roots, and adding fresh, cannot but be beneficial. In common with all other shrubs, Camellias assume a darker green when kept in the shade; and when fresh potted, if the roots have been much disturbed, for a limited period that shade is desirable. In winter protection from frost is also needed, the Camellia and Myrica being almost equally hardy. The most usual mode of propagation is by cuttings taken in July or August from the Single Camellia, which are found to strike root more readily than the double varieties; they are planted in pots half filled with Camellia compost described, and the upper half with fine white sand. The pots are plunged in a bed of sand, which exhales a gentle warmth, and closed for three or four months, by which time the fibrous roots, or a cicatrice, from which they afterwards diverge, are mostly produced. When the young plants are ready to bear removal, they are potted up in small pots, the sand being then carefully removed, for although efficient in the first instance for the production of fibres, its continuance is injurious; in fact, they will not long survive if wholly deprived of it. When the young plants have attained the end of a flowering branch of a double variety, they generally do in three years, they are grafted, a mode of grafting which differs from the common practice in the scion remaining on its parent stem till united to the plant to which it is grafted.

Black Walnut.—The editor of the *Williamston Chronicle* states that black walnut trees are now growing on land of Mr David Torrey, in the south part of that town, which were planted about fifty years ago, by the father of Mr Torrey, with nuts brought from New Jersey. They are of a large size, and very thrifty, and have produced fruit

about thirty-eight years. There are several trees of this species in Bennington, Vt., and New Lebanon, N. Y., and several other places in this vicinity, which are as thrifty and flourishing as any other forest trees; which circumstance satisfactorily proves that they may be profitably cultivated in this climate.

"The black walnut" (he continues) "is on several accounts one of the most valuable trees which can be cultivated by the farmer. Its straight stem and luxuriant foliage make it one of the best as well as one of the handsomest shade trees which can be found in New England; and unlike most of the trees cultivated for ornament, it produces valuable fruit, or nuts, in great abundance. The nuts are better to eat than those commonly known by the name of *shag-barks*, and are of such a fat consistence that each one will yield about half its weight in oil. The oil is easily obtained, and is of the finest kind. It is useful to burn in lamps, producing a remarkably strong and clear light, and is almost entirely free from that disagreeable odor exhaled from common lamp oil: it is also excellent, both for mixing with paint and for polishing fancy woods, to which it communicates an elegant and durable gloss.

"The timber is strong and tough in proportion to its weight, beautifully variegated in its shades of color, of a coarse grain, and admits of a high polish. Before the introduction of mahogany into England, (about the year 1700,) it was chiefly used for cabinet work in England and other parts of Europe; and it is still considered, both there and in the western part of our own country, to be decidedly superior to cherry, or any other wood except the St Domingo mahogany, for all kinds of cabinet work; and as decidedly the best timber known for the stocks of all kinds of fire-arms.

This tree is indigenous in the western parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and in the northern parts of the Persian empire, where it propagates itself like other forest trees. It is also found in the southern parts of Germany, the east of France, in those parts of Russia south of Mount Caucasus, and many trees of it in China. It abounds also in England; but the climate, though favorable to its growth, is too damp and cold to ripen the fruit, and it is consequently propagated by planting the shoots which spring from the roots of the older trees. It is supposed to have been introduced into England from Persia, by the Romans, a few years before the commencement of the Christian era, and was subsequently much used in the formation of lances and other implements of war. So valuable is this timber considered in England, that a single tree has been sold within a few years for seven hundred pounds, or about three thousand dollars.

"This tree grows very rapidly during the first fifteen or twenty years, and attains its full size and perfection in about sixty years after being planted. Taking into consideration its beauty as a shade tree, its value for timber, and the high price which can always be obtained for its fruit, we think those of our friends who are engaged in planting trees for any of these purposes would do well to give the Black Walnut a share of their attention, especially as there is no reasonable doubt but it will grow as well with us as the Maple, Elm, or Lombardy Poplar."

BRIGHTON SHOW.

The Committee, who were appointed to award the premiums on Swine and Sheep, submit the following

ing report:—

That they were much gratified to observe the number of Swine offered for premium this year exceeding that of former years. Their general character and breed appeared to be much improved, and all of them shew strong evidence of care in the selection, and attention to the best properties. But although there was a general improvement in all the Swine, your Committee could not discover among them a boar possessing such superior qualities as to entitle him to the first premium. After a careful examination they have awarded

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| To John King, of Medford, the second premium for his boar, | \$8 |
| To John Mackay, of Weston, the third premium for the next best boar, | \$5 |
| To William Stone, of South Boston, the first premium for the best sow, | \$12 |
| To John Mackay, of Weston, the second premium for the next best sow, | \$8 |
| To James Robbins, of Watertown, the first premium for the best pigs, not less than four months old, | \$10 |
| To Jonas Smith, the second premium for the next best pigs, | \$5 |

The young boar offered by Mr Mackay, was of his peculiar breed, well formed, and of good promise, and under Mr Mackay's judicious management will be a great acquisition to his stock. The boar presented by Henry Martin, of Salem, was of the Bedford breed, and is much valued for the good qualities of his stock.

JOHN HEARD, JR.
SAMUEL JACQUES, JR.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

The trustees having limited the premiums to three different breeds of Sheep only; the Caramania, or Camlet wool, the Dishley, or New Leicester, and South Down, none but the Dishley, or New Leicester, were presented for premium, viz:

A ram and three ewes by Stephen Williams, Esq. of Northborough, which were bred by him from imported pure blooded Dishley sheep.

A ram and six ewes, by John Prince, Esq. of Roxbury, which he received from Halifax the week preceding the Cattle Show, and by a letter accompanying them, they are stated to be from a flock "imported from England, and highly recommended as of pure New Leicester, or Dishley breed."

A young ram, by Samuel Jaques, Jr. Esq. of Charlestown, from the flock imported by Horace Gray, which were selected with great care and attention by Joshua Bates, Esq. from one of the best flocks in England.

Mr Jaques having offered a sheep for premium declined giving any opinion, and retired from the committee, the other members, assisted by a gentleman, whose knowledge, experience, and judgment justly merits the highest approbation, after a close and thorough examination of all the sheep, do adjudge

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| To Samuel Jaques, Jr. the first premium, for the best Dishley ram, | \$30 |
| To Stephen Williams the first premium for the best Dishley ewe, | \$30 |

The committee cannot but hope, that considering the liberal premiums the trustees have offered for Sheep, a greater number, and of different breeds, will in future be presented.

JOHN HEARD, JR.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

BRIGHTON SHOW.

The Committee on Inventions Report as follows:—
A. Hale & Co. of South Boston, entered for exhibition, four Barrels, two half-barrels, and two Kegs of their manufacture, principally by machinery, which is now in successful operation.—The articles appeared to be of superior quality and workmanship, and the Committee understood, by the use of this machine, a great saving of labor is obtained.

J. H. Cobb of Dedham, presented a machine for winding Silk, from the cocoons rapidly without glazing, and it performed the work for which it was designed with accuracy. Mr Cobb admits that it does not differ materially from the improved winding mill of Lanzueloe, now in great repute in France; the particular improvements are in the distributing rod, the reel, and the method of tightening the cord or band without end, by means of a steel spring; the construction is simple, and as Mr Cobb can furnish machines made in the best manner at thirty dollars, the Committee are of opinion it will be found useful to those engaged in the manufacture of silk, and award to Mr Cobb, as a gratuity, Five dollars.

Stanley Carter, of Hingham, presented a specimen of a Guide Board, made by branding the letters and figures on a piece of plank, the direction to the traveller by Guideboards made in this manner, would be more legible, durable, and economical, than if made in the usual manner, by painting on a board. Mr Carter will furnish each town in the state with letters and figures of cast iron, of a good size, for ten dollars the set complete. As the characters are formed below the level of the surface of the guide board, the traveller can trace them with his fingers, so as to find his direct way in the night. The Committee highly approve of Mr Carter's Guide Board, and hope it will come into general use;—the Committee award to him, Twenty dollars.

Ziba Bisbee of East Bridgewater, exhibited three Manure Forks, differing from those in general use, in being secured to the handle by a socket, and by having the tines fastened by rivets to the socket plate, the tines can be more easily replaced when broken, than if welded in the usual manner.

J. & J. Nurse of Shrewsbury, presented for exhibition, four plunges, with mould boards and shares of cast-iron, not differing in form from those that have been in use for several years past, but the workmanship is very superior, and cannot fail to have a decided preference with purchasers.

Zebbens Caswell of the state of Maine, exhibited Cider, Cheese, and Hay Presses, and a machine for drawing up Stumps; all the machines are formed from a combination of the rack and pinion and perpetual screw. The Committee were not struck with anything peculiarly valuable in the presses, but are of opinion the machine for raising stumps may be usefully employed in clearing land.

Mr Gerrish, engaged at the City mills, presented for exhibition a portable mill for cracking grain by hand or horse power.—The Committee considered it might be useful to farmers and others for that purpose, and were pleased to learn from Mr Gerrish, that he had in some forwardness a mill for grinding plaster of Paris for agricultural and other purposes, and when completed, will present it for examination.

Several articles were exhibited, which showed

ingenuity and skill in the workmanship, but the Committee did not think entitled to premiums.

GORHAM PARSONS,
DANIEL TREDDWELL,
DAVID MOODY,

Brighton, Oct. 11, 1829.

From the Albany Argus.

THE VINE.

This is the season, in our northern climate, for enjoying the delicious fruits of the vine; and thanks to our enterprising and persevering cultivators, we are enabled to do so to a reasonable extent.

By the notice of our friend, Capt. Fay, of Fay's Hill, it will be perceived that he offers now the fruits of his vineyard. This is the first bearing year, from a slip. Four years ago he prepared his grounds, and put out his cuttings. Now he has two hundred vines of the Catawba in full bearing, for wine, besides the Constantia and Bland Madeira, for the same purpose; and an indefinite quantity of the White sweet water, Hamburg, Frontignac, Isabella, and Winne, for the table. He is now preparing for the process of wine making, some hundreds of gallons of which, he will make this year, and will extend it as his vines multiply their products.

Of the wine-grape, Capt. Fay prefers the Catawba; concurring with Maj. Adlum, of Georgetown, in this respect. This is a native of North Carolina, and is considered the best wine grape in the United States. It is a very great and certain bearer, and will produce (says Maj. Adlum) a greater variety of good wines, than any other known grape—from Tokay and Champagne down to Saunterne.

Of the table-grape, not only Capt. Fay's vineyard, but the extensive gardens of Judge Bad, Mr Denniston, Mr Delavan, Mr Slingerland, Col. Bacon, Mr Wilcox, and other gentlemen, produce many varieties, and in great abundance. Of the foreign varieties, the *white sweet water*, which we are told is but a synonyme for the Chasselas, is the most cultivated, and is, on the whole, the best. But of the native grape, the preference is given, among us, to the *Isabella*; indeed, of all varieties for our yards, piazzas, and small gardens, it has obtained a decided preference. Mr William Prince states, that this grape is a native of Dorchester, South Carolina, and was introduced into this state by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. of St. Augustine, who then resided in Brooklyn, L. I.; and that in honor of Mrs G. it has been called "*Isabella grape*." For vigor of growth, and abundant yield, it exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country. It is a dark purple fruit, is extremely hardy, requiring no protection during the winter, and a certain bearer. It is sweet and juicy, resembling in many respects the *Winne* grape, which is a northern native, and much cultivated here.

Among the other foreign table grapes which are already introduced among us, with prospects of success, are *black Hamburg*, *grey Muscat*, *Milner's Burgundy*, &c. There are about 60 varieties of foreign grapes in the Albany Nursery, part of which have borne this year for the first time. A few years will enable us to decide on their relative merits, and fitness for our climate. Of native kinds, Messrs Bad & Wilson have the *Bland's Virginia*, or *Powell*, *Owicksburgh* and *Elisburgh*. Land-

rich rates these above the *Isabella* and *Catawba* for the table. The *Scuppernon* and *Worthing* are also native varieties, recommended for wine. Professor Gumbred, of West Point, sent to recent horticultural exhibition at New York, at least a dozen kinds of native grapes, raised by him from native seed, some of uncommon large size, fine flavor. We enumerate these varieties, for the benefit of those gentlemen who may wish to cultivate several kinds. In the mean time, no man who has a yard ten feet square, should be without an *Isabella*; and, if he will devote one hour a year to taking care of it, a Chasselas or *sw water*.

In this country, within the last ten years, public attention has been turned towards the cultivation of the vine; and the production has been greatly increased. Except in a few instances however, wine-making has not been introduced; the culture having been limited chiefly to table uses. But the lapse of a few years, will see a multitude of vineyards, and the art of making wine a familiar occupation. That it should be so certainly desirable. Maj. Adlum, in the introductory remarks to his treatise "on the cultivation of the vine in America," says, that he has no question that it will eventually be the most profitable article of agriculture in the United States, and he is very sure we will make more wine on some space of ground than any other country that we will rival the world as to the quality of and that if right instructions are followed, we make little or none so bad as the common wine of other countries;" and he adds that "there be no reason why every farmer should not have a vineyard, as well as an apple or peach orch without its interfering in any degree with his pursuits, whether in the cultivation of grain or *barce*, cotton or sugar, and more profitable either of them." But, aside from its introduction as a matter of profit, it may be offered as a potent auxiliary of the present efforts for the prevention and suppression of intemperance; it requires only a limited forecast to perceive unless the friends of temperance interpose a stitute, in some shape, for ardent spirits, their *pose*, after all, will be thwarted. And who well designed for such a substitute as a cheap, healthy, and abundant native wine?

As an article of diet, few fruits are so palatable, nutritious, or harmless as the grape. If they may be freely taken on the most delicate stomach, and in some countries, say Italy, Switzerland, and France, they constitute, during their season, the most important article of diet. A gentleman assures us, that twice, during attacks of severe bilious fever, he literally lived upon *Isa grapes* for a fortnight; that he ate them with restraint, and without any ill effect; and that were the only food his stomach craved, or retent without injury.

The following method of removing greasy oil spots from silk and other articles, without injury to the colors, is given in the *Journal des Maillances Usuelles*.—Take the yolk of an egg, put a little of it on the spot, then place over the piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water, rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, at each time apply fresh boiling water, the linen is to be removed, and the part thus treated is to be washed with clean cold water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1829.

CATTLE SHOWS, EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES, &c.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Berkshire County Agricultural Society was held on the 7th and 8th inst. The Argus, (Pittsfield newspaper) says, "Our streets were literally thronged: and from the unusual number who were gathered together on this occasion, we may infer the fact, that the interest felt in these exhibitions by the intelligent and hardy yeomanry of Berkshire, so far from abating, increases with every repetition:—and the practical utility of them is happily illustrated by the certainly wonderful improvement which is manifested in every department of agriculture. The Ploughing Match was conducted with much spirit and skill by nine competitors. The Address by HENRY HUBBARD, Esq. was well adapted to the occasion. It set forth the dignity and advantages of agricultural pursuits, and commanded universal approbation."

The Committee on Agricultural Products, in their Report observe that, "The crops of English grain, the present year, with the exception of Spring wheat, have seldom been surpassed, either in luxuriance of growth, or value of harvest. In the culture of these important articles of subsistence and wealth, there is a manifest improvement. Under the influence of the spirit which this Society has elicited, by bringing together, annually, many of our best farmers, who compare their different modes of culture, and seek out the means of making the earth yield her hundred fold, the land has assumed a new and more productive aspect, and the hand of labor with increasing skill and industry reaps a more plentiful reward."

The corn crops, they state, had not realized our hopes at seed time, having been injured by cold and drought. "The early planted corn and potatoes suffered much less by the drought than the later, and the great difference in their value is an exhortation to us to improve the first buddings of the spring."

The Committee awarded to Deacon Josiah Jones, of Stockbridge, for the best two acres of Winter wheat, \$8, and stated that "this crop of wheat will yield 30 bushels to the acre." There were fourteen pieces of Corn entered for premiums. The Committee also mention "specimens of Currant and Elder Wine offered by Messrs Henry K. and Nelson Strong, prepared without spice or spirit of any kind."

The Committee on the Ploughing Match observe "We have seen farmers ploughing with two or three yoke of oxen and a horse, with a boy riding, a driver who would occasionally ride upon the plough-beam, and the ploughman tripping and twitching as if violently exercised by a powerful opponent at wrestling—now we see a man with one yoke of oxen, driven by himself, and his plough held by himself, and directed by a gentle touch of either hand, and marching forward with apparent ease and certain expedition, with as much pride as if he were a Roman soldier entering Constantinople.

"Limited as we are by the Society to a furrow eleven inches wide, and five inches deep, we have but little to do or say—we would, however, respectfully recommend to the Society, in future, not to limit us to width or depth, or time, but that he

Method to bloom hyacinths and other bulbs in the winter season, in pots or glasses. For this purpose, single hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; their colors, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous. Some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman narcissus, double jonquilles, polyanthus narcissus, double narcissus, and crocuses, also make a fine appearance in the parlor during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and the glasses well washed inside; care should be taken not to suffer the water to freeze, as it not only bursts the glasses, but often causes the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is of no great consequence; but soft or rain water is considered preferable, but it must be perfectly clear. *Forced bulbs are seldom good for any thing afterwards.*

Nosegays should have the water in which their ends are inserted changed, on the same principle as bulbous roots; and a much faded nosegay, or one dried up, may often be recovered for a time, by covering with a glass bell, or cap, or by substituting warm water for cold.

From Adam's Memoirs on the Cultivation of the Vine.

TO PROPAGATE GRAPE VINES FROM SEEDS.

When vines are to be raised from seeds, they should be sowed the latter end of February, or beginning of March, or they may be sowed as late as the middle of April; but the earlier the better, in rows, in borders, or in beds. Sow the seed in rich, light earth, (well spaded and raked) about an inch deep, and if the weather is dry, water them occasionally, and when the seeds begin to vegetate, the plants should be watered in the evenings in dry weather. When the plants are six inches high, they should be carefully tied to rods, leaving only one stem the first year; the rods should be nearly as high as the vines are likely to grow the first season.—When the leaves begin to drop, pull off as they turn yellow, so that the wood may ripen well.

About the latter end of March, the next season, they may be planted out where they are intended to remain, and they should be cut off to the third eye if very strong, but only to the second, if weak, rubbing off the lower bud with the finger and thumb. And afterwards they are to be managed as the cuttings that are planted in the vineyard. But it is to be observed, that the vines propagated from seed do not all bear fruit, probably not more than the half of them; therefore, if they are strong growing vines, I would advise to engraft all the barren ones.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, &c.

From Notes taken by an American gentleman while in Holland.

The proper soil for bulbs, in general, is a light rich soil, mixed with a considerable portion of fine sea sand; and the compost generally used, is one third peat, one sixth rich loam, one third cow dung and six leaves of trees. The two last to be well rotted, and at least two years old; with this mixture, the beds are formed two feet deep, at least, and raised four or six inches above the level of the garden, to turn off rain. The proper time of planting is the months of October and November, though it may answer by the first of December—provided the ground remains sufficiently open.

HYACINTHS may be set six inches apart from each other, and each bulb placed in fine sea sand and covered with it. After the bed is thus planted, cover the whole carefully with earth four inches. When the winter is fairly set in, (say from the 1st to the 10th of December) then cover with leaves, straw, or sea-weed, four or six inches deep, which should be removed early in the spring; a part of it, perhaps as early as the 20th of February, and the remainder in March. *With too much protection, the bulbs are up weak and pale, and are materially injured.* During their bloom, it will be proper to support the plants by small sticks, and protect them from heavy rains and the sun. The flower stems should be cut off soon as they have faded, and the beds left exposed until the leaves are nearly dried, when the bulbs should be taken up, the leaves cut off half an inch from the top of the bulb, and then replaced (side ways) with the fibres on and covered with earth, there to lie gradually for a month; when they are to be taken up, cleaned from the earth and fibres, and each bulb wrapped in a separate paper in a dry place, and subsequently aired, or to be packed in dry sand.

When wanted for the parlor, they should be planted in September, (if to blow early in the winter) in deep earthen pots, six inches in diameter at the top, and not one third deeper than common flower pots. The soil the same as before mentioned, and the bulb to be just covered by it. They should not be watered from the top, but the pots should stand, twice a week, in saucers filled with water. Let them have much air and sun as possible, and *not suffer them to feel the direct influence of the fire—for heat forces the stem out before the bells have time to form and acquire vigor and beauty.* When the flowers begin to open, give as much water as the earth will imbibe.

To preserve these bulbs, they should, as soon as a bloom is over, be turned out of the pot with fibres and earth, and put in a prepared bed in the garden, to be treated afterwards as those growing in open ground. By this mode the bulbs will not be materially injured, and will blow well the second year, whereas those grown on glasses or forced are seldom good for any thing afterwards.

SINGLE HYACINTHS are preferable to most double ones for early flowering in winter; being two or three weeks sooner in bloom. Their colors are more brilliant and the bells more numerous than the double.

TULIPS are harder than the hyacinth, and in open ground may be planted four inches apart, covered two or three inches with earth.

THE POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS should be planted six inches deep and eight inches apart, and carefully protected from frost, being the most tender of the class. Unless taken up after bloom, it will grow in autumn and suffer during winter.

Depth and distances. Hyacinths, amaryllis, martagon, and other large lilies, and peonies, should be planted at the depth of four inches; crown imperials, and polyanthus narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquilles, colchicums and snow-drops, three inches; bulbous iris, crocuses, arums, all fritillarias, tiger flowers, gladioli, and snow-pinks, two inches; ranunculus, anemones, oxalis, and dog-tooth violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed from four to six inches apart in the rows, according to their size.

who ploughs quickest and best, with the least expense, should be entitled to the first premium.

"The Committee determined to limit the ploughing one fourth of an acre to forty minutes, exclusive of five minutes respite, which was at the expiration of twenty minutes, and announced the same to the ploughmen before starting."

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

The Worcester *Legis* of the 11th inst. states, "an interesting communication was made to the Worcester Agricultural Society by the President on the subject of the cultivation of *Flax* and *Hemp*." In this it was observed that "during the past year, more than *twenty thousand bushels* of grain of the various kinds, including Oats, Rye, Corn, and Barley, had been brought into our County from remote places, by way of Providence. It was in consequence of this fact that the cultivation of Flax and Hemp was recommended. That industry which had been heretofore directed to the raising of grain in this vicinity, must be diverted and applied to other objects of agriculture; at least so much of it as was necessary to the production of the quantity of the imported grain as mentioned above. It might seem from this, that agriculture had been affected prejudicially by the canal from this place to Providence, and in this particular it was no doubt true; but in almost everything else it had been greatly benefited. The price of the 20,000 bushels of grain has been more than saved in the diminished sum at which the article of Plaster of Paris alone may be purchased. Lime, and many other articles have been procured at lower prices, and probably consumed in the same districts where the imported grain might have been raised. We say nothing of the new market created for much of our produce, and the greater facilities of transportation."

The same paper presents copies of two letters on cultivating hemp, from H. L. BARNUM to Gov. LIVING, from which the following passages are extracted.

"No branch of agriculture is so well calculated at the present time, to promote the interests of individuals, or the prosperity of the country, as the culture of *Hemp* and *Flax*."

"The demand for these articles will be shown by the following statements:—

In 1827, the value of hempen fabrics imported into the United States, amounted to \$2,151,615. In addition to this, large sums are annually expended in equipping American vessels in foreign ports, where such equipments can be obtained cheaper than in the ports of the United States. The Navy of the United States, which is now far from being inconsiderable, and is rapidly increasing, as well as their commercial tonnage, (at present amounting to more than one million and a half) must always create a great and increasing demand for hemp.

"The Navy Commissioners, in their Reports on this subject, state that the American Hemp is in all respects much preferable to the Russian Hemp. Why not, therefore, encourage domestic manufactures, secure fortunes to ourselves, and save our country the expense of large sums of money, sent abroad for articles which we are better calculated to raise at home?

"The advantages or profits to be derived from this business, will probably be made apparent by the following exhibit of the expenses and proceeds attending it.

One acre of good land, suitable for corn or potatoes, will average one-third of a ton of hemp, which is a cash article in market, at from 200 to 235 per cwt. Taking the lowest of these, the value of the hemp from one acre would be \$66 66
7 bushels of seed at \$3 per bushel, 21 00

\$87 66
Deduct the expense of 2 bushels of seed for sowing, \$6 00
Do. labor in ploughing, sowing, and harrowing, 5 00
Do. for dressing, 20 00

\$31 00

Which, deducted from \$87,66, leaves \$56,66 proceeds from *one acre*.

I have in my possession, certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability, stating that the net profits of land of a middling quality, sown to hemp, the last season, was \$85 per acre.

These facts need no comment, for I consider them sufficient inducements for agriculturists to engage in growing Hemp and Flax.

I am now travelling through the New England States for the purpose of encouraging the culture of these valuable products, by giving the necessary information respecting the manner of cultivating and dressing them for market or for manufacturing. Credentials will be presented from officers of the General Government."

PLANTING FRUIT TREES ON THE SIDES OF HILLS.

DONAT first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a steep, it pushes both towards the hill, and towards the declivity; but on both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves, and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of leaves and the surface of the earth. This I consider as the cause of the phenomenon.

I had long observed that the most fruitful orchards, and the most fertile trees, are those planted on a declivity, and the steeper it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile will they prove.

It is well known that the spreading of trees always renders them fruitful. On a plain, however, they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore, art is called in by skillful gardeners, and applied in various ways to check their perpendicular, and to promote their lateral growth. But this point, which can only be gained on a plain by art, is obtained on a declivity by nature. There a tree loses its tendency to shoot upwards, and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface, is constrained to put them in a lateral direction.

Hence an important rule in the choice of orchards and gardens.

BEST SHEEP.

A gentleman is desirous of obtaining information on the subject of the best description of sheep for mutton; particularly as to the Teeswater, Dishley, South Downs, Lincoln, &c. &c.; also the breed of Mr FEATHERSTONHAUGH of New York, and Mr BURSLEY of Philadelphia. Weight of mutton per quarter—weight of fleece—whether short or long wool—where they may be had, price for rams and ewes, &c.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Oct. 26.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Cattle—1956 at market. We do not recollect of witnessing a more busy, active market day a long time. The barrellers came forward in earnest, and with a spirit which put life and animation into the whole market. We venture to send that a moderate advance was realized on kinds of Beef, and we quote prime market Bee \$5 per cwt.; from fair to middling, 3½ to \$4, in thin qualities less.

Sheep—Not 500 at market, and one half them were in the Monday before—an occurrence which has not happened before at this season of the year, perhaps, since the establishment of market. All were sold before nine o'clock, and probably at an advance on former prices.

Swine—1738 at market. A very brisk trade was kept up throughout the day—more than a thousand were sold, and fully supported for prices.

Horticultural.—The show of rare fruits at the B of the Society, on Saturday last, was very fine among them were the following:—

By S. W. POMEROY, Esq. as a curiosity, app from the island of Pico, one of the Azores—al plums of a peculiar quality, from Plum Island, Newburyport harbor.

By JOHN PRINCE, Esq. specimens of the Napolet pear (from Mr KNIGHT's sowing) a beautiful, highly flavored pear, in fine order—melting, sprightly, a full of delicious juice.—Also, the Maryland pippin fine apple, and the Charles D'Autriche pear.

By JOHN HEARD, Jr. Esq. a fine specimen of the Neapolitan pear,—the same as Mr PRINCE'S.

By Mr COOK, specimens of Mr CARR'S Petre pear from Philadelphia—also, several varieties of grapes of fine appearance and flavor.

By Mr C. TAPPAN, specimens of a remarkable productive potato, received by him last season from Havre in France—of good quality, and so productive that *four hills have afforded a bushel*, upon an average, planted in the usual manner, 3 half potatoes the hill. Mr TAPPAN will leave some of the Potatoes, at the Hall to-morrow, for distribution—also specimen of the Bland Grape, of Bloodgood's nursery.

By Mr BENJ. V. FRENCH, of Braintree, Seedling Sweet Apples, from a tree on the land of Mr CHARLES FRENCH, of Braintree, transplanted fifty-two years since, scions of which he will furnish the member next spring, if desired.

By Mr E. M. RICHARDS, of Dedham, Crasan Pears, and some remarkably fine red Currant Wines 7 years old, made according to the following receipt: Take one gallon of the juice, two gallons of water two pounds and a half of brown Havana sugar, put in a cask in the cellar, or other cool place, to ferment slowly—stopped tight soon as the fermentation ceases, and bottled in the Spring, after which it is for use.

By Mr POWD, of Cambridge, specimens of seedling potatoes, raised *this year* from the seed, one which, from one seed, weighed ten ounces.—All cuttings of his seedling grape, for members.

By S. DOWSE, Mr LOWELL'S Sylvange Vine Pear, the same that was sent to the Hall two weeks since, then not in eating, and now a little past its best state for tasting; still very excellent, melting, and full of delicious juice, flavor resembles the Citrus Melon, if it had been eaten sooner, would have been more sprightly.

From Mr DOWSE of Cambridgeport, two very large pears yellow color, and handsome, one called "Golden Beurc," weighing 17 ozs. tolerable for eating, but better for baking, the other still had

ner, weighing 13 oz., name not known, a medium sized Pear, both too ripe to judge correctly. Other fine specimens of fruit were offered, among which were the Pomme d'Api or Lady apple, by Dr. BROOK of Milton, (a beautiful little winter apple; white, with a deep blush; a constant bearer; an ornament to the dessert from November to April, and worthy of more extensive cultivation.)—a large apple from a gentleman of Canton, weighing 20 ozs. (Monstrous Pippin)—from Mr WILLIAM KENK'S Nursery, a fine pear, (the Marie Louise, red too soon)—from Mr EASTES CLAPP of Wale, a large beet, raised by HARVEY CLAPP, Esq., weighing 10 1/2 lbs. and 25 inches in circumference.—in other gentlemen, the Beurrie Knox pear, (picked soon)—the Striped Green or Culottes de Suisse r., buttery, and juicy, flavor quite pleasant, and be ranked a fine pear—the Moorfovl Egg, in eating, mellow, sprightly, high flavored, and very y., and ranks very high.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from Gen. DEARBORN, valuable article entitled "Notes and Observations on the Culture of Vines," by W. K. which will soon appear.

ERRATA.—In the last No. of the New England Farmer, page third column, in noticing the Jacks, imported by Mr THORNTON, Jr. it is asserted that these animals "drew attraction." The "attraction" was introduced by a mistake of our compositor. The phrase should have been "drew attention."

New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal. This is a weekly paper devoted to agriculture, gardening, rural economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in quarto form, (pages) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. The Journal has been published for seven years; during which the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and the culturist. From the increasing number and respectability of correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending the favorable notice of the public, as a Journal with regard to those future character they will not be disappointed. By a vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various cultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on cultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this Journal contain the complete Transactions of the Society. By concentrating all these advantages, it is thought that the Farmers of the New England Farmer will contain so large a collection of useful facts, and experiments connected with agriculture and its kindred branches of gardening, orcharding, &c. to be found worthy a place in the Library of every Farmer. A weekly report of the sales of the cattle at Brighton state of the markets, crops, &c.—and occasionally draw agricultural implements, &c. will be found in this Journal. The New England Farmer is published every Friday morning at the low price of \$3.00 per annum, from which a discount of 25 cents is made to those who pay in advance. It will not cost a new subscriber at a distance without payment being in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five subscribers, and forward the list for the same, will be allowed a sixth copy gratis.—Subscribers can be furnished with the back numbers of every volume. Editors with whom we exchange, who may feel disposed to insert one or two insertions, will confer a favor that will be appreciated with pleasure on any occasion.

Black American Walnuts. Seeds of the Black American Walnut will be for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, next week, at 10 cents per dozen.—Also, Bland's Virginia Grape Vine.

Chinese Chrysanthemums.

The subscribers offer for sale, at 50 cts. each pot, the following superb varieties of this delightful flower, which cultivates our autumn with its profuse and beautiful bloom:—Golden Lotus—Quilled flame yellow—Expanded Orange—Paper White—Superb or Expanded White—Early Blush—Curled Lilac—Crimson—Large Quilled Pink—Two Colored, &c. The expense for packing is but trifling, and can be sent in time to have the whole bloom the present autumn. Also the genuine *Girardin Rose*, at \$1 each—not budded, but strong plants from layers.

Also, an extensive collection of the *Camellia japonica* or Japan Rose—the double White—Red—Crimson—Buff—Peony flowered, Pink, Striped, and Lady Hume's Blush or Pomponne, at \$3 each, in full bud to bloom this winter—Wellsbiana or White Peony flowered 6 to \$8—Coccinea or Scarlet, \$8—Sesauqua roseo pleno, \$8—all strong, thriving plants. A beautiful collection of *Chelidonium*, 75 cts. each; some of which bloom in winter—together with a choice collection of Green House and Hot House plants, which for strength and vigorous growth, are not excelled in the United States. Our prices are moderate, as may be seen by the rates we offer the above fine plants. Orders left with Mr RUSSELL, at the Office of the New England Farmer, will meet prompt attention. G. THORBURN & SON, 630 St.

Florists—67 Liberty Street, New York.

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at the Fishman, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 2-7 varieties of the Apple, 250 do. of the Pear, 98 do. of Cherries, 183 do. of Plums, 33 do. of Apricots, 197 do. of Peaches, 29 do. of Nectarines, 11 do. of Almonds, 22 do. of Mulberries, 10 do. of Quinces, 47 do. of Figs, 21 do. of Currants, 16 do. of Raspberries, 57 do. of Gooseberries, 39 do. of Strawberries, 407 do. of Grapes, 600 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market-street, gratis; and orders left there or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber offers for sale Grape Vines of several varieties, the produce of his own garden; among them are the following:—300 Isabellas, some now in bearing, only 2 years old; 600 do. of the same year old; 300 white Muscadine, from 2 to 3 years old, many now in fruit; Black Cape; Queen; Early Oval; Black Hancock; Napoleon; Malaga, &c. &c. Application, by letter or otherwise, will receive immediate attention, and if required, the vines will be packed in such manner as to ensure their safety for any reasonable time or distance.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr., Oct. 9. 4t 7 1/2, Congress-street.

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

FOR SALE AT THE KENRICK ESTABLISHMENT IN NEWTON, NEAR BOSTON.

The proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, and Quince Trees; Currants, Gooseberries, Grape vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c. White Mulberry Trees by the hundred or thousand. Isabella Grape Vines either singly or at reduced prices by the hundred. Of hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses about 150 choice varieties, among which may be enumerated the Horse Chestnut, Albamibus, or tree of heaven, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, 3 varieties of Elms, Three Thorned Acacia, or Honey Locust, Purple flowering Acaia, Butterbeans, Silver Firs, Lardies, Sugar Maples, Weeping Willows, &c.

Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, and directed to Newton, will duly arrive by the daily mail, and receive prompt and personal attention, or orders may be left with Joseph Bridge, Agent, at his Seed and Grocery Store, Court-street, Boston, where Catalogues may be obtained on application; or, Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office. Packages put up suitably for shipping, when ordered, and delivered in Boston, free of charge, for transportation. Oct. 20. 4t

SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

The subscriber will sell at auction, at his Farm in East Windsor, Con. on Wednesday the 13th day of November next,

- 2 Cows, 1-2 blood Improved Durham Short Horns.
- 2 Bulls, 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 2 Heif. calves, 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Heifer, 3-4 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Bull, 3-4 do. do. do. do.
- 3 Cows, 1-2 Holderness.
- 1 do. 1-2 do. and 1-1 Impr. Dur. Short Horns.
- 3 Heifers, 1-4 do. and 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Bull calf, 1-4 do. and 5-8 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Heifer, 1-2 Ayshire.

The cows and heifer are with calf by the Improved Durham Short Horned Bull *Wm. Comst.* AL. SO.—30 Half Blood Saxony Rams, and 1 yoke of Working Oxen. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. HENRY WATSON. East Windsor, Oct. 27. 1829.

Lectures on Entomology.

Doctor STORER proposes to deliver a short course of Lectures on Entomology, to such Ladies and Gentlemen as may wish to cultivate a general taste for that science. An introductory Lecture to the course, will be given, Monday evening, Nov. 2, at 7 o'clock at Tremont Hall, first door North of Montgomery Place. Tickets may be obtained at the Bookstores of Carter & Hendee, and Marsh & Capen, Washington-street, or of the Lecturer, 29 1/2 Washington-street.

Terms of the Course.— For a single person, \$3 For a family, \$5

Grape Vines for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, at the Charlestown Vineyard, South side of Bunker's Hill, a good collection of Vines of several European Table Grapes, at the customary prices, of the following sorts:— Black Hamburg, White Muscadine, or Sweet Water, Black Cape, White Chasselas, Black Cluster, Golden Chasselas, Miller's Burgundy, and some other varieties. Orders for the above may be left at J. B. Russell's Seed Store No. 52 North Market Street, or at the Vineyard, with the subscriber. DAVID HAGGERSTON. Charlestown, Oct. 23, 1829.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c. situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village. Letters, addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farms offered, will receive immediate attention. Oct. 30. ept

No. 35, New England Farmer, wanted.

A liberal price will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of No. 35, vol. vii. of the New England Farmer. Printers with whom we exchange, and others who do not preserve files of their papers, will oblige us by returning that number by mail. Oct. 30.

Cobb's improved Reel.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, Cobb's improved Reel for winding silk from the cocoons. The improvement consists in the distributing roll, the Reel, and method of tightening the band—for which a premium was awarded by the Agricultural Society at their late exhibition at Brighton. Likewise, Machines for doubling, twisting, and spinning Silk. Oct. 30.

Perkins' improved Sheer Steel Potato Hoes.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market street, a further supply of Perkins' Improved Sheer Steel Potato or Cultivating Hoes. This article which is not only used for digging potatoes but for all purposes for which they can be applied, is found superior to any Hoe now in use. Also, Carter's patent Iron Book containing Letters and Figures, for which a premium was awarded by the Agricultural Society, at their late exhibition and recommended by the Society to every town in the State to own a set, and in all cases to have their sign boards marked with those Letters. Oct. 30.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1829.

No. 16.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON POTATOES.

R FESSENDEN—I have often eaten the Foxite in New York, and nothing of the kind could be. I have planted them two or three years the best seed which could be procured in that

The quality of the produce was very good; not equal to what I had found in New York; even with liberal manuring it was so small in quantity, both with me and others, for I procured the seed, that we gave up the notion of them.

The public spirit of Messrs BUEL, THATCHER, EDWARDS, in the distribution of their seeds is to their honor; and I hope that those who themselves of their liberality, will not be dissatisfied. Much, I think, depends on the season as well as the kind of seed.

Potatoes this year, in this vicinity, are uncommonly fine and productive; and if Mr BUEL did not do us the honor of a visit, and were man we should more heartily welcome, we, perhaps, show him some potatoes worth a try. Some kinds have greatly improved. The La Plata, or Long Red, which formerly was not fit until spring, with me, both the last and present season, has become a fine and mealy potato as soon as gathered. Though I have this year cultivated several varieties from seed of what I deemed the best qualities procurable at Hall's and Penobscot river, in Maine, at the White in New Hampshire, at Brattleboro', Vermont, in Pennsylvania, and New York, and direct from Liverpool, from Mr GOURGAS, of Connecticut, called the Rogers potato, or Irish Whites, sold by Mr RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse in Boston, and of what I called in Danvers the Biscuit potato, which is a blue potato, and very productive, and of some call the China, others the Watson probably a merely local name, which is a purple potato, with yellow stripes, and like a long white kidney potato, a great bearer, which I understand to be an original potato, and from the balls on the late Col. PICKERING'S in Wenham, and have raised this year more than 1500 bushels of various kinds, yet I am disposed to place the La Plata for eating as No. 3, for yielding as No. 1, though it seems to be more productive than when first brought here.

The quality of a potato depends much on the soil. A potato roasted, and a potato boiled, give very different vegetables. At a friend's house, where I have been accustomed to eat the best kind of English potatoes, it has always seemed to me that nothing of the kind could be superior. Long since, at the same table, I ate some of the best of my own raising; he pronounced them equal to the English. I did not consider them as such, yet but little inferior. They were certainly fully improved under his mode of cooking. I have some of the same potatoes to another friend this season, who considered them only as a mediocrity; and to another, who informed me they were as fine as he had ever had. This dif-

ference of judgment probably arose from a difference in the preparation.

The friend first alluded to informed me, that his potatoes are first peeled, then placed in cold water for two or three hours, then put into boiling water; and after having boiled sufficiently, the water is turned from them, and they are hung, uncovered, over the fire until the steam has completely evaporated. I have seen the same directions formerly given in the New England Farmer. In this case, this method seemed perfectly successful. Yet after one or more trials, without being able to discover the cause of failure, in my own family, we have not been equally fortunate. I am fully convinced that potatoes should never be permitted to soak in the water, or to imbibe the steam one minute after they are thoroughly boiled.

Oct. 24, 1829.

H. C.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

The cultivation of potatoes, so as to produce an abundant crop, and of good quality, and at the same time to continue the kind without deterioration, is still an occult or unsettled science. There is no cultivation in which the experiments and their results have been more various. New land, and especially that which has been cleared by burning, and on which the ashes remain, is always favorable to the abundance and goodness of the crop. Moist, but not wet land, and a moist and cold season, are in general considered favorable; but any certain method in our old ground of insuring an abundant crop, and of good quality, remains to be discovered. At least the contradictory or various directions which are given on this subject by distinguished cultivators, attested too by experiments, would naturally lead to this inference.

Mr J. BARREL gave, some years since, an account of his successful experiments in raising potatoes from the eyes merely, and in obtaining from them a far superior yield, to that from whole potatoes. He speaks thus confidently:—"I am fully convinced that small potatoes are as good for seed as large; that three in a hill are better than a larger quantity; that cut potatoes are better than whole; and that the eyes are best of all. In this method," he says, "there will be an immense saving of nineteen-twentieths of seed."* The next year he repeated his experiments with equal success; and says, for it is a curious example of the extravagance into which sanguine men, with perfectly honest intentions, may be betrayed, "if any farmers so blinded by prejudice, as to continue planting from ten to fifteen bushels upon an acre, which will weigh from eight to twelve hundred pounds of seed, and is content to harvest from sixty to one hundred bushels as the produce, instead of planting sixty pounds of eyes, that will measure about three pecks of seed, from which he will harvest two hundred bushels and upwards, on such experiment at advice are thrown away."† Then comes a Mr BENJAMIN ADAMS, immediately on the heels of Mr BARREL, to inform the public that the result

of his experiments was the reverse of Mr B.'s;—and Dr ANDERSON, in his communications to the British Board of Agriculture, says, "it is scarcely possible to devise a direction that would with greater certainty insure a deficient crop, excepting that of planting sprouts without any bulbs at all.

The late Col. PICKERING recommended by his advice and experiments, the planting the sprouts merely.* "Seeing them," he says, "that the produce of sprouts is in flavor equal, and, when having more room, superior in size, and finer in form than the produce of the potatoes themselves, what room is there to doubt of the sprouts being upon the whole, at least equal for seed to potatoes or their cuttings, provided so many sprouts be planted as will produce an equal number of shoots or stems? Mr KING, indeed, says, he is confident [and it will be recollected he says this after about twenty years experience] that sprouts will produce as good, if not better crops, than potato sets, and more seldom fail of growing." "The result," Col. P. adds, "has proved so satisfactory that I shall certainly, in future years, plant all the good sprouts my potatoes shall afford." Longer experience doubtless altered his opinions. In the answers given to the printed inquiries of the Massachusetts Society, in 1806, from various intelligent sources, we are told "that at Brookline they recommend middling potatoes. At Concord and the upper part of Middlesex, they use the best potatoes for seed. At Marlborough the seed is taken promiscuously from the cellar. At Newbury it is stated they use the refuse only." Mr QUINCY by an experiment conducted with exactness in 1817, shows a gain of at least one third by planting whole potatoes rather than cuttings.†

From my own experiments, in which I lay no claims to the exactness of the above named gentlemen, I am still at a loss to determine which is best, whether whole potatoes, or cuttings of potatoes of a good size; though I am convinced the largest seed generally produces the largest potatoes; yet the cost of the seed, where whole potatoes are used for planting, is matter of no small consideration.

The Practical Farmer, author of a "Treatise on Agriculture," one of the best books ever published on the subject, and from the pen of a distinguished ex-ambassador to France, Mr ARMSTRONG, and his able reviewer Mr LOWELL (higher authority cannot be quoted among us,) speak in the most decided language "in favor of the practice of planting large, well grown potatoes for seed in preference to small ones, or cuttings, or sprouts."‡ E. H. BERRY, Esq. an experienced and intelligent cultivator, raised his very early potatoes from sprouts, and, if we mistake not, obtained from the same bulb, four crops in the same season. He remarks, "I could not perceive any difference in the yielding of the plants, between those which were separated, and the ones which adhered to the potato."§ Mr THOMAS, of Niagara, N. Y. who in a prolific season has raised "without any unusual exertion," 500, and in one instance 570 bushels to an acre, says, "Potatoes of good size

*Mass. Agr. Repository for 1806.

† Massachusetts Memoirs of Agriculture, vol. v. p. 64

‡ Ibid. vol. vi. p. 373. § Ibid. p. 324.

*Massachusetts Agricultural Publications for 1803.

are chosen for planting, cut into several pieces, rarely exceeding four, and only one piece put into a hill. There are too many buds or eyes in a whole potato for one hill; and two or more plants growing near together are found to impoverish each other, and produce small potatoes.*

LOUIS says, "it is never a good practice to make use of whole potatoes as sets. The best cultivators in Ireland and Scotland invariably cut the largest and best potatoes, rejecting in the case of Kidney potatoes the root or nearly end as having no bud, and the top or watery end as having too many." He recommends, however, large cuttings of good sized potatoes. In Flanders, where they are cultivated with great ease and success, the seed, if large, is cut; if small it is planted whole.—Dr ANDERSON in the communication before referred to, says, that the large and best potatoes ought to be preferred for seed and advises not less than 25 bushels to an acre of the best land for seed of New Jersey.

That the greatest care is requisite in selecting the best seed to prevent the deterioration of the crop, that is, the largest seed from the most vigorous stems, is known to every experienced farmer, and was demonstrated long since in the well known practice of Mr COOPER.

A writer in the Scotch Farmer's Magazine, says "that where the flowers of his potatoes were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was in most instances nearly double what it was, where the apples were allowed to come to maturity." The distinguished Mr KNIGHT recommends the plucking off the blossoms of the potato, with a view of increasing its produce, as he states, more than a ton to the acre. I have tried this without any perceptible advantage. Far better authority, however, is that of Mr JUSTIN EAY of West Springfield, who says "after seeing his potatoes gathered and measured, he could perceive no difference in the quantity or size of the potatoes produced on the rows where the blossoms were plucked off, or wholly left on. All the information I could obtain from others was similar to my own experience. I have never heard of any increased crop by plucking off the blossoms in any one instance, though many tried it."

The late eminent agriculturist, Judge PETERS, of Pennsylvania, says, "sometimes potatoes are wonderfully increased in size by mowing off the tops; at other times, I have known them entirely ruined by it." A writer in the Scotch Farmer's Magazine, says he has found the practice ruinous. LOUVINE observes, that from his experiments in cutting the tops of his potatoes, he found his crop was materially diminished. This account has recently been given to the readers of the Farmer, in an essay on topping the stalks of Indian Corn.

An experienced farmer in Connecticut informed me, that he had by experiments found his potato crop very greatly increased by putting a gill of Plaster of Paris into each hill. Another experienced farmer in Brookline, Mass. informed me that after a fair trial of Plaster with his potatoes, he had found no advantage from it whatever.

These are the conflicting results and opinions of men distinguished for their science, and skill

and experience. They should not discourage us, but should render us the more exact and cautious in our experiments. They show the undetermined character of this cultivation, and how much need we have of farther light. When we consider the value of the potato as an article of human subsistence, as a most agreeable, essential, and indispensable appendage to every man's table, be he rich or poor, it is greatly to be desired that the best kinds should be introduced among us, and the best mode of cultivation ascertained, which can only be done by repeated and accurate experiments. Without hazarding any opinion of my own, I ask pardon, Mr Editor, for occupying your attention so long, and submit the subject, with all due respect, to your enlightened decision.

H. C.

Oct. 21, 1829.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER. PETRE PEAR.—NOMENCLATURE OF FRUITS, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—I received, a few days since, from Mr ROBERT CARR, the proprietor of Barron's Garden, near Philadelphia, a box containing some French pears, and several of what he denominates the "Petre Pear"—the latter the product of a tree planted by the elder JONAS BAKETAY, in the year 1735, and never inoculated or engrafted. The tree, he observes, had been in full bearing 70 years, and has probably yielded 100 bushels of fine fruit, which has been frequently sold at five dollars the bushel. This fruit is described in the Transactions of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, for September, as "large, fair, melting, and of a delicious flavor, ripens in September, and keeps until late in winter." Owing to the delay in the transportation, the fruit was received in a deteriorated state, and did not therefore afford so good an opportunity of judging of its qualities as it would, perhaps, had it arrived in a sound state. I sent a few of the pears to the Hall on Saturday last, and the opinions expressed by those who tasted it were highly favorable. It is, no doubt a variety of the St. Michael, and partakes essentially of its qualities. As it is a native fruit, it is worthy the attention of cultivators. If upon further inquiry it should be ascertained that they are not subject to blight, as are the St. Michael, I should think they would prove a good substitute for that valuable variety, the production of which, it is apprehended, must be hereafter confined to the gardens of our cities, at least in this part of the country.

While upon this subject, I would take occasion to observe, that one important object of the institution of an Horticultural Society, will be defeated unless care is used in the description of fruits presented for examination. I noticed, a few days since, in the Farmer, an account of the Heathcote pear, that "its flavor resembled the St. Michael or Vergalouse."* It is well known that the former is an autumn fruit, while the latter is a winter fruit. It cannot, therefore, be a synonyme, but is an obvious error, in thus classing the names of two fruits known to Horticulturists as widely different, both in their qualities, and the periods of their maturity. While I would willingly accede to the views and opinions of our fellow laborers in another State, so far as I could without a mis-

*We acknowledge ourselves grossly inaccurate here—We were led into the error, by following the Cit. Jones; I more than one of the most respectable southern nurseries.—Editor.]

st propriety, I would not consent to the pagination of errors, it is so important to be so in the attempt to establish a proper nomenclature of known varieties of fruits.

As there was some diversity of opinion in relation to some native grapes examined at the city's Hall a few weeks since, and which were there as the Alexander, or Schuyball Muscatel fruit that I then thought, and still think has been produced here, I wrote to Mr CARR for information respecting it. I pronounced it the Isabella and upon a comparison of the fruit and the latter, from vines in my garden, with the mid-filage upon the vines from which the exhibit had been taken, I was confirmed in opinion I had expressed. Mr CARR says, the ries of the Alexander are nearly round, while those of the Isabella are nearly flat. The former, I understand, is an excellent fruit from what I saw of the vines, in Mr CARR's den, a few years since. I should think it equal to the latter in productiveness. If it be equal in flavor to the Isabella, I should be no small recommendation, for in my humblement that fruit is not surpassed by many of the foreign varieties, that are cultivated here the open ground. The objections that have before existed against the Isabella, arose from the circumstance that in former seasons fruit was tasted before it was perfectly ripe. It should never be eaten before the first week of the present month.

It is very gratifying to the readers of the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal learn, that its usefulness as a vehicle of useful practical information, is so justly appreciated, so extensively patronized. I trust it will be deemed superfluous, or an impertinent interference with the privileges of its Editor, and propriety express the hope that it will continue to be directed with the ability and independence, that hitherto characterized it, and that it will reward its contributors and patrons that most impartiality and consideration their "favors" be found to merit.

A DORCHESTER CULTIVATOR

QUERIES.

A young man intending to become a farmer wishes to propose one or two queries, which would be happy to see answered by some one experienced in scientific agriculture.

How many acres of well cultivated land on take to support a family of seven or eight sons?

How ought it to be divided, as respects pasture, woodland, &c.?

What is the most profitable stock to keep? How many of each kind would be necessary and what are the best breeds? H. L.

Boston, Oct. 26, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

STOCKS FOR GRAFTING.

MR FESSENDEN—I noticed in one of your papers some queries respecting the grafting pears on thorns. I do not think them so good pear stocks; yet they may answer, provided scions be inserted below the surface of the graft that the trees may take root from the scion otherwise, the pear will so much outgrow thorn, that neither the stock nor roots will be sufficient to support the top. I know of a pear

*Memoirs of N. Y. Agriculture, vol. ii. page 206.

†Encyclopedia of Agriculture, 1-11

‡Quoted in publications of Mass. Agr. Soc. in 1807

§Encyclopedia of Agr. 4-55

¶Mass. Memoirs vol. iv. p. 325

‡See his letter. Mass. Memoirs vol. iii. p. 350.

It was grafted on a thorn some feet from the end of the stalk of which is now 2 inches only, the pear (just above) is 6 inches in diameter! It has been found necessary to set a frame under trees to prop it up.

Our common red cherry does not grow so as the English cherry tree, I think the same remarks would apply.

We have noticed many of Bolmer's Washington trees, which are about twice as large as the ones which they stand. I think it is evident the trees would have been more than twice valuable if grafted so low that they had taken from the scions. It is desirable, for all various uses stalks that will grow as large and as so the scions set in them.

HENRY LITTLE.

Essexport, Me. Nov. 1, 1829.

From the Long Island Star.

THE FARMER.

The following just and beautiful description we met from the address of the Hon. Mr ROWAN, of Kentucky, to the citizens of Louisville, on the 18th

Who is there among us that beholds the countenance of our farmers, and does not exult in the consciousness that he is an American citizen, and so superadd the character of farmer? The of the farmer is the abode of the virtues.—a school in which lessons of practical wisdom are taught. It is a temple in which the precepts of holy religion are inculcated. It is the seat of sovereignty, for it is owned by its occupant and he is a freeman. It is the residence of order, harmony, and happiness. Patriotism and duty unite in consecrating the place, and in giving every countenance with their union.—In what condition in life is so likely to prohibit patriotism which will stand the country upon emergencies, or that piety which will solace in extremity, as that of the farmer? He enjoys a constant, intimate, and sensible relationship with Heaven. His mind is subdued by the love of order, by constantly beholding that which prevails around him. The regular success of the seasons, of day and night, and of seed and harvest, admonish him to the observance of regularity and order in all his conduct. He sees that the sun and moon perform their duties without loitering on the way; and learns from that industry is required at his hands. He looks to Heaven through its rains and dews, and rewards his labors in the abundance of the crops. He makes the sacred volume of revelation the man of his council, and the source of his instruction. He unites with his wife and children in the duties of supplication and strains of praise at the family altar on the morning and evening of each day. He acknowledges no sovereign but Heaven and the people; he bows with reverence to the will of each, and exalts in the freedom of his own—for his homage is a free offering, claimed at his hand by the conviction of his reason. His affections are conducted by judgment and not by his fears, in his devotion to chastity and infantile innocence, and religion hallows the atmosphere of his home, and render it irresistibly attractive. He loves his country because the farm and the domicile which he is the proprietor, and with which his affections are identified, are a part of that

country. His patriotism is an essential part of his conscious identity. Connected by his affections with the soil, and by his piety with Heaven, it partakes of the stability of the former, and the purity of the latter. It inspires him with holy enthusiasm in the cause of his country, when its honor or its safety is concerned. It is electric, and strikes every contiguous bosom, till it pervades the community."

LIME PLANT.

This plant (*Podophyllum peltatum*) is a singular production of nature. The stem, foliage, flower, and fruit, are formed in the earth; and after the plant has come up, there is nothing more than the extension of parts. The stems, at the height of from eight to twelve inches, branch out in two arms, at the extremity of each is a large palmated leaf. In the fork proceeds the fruit stem. The first that is seen in the spring is a delicate membranous cap, which is soon burst open by the flower bud, which is large, white, and round. The shoulders and arms, lying close to the stem or trunk, soon appear, and as the plant rises, the fruit stem elongates and the arms elevate themselves. The fruit is about the size of a large lime, green while growing, and yellow when ripe; has the flavor of a pine apple; and as to eating, but little inferior to that fruit. The plant requires a moist soil in a shady situation. May be propagated by seed, but best by dividing the roots, which are creeping and jointed. The root is medicinal.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 2.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Cattle—3114 at market. We have to report this week quite an unexpected change in the market on our part. The barrellers, from some cause or other, held back, and the weather, too, proving unfavorable, caused sales to go off rather heavily. The drovers in some instances, rather than submit to a reduction of prices, made arrangements to have their beef packed on their own account.—Market Beef also suffered in common with other kinds. We shall omit giving prices this week.

Sheep—1509 at market. In consequence of the limited number at market the drovers anticipated high prices, and several lots changed hands before the market opened. The speculation, however, we believe was confined principally to themselves. We omit prices.

Swine—765 at market, including about 100 unsold last week. Not much doing in the trade.—We noticed but one or two small lots at 3½ cents, and a few by retail at 4 cents per lb.

THE MILITIA.

A law has been passed by the legislature of Vermont to live but one training in the year, and that by companies. This is an example worthy of imitation. It secures the enrolment and equipment of the militia, which in the present situation of our country we believe is all that is requisite; it relieves the community from the burdens of frequent trainings; and by dispensing with the farce of annual musters, dries up a most prolific source of immorality and vice.

How to have good Cider in the Spring.—If your Cider is well made, put into each barrel, as soon as there is any appearance of fermentation, half a pint of common mustard-seed, and immediately bung up the barrel. The fermentation will stop—the cider will retain its original sweetness, and will

very soon become perfectly transparent.—*Newburyport Herald.*

From the Taunton Advocate.

SWEET GREENING.

MR. EDITOR,—On observing in your Advocate of the 23d inst. an article by Veritas respecting the sweet greening described in the American Orchardist, I went immediately to Kingston to make more particular inquiry of the cultivators of those trees, and to examine the apple attentively. I have the satisfaction to ascertain that the statement in my Orchardist is substantially correct, except a trifling error in the description. The apple does not so nearly resemble the Rhode Island Greening as I had conceived, it is more like the Tolman Sweeting, though it far surpasses that apple in good qualities, abounding more in rich sirupy juice. The tree itself is much in the form of the Rhode Island Greening, it is a good bearer, more uniform and abundant in its production than trees in general. The tree which I examined is of full size, and about twelve bushels were taken from it this season. An aged woman assured me that she had kept the apples till July. I send you half a dozen for inspection, and I believe a few of the young trees may be obtained at the nursery of Mr Spencer Bradford, of Kingston. I scarcely know a more delicious article in the epicurean catalogue than a baked sweet apple in winter, but it is what we rarely enjoy, so rare indeed that its real excellence has not been duly appreciated. Were it better known the tree would be more generally cultivated, and those whose tastes are congenial to my own might pride themselves in a favourite dainty, without the risk of impairing health.

I am respectfully yours,

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, Oct. 27, 1829.

SHIP BUILDING.

A 74 gun ship is now building at Van Dieman's Land, with teak timber from Trincomalee. India rubber is now used there in sheathing vessels, by straining a thin coat over the surface. India rubber cotton is also used as an impervious covering, wherever such is requisite, and the use of both, it is said, will shortly be extended to England.

The name of Dr Blatchley being on the working men's ticket for Assembly men at New York, the Enquirer asks "if working be the object, why not vote for the Doctor's Pills?"

A final dividend of two pence in the pound has just been declared on the estate of an English bankrupt banking house!

Large Radish.—A radish was recently pulled in the garden of Mr James Taunton, of Southbridge, of the following dimensions:—6 inches through the middle, 16 inches in circumference, 32 inches long, 9 feet from the end of the root to the tip of the branch, 13 branches about an inch in diameter—weight of the whole, 30 lbs.—*Boston Traveller.*

A lady in this city has been presented with a fine handkerchief, hemmed with great neatness and exactness, by a Miss who was born deaf, dumb and blind. She now resides at the Hartford Asylum.—*Bid.*

[From Prince's Treatise on the Vine, now in press at New York, and will be published in a few weeks. See New England Farmer, vol. viii. chap. x. page 7.]

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

Distinctions of the varieties of the vine have long been obscure and empiric, and there yet exists a multitude of kinds, in regard to which no general points of agreement have been established, or terms and characters agreed on, as permanent expressions, by which they may be universally designated and recognised.

The names given by the Romans to their vines, differ so much from those of modern date, that it would be difficult to recognise them, and to realize their identity with those of the present day, and a few instances only exist, where they can be distinctly identified, or where the titles have remained unchanged. Virgil has given us the names of some of the kinds most celebrated in his time, and Pliny has been quite copious on the subject, but even his catalogue is far from being perfect.

Columella, one of the most intelligent and distinguished Latin natural philosophers, particularizes (*De Re Rustica*, lib. iii. cap. 2.) fifty-eight varieties of the vine. Crescenzio, the restorer of Italian agriculture, enumerates forty varieties, which were peculiar to the peninsula in the third century.—(*Opusculum Rerum Rusticarum*, lib. iv. cap. 3 and 4.) Alonso de Herrera, distinguished important differences in fifteen of the principal Spanish varieties.—(*Agricultura generalis*, lib. iii. cap. 2.)

Leontius, in his travels in Asia, gives the names of twenty-one varieties of grapes, cultivated at Cyzique, which proves that they knew how to distinguish them in Asia Minor as they do in France.

Tusser, in 1560, mentions only "white and red" grapes.—Parkinson, who was more of a horticulturist, gives, in 1629, a list of twenty-three sorts, including the white muscadine, and several others now common in our gardens.—Ray, in 1688, enumerates thirteen sorts, as then most in request. Rea, in 1702, gives most of those in Ray's lists, and adds five more kinds, recommending the red, white, and the D'Arbois or royal muscadine, two Frontignac varieties, and the blood red, as best suited for the climate of England. Bradley, in 1724, gives a list of forty-nine varieties, as then most esteemed in France, but does not attempt to reconcile their identity with the names in English catalogues. Miller describes fifty-two varieties, and adds the names of about a dozen more.—Speechey enumerates in detail fifty varieties, and gives a list, with short descriptions, of about twenty others, but many of these are synonymous. Forsyth, in his last and much improved edition, describes fifty-five varieties, and gives the names of twenty-eight more; but even with the increased circumspection of that author, he has placed a number under different names, which are identically the same fruit. Mr London, in his "descriptive catalogue," enumerates fifty-six varieties, and states that he could have extended the list to triple that number, but unattended with sufficient descriptive particulars to render it of real use. The four last named authors of course refer to grapes cultivated in Britain.

In the last edition of the celebrated work of DuRoi de Monceau, entitled "Traité des Arbres fruitiers, Art. Arbre," we find ninety-one varieties exactly described by name, and partial details touching a number of others.

In the catalogue published by the London Horticultural Society, they enumerate one hundred

and fifty-nine varieties or different names, principally those known in British collections, and not including the French wine grapes to any extent; they mention in addition eight varieties of American grapes. That Society has, as yet, favored us with no descriptive catalogue of their several merits, or with a final arrangement of their synonyms.

On this, therefore, as on numerous other subjects, we must turn to France for a more perfect knowledge of its details. There we find that many years since, the wisest maxims which time and experience had approved, were consolidated in the works of the celebrated Rozier on the culture of the vine, and the art of making wine. The labors of Dussieux and Latapie aided to render the knowledge of the subject more complete, and each contributed his portion to the perfection of that culture which has enriched for centuries the domains of France.

Much, however, as Rozier and Latapie had labored for the attainment of a perfect knowledge of the different varieties of the grape, it was destined for the celebrated Chaptal, minister of the interior, to form a collection, by the aid of the French government, which should rival all others. This famous chymist, during the consulship in 1801, obtained from every district of France all the known varieties, which were by his order concentrated in the Luxembourg garden, the object being to assemble the various kinds in one spot, in order to ascertain their qualities under the same circumstances, and to compare them at the same time. This labor, so arduous and so interesting was continued by M. Champigny, his successor aided by members of the Institute, who examined some thousands of plants, and described five hundred and fifty varieties, one hundred of which were figured by Redoute. From accurate observation of this immense variety of vines, the following conclusions have been definitely formed.

That there is no vineyard of any considerable extent, which possesses varieties peculiarly adapted to itself alone, and that some of these varieties could be much more advantageously cultivated in other vineyards than those now found there.

Also, that there are kinds which should be cultivated in Paris, much in preference to those existing there; and they cite among these, six varieties of muscat, superior in every point to those common there; one of which, the muscat-noir-du-Jura, is so early, that it may be eaten the middle of August, and another, le muscat de Hongrie, has berries twice the size of the common red muscat.

It was also ascertained that the order of maturity varied in some degree, but the trave-pineau was found to be one of the most regular in this respect. The morillons of Doubs and of Jura, which ripen there in August, are recommended for northern vineyards in preference to le menuier and meslier, which are a month later.

It was ascertained that under the name of gamet, there were two varieties, one of which produced bad wine, and the other excellent. The only reason for planting the inferior one is, in account of its abundant produce, but being much cultivated in Burgundy, it tended to the deterioration of the wine; happily, however, in the course of this investigation, it has been ascertained that there are at least fifty varieties of colored grapes not known in the environs of Beaune, which are twice as productive, and which, from their sweet-

ness and flavor, are calculated to yield wine similar to that of the true pinon.

It was to the distinguished and liberal Professor Bosc, that was confided the duty of compiling and classing the Luxembourg collection. The groundwork of the classification adopted by him was the color, form and size of the fruit; the face, margin, texture, color, and position of leaves; and the redness, greenness, or variegation of the foot-stalks. From a combination of these eleven characteristics, he formed one hundred fifty-six classes, in which he stated might be placed every possible variety of the grape. Even highly intelligent professor found great difficulty in this task, arising from the innumerable varieties possessing slight shades of difference in one or another, with which the whole territory of France abounds.

In the year 1802, the catalogue of the Luxembourg collection, presented two hundred and seven sorts, arranged under the following: No. 1, vines with black oval fruits, thirty-six sorts; No. 2, black round fruits, ninety-eight; No. 3, white oval fruits, forty-four sorts; No. 4, white round fruits, seventy-three sorts; No. 5, gray or violet, oval fruits, five sorts; No. 6, or violet round fruits, ten sorts; in all, two hundred and sixty-seven varieties, which was afterwards increased to more than double that number.

It must be a subject of great regret to a lover of horticulture, that this noble establish has been abandoned and broken up by the French government, as it possessed, when fostered by national power, a degree of permanency, scarcely to be looked for in individual establishments.

A most elaborate descriptive list of the var of the grape is contained in a Spanish work titled, "Ensayo sobre las variedades de la vid comun, qui vegetan en Andalucia, &c." by D. S. Roxas Clemente, librarian to the Madrid Botanical Garden. This author finds his distinctive varieties on the character of the stem, the leaves, flowers, clusters and berries. He describes one hundred and twenty varieties, comprising under two sections, the downy and smooth leaved.

The most extensive catalogue of grapes ascertained cultivated in any one collection, in France, contains two hundred and seventy-seven varieties, all properly arranged as to color, form, & sides which, the same proprietor has many years ago not yet so regulated. Notwithstanding, ever, all the exertions that have been made the studious application of many of the most eminent French horticulturists to this interesting object, great uncertainty still exists in the nomenclatures of many varieties of the grape, and in observations already made, it was found that the same kind was called in different vineyards six to ten names. This confusion in the nomenclature they regulated as far as their exertions permitted, by adopting the title of most general application, and arranging the other names synonymously.

In my own observations I have frequently great difficulty in arriving to a correct synonymy, and in some cases, have not yet been able to attain to satisfactory conclusions. A collection of vines, comprising above four hundred and fifty varieties, and which will be more fully detailed in the sequel of this work, under the title of American vineyards, promises me great aid in the attainment of so desirable an object, and next year will shed new light on the various points

terest, which must be developed in the culture of such an assemblage, from every vine country. I now propose giving descriptions of as great a number of varieties of the grape, as can be consistently done at the present day. These descriptions have been revised as far as possible, with scrupulous attention; others, where my own observations did not suffice, have been extracted from the most noted authors of the day; and although I neither claim for them, nor for myself, a possession of infallibility, it can be truly said, at every point has been carefully viewed, with a intent of increasing the general stock of information, on a subject of such great interest to the prospects of our country.

In describing the varieties of the grape, I will commence with the foreign ones, which are all of one species, *Vitis vinifera*. It will then continue by describing the different varieties, which are natives of our own country, and which are of several distinct species.

The foreign grapes may be properly divided into, and placed under distinct heads or groups, as far as possible, such as the Chasselas, Muscat, and other table grapes; and those kinds which are generally considered as wine grapes, and are only occasionally and partially used as table fruit. *(To be continued.)*

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS.

Extract from the Address of Hon. HARRISON G. OTIS at the Worcester Cattle Show.

We cannot dwell too much or too often, however familiar the truth of the reflection may be, upon the contrast in the condition of the yeomanry of this country and of this portion of it, with that of the tillers of the soil in other parts of the world. Look first at the gigantic empire of Russia, embracing half the world, and we find the vast mass of the population are slaves attached to the glebe, and with it transferable like its other appendages.—In Poland, sometimes denominated the granary of Europe, this humiliation is aggravated by subjugation to a foreign master.—In Germany, in Spain, and in Italy, with different modifications and palliatives, the same degrading suzerainty and vassalage prevail.—In France, these oppressions have been mitigated by the revolution, and the number of small proprietors has been increased, and their civil and political capacities enlarged.—But the privileged orders are also reformed, and with them, distinctions and inequalities to which we are happily strangers. Pass over into England, the nurse of agriculture, the herisher of all science, and the model of all arts,—amidst all the riches and glory and liberty of that favored nation, we shall find nothing to excite wish in the independent New England farmer, to commute situations with the farmer of Old England.—Even there, the greater portion of the land is held under superior Lords, and burdened with rents, and taxes, and tithes to the Clergy, and is intolerable charges of increasing pauperism.—Many of their farmers are certainly opulent and highly respectable—but in all their associations and exhibitions, the merit and pretensions of the plain farmer are merged in the interest felt, and homage paid to the rich or titled proprietor,—and the honor and glory of the improvements in every agricultural department, are, by a tacit consent, or the most part ascribed to the patronage of the noble Duke or popular Grandee. Thus we may traverse the world over, and though in its different quarters we may find luxuriant soils, and delicious

climates, we shall also find the earthquake, the hurricane or the pestilence,—or in the absence of these, ignorance, vice, and political misrule—in one place a privation of liberty, in another, incapacity to make use of its possession. So that go where you will, you may return with pride and pleasure to the bleak mountains and blithe valleys of your own regions with a conviction that no race of cultivators upon this earth have more abundant cause for satisfaction with their lot than those of blest New England.

BOSTON.

The citizens of New England, and Massachusetts in particular, may well be proud of Boston as their capital. There are but few cities of her age and population, which have done so much for the advancement of intellect, reforming the vicious, and spreading christianity; and no city whose patriotism and wealth have effected so much in the cause of freedom, and the rights of man. We know of no city of her size which has produced so many distinguished men, so many philosophers, scholars and statesmen; and but few places on this side of the Atlantic, have sent forth a Mather, a Franklin, an Adams, and a Channing, or given to England a Lord Chancellor, and a High Admiral, and to London a Lord Mayor.—*Berkshire American.*

Coffee from Acorns.—The use of coffee made from roasted acorns, is now, it seems, becoming very general in Germany. Some of the German papers state, that persons with debilitated stomachs have been able to take this coffee when they could digest no other preparation; and that after long use, they have recovered the tone of the stomach, and acquired considerable embonpoint. There is nothing new in this discovery, however; for among the lower orders in many parts of Portugal, where the sweet acorns grow abundantly, they are used both for bread and coffee; although they are not considered very wholesome as an article of food, and are taken solely on account of their cheapness. They are a powerful astringent; and in cases where Peruvian bark is recommended, are said to be employed in Germany with good effect in the way of coffee.—*Literary Gaz.*

Onions.—We yesterday received a present of twelve onions, the produce of Nova Scotia, weighing 8 pounds. Some time since, we imported seed from J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, Boston, part of which, grown by Mr Robinson, of Halifax, has produced the present onions. This sets at rest what has been long doubted and denied, the capability of Nova Scotia to produce the best quality of onions, and in profusion.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The Windham County Agricultural Society, held its anniversary at Pomfret, on the 30th September.

This was the first Association formed in the State for the advancement of Agriculture, and the promotion of its interests. The farms, stock, and produce of the County, furnish ample evidence of the utility of the association. Its various operations have imparted to every branch of farming, an improved aspect. The culture of the soil, has become a science, not only pleasant and productive, but also yielding the necessities, comforts, conveniences, and even the luxuries of life.—*Gazette.*

Mixing of Fruit.—A few days since, Ebenezer Hunt, Esq. of this town, picked from a large greening apple tree, a brown rough skinned apple, which could not be distinguished from a common russet; the color, shape, size, and taste were like the russet, and unlike the greening apple. The apple grew near the extremity of a twig 10 or 12 feet from the ground, with greenings around it, and one touching it. No scion or bud has ever been inserted in the greening tree. The nearest russet tree is about 7 rods distant. Was the greening blossom impregnated by the farina or pollen of the russet blossoms?—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A crooked necked squash has been deposited at Mr Thorburn's seed store, New York, which was one of 16, the aggregate weight of which was 353 pounds; the produce of one seed—the average weight was 22 pounds.

Aaron Blancy, Esq. of Bristol, Me. has raised this season, a true Blood Beet, measuring 22 inches in circumference, weighing 10 lbs. 12 ozs.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1829.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of Stock and Domestic Manufactures of the Cheshire, N. H. Agricultural Society, was held at Keene, Oct. 7.

The exhibition, according to the Keene Sentinel, as a whole, although it did not equal some in former years, exceeded expectation. The decided improvement in the stock entered for premiums, proves that in this important branch of husbandry, attention has been excited and well directed.—Many of the articles of manufacture displayed skill, taste, and industry. An address was delivered by Dr Luke Howe, of Jaffrey, treating of a variety of subjects connected with practical husbandry, replete with sound and judicious remarks.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

AARON HODSKINS, *President.*

SALMA HALE, *Vice President.*

Executive Committee the same as last year.

Roswell Nims, Stephen Chase, Nathan Taft, John Colony, of Keene, and William Jones, of Marlborough, received premiums for ploughing.—David Wilson, of Winchester, Daniel R. Emerson, of Walpole, Philip Sweetser, of Marlborough [3 premiums] Elijah Blake, and Wm. Metcalf, of Keene, received premiums on Cows and Heifers. Elijah Blake, Henry Melville, and Philip Sweetser, on Bulls. John Colony and Abel Blake, for Pigs. Wm. Jannison, of Walpole, three premiums for Saxony, or Merino Bucks. T. M. Edwards, of Keene, for best Ewes. Peter Evans, of Charlestown, and Abel Twitchell, of Dublin, for Stud Horses. Premiums on Woollen Manufactures were awarded to Mr Harris, of Dublin, Miss Lydia Kittredge, of Walpole, and David Esty, of Westmoreland, for Cassimeres. To Capt. Bradford, of Keene, for Flannel. Two beautiful hearth rugs were presented by Mrs J. Dorr, of Keene, and Miss Lydia Kittredge, of Walpole.—Two pairs of Woollen Stockings, very nice, by Mrs Wilds, of Marlboro'. Six Hats, of superior quality, by Mr Anderson, of Keene. Six Calf skins, and 6 sides of upper leather, by Col. Harrington, of Keene. Two dozen of Seythes, by

Brown and Russel, of Chesterfield. Some very fine American Sewing Silk, by Preston Pond of Hindsdale. A number of pieces of lace by Miss Prime, and two veils, one by Miss Parker of Keene, were much admired.

The Annual Meeting of the Stratford, N. H. Agricultural Society, was held at Rochester on the 7th inst. The Society was addressed by Francis Coggswell, Esq., of Ossipee. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Nathaniel Eastman, President; Nathaniel Jewett, 1st Vice-President; William Hale, 2d do.; Daniel Pickering, Treasurer; Francis Coggswell, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas L. Sawyer, Recording Secretary; William Tharg, Benjamin Emerson, Stephen C. Lyford, Thomas Rust and Samuel Stark, Jun., Executive Committee.

The Annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match, and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures took place on the next day. Premiums were awarded, viz. To George Frost, for the best stud horse, James Wadleigh, for the best yoke of working cattle, George Frost, next best do. do. William W. Rollins, next best do. do. Durel Stevens, best pair of three year old steers. William Hayes, next best do. J. H. Hall, best pair of two year old steers. William P. Wadleigh, best bull over two years old. William Hurd, best bull under two years. Durel Stevens, next best do. Samuel Shackford, Jun., best heifer. Jacob McDuffie, best Merino buck. Moses Baker, best sow and litter of pigs. Peter Dudley, best crop of wheat on an acre of land, between 23 and 24 bushels. Francis Winkley, best acre of potatoes, 217 bushels. The Committee say that, "the quantity is very small, and would not, in common seasons, be entitled to a premium; but in consequence of the extreme drought of the past season, have awarded the above premium." Richmond Henderson, for best ploughing, the ploughing of 1-8th acre of land, completed in 19m. 55s. Tristram Hurd, Jun., next best. William Hale, next best. John Fulsom, for filled cloth, two premiums. Other pieces were well spoken of. Moses Weed, best pair of blankets. Sarah McDuffie, next best. Moses Weed, for flannel, 2 premiums. Mrs. Mary Dame, best pair of worsted hose. Moses Weed, best pieces of linen diaper, 2 premiums. Rufus Parish, best cheese. Mrs. Mary Coggswell, next best do. Mrs. Sarah Woodman, for the best specimen of currant wine. Mrs. J. Jones, for a cotton and woolen counterpane.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW REPORTS.

These are amusing, as well as able and instructive, but as they are voluminous, and in possession of most of our readers, we shall content ourselves with extracts and abridgments.

The committee on sheep, (of which Emory Washburn, Esq. was Chairman,) observe that, "in the flock offered by Mr. William Williams, the committee were glad to observe a twin ram, fifteen months old, which, with its mate, are the only descendants of the Devonshire Ram, which unfortunately died soon after arriving in this country, which was presented to this society by that distinguished benefactor, Admiral Collin. It now weighs 126 lbs., and though its wool is long, it is said to be excellent for worsted and stuff goods, and its meat to be of a fine quality for the table. It belongs to Nathaniel Howe, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and was offered by him for exhibition only.

After observing, in substance, that the number of sheep offered for premium was not so large as could have been wished, the Committee continue:—

"If the neglect of this species of husbandry, on the part of the farmer, be the cause that this portion of our exhibition is so small, it should be the object of our association to stimulate him to a proper zeal upon the subject. It is not necessary for a man to convert the whole of his farm to the rearing of sheep, in order to be interested in their production; nor is it necessary that we should trench upon the province of another committee in shewing the connexion that exists between the rearing of sheep and the success of manufactures, in order to justify us in urging this topic upon the attention of the farmer. They form a part of domestic economy, and should constitute a part of the establishment of every well regulated farm. Not only should they be raised for the purposes of the table, for those who love good eating, but more especially for the purposes of furnishing clothing for a family. It is a deceptive and dangerous economy, which induces a farmer to buy all his woollens of the manufacturer, merely because he can buy them cheap—cheaper even than he supposes that he can make them at home. It is the same kind of reasoning which many adopt, even at this day, to prove that we had better buy our cloths of England, although they will take nothing, comparatively, of the people of the north but money, while we have little to sell for which we can raise money abroad.

"While the farmer is buying at the store, what he could make at home, because he can buy cheap, the members of his family, whose labour could produce the same articles, are unemployed, or employed to little or no purpose. This sort of reasoning has banished from too many houses the looms and wheels, which once formed such admirable and essential appendages to almost every farmer's establishment. We are far from denying to every one who can buy it, a Sunday or holiday suit of the very finest of Saxony and Leicester blue, or Slater's black, as his taste shall dictate, but we do believe that, for ordinary purposes, purely domestic fabrics are far more economical than the cloths of our manufactories.

"We would restore the good old days of house-wifery, when, like the wife of Ulysses of old, women knew the use of the distaff, and instead of waltzes, cantatas, and duets, thrummed out by a boarding school miss, upon a discordant piano, the houses of our farmers rang with the cheerful sound of the wheel, the *quill-wheel*, and the loom, and offered, to the ear of industry and thrift, a grander *trio* of music than ever Handel or Mozart dreamed of. We would bring back the days when girls knew at least how to spin and knit their own stockings from the fleeces of their father's flocks, and did not deem it necessary to cover their feet with silk and prunella, and their heads with Navarino as large as a good sized sheep pasture.

"We may be too late in our recommendations of reform, much as that is the order of the day, for we should really be apprehensive of the consequences, if a modern cosseted belle should undertake to spung a loom or throw a shuttle. The little thing they call a *waist* might snuff in the attempt, and with it the web of life, before the web of the loom had hardly begun."

Horticulture.—The collection of rare fruits at the Hall of the Society, on Saturday last was large among which were the following:—

By J. PIERCE, Esq. of Roxbury, a very fine collection of rare fruits, viz. a handsome yellow Passe-Colmar pear, having a fine blush—not yet in coloring—some Spanish gold Christians, yellow color, and a handsome form, a tolerably good pear (at a fig, but better for baking)—some Yellow Winter, a good baking pear—and a large pear called the Haut Peau a moussin eating fruit, coarse grain, pleasant flavor, and fine for baking.—Also, the following Apple: Pomme Neige, or Snow apple (from Canada) Swart French Pippin, Garden, Spalensburgh, English Non parcell, Chataignier, Golden Russet it, Margold, Cour Poulain &c. Accompanying the above named fruits was a Florist stand, made for the Society—painted green, with three shelves, placed in a pyramidal form, and well calculated for a display of flowers and fruits.—This is now covered with a fine collection comprising fifty varieties of pears and apples, received from Judge BULL and others.

From Judge BULL of Albany, the fruits alluded to and mentioned in the N. E. Farmer, page 105.

From the garden of Gov. VAS NESS of Vermont (by Rev. LOUIS DWIGHT a beautiful red apple, the Pomme Neige, same as Mr. Pierce's.

From Mr. A. FISHER of Dedham, four seedling apples, called there, the Pigeon, Spine Pearmain South, (a deep red autumnal apple, very fine, and one other.

From Mr. S. DAWSON a new seedling pear, received from S. H. SMITH, Esq. of Providence, accompanied with the following notice:—

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN.—

DEAR SIR—I have not received the grapes from Philadelphia, which I requested Mr. CARR to send—With this you will receive a pear taken from a seedling tree in the town of Cumberland, R. I.; it stands on the farm of JEREMIAH WILKINSON, brother to the noted JEMIMA WILKINSON, and the place of her nativity. This is probably a cross between the S. German and St. Michael's; both of which have long grown in the vicinity. The tree is healthy, and a good bearer—the fruit when fully ripe is yellow with a blush next the sun—the flesh very melting and lightly sugared, flavor brisk, and resembling the S. German. It keeps through the month of November. The sample sent may be fit to taste next week—but be sure that it is perfectly soft before it is cut.

If you consider this fruit worth propagating, I will send you scions in the spring, at your request. I have no name—will you propose one?

I will thank you to inform me where I can get vine or cuttings of Mr. BLAND'S grape, such as you named to me in Worcester. ADAM gives the same description of the Bland, Virginia (that you gave me, and says it is a better table grape than the *Isabella*.)

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. SMITH.

Providence, Oct. 28, 1826.

The Committee on Fruits, to whom the above pear was submitted for examination and a name, have attended particularly to this fine pear, report and describe it as follows:—Size and form like a St. Michael, skin dark green, with a little brownish blush on the sunny side, and a little clouded, but turns a dark yellow when mature, flesh white-lean melting, and a little stony of nature, flavor very peculiar, possessing the fine flavors of the St. Michael and St. German combined, with a delicious sweet juice, sprightly and very pleasant; having distinctly the flavor of the rose in taste and aroma—this superior seedling pear will be a very handsome and great acquisition to our gardens; it is represented to be a great and constant bearer; it is also valuable as a

"The scions will be very acceptable to the Members—they can be sent to the Hall of the Society, 32 North Market-street."

aw fruit. The committee recommend that it be
d. the WILKINSON PEAR, after the owner of the
m. who brought it into notice. It is also recom-
ended to procure a pear for a drawing; and in the
following season to add at a proper time a cluster of
ossoms and leaves to the painting.

From JOHN HEARD, Jr. Esq. specimens of the
rge Burgonmaster pear—coarse grain, juice a little
id, a medium eating pear—also, a fine specimen of
y Marie Louise pear in fine eating, flesh melting,
ry full of life and delicious juice, and will be a lead-
g pear among our fine fruits.

From THOMAS BLOODGOOD, Esq. of New York, a
ry large Winter Squash, accompanied by the fol-
lowing note:—

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Esq.—

"DEAR SIR—By the schooner Warrior, I send, ad-
dressed to you, a box, containing a Crooked necked
inter Squash, weight 34 lbs.—it is one of 17 from
a seed, the weight of which was 1 of 34 lbs., 1 of
lbs. 1 of 29 lbs., 2 of 27 lbs., 1 of 22 lbs., and 2 of
lbs. each, which came to maturity, making 305
lbs.; 6 of the first setting on the vine were taken off
—family use early in the season, and weighed 8 lbs.
each, added to the eleven which ripened, make 353
lbs. They were raised on the Nursery grounds of
MES BLOODGOOD & Co. at Flushing, L. I.; and
by request made to forward it to you, for your
Articultural Society, which you will please present
their name, with the above account of the pro-
duction of *one seed*. They have been much admired
here, particularly so on account of their resembling
each other in shape, color, &c.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient, humble servant,
Jno. York, Oct. 17. THO'S BLOODGOOD."

From Gen. NEWHALL of Lynnfield, specimens of
two sorts of fine potatoes, raised by him from the
seed of the La Plata,—resembling the parent potato
in shape, but perfectly white.

Other fruits were presented by H. LITTLE, Esq.
Backstop, Me. the yellow Bell Flower, Cox, No.
3 and Pennock's Large Red Winter, Cox, No. 78,
by JAMES READ, Esq. (the Monstrous Pippin)—by
FRANK CRISHING, of Hingham, (a seedling apple)—
by MR FARWELL of Waltham, (the Coreless apple)—
by MR ELLIS of Franklin, the Sugar Pumpkin, re-
ceived by him from Bristol, R. I. small, but very
good, excellent for pies, and equally as good for the
pie as the crook neck Squash—a very desirable
retable.

Specimens of most of the above fruits are still to
be seen at the Hall.

Mr J. B. RUSSELL—
DEAR SIR—I have received from WM. P. EX-
OTY, Esq.'s farm in Danvers, some of the finest
ly colored Cape Broccoli, raised by him from seed
which I purchased at your establishment last spring;
they are the largest ever seen in this vicinity; in fact,
a fine vegetable is never exposed for sale in our
market.

The flower head of the one which I now forward
you, please send to the Horticultural Society's Hall,
measured, when first cut from its leaves, (which
the way, has injured the beauty of the plant)
2 inches in circumference, weight 7-3/4 lbs.

Yours, J. M. IVES.
Oct. 30, 1823.

Dr STORER'S Third Lecture on Entomology,
prising the Internal Anatomy of Insects, will take
place at Tremont Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7
o'clock.

For Sale,
Bull of the Improved Durham Short Horned Breed,
two years old, and in every respect a fine animal
particulars, inquire of J. B. Russell, at the New
England Farmer Office. 31 Oct. 30.

Heifer wanted.
A gentleman in Maine wishes to purchase a first rate
steer, for milk, about two years old, of the Improved
Short Horned breed.—Address Aaron Blaney, Bristol,
31 Oct. 30.

Bland's Virginia Grape.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England
Farmer, 52 North Market street.
40 Vines of the true Bland's Virginia Grape, one year old,
price 75 cents each. This is one of the best native table-
grape vines cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very
thickly set, with berries of a pale red color. It has a thin skin,
very little pulp, is very productive, perfectly hardy, and sur-
passes most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the
Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, this season.
Mr PLATS, in his Treatise on Horticulture, places it among
the first native varieties, and says, "a person has but once to
taste this grape, to form his decision on this point." It may be
well to say that there is some confusion, in some nurseries, with
regard to this grape, there being two sorts cultivated under
the same name, one of which is very indifferent. There can
be no mistake with regard to the vines now offered, as they
are all from Mr STORER'S garden, who furnished the grapes
exhibited at the Hall of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Splendid Plants.

For sale by the Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic
Garden, the following collection of Camellias, which
comprises all the newest varieties, many of which are
very remarkable for their splendor. Those priced at 15
to \$18, cost the proprietor five guineas each; and many
others from three to four guineas. The prices are now
greatly reduced, in consequence of the plants being
much increased; but, owing to the universal admiration
which this plant has received, and its requiring so little
care, and enduring without injury a great degree of
cold, the demand has hitherto been very great. The
proprietor has at all times very large quantities to supply
wholesale orders; and his present collection exceeds
2500 plants, which he is rapidly increasing.

Single red camellia, or Japan rose, 1 to \$2. single
white fragrant, semi-double red, double red, double
white, double pink, or middlemist, double striped,
long leaved single.

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.
Plants one year ingrafted, 3 dollars.
two 4
three 5 (in strong flowering
state) 5 dollars.

Double crimson, purple anemone flowered, or
warrath, pouponne, or Kew blush, red spray
flowered, buff, maiden's blush, or Hume's blush,
fragrant myrtle leaved, blotched leaved, Lady Bank's
tree leaved.

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.
Plants, one year ingrafted, 3 dollars and 50 cents.
two 4 50
three 5 (in strong flowering
state) 5 dollars and 50 cents.

Double blush tree leaved, superb 6 to 88, white spray
flowered, 88, Lady Campbell's 88, starry or six angled,
88 to 810, scarlet 10 to 812, shell flowered, 10 to 88,
axillary flowered, 10 to 812, single white, 10 to 812, single
white oil bearing, 80, large nerved, 8 to 810, variegated
anemone flowered, 815, Knight's do. do. 815, white do.
do. 815, Atter's large single red camellia, 815, Holly-
cock flowered, 818, aurora leaved, 8 to 810, Chandler's
striped warrath, 818, coral flowered, 818, cluster
flowered, 815, Graville's red 5 to 86, large flowering,
815, dwarf, 815, splendid flowered, 818, Lady Long's
815, nepaul, 829, China rose, 815, Ross' superb, 815,
spathulate, 815 large stamened, 812, pink warrath,
815, Wood's superb, 815, yellowish white, 815, change-
able, 88, Harrison's new rose, 810, fulgent flowering
815.

Orders for any of the above plants received by
J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52
North Market Street, Boston, and faithfully executed.
Oct. 16. 31

Gardening Business.

Gentlemen in want of a competent person to prune Grape
Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. arrange hotbeds, walks, or green
houses, pot plants, arrange them in green houses, or, in time,
any business connected with gardens, can be accommodated by
calling on Mr EXOTY, at his Green Houses, in Roxbury, who
will attend to the above business himself, or furnish a competent
person.

Line Plant—(Podophyllum peltatum.)

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England
Farmer, No. 52, North Market street,
50 fine roots of this singular plant, which is described in p. 123
of this week's New England Farmer, price 25 cents each—now
in fine order for transplanting.—Also, for sale 1000 common
Hyaacinth roots, at the low price of 85 per hundred, where
that number is taken—a fine chance for those who wish to form
a handsome Hyaacinth bed. Nov. 6.

SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

The subscriber will sell at auction, at his Farm in
East Windsor, Con. on Wednesday the 11th day of
November next,

- 2 Cows, 1-2 blood Improved Durham Short Horns.
- 2 Bulls, 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 2 Heif. calves, 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Heifer, 3-4 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Bull, 3-1 do. do. do. do.
- 3 Cows, 1-2 Holderness.
- 1 do 1-2 do. and 1-1 Impr. Dur. Short Horns.
- 3 Heifers, 1-4 do. and 1-2 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Bull calf, 1-4 do. and 5-5 do. do. do. do.
- 1 Heifer, 1-2 Ayrshire.

The cows and heifer are with calf by the Improved
Durham Short Horned Bull *Wye Count*.
ALSO—30 Half Blood Saxons Rams, and
1 yoke of Working Oxen.
To commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
HENRY WATSON,
East Windsor, Oct. 27, 1823.

Grape Vines.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 5500 Grape Vines,
in prime order for transplanting, among which are,
Isabella, 1000
Sweet Water, 800
White Chasselas, 600
Black Hamburg, 600
Black Cape, 300

Also, Wyatt's Black cluster, white Muscat, St Peter's,
Red Muscat, Black Frontignac, white do, Black Mus-
cadine, white do, (genum) white Hamburg, Flame
colored Tokay, Black Muscat, Black Constantin. Early
Ovat, Golden Chasselas, Grizley Tokay, Lombardy,
Hummel's fine black, Blue Cartagon or Topkins, Miller's
Burgundy, Bland's Virginia, Orwigsburg, Elm-
sburg, Catawba, &c. at various prices, mostly 50 cents
each.
In Orders for any of the above left with Mr RUSSELL,
at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street, will
meet prompt attention, and the Vines will be delivered
by him. Nov. 6.

Chinese Chrysanthemums.

The subscribers offer for sale, at 50 cts. each pot,
the following superb varieties of this delightful flower,
which enlivens our autumn with its profuse and beauti-
ful bloom.—Golden Lotus—Quilled flame yellow—Ex-
panded Orange—Paper White—Superb or Expanded
White—Early Blush—Curled Lalic—Crimson—Large
Quilled Pink—Two Colored, &c. The expense for
packing is not trifling, and can be sent in time to have
the whole bloom the present autumn. Also the genuine
Green Rose, at \$1 each—not budded, but strong plants
from layers.

Also, an extensive collection of the *Camellia japonica*
or Japan Rose—the Double White—Red—Crimson—Buff
—Pony flowered, Pink, Striped, and Lady Hume's
Blush or Pomponne, at \$1 each, in full bud to bloom this
winter—Wellbankiana or White Pansy flowered 6 to 88—
Coccinea or Scarlet, 88—Sasungna roseo pleno, 88—
all strong, thriving plants. A beautiful collection of
Cyclamens, 75 cts. each; some of which bloom in winter
together with a choice collection of Green House and
Hot House plants, which for strength and vigorous
growth, are not excelled in the United States. Our pri-
ces are moderate, as may be seen by the rates we offer
the above fine plants. Orders left with Mr RUSSELL, at
the Office of the New England Farmer, will meet
prompt attention. G. THORBURN & SON,
630 3/4 Florists—47 Liberty Street, New York

Farm Wanted.

Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres
of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c.
situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2
miles from some thickly settled village.

Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston (postage
paid) giving a very particular description of Farms
offered, will receive immediate attention.
Oct. 30. ept

Cobb's improved Reel.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North
Market street, Cobb's improved Reel for winding silk from the
cocoon. The improvement consists in the distributing reel,
the reel, and method of tightening the band—for which a premium
was awarded by the Agricultural Society at their late exhibition
at Brighton.
Likewise, Machines for doubling, twisting, and spinning
Silk. Oct. 30.

MISCELLANIES.

ON THE AMERICAN CONVULSUS.

At noon I saw thee, beauteous flower,
And held thee fast in my bowyer,
And as I found thy slender stems,
All radiant with their dewy gems,
Each varied tint of Iris bow,
Was loth to grace thy modest brow,
I would not call thee flower fair,
But left thee in the gay parterre,
To vie with each proud rivalry there,
Alas! how little did I woe!
When next I saw thee there, 't was
To and thee with'd, lovely one;
And every bud of beauty gone!
And next I then, in one short day,
Behold thee bloom—weep thy decay!
'T is ever thus, with all I prize—
The brightest form that glads mine eye,
The sweetest song that charms mine ear,
Each by most cherished and most dear,
Like thee, my favorite flower, stay
To cheer me but one little day!

C. A. R.

A parcel of ripe strawberries, with a few blossoms, was brought to our office yesterday afternoon, says the *Baltimore American* of Saturday last. They were reared without artificial means. The plants were only protected from the northwest wind. Last year the same gentleman who raised these, had them as late as the 20th November, and expects to have them as late the present season.

Encouragement of Silk Growers.—The Legislature of Delaware has enacted a law for the encouragement of silk growers, which provides that all lands within the limits of the state, which now are, or hereafter may be, actually employed and occupied in the growth of white mulberry trees, with a view to the raising of silk, shall be exempt from taxation for the space of ten years, from the time of planting such trees—and that to each and every individual, who shall plant and bring to perfection within the limits of the state, two hundred such mulberry trees, within the space of five years from the first day of May next, there shall be given by the state, a Silver Medal of the value of five dollars.

Ever-bearing Raspberry.—Mr. Noadiah Rockwell, jr. brought to our office yesterday, for exhibition, several bunches of the *Ever-bearing raspberry*, loaded with great numbers of this delicious fruit—some ripe, others just turning red, and others green; it also had a large number in bloom. The fruit, when ripe, is red, of a beautiful flavor. It commences bearing early in the spring, and continues to bear until frost comes. A gentleman forwarded it to Mr. R. from the banks of the Mississippi. Mr. R. we believe, has the plants for sale.—*Madelltown pot.*

Large Radish.—Mr. Epaphras Clark has left at this office, a cherry radish, raised in his garden this season, weighing nine pounds.—*Ibid.*

Prolifer.—A gentleman in this town of our acquaintance, planted three potatoes of a rare and superior kind, from which he gathered three pecks.—*Concord (Mass.) Gazette.*

Memmoth Hog.—The Editor of the Poultry paper says, that a hog, raised in that town, which weighs 1400 pounds, is about to depart on a visit to the South.—*Ibid.*

Prolifer Breed.—Six ewes, owned by Deacon Lloyd Shaw, of Raydam, each produced lambs in December last; and in June last, four of the same sheep again had lambs, all of which, at both times have been raised, and are thriving. Instances of this animal producing twice a year may be known, but are probably very rare. One of these sheep, we are told, has done so before.—*Taunton Reporter.*

There are 384,251 bushels of salt made at Barnstable, Mass., yearly.

It is estimated that New England contains about 500,000 spindles in their factories.

An effort is making to provide the means of establishing a College in the state of Illinois. A liberal subscription has been raised by the friends of the object in that state.

The amount of canal toll paid to the Collector at Albany, this season, to the first of October was \$101,263.

"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always snore in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" "Because, Sir, when you preach I am sure all is right; but I can't trust a stranger, without keeping a good look out."

Interesting to American Antiquaries.—The Geographical Society of Paris have offered a gold medal of the value of 2100 francs for the best dissertation upon *American Antiquities*.

Col. Hargreaves, of Lancashire, has a mare upwards of 60 years of age.

Lincolnshire Giant.—The *Taunton Courier* contains an account of the death and funeral of Neal Sewell, the Lincolnshire giant, who was born at Horncastle in 1805. Sewell was seven feet four inches high, and weighed 518 pounds.—He required five yards of broad cloth for his coat, five yards of cloth and lining for his vest, seven yards of patent cord for his trousers; his shoes were 11½ inches long, and 6½ inches wide.

The *New Hampshire Gazette* states that a coal mine has recently been discovered at Bath, in that state, near the banks of the Great Ammonoosuk, and only a few miles from Connecticut River.—The coal has been found, on trial, to be of a good quality, and resembles the Lehigh coal in its essential properties, but contains a greater proportion of slate. The mine is supposed to be very extensive.

Two new species of olives have been discovered in the southern district of the Crimea, Russia, on the Black Sea, in about 45° north latitude. The shoots, which were planted in the botanical garden of Nikita, have lived through one of the hardest winters ever known, which would have been fatal to the French or Italian olive.

A French paper states that an inhabitant of Lyons grafted upon the same stem, red and white grapes, peaches and apricots, which all flowered at the same time, and gave ripe fruit within a few days of each other.

Cheap and easy method of making Soda Water.—Take forty grains of carbonate of soda, put them into a common soda water bottle, which generally

contains about ten ounces of water. Immediately afterwards put into the same, thirty-five grains of tartaric acid, then cork it quickly. The acid and salt ought to be used in crystals, as when in powder they are apt to seize upon each other before the bottle can be well corked, and so a considerable quantity of the carbonic acid gas which evolved, is lost.—*Mechanics' Mag.*

Wanted,

An Apprentice, in a Book Printing Office. An intelligent boy from the country would be preferred. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct. 21.

Fruit Trees, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber wishing to give up the cultivation of Fruit Trees, offers a handsome lot of *Apple Trees*, *best sorts*. Also *Cherry Trees*, *Peach Trees*, and a few *Plum Trees*, of several new varieties. *Horse Chestnut*, *Catalpas*, *Butternuts*, *White Mulberries*, and superior plants of *Honeysuckles*, *Altheas*, &c. &c. The whole would be sold at 33 1/3 per cent discount from his usual low prices, or by the hundred, at a discount of 25 per cent. A memorandum of sorts may be seen at Mr. Russell's New England Farmer Office. JOHN H. RUSSELL, Jamaica Plain, Oct. 5, 1829.

Can also spare a few young Pear Trees (raised from good seed) and one and two years old from buds of the *best sorts*, at 75 cents each.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article, best steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles, prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16.

Roots of the Pie Plant or Tart Rhubarb.

A supply of the roots of the Rheum palmatum, Tart Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, an excellent article early summer use, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. vi, page 3) and Fessenden's New American Gardener, article R. even, for its culture and uses.—The roots are laid in fine order for transplanting this fall.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street—price 25 cts. per root. Oct. 10.

Vine Table Grapes.

For sale at the Charlestown Vineyard, on the southeast side of Burker's Hill, a quantity of the finest *Vine Table Grapes*, raised in the open air, and now ripe for ripening, on the vines. There are about a dozen different sorts, among which the principal are the *White A. Gandy*, or *Sweet Water*, *Burgundy*, *Black Hamburg*, *Rod Chasselas*, &c. For sale in any quantities, by hundred weight or otherwise.—D. H. GAGGERSTO, Charlestown Vineyard, Oct. 5, 1829.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by CURRIER & HENDEL, corner School and Washington streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack* for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—(whose particular notice—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a Table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, gross, or dozen. Sept. 15.

Published every Friday, at \$1 per annum, payable in end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cent.

No paper will be sent to a distance, without payment made in advance.

Printed at J. B. RUSSELL, by J. B. RUSSELL, by a subscription of Printing can be executed to meet the views of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1829.

No. 17.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN—Your correspondent, Mr. P. ARE, in reply to the queries of "No Theorist," detailed some experiments on Potatoes. One in every art or science is worth many conjectures, however plausible; and the public should be grateful to any intelligent farmer, who will exert with exactness any valuable experiment and communicate the result for the benefit of others. I have thought, while the subject is particularly before their attention, that the agricultural public might be gratified with the result of some experiments on this subject, conducted with apparently exactness by a gentleman, who chose to uphold his name from the public, and printed in the 3d volume of the *Memoirs of the Mass. Agr. Society*, page 322. I have therefore transcribed and now forward them to you, to use as you may think best.

Yours, respectfully.

Oct. 26, 1829. H. C.

So wide a difference of opinion exists among the scientific and merely practical farmers, as to the quantity of seed necessary to produce the best crop of potatoes, I had determined to make an experiment on this subject. For this purpose I selected a piece of sandy loam, incumbent on a substratum of sand, the whole ground as near alike as equality as possible; and now enclose you the result of forty experiments. These experiments were made under my immediate inspection, therefore I can answer for their correctness.
Dated *Dover, N. H. April 8, 1815.*

Result of fifteen experiments made at Dover, New Hampshire, A. D. 1813, of seeding Potatoes, consisting of 20 hills—the rows 3 feet apart, hills 2 feet, without any manure, on sandy loam that had been two years planted.

Quantity of Seed, ozs.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills, lb. oz.	Total produce in pounds.
12	Two whole potatoes,	15	70
6	One do.	7	46
12	Two do. cut in halves latitudinally,	15	61
6	One do. do.	7	55
2	The eyes of two potatoes which weighed 12 ozs.	3	44
1	The eyes of one do. do.	1	40
6	One potato cut in quarters longitudinally,	7	56
3	Half do. do. do.	3	32
3	Half do. cut in halves do.	3	37
1 1/2	One quarter of a potato,	1	38
4	Four potatoes, whole, weight 1 oz. each, produce small size,	5	39
2	Two do. do. do. rather small,	2	35
1	One do. do. do. good size,	1	41
4	The sprout end of two do. 1/2 of each,	5	42
6	One do. wt. 6 ozs eyes cut out,	7	33
88	0	632	
	Gain by manuring,		143

II. The following fifteen experiments are exactly the same as the former with the addition only of a shovel full of good barn manure to each hill.

Number of Experiments	Quantity of Seed, ozs.	Description of the seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills, lb. oz.	Total produce in pounds.
1	12	Two whole potatoes,	15	76
2	6	One do.	7	46
3	12	Two do. cut in halves latitudinally,	15	73
4	6	One do. do.	7	64
5	2	The eyes of two potatoes, which weighed 12 ozs.	3	44
6	1	The eyes of 1 do.	1	46
7	6	One potato cut in quarters longitudinally,	7	65
8	3	Half do. do. do.	3	48
9	3	Half do. cut in halves do.	3	54
10	1 1/2	One quarter of a potato,	1	38
11	4	Four potatoes whole, weight 1 oz. each, produce small size,	5	52
12	2	Two do. do. rather small,	2	41
13	1	One do. do. good size,	1	47
14	4	The sprout end of 2 do. 1-3 of each,	5	36
15	6	One potato the eyes cut out.	7	42
			88	0 775

III. Result of ten experiments of seeding Potatoes, 20 hills each, manured with a small handful of Rock weed.*

Number of Experiments	Quantity of Seed, ozs.	Description of the Seed as put into the ground.	Wt. of seed in 20 hills, lb. oz.	Total produce in pounds.
1	12	Two whole potatoes,	15	73
2	6	One do.	7	61
3	6	One do. quartered longitudinally,	7	67
4	3	One half do. divided do.	3	52
5	1 1/2	One quarter of the potato,	1	38
6	8	Four whole do. 2 ozs. each.	10	69
7	6	Three do. do. do.	7	44
8	4	Two do. do. do.	5	53
9	2	One do. do. do.	2	36
10	2	One do. cut in halves,	2	47
			63	2 534

The foregoing experiments prove, what all experienced farmers were convinced of, that poor land requires more seed in all kinds of crops, than that under a high state of cultivation.

N. B. A bushel of potatoes weighs 56 to 58 pounds.

The potato used for seed in the above described experiments was the large blue.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

AMOUNT OF POTATO CROPS.

DR. ANDERSON says, that he has raised of good marketable potatoes, at the rate of more than thirty tons weight from a Scotch acre of ground, (the Scotch is to the English acre, as five to four, nearly.) COL. PICKERING says, a bushel of potatoes will weigh 66 pounds. Dr. A.'s crop, then, is at the rate of more than 814 bushels to an English acre. He conceives, that in the state of knowledge respecting the cultivation at that time, (1798) thirty tons from an English acre may be considered as the maximum produce; but in his extensive and brilliant imagination, he anticipates the time

*Fucus of Lin. much used as a manure for raising corn on sandy plains in this vicinity. (Dover, N. H.)

when it shall be deemed nearer a minimum than a maximum produce.

The produce in Flanders is rated in many cases at ten tons and one-sixth, by the English acre. Lotoux rates the produce at from five to eight, and sometimes ten and twelve tons to an acre, at forty bushels to a ton, as the highest produce known in England.

S. G. PERKINS, Esq. obtained from ninety-four sets, each set containing one, two, or three eyes, planted in drills, 255 lbs. of large handsome potatoes, fit for table use, and 18 lbs. of small ones, making an aggregate of 273 lbs. from one lb. and two ounces, or 242 lbs. for one. This, according to the extent of ground planted, at 60 pounds to a bushel, is a little over 1200 bushels to an acre.*

SAMUEL LATHROP, of West Springfield, in 1817, raised on an acre more than 618 bushels. He had no doubt that a part of the ground yielded at the rate of 700 bushels.

PAYSON WILLIAMS of Fitchburg, in 1818, raised on an acre, 498 bush.

DENNIS STEEBINS, of Deerfield, do. in 1819, 612 "

PAYSON WILLIAMS, of Fitchburg, do in 1810, 580 "

Do. do. in 1820, 614 "

Do. do. in 1821, 551 1/2 "

JOHN DWINEEL, of Salem, do. in 1821, 518 "

A few rods of my own ground, this year, I found by measurement, produced at the rate of 412 bushels to an acre. These were of the Long Red potatoes, and were not better than some other parts of my field, though they were planted merely as an experiment, according to directions given in a recent number of the *British Farmer's Magazine*, in deep trenches, well manured, and the earth which was thrown out, gradually returned as they grew, until the surface was levelled. This mode of planting, though highly recommended, was expensive of time and labor, and not, upon the whole, to be chosen. The size of potatoes this year, with me, is uncommonly large, as from a crop of more than fifteen hundred bushels, the amount of small, worm eaten, suburnt, and refuse, does not exceed 180 bushels, and many of these, in ordinary years, would be deemed marketable.

Oct. 26, 1829. H. C.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE VINE.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.
The drawing† which I now forward you, together with the mode of training the vine practised at Thomery, has already been accurately described by a highly distinguished member of the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts. [See *New England Farmer*, vol. vi. p. 73, 118, and 121.] It is a translation from a celebrated work which has been annually published at Paris for the last 66 years with continued improvements.

In that work, this mode of training and pruning,

*See his letter—*Mass. Memoirs of Agr.* vol. iii. p. 329.
† This drawing is to be seen at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

and this mode alone, is given by M. M. POTTEAU and VILBOURN, as it was considered by them the perfection of every system that had ever been devised. It was founded on the principle adduced from the single fact, that an extended vine produces not fruit, except at its extremity—that a vine carried beyond a limited extent, ever becomes barren at its base.

The vine is a native of the temperate regions; it does not flourish within the tropics; it does indeed grow there, but produces very little fruit, except in the mountainous elevations.

With regard to climate as adapted to the vine, two things are acknowledged as essential:—a serene sky, and a powerful sun during the summer months. With respect to the last, the temperature of the summer months in New England and the Middle States is far greater than that of some of those countries famous for their vineyards; and with respect to the number of unclouded days during the summer season, the advantage still is altogether on the side of the United States.

The climate in which the vine may be successfully cultivated in the open air, has been designated by some writers as the region in which the peach and the maize may be cultivated as a certain crop.

This region, on the Atlantic shores, terminates in about from the 33d to the 45th degrees of north latitude; but if you proceed westerly, to the valley of the Mississippi, it terminates not, perhaps, till you arrive at the 47th.

But according to those numerous authors who have written on this subject, the temperature in Europe increases as you proceed easterly from the Atlantic; and the extreme northern limits, where maize is cultivated on the western coast of France is about Mans, in latitude 48°. On about this same parallel of latitude, the vine is also cultivated in Burgundy and Champagne; and as you proceed east still further, at Hockheim, in latitude 49°, and at Brandenburg, Germany, in from latitude 51° to 55°.

The principal reason to be assigned why the climate of the United States on the Atlantic differs so essentially from that of Europe in corresponding latitudes, is, that our prevailing winds in spring, following the course of the sun, and coming easterly directly from the ocean, are cold and humid—they retard, instead of promoting vegetation. On the contrary, in those parts of France, Spain and Italy, which lie in latitudes corresponding with the United States, the winds which follow the course of the sun, passing over the vast territories of the interior, are warm, and more particularly those coming from the south-east and south, from the deserts of Arabia and Sahara.

EXPOSITION AND SOIL.

The most favorable exposition for the vine, is, undoubtedly, with us, a south westerly; remote as far as practicable, from woods, swamps, and standing water;—these cause mildew, and an easterly exposition alike subjects them to the same calamity. I shall say nothing here, relative to the subject of the mildew; it is sufficient that the remedies and preventatives are now well known. A soil rather inclining to sand than to clay is to be preferred; and for a climate like ours, most writers seem now agreed, that the vines should not be encouraged to descend deep into the soil, as they would thereby lose the influence of the sun.

In a cold climate, we are positively told by the most approved writers, that the ground must not

be shaded;—but a considerable proportion should be left exposed to the most intense and powerful rays of the sun: this is alike essential to the quality of the fruit, as to its early maturity.

Vines, therefore, in a cold climate, ought not to be raised on arbors; on the contrary, in a hot climate it is essentially necessary to shade the ground.

It has been seen that the vines at Thomery are trained on trellises to a vertical wall, facing the south, with a coping projecting from the top, as well to defend them from the early and latter frosts, as from the storms of hail so frequent in that country, and which so often blast at once the labors and the expectations of the cultivator.

But in this country where we are so seldom annoyed by hail storms, a vertical wall with a coping, seems indeed the most eligible; for during our longest days, at which time the sun approaches very near the zenith at noon day, the vines would be unavoidably shaded by the wall during the former and latter part of the day;—indeed, during our longest days, besides being shaded by their own foliage in a measure, they could receive but very little benefit from the sun at any time of the day, either by his direct rays, or by reflection.

An inclined wall of masonry, or an inclined fence constructed of boards, (either of which should be painted black) placed at an angle of about 45° with the horizon, would probably be the best possible position. Here the later kinds of grapes might be ripened much sooner than on a vertical wall.

The reasons for concluding that this angle would be the most proper, are, that the sun would then operate at right angles and consequently with his greatest effect, at the very time when his rays were the most necessary to mature the fruit, or about the time of the autumnal Equinox. Over this the trellises are to be placed at just sufficient distance to allow the grapes to hang without touching the wall.

The idea of training the vine on an inclined plane is not probably new. It was first suggested to me by the Hon. RICHARD SULLIVAN, whose opinions on this subject are entitled to high consideration, and whose successful cultivation of the vine at Brookline has excited the admiration of all who have ever witnessed it.

The experiment has been tried in Denmark, by M. Lindegaard, who succeeded in hastening the maturity of his grapes in his glass houses, by placing boards beneath them, at just sufficient distance to allow the grapes to hang freely.

It was also tried in France, by M. BACCHAUD, of Montcornet, in 1827, on a vine growing under a south window. One portion of this vine ascended over the slated roof of the portico, and it was found that the fruit on this part of the vine had become black, while the fruit on the other parts of the vine was still green.

If the mildew should be supposed to arise in any case from the perspiration of vapors ascending from the earth, this method then would seem the most likely of all others to prevent its occurrence.

In winter, (if it should be thought necessary to protect the vines) the trellises, (which may consist of moveable light frames, connected by hooks to the wall) may be removed, and the vines laid flat to the wall, where they may be secured by a covering of litter, and over this the trellises may be replaced and reconnected with the walls additional security.

If the late foreign varieties of grapes are ever

destined to be so far acclimated as to ripen their fruit in due season in the open air—and to without stand the severities of our winters without protection, I believe it can in no way be effected by *effectual and timely pruning*. But that any system of pruning whatever, would enable us to effect so desirable an object, I am by no means certain;—No, I would but merely suggest a mode which I think it possible.

During the last uncommonly severe winter, I left for experiment 100 vines, three years old, unpruned and unprotected. They consisted of the common Sweetwater, and the Miller's Burgundy. I attached indeed little value to the last name sort; yet they withstood the winter unimpaired though I am fully aware that this would not always have been the case with vines thus unpruned and unprepared.

This last September I defoliated a portion these same vines, pruning some more and some less; a part of them even within half an inch of the base of the wood which grew this year. Whether this early pruning will have the effect render them sufficiently hardy to resist unprepared the rigors of the ensuing winter, I know not but have some reasons for believing it will.

We are informed by those writers who have travelled in France that with respect to the vineyard culture in the northern departments, the vines are generally close planted, close pruned and kept low, like plantations of raspberries; experience and necessity have no doubt taught the propriety of this system.

A gentleman of great intelligence, who has resided many years in Paris informs me that it is practice in some parts of Switzerland, though not generally known even there, to protect their fruit trees by slight mounds of earth formed about the roots late in autumn. This may probably answer a double purpose, both by protecting them from the severity of winter, and retarding their early advancement in spring until the mound removed. The distinguished gentleman to whom I alluded in the former part of this communication who has done so much for New England, I very lately republished the successful experiment of Mr Salisbury, by which in the open air and a cold climate, he was enabled to obtain ripe crops of grapes from a vine which would never ripen its fruit before.—See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. vii. p. 33.

His system consisted in stripping the vine about the 20th of September, of its leaves, fruit, a wood, even to the leaving but 1, 2, or 3 eyes most. This system was annually pursued for five years until the desired effect was produced. The same experiments, the account informs us, had been long before tried at Stirling Castle, by men of which, in seven years, full crops were obtained in warm summers, and half a crop in most summers.

This last named place I find lies in a cold country in the lat. of 56° 6' N.

Miller, it also appears, had long ago informed us, that if the vineyards in the north of France are neglected, it requires seven years to recover them—seven years' careful pruning and proper treatment to make them ripen their crops of fruit.

The celebrated Hales seemed fully aware of the efficiency of this system. He mentions particularly in his *"Vegetable Statics,"* a gentleman whom he knew, who had found, that by pruning his vines and defoliating them in September, (

as the fruit was off) they had produced more abundant crops than other vines, particularly in a year when, owing to the extreme coldness and humidity of the summer which had preceded, either they had not ripened their wood, consequently produced generally very little fruit. After all, it may perhaps be considered as certain, that if ever the foreign varieties of the grape could become so far naturalized to the climate of New England as to produce and ripen their fruit as our native varieties, *without any care or cultivation whatever*, it can only be done by raising them from the seeds for a succession of generations: never from cuttings. For this purpose the seeds, not of the fine ameliorated kinds, but of the best *hardy* and *austere* kinds should probably be preferred—they would gradually improve in quality as the experiment was continued, and in the end by proper and continued selections might produce many fine and superior varieties.

Sept. 25, 1829. W. K.

DOWNER, ESQ.
DEAR SIR—I have sent, on board of the Diana, Casby, a bundle of trees, containing Jonathan, or New Spitzenburgh, an Esopus seedling, and superior to the old for eating. Mouse, a fair winter apple from the same place.

Roseau Kyu.	} German apples imported by C. Knudson, as superior varieties. Mr K. is a German nurseryman. 9. is known to be a superior fruit.
Passe Pom Rouge.	
Roth Krugu.	
Double Zapalleu.	
Roman Krugu.	
Pidgeon Rouge.	
Gravenstein.	

Straat, (street) from Esopus—a superior autumn apple, in eating from Sept. to January. Astracae, from the London Horticultural Society.

Hawthornden, from do., an autumn fruit of high repute.

My Plum, and I think another apple. The trees are labelled, and are presented to you *at a request that the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society may receive grafts and buds from them for propagation.*

I have also addressed to the care of Mr Russell two boxes of fruit, destined for the Committee, of which you are a member, in relation to a nomenclature, &c. comprising about 35 samples of apples and pears. One of each sample is wrapped in paper with a ticket of its number and name, known here. There are three without name. They are from a friend who expected to find the names, but who failed. I did not examine them with the object of identifying their names from this cause.

The French pear in the small box is a superior fruit. Can you not tell its name? I should be pleased to know the result of your examination and comparison.

As I am emphatically a potato and root farmer, I have also sent for the examination of your members (which examination can only be had, by the way, after they are cooked) a fair sample of my potato crop, of which I have 1500 bushels.

Cannot a plan be devised, and carried into effect, for a descriptive catalogue of our esteemed fruits, something on the model of the London Pological Magazine, with lithographic figures?—A portion of the fruits might be colored for those who would pay the expense. I know of no So-

ciety so competent to undertake the task as the Massachusetts Horticultural, nor of any gentlemen better qualified as editors than Messrs LOWELL, PERKINS, and DOWNER. Do take the thing into consideration. The mere settling the synonyms would be an invaluable benefit to the community. Nothing would tend more to the improvement of our table and cider fruit than such a publication. It might take the form of a quarterly publication, and the figures and descriptions, and qualities of fruits might be given as satisfactory materials were collected. To increase its interest there might be 40 or 50 pages, more or less, in each No. devoted to pomological subjects, such as

- The management of a nursery.
- The planting of orchards.
- The adaptation of different soils to different varieties of fruit, particularly the soils best fitted for the grape, and cider apples.

The relative and intrinsic value of varieties of the apple and grape for wine and cider.

The best processes of manufacturing these liquors, of preserving them and fitting them for market.

The approved method of propagation, by budding, grafting, laying, &c.

Descriptions of new varieties worthy of public attention.

Descriptions of insects which prey upon fruit and fruit trees, and the methods of preventing their depredations.

And, generally, whatever may be considered of interest to the cultivators of fruit.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
Albany, Oct. 11, 1829. JESSE BUEL.

Mr DOWNER will comply with Mr BUEL'S request with pleasure, in distributing the above mentioned scions and buds.

Remarks by the Editor.—It is a subject worthy of mature consideration, whether the *New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal* may not, for some years at least, serve as a substitute for the proposed Pomological Magazine, in addition to its other objects. By multiplying journals on subjects of culture, we divide, and of course diminish the support of each; and it is doubtful whether the great stock of cultivation will, in this country, bear to be ramified into a great many branches. By grasping at too many objects we may lose our hold of such as we are now able to retain, and by attempting too much we may achieve less than would be effected by a judicious, and not too ambitious use of our *limited means*.

CORRECTION.

Mr FESSENDEN—One of two errors occurred in my communication published in your last, which I will thank you to correct in your next paper.

In relation to the Isabella Grape, I say "it should not be eaten before the first week in the present month." The article was written in October, and should have been thus dated. The omission originated with me.

I wrote *Virgouleuse*; it was printed *Virgaleuse*. The mistake is comparatively trifling, although I experienced no little mortification, while in attempting to correct an error in the nomenclature of fruits, to become liable to the suspicion of ignorance in orthography.

A DORCHESTER CULTIVATOR.

COMMUNICATION.
Middlesex County Agricultural Society and County Lyceum.

Whoever has noticed the great improvements in the farms and cattle, and indeed the whole sys-

tem of agriculture and art in Middlesex, within the last ten years, cannot but trace it to the influence of the Agricultural Society and the Cattle Shows. We would extend the same means of improvement to schools, and general diffusion of knowledge, and hope by the meeting proposed in Concord on the 16th inst. of all interested in popular education from every part of the county, much good may be done. Each one can learn from others something that he knows not, and give in return some knowledge peculiar to himself. Thus the ideas of every individual may become the property of all, and they may carry into every town the combined wisdom and experience of the whole county. This has been the case in the Agricultural Society. Let it be also in the County Lyceum. Let every man view the education of himself and his children with the same zeal he views the improvement of his husbandry.

Middlesex boasts of being second to Worcester alone in agriculture. Let no other go before her in education. The meeting will be Monday 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, in Concord, Massachusetts.—Address at 11. A full and punctual attendance is requested.
MIDDLESEX.

NEW SILK REEL.

A Silk Reel has been invented by Gideon B. Smith, and may now be seen at the office of the American Farmer, Baltimore, which, it is thought, in consequence of its simplicity, will supersede the Italian reel. The Piedmontese reel, the most approved one used in Europe, and the one recommended in the manual published by Congress, but a complicated piece of machinery, requiring to the use of four cog wheels, and other diffium. New to effect the vibration of the *traversing* the first vibratory motion is effected in Mr S's months old, of a cylinder, with an oblique cord which is traversed by a pin attached to the traversing bar. The cylinder is fixed upon an axle, at the end of which is a drum from which a band works upon a pulley on the axle of the reel. The drum is 18 and the pulley 10 inches diameter, their size, therefore, prevents the possibility of the band slipping. A handle fixed near the rim of both drum and pulley, enables the reeler to turn the reel with either at pleasure. The operation of the reel is precisely the same as that of the Piedmontese reel, and it may be varied to any extent at pleasure. We shall probably obtain a drawing of the reel for publication in the Farmer, as Mr Smith does not wish to hamper the progress of the silk culture in the United States by patenting his invention. We are requested to state that silk reels on this plan can be made here for 17 or 18 dollars, and that Mr Smith will gratuitously superintend their construction. The reel can be taken to pieces and put up in a few minutes; so that it can be transported in a compact form to any part of the Union.—*Am. Farmer.*

Bears' meat has fallen to 4 cents per pound in Williamstown market. At North Adams the price is 5 cents.

Judge Haliburton, in his late history of Nova Scotia, remarks that the settlements were begun there before the planting of Plymouth Colony.

A bill has passed the Vermont Legislature reducing the number of militia trainings to one in each year. Massachusetts, copy thou from thy younger sister who sitteth upon the Green Mountains.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

[From Prince's Treatise on the Vine, now in press at New York, and will be published in a few weeks. See New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 57.]

CHAPTER X.

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPE.

Continued from page 125.

CHASSÉLAS GRAPE.

The grapes of this class, are among the most esteemed table fruits of France, they are all of a round form, but vary in the other characteristics. In regard to the white varieties, there has been much difference of opinion, and I can truly say, I have taken more pains to regulate the synonymy of the Chassélas grapes, than of all others combined, and with far less satisfaction to myself; for the European publications contain such a heterogeneous mass of contradictions, that no correct decision could be formed from them. I have in this, therefore, as in similar cases, based my conclusions on Duhamel, and one or two more principal works of authority, however much others might differ from them, and have thrown my own experience into the scale.

WHITE, OR GOLDEN CHASSÉLAS.—Pr. Cat. No. 66. *Vitis acino medio, rotundo, e calbo flavescit &c.*—DUB.

White Chassélas.

Golden do.

Chassélas.

Chassélas dor.

Bar-sur-Aube, blanc.

Chassélas, blanc.

Chassélas croquant, Haut-Rhin.

Chassélas dur.

Chassélas dor de Fontainebleau, Beaumier.

Bar-sur-Aube.

Y. Arbois, or D. Arbois,

Royal Muscadine,

} Duhamel.

} of English authors.

This variety of the grape is considered the chassélas, *par excellence* of the French collections, and is more extensively cultivated there than any other variety, which has caused it to receive in different localities, a great diversity of names. The leaves are of medium size, pretty deeply serrated, and bordered with large, but not very acute indentures. The clusters of fruit are generally large and long, and the most part of them shouldered.

The berries are round, varying somewhat in size, the medium ones are about eight lines in diameter, and rather less in height.

The skin is firm, but delicate, of a light green, which at perfect maturity takes a yellowish tint, and on the sunny side becomes of an amber color. The flesh is very melting, white, a little inclining to green, with abundant juice, which is very sweet and agreeable. It has two to four seeds, which are green, marked with gray, the shoots are of a light yellow color, and stronger than those of many other vines. This is the most esteemed of all the grapes cultivated in the climate of Paris, on account of its excellence and long continuance. Its berries not being too closely set, it ripens the more readily. An exposition facing the dawn, the mid-day, or the setting sun, are found equally suitable to it. At Paris, and its vicinity, it is cultivated in the espalier form, and the best mode is deemed that of training two main branches horizontally in opposite directions, and to cause the fruit to be produced from shoots which spring from these two main branches. This course is adopted at Thomery, where immense quantities of this fruit are raised for the Paris market; and as I

shall give the system there pursued, in detail, under the head of culture, it is unnecessary to say more here on the subject. Under the culture generally adopted at Thomery, the fruit ripens from the fifteenth to the end of September, but in open culture it is about fifteen days later. In the vicinity of New York, it is mature early in September, and the clusters of fruit may be preserved until May.

In the department of *Yonne*, in France, it is found to make very good wine, but it will not keep long. The wine made from it near Paris, they say is very weak and without body.

It will be seen that I have placed the chassélas croquant of Haut-Rhin, as a synonyme; I however received it thence as a distinct variety, and it is so placed by a horticulturist of great intelligence, but who, I think, errs in this case. In adopting it as a synonyme, I have followed the *Die. d'Agriculture*, now deemed a standard work. In Duhamel, and other standard French authors, and white and the golden chassélas, are not put down as distinct, and I have therefore considered them as the same.

Most of the French vines which have been sold here, as the white and the golden chassélas, have proved to be identically our common white muscadine, or early white sweet water.

There is a sub-variety of this grape, called *La Blanquette*, or *La Doune*, common in the vineyards of Gironde, Dordogne, and Charente, which is a good eating fruit, but the wine is similar to that made of this. I have seen at the grape houses at Boston, apparently two varieties, varying considerably in the size of the fruit: the larger distinguished by some as the royal muscadine, and by others, considered synonymous with the smaller one. It is possible, that culture and the lessening the number of bunches, made the difference; but I am of opinion that they are distinct, and that the larger is the kind just described, and the smaller the early white muscadine; a point which may be decided by close examination of the foliage. Be this as it may, this is one of the very best grapes for forcing in houses to supply our tables, and one of the most easy to succeed with by open culture.

I also met with a variety at Charlestown, Mass. called by its possessor golden chassélas, whose joints were much closer than the common sort, and which made less wood; in regard to this, there could be no mistake, as the two kinds grew near each other. This, as well as the others, I have under culture in my experimental vineyard.

This variety makes but little wood, and is therefore difficult to increase; the berries are larger than the common kind, of fine flavor and appearance, and are stated to ripen two weeks before the other. It differs also from the common sort, in having large and small berries on the same cluster, and a gentleman distinguished for his knowledge on the subject, insists that it is the true golden chassélas, of the old French authors, and not at present readily obtained in France. Indeed I have only met with this variety in two gardens in our country.

Some English authors mention the royal muscadine, as producing bunches weighing six or seven pounds; but I must acknowledge, that I have never seen any near that weight; in fact, if the bunches average one, to one and a quarter pounds, they are considered of fair size, and from one and a half to two pounds, is considered large; and it makes a very good sized cluster to be of the latter weight.

MORNAIN, BLANC.—Duh.

Meslier, and sometimes Melier.

Morna chassélas.

Blanc de Bonnelle.

White Mornain.

Vitis, uva longiori, acino rufescenti et dulci.

This grape greatly resembles the white chassélas in the bulk and shape of the bunch, and a number of the berries, which are very round, crowded, and of a pale yellow color. They come of a russet hue on the sunny side in a saute manner, and the pulp is sweet, and of pleasant flavor. In fact, it is called the chassélas some districts of France. It is not subject to blight or coulure, and is found profitable to plant as a wine grape, particularly in vineyards for white wines. It is also justly considered a fine early table grape, and ripens well even in the north of France.

Dubamel states, that there is a marked difference between it and the chassélas, particularly the foliage: the leaves are pale green on the surface, whitish, and slightly downy beneath, and divided into five pretty deeply divided lobes, which are very crenate. It ripens in August.

It is my opinion that this grape now exists in different collections in this country, and in a number in France, under the title of the true chassélas, and that it is from this cause so much confusion exists as to a proper arrangement of the synonyms of these varieties.

[To be continued.]

We give below an extract from the *Journal of Health*, a noble Journal, recently established at Philadelphia, which think, will be both amusing and instructive.

Health was personified in the mythology of ancients, by the goddess Hygieia. With equal ture and poetry, they indicated as her favorite abodes, spots most remarkable for sylvan beauty, the mountain side, with its shady grove, or the undulations of hill and dale, with the clear meandering stream, while over the whole expanse, blew light western and southern breeze. She received no sacrifices of blood, or oriental perfumes; altar was strewn with flowers; her festivals were kept with the music of the shepherd's pipe, the dance of the rustic maidens, Temples were erected to her in the cities; but she was most appropriately invoked in the sports of the gymnasi and palestra. Here the youth were trained to endurance of fatigue, and acquired that strength of body and contempt of danger, which made them the terror of their enemies. As at once relaxed from the severer exercises, and a means of reviving their vigor, they had frequent recourse to bathing. At Rome, the combatants in racing, wrestling, pitching the quoit, and throwing javelin, while yet warm and panting, would plunge into the Tiber. To this the poet of the Seasons ludes, when he says—

—Hence the hand's

Knot into force; and the same Roman arm

That rose victorious o'er the conquer'd earth,

First learned, white leader, to subdue the wave."

Hygieia is ever the companion of true liberty less than of orderly habits and pure morals. The periods of the greatest degradation of the human species, from insubordination and vice, have been so those of the most destructive pestilence; a hence it has been truly said, that general health is inconsistent with extreme servitude. The fe-

enth century, in which the night of ignorance and barbarism was darkest in Europe, was also the age of most numerous and almost universal plagues. With freedom and equal rights, are associated diligence and success in the culture of the soil, and consequently greater purity of the air: wellings are raised with a view not merely to temporary convenience, but permanent comfort: food is abundant and nutritious: and the freeman is not afraid of tempting the cupidity of tyrannical superiors by a display of attire, either called for by his wants, or dictated by his taste.

Greece, with the loss of her liberty and the ruin of her cities, has an altered climate; and the country surrounding Rome, which could in ancient time, boast of its hundred cities, is now a waste, haunted by a scattered peasantry, who wear on their countenances the hue of disease, and the imprint of slavery. Contrasted with this picture, is the reverse change brought about by the free and rugged Hollanders, who converted dreary swamps into green and fertile fields, and built numerous flourishing cities on spots where the foot of man could not once have trodden with safety.

In every code of laws framed with an eye to the general good, there have been incorporated in precepts for the preservation of health, and prevention of disease. Climate has been productive of the most remarkable differences in this branch of legislation. Without bearing this in mind, we should consider as absurd, many of the injunctions of Moses and Mahomet, which were rendered imperative necessity by the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of warm latitudes. In legislation like our own, which fluctuates with the wants and wishes of the people, it is very evident that a knowledge of rational precepts for the preservation of health, or as they are technically called, the laws of Hygeia, must be of paramount value to guide to the enactment of good laws. This is a question of high interest to every citizen, who cherishes regard his individual welfare, or the flourishing condition of the body politic.

Rules necessary to be observed in setting Stoves, &c.

1. That the Stove and Stove Pipe be of good quality, and that the joints fit well.
2. That the Stove be set at sufficient distance from the wood work and every combustible material.
3. That it be set on a brick or stone hearth, or on a plate of metal, sheet iron, copper, tin, or lead; the latter is best, of sufficient size to receive any fuel that may fall.
4. That the funnel or stove pipe do not approach nearer than six inches (if possible,) to any wood or combustible material. [By law in the city of London, it is required that there should be fourteen inches space between the funnel and any timber or combustible material.]
5. That the funnel should be well and securely plastered into the chimney.
6. That the fire places into which stove funnels enter, should be stopped up with bricks and mortar, or secured by a good sheet iron fender.
7. That every fire place be provided with a fender of sheet iron, fitted so as to close the fire place completely.
8. That good care be taken to watch the fire and secure it properly whenever it is left.

Among the inducements for observing the above rules is this, that the premiums of Insurance are graduated by the amount of losses which the Insu-

rance Companies have to pay. If their losses are greater, they will increase the premiums, if less, they will diminish them.

Culture of Hemp.—Extract from a letter from a person in Madison County, N. Y. to his friend in Worcester.

"You will recollect, when you were here last year, we had large quantities of hemp upon the ground. It turned to good account. One of my neighbors sowed two bushels of seed on an acre. He obtained 24 bushels of seed, which he sold for 4 dollars per bushel, and the hemp, which is not yet cleaned, he calculates at 1000 lbs. at the least. The large quantities of seed saved the last year, has much reduced the price with us."

RIPE TOMATO PICKLE:

The Union Times gives the following receipt for making "the most savory pickles in the world." Take ripe tomatos, and prick them with a fork or pointed stick, put them into any kind of vessel, salting each layer thickly, let them remain in the salt eight days—at the expiration of the eight days, put them for one night into a vessel of vinegar and water: then to a peck of tomatos, add a bottle of good mustard, half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of pepper, and one dozen of large onions sliced—pack them in a jar, placing a layer of onions and spices between the layers of tomatos. In ten days the pickles will be in good eating order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1829.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW REPORTS.

The Committee on Swine, of which Thomas Kinnicut was Chairman, magnify their office in a style of humor, which, if not to be considered a precedent, in discussing matters of such high consideration as are submitted at an Agricultural Fair, may at least serve as an *anti-fogmatic*, when one's mind is over shadowed with the vapors. Perhaps a mite of merriment to mingle with a mass of dry detail, like leaven to a baker's batch, may increase the value of the article.

The following is a sample of their mode of handling their intractable subject:—

"Your Committee are aware that in making a report upon the important subject committed to them, they are called upon to perform no ordinary task. Various considerations impress upon their minds the conviction that he who attempts to set forth this subject in a manner correspondent with its interest, ought indeed to wield the pen of a ready writer." Those who have preceded us in this duty, have brought to its performance the exercise of no ordinary talent and research. The lore of past ages, the lights of modern experience, the labors of patient industry, even the inspirations of poetry, have been put in requisition upon this interesting classical topic. The history of the animal in the early ages, when he was the sovereign of the European forests, and the object against which Chivalry broke his lance, when Kings and Knights strove for its conquest with a valor and eagerness, equal to that with which they encountered the turbaned infidel in the field, has been recounted to you by a pen that never fails to impart interest to the subject it touches. Again, the high place which, in his *modern* character, this

animal occupies in the order of animated nature, has been celebrated by our predecessors. They have demonstrated his interesting proximity to a certain class of the human species, in the strength of his appetites, the keenness of his organs of taste, and the general facilities of an accomplished gourmand; in his gentlemanly habits of ease and luxury, his propensity to indulge in the soft allurements of the morning and evening couch, enveloped in the baby perfume of his habitation, and his enviable exemption from all the corroding cares and vulgar labors of the less fortunate part of creation; so that we are almost compelled to believe that in a court of law, we should be obliged to acknowledge his affinity to be at least as near as the third degree of cousinship.

"What then remains for your Committee to add upon a subject so exhausted? 'The whole hog,' has literally been devoured by those who have sat down to the banquet before them, and, in the expressive language of their fellow citizens of Kentucky, they can only say, they 'go the whole hog' in all that has been written upon it; and most earnestly recommend to those who would be enlightened, to consult the voluminous reports which adorn the records of this Society."

The number of swine was less than usual, but most were of superior quality. A Boar by Joel Brown of Boylston, was handsomely spoken of. The Committee regret that they are unable to award a premium to Jabez Brigham of Worcester, for a beautiful boar of the Bedford and Leicester breed. This animal was decidedly superior to any boar offered for exhibition or premium, but not being 8 months old, is not, according to the rules of the Society, entitled to a premium. Newell Rice of Worcester was awarded the first premium for the best breeding sow 17 months old, of the Bedford breed.

To the same gentleman was awarded the first premium for the two best weaned Pigs, 5 months and 26 days old.

"A breeding Sow and her pig were offered for exhibition only, by Dr Oliver Fiske of Worcester. She is indeed a wonder, and is best described in a communication made by the Doctor to your Committee. 'I offer for exhibition a Breeding Sow, for which I obtained the highest premium in 1826, of the Bedford breed. This animal brought her first litter at 8 months, and has regularly produced two litters a year from that time to the present.—She commenced with three pigs! They were more numerous and better as she advanced in age; the largest number was 14; whole number 181, of which she has furnished for market at 6 weeks old, as breeders 119. Her mother and one of her first pigs weighed in Boston market, at two years old, more than 1000 lbs. and sold at the highest price. Her progeny are to be found in New York, and all the New England States. Her pig is 4 months—the mother 8 years and 9 months."

The Committee on Manufactured Articles, &c. state that they are gratified in witnessing the increased attention paid to the subject of their examination. "The various fabrics are not only more numerous than formerly, but of increased excellence in the workmanship."

"Two grass bonnets, offered by the Misses Spragues of Athol, for fineness of texture and evenness of braid, were deemed worthy the Society's premium. A bonnet offered by Miss Betsy R. Nichols, was very good in quality and character of the work, and second only to the Misses

'Spragues'. The palm leaf hats, viz. two belonging to Miss Ann Allen of Hardwick, and four to Miss Sally Caldwell of Ashburnham, though the Committee think they would prove strong and serviceable, are not sufficiently marked to call for any part of the gratuity bestowed by the Society.

"In lace veils, caps, vandyke, &c. &c. the exhibition was highly creditable to the taste and industry of the fair competitors.

"To Miss Godie of Millbury, for a black lace veil and cap; to Miss Julia A. Draper of Spencer, for a black lace veil; to Mrs S. F. Lazell of Worcester, for a white lace veil; to Mrs E. R. Estabrook of Rutland, for a remarkably nice white lace cap; and to Miss Ann M. Peck of Worcester, for one, on the whole a little superior; the Committee recommend gratuities."

There were many other articles recommended, among which were "a piece of lace work by a little girl nine years of age, of the name of Hul-Jah Chapin, and a lace cap by Harriet M. Howe of Shrewsbury, of the same age—one by Mary T. Johnson, only eight years old, and one by Catharine Kimbal, a young girl."

The Committee also make honorable mention of patch work coverlets by Mrs Maria Newton, and Miss Harriet M. Howe. One of them was made by the latter when she was of the age of five years, and another at the age of eight. "This early maturity in the use of the needle, the Committee think deserving of notice and reward." A straw bonnet, by Miss Eliza Duncan; wreaths and open work alum baskets, by Miss Henry; a variety of fancy articles by the young Misses belonging to the Mulberry school in Leicester, and by Miss Stearne's school in New Worcester, are commended. Also, raw silk by Phiny Earle, from his own silk worms; a pair of silk stockings knit by his daughter, Sarah Earle, from silk of her own culture; black silk by Miss Elizabeth H. Denny, all of Leicester—a card of razors, penknives and lancets was exhibited by Moses L. Morse of Worcester, who has had a pretty extensive establishment in that town in operation for several months past—boots manufactured with more than common skill—a belt and brace-lets of velvet, elegantly worked upon with beads by a lady of Petersham—a painting on velvet, by Miss Martha E. Watson—a cooking stove on Wilson's patent, sent in by Rice & Miller of Worcester, and cast in the foundry in Brookfield—a patent improved invention for securing doors and windows was explained by Zenas Studley." This is effected by a groove made in the casement, into which a moveable piece on the door or window, pressed forward by spiral springs, fits; and to the Committee, seems in reality a great improvement, and one which they hope to see come into use. In sole leather there was no competition. "The article exhibited was good, though not eminently good." Several very good lots of calf-skins were exhibited by Mr Davis, Messrs E. H. & G. Bowen & Co., Col. Joseph Davis, and Col. Jacob W. Watson.

GERRISH'S MACHINE FOR GRINDING GRAIN, CRACKING CORN, &c.

The grinding of grain for cattle, and other purposes has ever been considered as an object of great importance in rural economy. Farmers and Mechanics, after many attempts to construct or obtain an easily portable machine for those purposes, have been obliged to give up the point as unattainable. Mills have been imported from England, but were not found to be satisfactory.

The difficulty of having grinding done by water has of late increased to an alarming degree, in consequence of the increase of manufacturing establishments in this and the neighboring states, which have almost monopolized every mill seat and water privilege, which the country affords. A few attempts have been made to supply the wants of the community by wind mills; but it is said that the tolls taken by those who superintend their operations amount to a twelfth part or more of the grain ground. Hand mills have been contemplated, and partially adopted as substitutes, but we know of none which is of much value on the score of economy in consequence of the high price of manual labor in this country.

To obviate the above mentioned difficulties, a mill has been invented, and is manufactured by Mr DANIEL GERRISH, of Boston. It is the opinion of every skillful mill wright, and practical millers that this presents a great saving of power, combined with a light and portable machine, well fitted for the use, not only of farmers, but of householders in our city. The largest machine, recommended as a family or hand mill, fitted for one horse-power, covers about 1 feet square on the floor, and is nearly 4 feet high, with cranks to put it in motion by manual or horse power. Its weight is less than ten hundred pounds, and it is sufficient to grind from two to six bushels of fine meal per hour. The quality of the work is good. Corn meal for the stable may be turned out from 6 to 12 bushels per hour.

Farmers, by the use of these mills, will obtain their grinding for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. at a rate, not exceeding one cent per bushel, without the trouble of removing their grain from their barns. It is well known that a large proportion of ordinary corn and cob, which most people think it not an object to carry to mill, might be ground to great advantage, by a machine of the above description. In fine, a farmer, who would look close to his barn, and make the most of his means, may consider the use of this machine as presenting but little short of a total saving of time and tolls.

A mill of the above description, calculated for a one horse power, may be seen in operation at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street; where a full explanation will be given of its principles, with the costs of different sizes, horse powers, &c. &c.

WEEDING TO THE ECONOMIC POINT.

The Conductor of the Gardener's Magazine, in describing a garden in France, says, "It was richly manured, well tilled, and the weeds, we think we may venture to state, were not suffered to grow beyond the economic point. By the economic point we mean when they are not suffered to become so numerous, or to attain so large a size, as that the injury they do the crop will exceed in value the expense of weeding. In the gardens of private individuals, or whenever neatness and order are primary considerations, no weeds should ever be allowed to appear; but it must be obvious that to attain this degree of perfection, the ground must often be searched when the expense of doing so will exceed in value the amount of the injury done by the weeds. This we intend in future to call weeding under the economic point; as weeding, when the weeds left in the ground do more harm than the expense of eradication, we intend to call weeding above it. In forming the estimate for this nomenclature, the future injury weeds may do

by shedding their seeds, and the immediate good done by stirring the soil, must be taken into account."

BIDDING.

The same writer observes that "in bidding fruit trees in and about Rouen, worsted thread are used instead of ribbons of bass, and the advantage, we were told, is, that the worsted expand as the bud swells."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 9.

(Reprinted for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Cattle—2876 at market. The market was more animated today than the preceding week and sales were more readily effected, the price however, not varying materially. Pretty extensive purchases were made by the barrellers at the following rates—No. 2, \$2 67; No. 1, \$3, and Mes \$3 50 per cwt.—very few good cattle for market at high as \$5; we are not aware of any selling so high as \$5. We quote the best in, at \$4 50 fair to middling, 3½ to \$4, being by far the greatest proportion; thinner qualities were mostly balled.

Sheep—2606 at market. All sold, and at prices which seemed to be perfectly satisfactory to the drovers. Lots of Sheep and Lambs brought generally from \$1 50 to 1 75 per head, a few prime \$2, and a few ordinary \$1 33.

Swine—727 at market. There was a good deal of noise and stir in the Swine market today and sides went off rapidly. We quote lots at 3 a 3½, and by retail 4 a 4½ cts.

Horticultural.—Among the fruits left at the Hort. of the Mass. Hort. Society, on Saturday last, we the following:—

By S. DOWSER, Mr STANWOOD'S Pears, the san that were offered three weeks since, then not in eating—now in a soft state, and suitable for eating. Rather austere in taste, but high flavored, coarse grain, but pretty juicy; a pear many would like, but not those who like a mild and pleasant pear. Specimens of Verte Longue Panache, or striped loi green, or Calottes de Suisse, melting, buttery, juicy and quite pleasant, and may rank with our best pears.

By Mr RICHARDS of Dedham, specimens of German pears, a part of them fine flavored, a some very tasteless—they were middling fair at large.—Also, specimens of Chaumont pears, large and possessing a handsome blush; fine, pleasant flavored pear for eating; there has been more of the variety this season, than usual; they did not bleed and crack so much as they have done heretofore.

By Mr B. V. FERRIS, a large red, fair, and handsome apple, from Fredericksburg, Virginia, called the Queen apple, pleasant flavored fruit; a medium eating apple.

Tuesday, Oct. 27. Mr J. BULL'S pears were received and opened for examination, by the Committee on the Synonyms of Fruits, who offer the following Report:—The large Pear was so much decayed that we could judge only of the form—it had a fine odor left, though the taste was lost. A pear enclosed in a paper, with the label of "Capitaine," was judged by one of the Committee to be a St. Michael resembling it in appearance, size, and taste; comparing it with one raised in Dr WENSTEN'S garden in Boston, they both appeared to be the same, at were fine pears.

Wednesday, Oct. 28. The small box was opened, the large pears were very much decayed, so much so, the Committee could not ascertain their size at

The small French pears of Col. JENKINS' are partially decayed, but sufficient left in an estate, to judge it a superior pear, of a high musky vor; may rank with our fine and delicate pears, though it did not possess the peculiar spicy flavor and lightness of the Seckle. The Virgoulose are very much decayed, but three of them retained their great beauties, viz. yellow color, fair, and without a blemish, and a handsome blush—in size and appearance like our St Michael, and would go only by that name here. We would observe, there appears to be two or three varieties of St Michael, differing little in form and taste, but still St Michael, though it may taper towards the stem, and remain all yellow, while another is almost globular or round on the top, and half covered with a handsome red blush; the last variety, we have had on the recent imported Michael trees from France, and on Quince stocks; they have been uncommonly beautiful this season; and a few years they blast and crack, like fruit on old trees, but more and sooner in the country in the city."

The only pear we call Virgoulose, is a winter pear, which often keeps till March—in size medium, skin green it becomes yellow when ripe, thick and rough; flesh green and fine grain, often waxy and yellowish, but juicy and high flavored; very subject to blast and crack in country: the tree is very much given to canker, and will do but middling well in the city. From eight or ten sized trees, over twenty-four years old, they have yielded me six bushels of fair pears since they have been in a bearing state; most of them have been altered within two years, and having them headed down too high, it produced such a complete stagnation of the tree, as caused me to lose more than one-half. Cox's Virgoulose is the same, I believe, as ours. S. D.

Dr STORER'S Fourth Lecture on Entomology, the Metamorphoses of Insects, and their Classification, will take place at Tremont Hall, on Tuesday evening Oct. 31, at 7 o'clock.

ERRATA.—In our last page 122, 1st column, line 22 from top, delete the words "of New Jersey."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received an interesting communication from Dr NICHOLS of Danvers, describing an act that has made great deprivations in the crops of Early Essex county, for several years past. It is probably the same as that by Hon. JOHN MERRILL, in the New England Farmer, page 43 of the current volume.—Dr NICHOLS' article will bear next week—also an article on Mangel Wurtzel from Athridge,—one from Providence, on some new varieties of recently introduced into this country from Europe—and several others, which will appear next week.

To Farmers.
To be let, and entered upon the first of April next, a small farm, five miles from Boston Market, under good improvement, being good and convenient buildings, and well fenced. Also, to be sold or exchanged for a farm in New England, or real estate in Boston, twelve hundred acres of good land in that part of the state of Ohio called the Connecticut Reserve, in a town of settling.
Inquire at No. 1 Union-street, or this office, if Nov. 13.

Blind's pale Red Grape Vines.
For sale by Rufus Howe, at the place of Samuel Downer, Rehoboth,
50 Blind's pale red Grape Vines;
30 Alexander or Sebeykill Muscadine do.
Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Rose Bushes, (50 very fine varieties) Bulbs, &c.
Also, treble, double and single distilled Rose Water, and ably distilled Peach water, by the demijohn or less quantity. Also, constantly kept for sale at Mr Charles Wade's Porcelain Room, No. 12, Merchant's Row. 3t Nov. 13.

CHOICE FULIP ROOTS, &c.
A Saturday next at 11½ o'clock, at Cunningham's Auction Room, corner of Milk and Federal-streets.
100 double Tulips, and 100 Rammechts (Roots) just received from Agnes, from Leiden. These roots are represented as being of the very finest sort, put up expressly for the London market, and are probably far superior to anything that has been offered for sale for many years.—Also, a fine collection of choice Hyacinth roots, of the most splendid colors, selected with care, and all warranted sound. They will be sold in all assorted lots. J. L. CUNNINGHAM, Auctioneer.

Double Distilled Rose Water.
The subscriber has received a quantity of the above article, neatly put up in bottles for family use, warranted of a superior quality. EBENEZER WIGTIF.
No. 13 4t Milk-street, (opposite Federal-street.)

Mr BARNET PEETERS of Portland, is no longer Agent for the New England Farmer.—Of course no more monies are to be paid him on our account.

New England Farmer's Almanac.
FESSENDEN'S New England Farmer's Almanac for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail.
Portland, Nov. 13. 3t SAMUEL COLMAN

Grape Vines.
For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 5500 Grape Vines, in prime order for transplanting, among which are:
Isabella, 1000
Sweet Water, 800
White Chasselas, 600
Black Hamburg, 600
Black Cape, 300

Also, Wyatt's Black cluster, white Muscat, St Peter's, Red Muscat, Black Frontignae, white do. Black Muscadine, white do. (genuine) white Hamburg, Flame colored Tokay, Black Muscat, Black Constantia, Early Oval, Golden Chasselas, Grizzly Tokay, Lombardy, Hunewell's fine black, Blue Cartagon or Hopkins, Miller's Burgundy, Blind's Virginia, Orwigsburg, Elsiner, Catabwa, &c. at various prices, mostly 50 cents each.

Orders for any of the above left with Mr RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, will meet prompt attention, and the Vines will be delivered by him. Nov. 6.

Chinese Chrysanthemums.
The subscribers offer for sale, at 50 cts. each pot, the following superb varieties of this delightful flower, which enlivens our autumn with its profuse and beautiful bloom.—Golden Lotus—Quilled flame yellow—Expanded Orange—Paper White—Superb or Expanded White—Early Blush—Cured, &c. The expense for packing is but trifling, and can be sent in time to have the whole bloom the present autumn. Also the genuine *Gertrude Rose*, at \$1 each—not budded, but strong plants from layers.

Also, an extensive collection of the *Camellia japonica* or Japan Rose—the double White—Red—Crimson—Buff—Peony flowered. Pink, Striped, and Lady Hume's Blush or Pomponne, at \$3 each, in full bud to bloom this winter—Welbankiana or White Peony flowered 6 to \$8—Coccinea or Scarlet, \$8—Sesauqua roseo pleno, \$8—all strong, thriving plants. A beautiful collection of *Cyclamens*, 75 cts. each: some of which bloom in winter—together with a choice collection of Green House and Hot House plants, which for strength and vigorous growth, are not excelled in the United States. Our prices are moderate, as may be seen by the rates we offer on the above fine plants. Orders left with Mr RUSSELL, at the Office of the New England Farmer, will meet prompt attention. G. THORBURN & SONS,
No. 30 3t Florists—67 Liberty Street, New York

Farm Wanted.
Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c. situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village.
Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farms offered, will receive immediate attention.
Oct. 30. (pt)

Lime Plant—(Podophyllum peltatum.)
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market-street.
50 fine roots of this singular plant, which is described in p 123 of this week's New England Farmer, price 25 cents each—now in fine order for transplanting.—Also, for sale 1000 common Hyacinth roots, at the low price of \$5 per hundred, where that number is taken—a fine chance for those who wish to form a handsome Hyacinth bed. Nov. 6.

Gardening Business.
Gentlemen in want of a competent person to prune Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. arrange hot beds, walks, or green houses, pot plants, arrange them in green houses, or, in fine, any business connected with gardens, can be accommodated by calling on Mr SEAVER, at his Green Houses, in Roxbury, who will attend to the above business himself, or furnish a competent person.

Blair's Virginia Grape.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
40 Vines, of the true Blind's Virginia Grape, one year old price 75 cents each. This is one of the best native table or wine grapes cultivated; the bunches large, with shoulders, very thickly set, with berries of a pale red color. It has a thin skin, very little pulp, is very productive, perfectly hard, and surpasses most of the native grapes that have been exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, this season Mr PRINCE, in his Treatise on Horticulture, places it among the first native varieties, and says, "a person has but once to taste this grape, to form his decision on this point." It may be well to say that there is some confusion, in some nurseries, with regard to this grape, there being two sorts cultivated under the same name, one of which is very indifferent. There can be no mistake with regard to the vines now offered, as they are all from Mr SEAVER'S garden, who furnished the grapes exhibited at the Hall of the Mass. Hort. Society.

Notice.
Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

For Sale.
A Bull of the Improved Durham Short Horned Breed He is two years old, and in every respect a fine animal. For particulars, inquire of J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office. 3t Oct. 30.

Heifer wanted.
A gentleman in Maine wishes to purchase a first rate heifer, for milk, about two years old, of the Improved Short Horned Breed.—Address Aaron Blancy, Bristol, Me. 3t Nov. 6.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	To
APPLES, best,	barrel,	1 75	2 25
ASHES, put, first sort,	ton,	125 00	130 00
" Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel,	1 15	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel,	9 00	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 50	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 15	6 15
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound,	13	15
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	"	2	2
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	6 00	6 25
Genesee,	"	6 00	6 12
Rye, best,	"	3 75	4 00
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel,	62	63
Rye,	"	65	68
Barley,	"	67	67
Oats,	"	36	36
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound,	8 00	8 50
LIME,	cart,	85	90
PLASTER PARIS retails at,	ton,	3 50	3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel,	15 00	16 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 00	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel,	2 00	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00	3 00
Few Meadow,	"	3 00	3 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 00	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3 00	3 00
Red Top,	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound,	29	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (parthen)	"	7	8
French Sward Beet,	"	1	2
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	35	45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	30
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30	35
Merino, half blood,	"	20	20
Merino, quarter washed,	"	25	25
Native, washed,	"	25	25
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	46
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	26	27
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	30	38

PROVISION MARKET.
CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound,	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	5	1 1/2
Whole hogs,	"	5	8
VEAL,	"	5	8
MUTTON,	"	5	8
POULTRY,	"	6	10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	6	14
Lamp, best,	"	12	20
EGGS,	dozen,	14	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel,	1	00
Indian, retail,	"	70	70
POTATOS,	"	37	40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel,	1 25	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Village Record.

No one of correct taste, can read the lines which follow, without feeling that a charming picture of rustic happiness and amiable life, is sketched in a manner which Goldsmith or Burns would have been forward to praise and proud to imitate.

I once knew a ploughman, Bob Fletcher his name,
Who was old and was ugly, and so was his dance;
Yet they lived quite contented, and free from all strife,
Bob Fletcher the ploughman, and Judy, his wife.

As the morn' streak'd the east, and the night fell away,
They would rise up to labor, refresh'd for the day;
The song of the lark, as it rose on the gale,
Found Bob at the plough, and his wife at the pail.

A neat little cottage in front of a grove,
Where in youth they first gave their young hearts up to love,
Was the scene of age, and to them doubly dear,
As it called up the past with a smile or a tear.

Each tree had its thought, and the yew could impart,
That mingled, in youth, the warm wish of the heart,
The thorn was still there, and the blossoms it bore,
And the song from its top seem'd the same as before.

When the curtain of night over nature was spread,
And Bob had retir'd from his plough to his shed,
Like the dove on her nest, he reposed from all care,
Like his wife and his youngsters, contented, were there.

I have passed by his door when the evening was gray,
And the hill and the landscape were fading away,
And have heard from the cottage, with grateful surprise,
The voice of thanksgiving, like incense, arise.

And I thought on the proud, who would look down with scorn,
On the neat little cottage, the grove, and the thorn,
And felt that the riches and follies of life
Were dross, to contentment like Bob and his wife.

The gypsies in France entice pigs away,
By holding a red herring to their nose. The animal
attracted by the strong flavor, follows them instantly. A Frenchman in this country, charged
with stealing a pig, defended himself before the
magistrate, by saying that he ask de petit pig if
he would go home wid him, and he say "oui!
oui!"—*Patriot.*

From Dick's Christian Philosopher.

The principal flower in an elegant bouquet was a carnation; the fragrance of this led me to enjoy it frequently and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions; while that was satiated with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft, but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know, that some animal within the covert, must be the musician, and the little noise must come from some little creature suited to produce it. I instantly descended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in a full light, could discover troops of little insects, frisking, with wild jollity, among the little threads that occupied its centre. What a fragrant world for their habitation! What a perfect security from all annoyance, in the dusky husk that surrounded the scene of action! Adapting a microscope to take in, at one view, the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this, for many days together, without giving them the least disturbance. Thus I could discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoy-

ments. The microscope, on this occasion, had given what nature seemed to have denied, to the objects of contemplation. The base of the flower extended itself, under its influence, to a vast plain; the slender stems of the trees became trunks of so many cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of massy structures supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between, were enlarged in walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottoms of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone, or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants; these, from little dusky flies, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were raised to glorious glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold, that would have made all the labors of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could, at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders, and their silken wings; their backs vibrating with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes each formed of a thousand others, out glittering the little planes on a brilliant; above description, and too great almost for admiration. I could observe them here singing out their favorite females; courting them with the music of their buzzing wings, with little songs, formed for their little organs; leading them from walk to walk, among the perfumed shades, and pointing out to their taste, the drop of liquid nectar, just bursting from some vein within the living trunk—here were the perfumed groves, the more than mystic shades of the poet's fancy realized. Here the happy lovers spent their days in joyful dalliance, or, in the triumph of their little hearts, skipped after one another, from stem to stem, among the painted trees, or winged their short flight to the close shadow of some broader leaf, to revel undisturbed in the heights of all felicity.

The Society of Agriculture, Sciences, and the Arts of the department of Ain, in France, have offered a prize of 100 francs for the best method of making a pleasant and economical beverage, which shall cost no more than one sou per litre, (quart.) The last number of the "Journal des Commissions Usuelles," after noticing this offer, gives a great number of receipts for producing a beverage of this description. Amongst others, is the following, which may be useful this year in England, on account of the abundance of the fruit required. "Take a sufficient quantity of apples and pears to fill a cask within three inches of the top; bruise them slightly, and place them in the cask by the bung hole; then pour in sufficient water to fill it; leave this to ferment until the liquor acquires the taste of cider; then draw it off, and replace water as it will acquire a sufficient degree of strength." In the cider countries of France, where this process is used, the cost of this production does not exceed one penny per gallon.

The following is an abstract of the report of expenditures and receipts of the London Horticultural Society, at a recent *file* of that institution.

The number of fellows of the Society to whom tickets were sold, was 381, at one guinea each; tickets sold to non-members, at one guinea, 3,365; do, at one guinea and a half, 383; do, at two guineas, 309. The total number of tickets sold, was 1,138, producing £5,185 8s. 6d. Of the tickets sold, only 3,615 were presented at the gardens. The sum due to Mr. Gunter, who provided the repast, was stated to be £3,106 12s.; other expenses, es-

timated at £1,591 19s. 4d.; leaving an estimate balance in favor of the Society, of £183 17s. 6d.

A steam engine at Pittsburg has been in use 10 years, and runs now as well as when it was new. A gratifying proof of the durability of this instrument.

Wanted,

An Apprentice in a Book Printing Office. An intelligent boy from the country would be preferred. Enquire at the New England Farmer (Office, No. 1 North Market Street) at Oct. 23.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware. Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 1 Dock Square.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DE POINT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale. *Complete Ammunition Store*, 15 Broad St, at retail. A SHOT CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Roots of the Pie Plant or Tart Rhubarb. A supply of the roots of the Rheum palmatum, Tart Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, an excellent article for early summer use, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 2 and Fessenden's New American Gardener, article RHUBARB, for its culture and uses.) The roots are large and in fine order for transplanting this fall. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. North Market street—price 25 cts. per root. Oct. 16.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street. Tomato Mustard, an excellent article for beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles—price 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16.

Fruit Trees.



WM. PRINCE, the Proprietor of the Luncheon Botanic Garden and Nursery in Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery contains 257 varieties of the Apple, 200 of the Pear, 90 of Cherries, 130 do. of Plums, 33 of Apricots, 197 do. of Peaches, 29 do. of Nectarines do. of Almonds, 22 do. of Mulberries, 10 do. of Quince, 47 do. of Figs, 21 do. of Currants, 10 do. of Raspberries, 57 do. of Gooseberries, 39 do. of Strawberries, 407 do. of Grapes, 1000 do. of Ornamental Trees, &c. The differ varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are raised from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other Trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market-street, gratis; and are left there or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by CURTIS & HENRIOT, corner School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack* for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ed. of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared, revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—titles particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. several pages of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, grove, or dozen. Sept. 18.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment made in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by F. R. BETTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wish of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1829.

No. 18.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

RARE FRUITS.

MR. EDITOR—I would solicit the attention of Horticultural Society of Boston, to the following varieties of the *Apple*, described in the "Journal of a Horticultural Tour through Flanders, Holland, and the north of France, in 1817." This may be undertaken at the suggestion of Sir *ANSELMUS*, by a Deputation of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, for the purpose of ascertaining any new or uncommon varieties of its and culinary vegetables, which it might be desired to introduce into Scotland.

PATRICK NELL, Esq. the Secretary of that Society, and the author of the article on Horticulture in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, was one of Deputation; and from his intelligence and industry, we may expect to derive some useful information.

The first variety which attracted the attention of the Deputation was the

Compt. d'Orléans: a new seedling apple, produced Maestricht about the year 1800; said to be of excellent quality, and has been cultivated for some years at Antwerp.—(page 166.)

Heur Apple, or Gentleman's Apple.—A large fruit, and good in the dessert; cultivated at Rotterdam.—(page 127.)

Zylichian or Jerusalem Apple.—Esteemed at Arlem; the fruit of a rich glossy appearance.—(page 174.)

Gravenstein.—A large fruit, of a yellow hue, with some markings of red. The pulp is not very clear, but abounds with juice of a rich flavor, gathered before being fully ripe; it keeps well through the winter. This excellent variety, which said to be a native of Denmark, has been introduced into Scotland by *DUNCAN COWEN*, Esq. It is figured in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London."—(vol. iv. p. 523. t. 21.) It is described in *FORSYTH*, 7th edition, p. 105, as being round, somewhat flattened, and rather angular at the sides. The eye deeply sunk; skin both, of a fine clear straw color, streaked with next the sun; flesh pale yellow, not fine in nature, juicy, with a high viscus sweet taste. It is at the end of October, and will not keep after end of November.

Borsdorfer.—"Originated in Saxony, and has many years, been considered one of the best in that country. There are two varieties.—The autumn or autumn Borsdorfer, when ripe, is of a rosy color, with a little red on one side; the other is pleasant, and the juice plentiful and sweet—fruit of medium size. The other variety is called the Red or Winter Borsdorfer; it is red on one side, and dotted with red on the other; the pulp white, but reddish at the core, and possessing other good qualities of the autumn kind. The duty of the fruit continues to improve until July." The tree is described as attaining a large size, and the blossom is said to be hardy, and not liable to be injured by the spring frosts.—(page 5.) This is probably the *Borsdorff* of *FORSYTH*, and the *Borsdorf* or *Queen's Apple* of *LONDON*.—

It is figured in *LANGLEY*'s "Pomona," (t. 77. f. 6.) in *KNOX*'s "Pomologia," (p. 35. tab. 10.) and in the "Traité des Arbres Fruitières," by *DuRoi*, (t. 6.) *FORSYTH* says "it is a beautiful fruit, red next the sun, and of a fine yellow on the other side. It is about the size of the Golden Pippin, and next in perfection to that celebrated apple."

"The Queen was so fond of this apple, that she had a considerable number of them annually imported from Germany." It is described in *LONDON*, as "a much esteemed German fruit, of a conical figure; color, yellow and green; the skin firm and aromatic; excellent for the table, and first of February." The French name of this variety is *Pomme d'Hyve*.

Heur Apple,—This is a favorite apple at Amsterdam, and is brought down the Rhine from Germany. "It is truly a winter fruit; the size large, the skin brown, the pulp very hard, but of good flavor; it keeps firm not only over winter, but till July of the following summer."—p. 227.

In the summer of 1821, *MR. NELL* visited France the second time, when the two following varieties were highly recommended by *M. NASSIERE*, the proprietor of a celebrated Nursery near the National Observatory, Paris.

White Spanish Pear.—Is a long, cylindrical shaped apple, having a delicate skin, marked with a fine bloom or farina. It is one of the best and most ornamental apples for the dessert in the winter and early spring months.

De Cour.—"Another Remet of large and fine fruit, and is in perfection for the table in the month of March. A single apple will sometimes weigh more than a pound, and the tree is productive."—(p. 460.)

Five of the above varieties have recently been introduced into the nurseries on Long Island, and are advertised for sale at extra prices.

Your obedient servant,

ADAMS FOSTER.

Providence, Nov. 11, 1829.

POTATOES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In your paper of November 6, much is said, and many authorities quoted, on the subject of raising Potatoes, but not a word do I find, as to a few things, which, after all, are, in my humble opinion, of more importance than all the rest:—I mean manure, the form of the hill, and keeping the crop free from weeds. As to the matter whether you plant a large or middle sized, or small potato, or whether you cut them in pieces, or plant the sprouts only,—as a plain practical man, I have only to say, what indeed some of your authorities intimate, that one large potato, (quite large,) or two or three of a middling size, (that is, a fair size for the table,) are far the most likely to insure a good crop. Why should not your potatoes for planting be selected, as well as every other seed? I am inclined to think it had economy to cut and sprout for planting, merely with a view of saving seed. With particular care, they may sometimes do well; but I apprehend these cases to be exceptions, and that generally the cultivator is disappointed. Some seed is saved by it, but the labor is the same, and, so far as regards cutting and sprouting, is increased. As to

the soil—newly broken up land is no doubt to be preferred—if it be not too wet.—A dry soil does badly.—A cool and moist season is found best—but for this we depend on a kind Providence and no precautions, in planting, are of much avail. On the manner of *hilling*, I say nothing.—A good crook knows more than I do about that.

And now, *MR. EDITOR*, as respects my important things.

1. As to manure.—I have this year had a little experience that has proved a good lesson to me:—The long red potato, which we all know is among our most productive,—the *Elan* potato from *St. John's Island*, and the *Chenango*,—both excellent kinds, and which grow to a good size,—these I planted round up, corn field in two or three rows, and some of the long rods in a patch near the corner of the same, and gave them the same care that the corn has, that is, three ploughings and hoings, and three manure, being a compost of *grass* old, *manure* of about one half of clear cow and horse dung, and the other half of best meadow mud, and I may add, I gave them the same ample quantity to the hill that I did the corn. An acre or more,—adjacent to the corn field, generally the same kind of soil—I planted wholly with the blue nose potato, and a yellow potato, which I value much, and which I had from Quebec about four years ago. This acre or patch I had manured with what we farmers call *course*, or long *do*, or being the red, and nearly clear manure from the barn yard and cellar, with a good mixture of *refuse hay* and *straw*, and nothing else. Now those which I planted in the old compost manure, did not produce one third part as much as those which the new, I speak within compass when I say this.

The patch with the *course manure* turned out famously,—about a bush for every ten or twelve hills. The others took so many hills to the bush that I was ashamed to count them.—I impute the difference solely to the dung, and will take good care how I get caught so again. It could not well be in the kinds of potato—for we plant no kind more productive than the long reds. In saying all this about manure, *MR. EDITOR*, I tell nothing new to our good old practical farmers. They understand the thing perfectly. Whether it be better to put the potato under or over the dung, in planting, I offer no opinion, excepting my belief that there is little or no difference. Generally, the manure is dropped first.

2. As to the form of the hill. I have noticed in New Hampshire and Vermont, where they understand this matter as well, and have as fine crops as any where, that, instead of making the hill like a sugar loaf, they make it of about the shape that the plough makes it where you plough both ways, with the rows about three feet apart.—Indeed, I believe they think but little drawing in or hoeing up necessary, after ploughing both ways. In this mode it is evident that, instead of the running off, as in the case of hilling up to a cone, the flat hill receives it all, and gives room for the roots to expand, and does not expose a great surface, all round, and near the roots, to be dried up.

3. Keeping the potatoes free from weeds.—Little need be said on this head. Nothing does well, if you let your ground run over to weeds

None but sluggards and bad calculators will permit it. In some land, perhaps, two ploughings will do, but generally, three are better. This must depend on circumstances. You have only to keep the weeds down, and that ought to be the rule as to the number of hoeings.

I beg you to excuse this simple and hasty account, Mr Editor. It comes from a plain, practical man, who wishes to be useful, but who pretends to no skill in writing. I will not trespass on your time any further than just to add, that I mean to disrespect to theorists in farming.—*Experiments, in every kind of useful product, I highly prize.—Still less would I derogate the knowledge derived from books, and from the experience of other countries.*—On the contrary, I think the common farmers are greatly indebted to such gentlemen as put it in our power from books and otherwise, to improve in our crops, and fruits, and animals. Old Massachussetts Bay," by these means may, if she will, become a garden; and I, for one, feel under great obligation to them for the aid they give us in making the calling of the farmer so respectable, and in placing themselves, as it were, among us. I hope in mercy it will have the effect to induce more of our *fin country boys* to remain farmers, instead of running into the city, and getting behind the counter. Bless you, Sir! I hope you do not consider it degrading to be a farmer. I know you do not, or you would not make the figure you do, as editor, of the most valuable paper in the country. One advantage the farmer has over some other professions—he need never be idle. The farmer's work is never done, and "*occupation is happiness*"—so says Dr PALEY.

Yours, most truly,

A MIDDLESEX FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

MR RUSSELL.—I consider it a duty to make public such experiments as are likely to be of general benefit to the community. If you think the following statements worthy of a place in your paper, you are at liberty to insert them.

The culture of the Mangel Wurtzel is surely an experiment, as there is none raised to my knowledge in this part of the State. I was induced to make the experiment from reading an account of its culture, in FESSLENDEN'S New American Gardener, and accordingly planted one fourth of an acre with one pound of seed which I obtained at your establishment, not expecting, however, to get so large a crop as those stated by Col. POWELL and others; but I have succeeded beyond my expectation. The soil is a sandy loam, upon a rocky, retentive subsoil, not naturally deep or strong. Last year it was planted with Indian Corn, and manured with about 25 tons of fermented manure to the acre; and produced about an average crop, say 50 bushels to the acre. Last spring the ground was ploughed three times, once rather deeper than usual, harrowed and rolled, then furrowed three feet apart; but it ought to have been but two; and about ten loads of compost manure put in the furrow, which was composed of about equal parts of argillaceous cleanings of ditches, barn yard, and barn window dung, heaped and fermented together. The manure was then covered by ploughing back furrows upon the same, leaving the land in high ridges. I then passed a heavy ox roller over the ridges crosswise, which laid them in gentle swells, and compressed the soil and manure

together. (The roller can hardly be dispensed with if you wish your soil reduced to fine tilth, and you cannot reasonably expect to succeed without.) About the 12th of May the land was planted in the following manner—first, a wheel made to fit in the place of the common wheelbarrow wheel, with pegs in its circumference, about 1½ inches long, was run upon the ridges, making holes about four inches apart; and one capsule or berry, was dropped in each, and the earth pressed upon them; but from some circumstance one third of the ground was left vacant, which was set with French turnips and cabbages. At the second hoeing, the plants were thinned, and left about eight inches apart in the rows, and were hoed but once afterwards. The quantity of land after deducting that part set with turnips and cabbages, did not exceed twenty-seven square rods, from which I had 16,345 pounds after the tops were cut off. I have no doubt that the roots would have been as large if the rows had been but two feet apart, as there was a space between, more than one foot in width, that the leaves never covered. The leaves are excellent for swine and cattle; a part of mine were stripped four or five times, and the root was not injured thereby. The leaves will dry up and fall off early in autumn if they are not stripped off, except a few at the crown, which I found most convenient to cut off before pulling the roots, for they stand 8 or 10 inches above the ground. Cattle and swine devour the roots greedily, and I think them excellent for fattening, and milch cows.—Mine cost not more than one dollar per ton, aside from the use of the land and manure, which I think must be considered cheap fodder.

I have tried two or three experiments on potatoes, but will not state them at this time, as I have extended this article beyond what I intended. I will state, however, that I do not think it will answer to cut off the tops of potatoes, as recommended in some recent publication.

Does the sugar beet differ materially in quality, quantity, or its manner of culture from the Mangel Wurtzel? Yours, &c.

Southbridge, Nov. 2, 1829.

E. D. A.

[The Sugar Beet seldom attains the very large size of the Mangel Wurtzel, but is a more solid root, whiter, and sweeter.—Ed.]

INSECT IN BARLEY.

MR FESSLENDEN.—The crops of barley in this vicinity have been, for several years, greatly injured, and in some instances almost destroyed, by small worms, or maggots in the culm (stem, or stalk) of the plant. These worms are about one tenth of an inch in length, yellow, or straw color. Examined at this time with a magnifying glass, they appear to be in the chrysalis, or second stage of an insect's existence, semitransparent, and composed of a series of rings tapering off towards each extremity. They are generally, if not always, found between the second and third joint of the first or principal stalk, which is by their operations rendered hard, brittle, heavy, and nearly solid. In some fields of barley, in this town the past season, nearly all the first stalks were by them rendered barren; but suckers consequently became numerous, and produced about half the usual crop.—These worms are doubtless the larva, or young of some winged insect, probably a fly. They have thrived through the winter in the straw. They were first shown me last spring, by Col. NICHOLSON, an intelligent farmer of this town, in small pieces

of hardened straw, broken by the flail into small pieces, too heavy to be winnowed out, and which of course remained with the grain, and could be separated from it only by the slow process of picking them out by hand. Many of them are left in the field, the straw being cut off above, or in the midst of them, and these have the appearance at the time of being safely housed for winter. The part of the straw occupied by them, being, by their change from its natural state, preserved from rot, decay which the other parts undergo. Most of those carried to the barn find their way back again into the field, either with the manure, or seed. They probably become flies in May or June; as the chief business of an insect's mature life is to propagate its species and to die, they immediately seek for and deposit their eggs in the succulent stalks of barley, at that time growing in the fields. I have not discovered them in any of the other grasses, or species of grain.

If my conjectures be correct, barley growing near where it grew the year previous, will be likely to suffer most from their ravages. As far as observation extends, this was the case the present season.

Is there any way to destroy them? This is an important question, worthy the attentive consideration of farmers generally.

Perhaps many of them might be destroyed by burning the stubble, where weeds, killed by frost, afford sufficient fuel at this season.

Care should also be taken that those which are carried to the barn in the straw, be not returned to the field. Perhaps it may be found by observation that these insects would never be able to emerge from the dry straw; if so, keeping the straw over one year would afford an easy remedy.

ANDREW NICHOLSON.

Dartmouth, Nov. 9, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GRAFTING ORANGE TREES, &c.

Being of the same opinion with Mr BATTLE (New England Farmer, Oct. 30, 1829,) that it is little or nothing in the particular directions given in our books, on the art of grafting, inarching, budding, &c., in May last I planted in the open ground, in a bed of rich mould, ten orange trees which by the middle of August had produced plants three inches high; they were then taken and engrafted with orange shoots of the present summer. Some of these shoots containing five and others three leaves; some of them were grafted in the way recommended by Mr KNIGHT (Hort. Trans. v. 1 & 7,) and bound round with sn threads of Indian rubber, previously soaked in water. These operations were performed with the nicety of which I was capable; the others were grafted in different modes, and some purposely in a rough manner. All were then potted; some entirely in the finest white sand, when the plants began to push, was of course changed for mould; others in a little mould in bottom of the pot, and then filled up with sand as to cover the wounded part; and the rest together in mould. They were placed under a bright glass, and shaded from a powerful sun. In six eight weeks they began to push, and are all, to my perception, doing equally well, with the exception of one of those done so carefully after the directions of Mr KNIGHT, which damped off. Several of the shoots are at this time three inches long, and I hope to have them in bloom in the course

spring. So I am induced to believe that all modes of grafting succeed alike. Is not this way of propagating the orange tribe, which grows so readily from seed, preferable to the tedious and troublesome process of inarching, so generally in use in our gardens. Here trees are not wanted for fruit, but only for ornament; and raised in this way from cuttings, which, if properly managed, shoot readily enough, they would form small, but very handsome trees.

I believe greenhouse plants, and perhaps all shrubs which root from the cutting, and very few will not so root, can be successfully propagated from the bud in sand. Last spring I inserted in sand a bud of the *Grevillea rose*, leaving attached to it the leaf and a portion of the wood as large as the head of a dressing pin, and covered with a bell glass, shading it four or five weeks. At the same time I planted in another pot of sand, one cutting of the same rose. In seven weeks the cutting began to push; and in nine the bud.—At the present time the largest shoot of the cutting is three inches, while that from the bud is more than twelve.

In August I tried experiments with other plants. A shoot of the *Kerria Japonica*, which strikes as easily as the willow, containing ten or twelve buds, was cut up so as to leave a line of the wood to which the buds were buried in sand half an inch deep, the leaf standing upright out of the sand.—The beautiful *Calothymus quadrifida*, and the wood furnishing fifteen buds.—*Melaleuca arbuta*, and *hypericifolia*, were successfully subjected to the same experiment, the leaves of the last plant being opposite and closely attached to the wood, two with their buds were necessarily inserted together, and in such a manner as to half bury them with the sand. None of the buds of

Kerria Japonica failed, and but few of those of the others. Trees grown from the bud in this way possess the maturity, and other valuable properties of the parent, together with the beauty of seedling. It is my intention to prosecute my experiments on those plants which strike with great difficulty as Cape Heaths, &c. In these experiments a pot was filled with the finest white sand, previously washed, watered, and left to drain for five hours. Holes were made with a goose quill, a pebble dropped into each, on which the bud was made to rest: the sand was pressed firmly down upon the bud, and afterwards a few drops of water were permitted to fall upon each bud from a sponge. The bell glass was forced down into the sand so as effectually to exclude the air, and was raised every day or two to wipe off the moisture.

I found that water given once a week kept sand sufficiently moist. JAMES LEWIS.
York, Penn. Nov. 7, 1829.

CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS.

The following letter will be read with pleasure by the serious cultivators of this beautiful plant, in this city as well as in New York, where numerous complaints have been made of the abortive flower buds of the Camellia at this season. The letter was not written for publication, but we trust the writer will excuse the liberty we have taken in presenting it to our readers.]

J. B. RUSSELL,

DEAR SIR—You ask my opinion of the causes of the fall of the buds of the Camellia without fruit. It is a most vexatious disappointment for a twelve months' care. It has occurred to me once and once only; and to a friend to whom I have a double white, (worth, in my opinion, all others put together, however curious they may

be.) I can only say, that in this limited experience in two cases only, it was caused solely by the scaly insect. To professional gardeners, this insect is familiar; to general readers, not so. In the camellia, it attacks the flower bud in preference, and at its insertion, in the stalk. Three or four of them are fatal to any bud. It requires a close observation to discover them. It seems, to a careless observer, to form a part of the plant itself, and to be a mere light brown speck on its surface. A penknife will remove it from a single plant in a parlor, or the point of a lady's scissors, but it requires patience, and early care, before the calyx of the flower turns to a brown color. On a large scale, this remedy is inapplicable, and I can only say, that from European cultivators, I learn, that boiling water has been found to be destructive to the insect, while its temporary use was not injurious to the living plant. Of course, great care should be adopted in applying such a remedy.—But while I state the only cause which has produced the abortion and fall of my own flowers, in two cases only, I think it proper to say, that other causes may concur with the scaly insect, or even without it, to produce the total failure of the blossoms of the Camellia. As it is, without question, the most beautiful parlor flower, putting forth its blossoms when they are most required, from November to March, it would be proper to say, that it often suffers from too much water, and too little. When not in growth, or in flower, its waterings should be sparing. At no time should it have a pan filled with water: nothing could be more destructive to it. Pans are generally destructive of all plants, except aquatic ones; and are only adopted by ladies, who dread the moisture upon their paint, or carpets. They are perfectly right in preferring the more important object, but they cannot hope that plants should flourish in a soil saturated with water. To return to the Camellia. It is better adapted to the parlor than any other plant, but it must be kept free from insects. I think it probable that soot, or sulphur, or lime, would, without the use of boiling water, produce this effect; but there are objections to their use, in a parlor, far surmounting any possible good effects.

In conclusion I may say, that parlor cultivation is difficult with all plants. The air is often too dry; always unnatural; and that it is better occasionally to buy new plants than to see old ones in a constant state of deterioration.

I shall send you the precise facts in relation to my application of a European discovery of a manure for orange trees. I shall do it without a theoretic feeling, for if any man living has a profound contempt for all theories, on religious, moral, or physical subjects, I may say—My friend, I concur with you. There is nothing certain in this world, which cannot be proved to be true by experience and by facts.

[Items for the New England Farmer, from a correspondent in Ohio.]

Having been in the habit of cultivating prairie land for many years, I have found that the best method to insure a crop was to plant on the sod; all kinds of grain and vines succeed well in this way. Potatoes do best when the sod is turned over in the fall and stirred in the spring.

Black cherry will poison cattle. One of my neighbors lost two valuable cows by eating the trimmings from one of these trees.

Sweet potatoes should lay on a dry floor for a

week or ten days before they are put up for seed. The best kind of seed is procured by cutting off the vines when they get to be about eighteen inches long, and planting them in hills. This will not injure the parent plant in the least.

By the by, I have heard much said about the beautiful blossoms of the sweet potato. I should like to know what color they are, as I have been in the habit of cultivating them for thirty years, and have never yet seen a blossom.

[The following communication from R. Patten, Esq., a highly respectable farmer in this neighborhood, presents a case truly discouraging, but such as, we hope, may lead to an inquiry into the causes of the disorder, and discover a cure. Mr Patten stated verbally to us, that the difficulty could not proceed, he thought, from the food or water given his cattle, as no unusual feed was attempted, and the water was from a brook, at which they and other cattle, not affected, were always watered.]—*Ed. Newburyport Herald.*

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

MR ALLEN—A very singular disorder has appeared among my stock of cattle, during the past summer, some account of which, by your leave, may be the means of ascertaining its nature, and leading to a cure in cases like circumstanced. In June last, two cows, two oxen, and two horses died, and last week, one horse and one ox, in all, eight creatures. The first that died was, without any previous symptoms of disorder, found dead in her stall. The others lived between twelve and eighteen hours from the attack; symptoms, heaviness about the eyes and loss of appetite without much apparent pain until shortly before death, when the agony became extreme. On opening the bodies, the intestines were found in a healthy state, the vital parts not disordered, and no appearance of disease, save in the spleen or melt, which was enlarged to twice its usual size, and looked moribund. All the ordinary means for curing cattle were used in these cases. A number of cattle belonging to different persons in this neighborhood have died, apparently from the same cause.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT PATTEN.

Amesbury, Nov. 28, 1829.

From the Journal of Health.

Change of Clothing.—By throwing off thick clothing too soon in the spring, and putting it on too late in autumn, we run the risk of having fevers in summer, and colds in winter.

Exercise.—Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation and death. Trenck in his damp prison leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health: and an illustrious physician observes, "I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame, food or motion. Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous; of more general talents; of ampler practical knowledge; more happy in their domestic lives; more enterprising, and more attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with much propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present anything more than half a human being."

Further extracts from *France's Treatise on the Vine*.
EARLY WHITE MUSCADINE.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 3.

White Muscadine, } Of English authors.
Alder Muscadine, }
Early sweet water, }
August sweet water, } OF American collections.
White sweet water, }
Chasselas mou? }
Golden chasselas, } Of some roller.
Chasselas de Fontainebleau, } tion.

This is a round grape, with a thin skin, and of a delicate flavor; it is a great bearer, and resembles the white chasselas in almost every respect, except that it ripens much earlier, being usually in perfection from the 20th to the end of August; in this vicinity and in Massachusetts in September. It is recommended as particularly suitable for the country, and for more northern latitudes, where, with attention, it will be sure to yield plentifully and regularly. In this latitude it needs no winter protection, and is one of the most suitable grapes for the purpose of supplying the city markets. I do not notice this grape distinguished in the French descriptions, so as to be assured of a correct application of the synonyms, and unless it be the Mormain or Mormas-chasselas last described, it must be synonymous with other of the varieties of the chasselas, but I venture the supposition that it is the same as the preceding one. Some vines imported and sold among us under the two latter titles, have proved to be identically the same as our white muscadine.

RED CHASSELAS.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 68.

Chasselas rouge, *Dub.*

Vitis acino medio, rotundo, rubello.—*Dcn.*

This is a sub-variety of the white chasselas; the bunch is commonly of smaller size, composed of berries which are not quite so large, and are slightly tinted with red on one side; those which are not exposed to the sun often remain a light green. It ripens rather later than the white, being at maturity about the 20th to 25th September.

WHITE MUSK CHASSELAS.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 69.

Chasselas Musque, *Dub.*

Vitis acino medio, rotunda, albida, muscato.—*Dcn.*

The leaf of this is of less size, and of a deeper green than that of the white chasselas; it is also less deeply lobed, but its border is more acutely indented.

The bunch and the berries are nearly of the same size as the white variety, and the latter are rather more closely set and usually contain two seeds, which are small and gray; the skin also much resembles the white in its firmness, but is not crisp and crackling like the Muscat; the color of the berry is yellowish white, and the pulp is white, approaching to green, with abundant juice, which is sweet and musky. It ripens at the end of September, and is considered superior to both the white and red varieties. If it is inferior to the white muscat, it has the advantage of earlier maturity, and will consequently succeed where that will not.

YELLOW CHASSELAS OF THOMERY.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 71.

Chasselas de Thomery.

This grape is round, and of a yellowish color when ripe, it is high flavored and much esteemed as a table fruit, and ripens in September. Although several French authors of celebrity place

this distinct from the white chasselas, I will not undertake to say that it is so, until I have more fully tested it.

CHASSELAS GRIS.—*Pirrol.*

Gray chasselas.

Mr Pirrol mentions having discovered in the garden of M. Deschamps at Versailles, a superb large fruited variety of the chasselas, round, of equal size, of a fine gray color, with the berries at a suitable distance from each other on the clusters, which are well formed. The flavor of the fruit is very agreeable, though not equal to the chasselas Thomery.

PURPLE ROYAL CHASSELAS.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 72.

Chasselas royal.

Chasselas rouge royal.

This is held in esteem as a table grape. The berries are round, of a dark red or purplish hue, and of pleasant flavor. The whole aspect of the plant is peculiar, on account of the richness of the foliage, and the tints of the same color which prevail on other parts of the vine. There are several other varieties which are less known, such as the violet chasselas, the black chasselas, and the chasselas de la madeleine, with white fruit; of these I am not enabled to give detailed descriptions at the present time.

CHOTAT.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 7.

Chotat, *Dub.*

Raisin d'Autriche.

Vigne laciniee.

Parsley-leaved chasselas.

Parsley-leaved muscadine.

White parsley-leaved muscadine.

Austrian grape.

Tardaria grape.

Vitis folio laciniato, acino medio, rotundo, albida.—*Dcn.*

The leaves of this variety are small and palmated, being divided into five principal lobes, each of which is finely and deeply serrated, the edges being also indented; its dissimilarity in foliage makes it easily distinguishable from every other variety. This has generally been considered as a variety so nearly allied to the white chasselas, as not to differ from it in its fruit; it nevertheless is very distinct even in that particular; the bunches although similar in form, are much smaller and more thinly furnished; the berry not quite so large, nor quite as round. The growth is also far less strong, and the produce much less abundant; and, in fact, it is a weaker plant in all its parts, the size of the leaves being much less. The color of the fruit, flavor, and time of ripening, are however the same, although some consider the quality rather inferior. Its period of maturity is from the 15th to the 20th of September. There is a variety of the chasselas called Chotat in some French lists, whose leaves are not divided like the above, and it is not therefore, the genuine kind.

RED PARSLEY-LEAVED.

Raisin a feuille d'Ache, *Dub.*

Persillade de Bordeaux, *Rozier.*

Vitis apifolius, acino medio, rotundo rubro.—*Rozier.*

This is a sub-variety of the preceding, differing only from it in the red color of its berries, and in its foliage more closely resembling that of parsley. It is much more rare than the former, and I have found great difficulty in obtaining it.

WHITE SWEET WATER.—*Pr. Cat.* No. 1.
Parsly druyf, of the Dutch.

This has large round white berries, much resembling the royal muscadine in appearance at first; the skin and flesh being delicate and juicy; the berries on the side of the bunch next the stem are often clouded with spots of a russet color. It is much esteemed, and ripens in September. Consider this as a variety of the chasselas, and should not be at all surprised if it should be identified with one of the other cultivated varieties and probably with the white chasselas.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The present is the season of the year in which the removing of most kinds of trees has been attended with the greatest success. The cherry tree in particular, it is said by practical orchardists succeeds much better when transplanted in the autumn, when, if it be carefully done, but few die, and the greater part are but little, if any, retarded in their growth. Other kinds of fruit trees, all bear removing at least as well in the fall as in the spring, with the exception of the peach and nuttalline. These do much better in the spring. We advert to this subject in order to turn the attention of our readers to the advantages resulting from the cultivation of good fruit, and to induce them to seize the present opportunity for setting trees. Setting aside the wants of every family, for their own necessities and convenience—although very few are well supplied with good fruit for their use—and still, the demand in the market increases faster than the supply. In every part of the country, villages are growing up, the population which depends on purchasing for the supply their wants; and the complaint is almost universal, that an adequate supply cannot be obtained, and that such as is offered, is generally of an ordinary quality. The market in this town is supplied to a tenth part of the extent of the demand, with peaches, pears, plums, or cherries, though better furnished than formerly with apples; yet even of those, there is a great deficiency such as are of prime quality. One individual who raises a great many choice fall apples, met with a very ready sale of them at 10 cents per bushel, and, if he had sent them down the canal, he might have realized twice that amount for them. Being in Providence this fall, we took some pains to ascertain the state of the fruit market there, and were surprised to find, that nearly all the best apples for retailing, were brought from New York, at the cost of a dollar a bushel. This, were it true, apples in the market which were raised in the vicinity, but they were, generally, an inferior quality, and sold at a lower price.

Apples of just as good a quality as those obtained at New York, may be, and, to a limited extent, are, raised in this vicinity. To what more profitable object can the farmer devote his attention, than to increasing the quantity, so as to meet the demand for it? In most cases, he will find home market, if his fruit is prime, and when does not, it will always be worth more than the cost of cultivation, to send down the canal. In the spring, a neighbor of ours sent a few barrels of apples down the canal, and each barrel sold enough to buy four barrels of cider, this fall, though it takes three barrels of apples to make one of cider. Such are the benefits of a cho-

tion in the kinds of fruit for cultivation. The varieties of fruit will always meet a ready sale, and command a good price, however favorable the season may have been; while ordinary fruits must depend, for a sale, on the scarcity of the market, or the lowness of the price at which they are offered.—*Harvester Spy.*

STON AND BRATTLEBORO' RAIL ROAD.
The Committee for examining the route for a road between Brattleboro' and Boston, have met in this place the present week. They followed the course of the Nashua and Miller's rivers in Connecticut, thence, through Northfield and Montpelier to this place. Mr Solomon Willard and Henry Wilder are now making surveys of the route, and we understand that a report of their proceedings may be expected in December next. A report will be laid before the Legislature of Massachusetts at its ensuing session, accompanied by a bill for the incorporation of a company, to be styled "The Massachusetts Rail Road Association." It is not contemplated that any assistance will be asked from the State, as it is believed the ability of the undertaking will insure the ready support of capitalists. Application will be made at its present session, to the Legislature of the State, for leave to bring in a bill at the next session, for the incorporation of a company in this State, to be entitled "The Franklin Rail Road Association." The Boston Committee feel full confidence in the success of the undertaking, and doubt not that every facility possessed by the citizens of Vermont for aiding its execution, will cheerfully and promptly tendered.—*Brattleboro' Courier.*

VERMONT LYCEUM.

At a meeting of the members of the Legislature and other citizens, held at Montpelier on Thursday last week, it was resolved *unanimously*, that it is both desirable and practicable, that a Lyceum be established in every town in the State; and a committee, consisting of three in each county, be appointed to carry the resolution into effect. *ibid.*

SEA FLOWER.

Among the curiosities exhibiting at one of the New York museums, the Gazette of that city contains the living substance called the Sea Flower, which changes its form and appearance constantly, but never exhibits the same figure. "It inhabits," (says Dr Mitchell,) the Bay of New York, and ranks deservedly among its admirable varieties. Possessing neither bone, tendon, or limb—the creature, nevertheless, enjoys the power of contracting and dilating itself, and of changing its form and attitude so as to afford a most interesting spectacle. It has been called the *sea flower*, the *sea Anemone*, and by several other names." Dr Mitchell refers the interesting and changeable thing to the family of *Actinia*.

Rumford Premium.—The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in conformity to their vote respecting the donation of Count Rumford, will, at their statute meeting in May next, take into consideration the discoveries and useful improvements which may come to their knowledge, which will have been "made and published by printing, in any way made known to the public in any part of the continent of America, or in any of the American islands, during the two preceding years of heat or on light;" and will award to the author

of the most important discovery or improvement, the Rumford premium, of a gold and a silver medal of the value of three hundred dollars, and the further sum of about fifteen hundred dollars in money, it being the interest of the said donation for the two years. Applications for this premium, founded on any discovery or improvement, coming within the conditions prescribed by Count Rumford, addressed to the officers of the society, will, of course, be duly attended to.

CULTURE OF SILK.

At the Fair of the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, held in the vicinity of Cincinnati, on the 17th ult. two fine specimens of domestic sewing silk were exhibited, to both of which the premium of the Society was awarded. The first specimen was pronounced equal in beauty, fineness, and strength to any imported silk. The other specimen, offered by Mrs P. Parker, consisted of upwards of 300 skeins, of various colors. As an encouragement to others who may be disposed to make the experiment, it may not be uninteresting to mention the following facts:—

"She commenced the business this year, without any previous experiment. The worms were fed on the native mulberry leaves, collected in the woods by her children. Having no suitable apparatus for reeling, Mrs Parker spun the silk from the cocoons. This is a great saving of labor, but the silk, although perhaps equally as strong, is not so even as that which has been reeled. She thinks the worm in leaving the cocoon does not cut the fibres of the silk, but only presses them aside, as she found no difficulty in spinning those balls from which they had escaped. The rearing of these worms, the manufacturing and the coloring of the silk, amounting to 230 skeins, are the results of Mrs Parker's first effort at the introduction in our vicinity of this important branch of domestic industry.—*Balt. American.*

Raisins.—The editor of the Troy, N. Y. Sentinel says he has received specimens of raisins, prepared by Mr Learued, of Lansburg, from grape, or sweet water, as it is usually called, and cost no other trouble than cutting off the clusters, and putting them twice into an oven after baking bread. Dr Spafford, of the same place, has also made excellent raisins from his own grapes this year, with very little trouble; one species of his grape is the same as that from which the bloom raisin is made.

POTATO FARINA.

The farina obtained from potatoes is now an article of commerce in Scotland, where very fine samples of it are brought to market. It is stated to be quite equal to genuine arrow root, and is sold at about half the price of that preparation. Mixed with wheat flour in the proportion of one-third, it is a great improvement to household bread, and is light of digestion. Sir John Sinclair's mode of preparing the farina is perhaps generally known; but the following short account of the process for domestic use may not be uninteresting:—Into a pail of clean water, place a fine colander or coarse sieve, so that it may be two inches in the water; grate the potatoes, when pared, into the colander, taking care from time to time, to agitate the pulp in the colander, so that the farina may fall to the bottom of the pail. When the fibrous part which remains in the colander, or sieve, has accumulated so as to impede the washing of the farina into the pail, remove it

About one gallon of potatoes is sufficient for a pail of water. After the water has remained in an undisturbed state for twelve hours, pour it off—the farina will be in a cake at the bottom. It is to be dried slowly before the fire, being rubbed occasionally between the hands, to prevent its becoming lumpy, and it is then fit for use. The French prepare an extract from the apple in the same way; but this is expensive, as the farinaceous part of the apple is very small.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1829.

ECONOMY IN FEED FOR CATTLE AND SWINE.

It has been recommended, in stowing away the husks of corn in the fall, to wet them with brine. Between every layer of husks, of about 6 inches in thickness, after it is well trodden down, apply a thorough sprinkling of brine, as strong as it can be made; but take care not to use so much of the brine as to cause the husks to heat and become mouldy. The cattle, while eating such salted husks, will not need any other salt than what is contained in the fodder thus prepared.

An English writer says, that swine will fatten much faster on warm, than on cold feed. "Corn and cold water will make them healthy, but warm beverage is considered as requisite to a quick growth." Some English farmers, he says, "keep two or three little store pigs in the fattening sty. While the fattening hogs are taking their repast, the little ones wait behind them, and as soon as their betters are served, lick out the troughs."

"Besides the advantage of having by this expedient, no waste, nor foul troughs, there is another. The large pigs rise alertly to their work, lest the small ones should forestall them; and fill themselves the fuller, knowing that they have it not again to go to.

"The disadvantage of this practice is, I understand, the large ones are apt to lord it too much over the little ones, especially in a confined sty. If, however, they had a separate apartment assigned them, with an entrance too small for the fattening swine to follow them, this disadvantage would be in a great measure remedied."

ROYAL NURSERY AT MUNICH.

A writer for the Gardener's Magazine, in describing the above named nursery, says, "We have at present 900 sorts of apples, 400 sorts of pears, 80 sorts of plums, 200 sorts of cherries, 90 sorts of vines, and 60 sorts of peaches and apricots, exclusive of other sorts of fruits, cultivated here.

"There is also a collection of fruit trees in pots here, of more than 1500 different sorts, which was formed at the same time as the rest of the collection, and is yearly increasing; it facilitates the study of the sorts, and has the advantage of taking up little room."

NORTH-EASTERN ASPECT FOR A NURSERY.

The same writer above quoted, observes that "The Royal Central Fruit Tree Nursery at Weyhenstephan, near Freysing, of which I am the director, has a north-east aspect. The soil is of lime and marl, mixed with sand, and the trees reared there are so hardened by the operation of

the air and cold weather, that they are enabled to bear any other climate with greater ease."

PRIME POTATOES.

The Editor has received from various quarters, samples of potatoes of peculiar excellence, presented by the cultivators of this valuable vegetable. Some of these have already been mentioned with comments expressive of our appreciation of their good qualities. Others have not yet been acknowledged, for want of time to select, cook, taste of, judiciously discriminate between the different kinds of flavor with which different samples have regaled the palate, and the quantities of nutriment which they should seem respectively to afford. It were well if a committee of *men of taste* could be chosen for the purpose, of deciding on the merits of the different varieties of this excellent esculent, which is the most universally liked, and can be used longer in constant succession by the same individual without becoming impalpable than any other vegetable.

Among other donations of this description we have received from a valued friend in Worcester, a barrel of potatoes, raised in Leicester, which are quite equal to any we have ever tasted. The barrel contains three sorts, viz. the *Mercer Potato*, the *Black Rustproof*, and the *Red-eyed Potato*. The gentlemen to whom we are obliged for this substantial token of friendship, states, that the Mercer potato yields very largely, perhaps equal to any potato in the country, and for eating in the latter part of the winter and spring, is very excellent, and by some is preferred to any other kind. For myself, I prefer the black rust-proof to any other potato for the table, *at any season of the year*. It does not yield long, though on newly ploughed ground and it produces about as much as other kinds. It sells in this place for 50 per cent more than any other kind, except the Batman potato, which yields very poorly.

We concur in opinion with our friend with regard to the good qualities of the Rust-proof; but think the Mercer, even at this time of the year, little if any inferior for the table; and as its produce is said to be more abundant than that of the other kinds mentioned above, we should be inclined to give the Mercer potato the preference for cultivation. The Red-eyed potato is good, but not prominent.

We have likewise received some fine potatoes from the Rev. Mr. CARR, of South Boston, which are called *Hollandston Potatoes*, from having originated in that place. These are excellent for the table, large and fair, and appear as if their produce might be abundant, but with regard to this last particular we have no precise information.

An unknown friend in Eastport has sent us a barrel of what he calls the Blue Nose Potato from St. John. They are recommended by him for baking or roasting only—and for that purpose they are certainly excellent.

But *in plus ultra* of all possible potatoes—the kind which espies the pinnacle of perfection, and comes as near the double superlative of the Greeks as any eminent child can ever arrive at, we have received from a gentleman cultivator in Essex County, who prohibits the mention of his name. This is the fourth year from seed, obtained from potato apples or b'bs, and we do not know whether they have been named, though it appears to us they merit a name above that of any other variety of their species. They are ripe early in the season, said to be productive, round,

white, delicate, and as farinaceous, apparently, as wheat flour itself. We are pleased to learn that Mr. RUSSELL'S seed store, No. 52, North Market-street, will soon be supplied with 30 or 40 bushels of these fine roots for sale, being the whole of the last year's crop, and the only potatoes of their kind in existence.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LYCEUM.

A meeting was held on the 10th inst. at Concord, Mass., consisting of about fifty gentlemen, most of whom were Delegates from different towns in Middlesex county, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of forming a County Lyceum. The Rev. Dr. RIPLEY was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Dr. WALKER, Secretary. Mr. JOSIAH HOLLIBROOK, who has been a prime mover, and efficient agent in most of the institutions of that kind, which have been organized in this State, gave an able and lucid explanation of the objects and uses of associations similar to that proposed, and several other gentlemen gave their sentiments relative to the system of supervision and mutual instruction, which is the anticipated result of the Society they wished to establish at that meeting. After passing a vote that it was expedient to form a County Lyceum, and transacting some other business, preliminary to this object, the Delegates moved in procession to Concord Meeting House, to attend the public exercises, which were a part of the order of the day. After a prelude of excellent and well performed Music,

the Rev. Dr. RIPLEY addressed the Throne of Grace, with a fervent and appropriate prayer. This was followed by an address from the Hon. Mr. EVERETT. This address, though prepared at a very short notice, was everything which could have been anticipated from the talents, patriotism, and philanthropy of the speaker. It was one of the happiest and highest efforts of a powerful mind which ever riveted the attention of an enchanced audience. We shall attempt no analysis, sketch, or abridgment of its contents; but are happy to state that the Orator's consent to its publication has been obtained, and it will not require our eulogy to insure it a circulation as extensive, as its merits are transcendent.

After the public exercises, the Delegates partook of an excellent dinner at the Middlesex Hotel. At the close of the repast, the Rev. Dr. RIPLEY delivered an interesting and affecting address, which concluded with a sentiment, expressive of the high estimation in which the talents and public services of the Hon. Mr. EVERETT were regarded by the speaker, and by his constituents in general. This drew from Mr. EVERETT a few observations, which were such as became the respondent and the occasion. A few sentiments, and a social glass closed the festive part of the proceedings. The Delegates, again assembled for business, adopted a constitution, and chose the following

Officers of the Middlesex Lyceum.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, *President*.

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, Jr., *Vice Presidents*.

Dr. A. B. THOMASON, "

LEWIS SHUTECH, *Recording Secretary*.

Dr. JOSIAH BARKLEY, *Corresponding Sec'y*.

NATHAN BROOKS, Esq., *Treasurer*.

CLERKS.

Rev. James Walker,

Warren Colburn, Esq.

Rev. D. S. Southwold,
Rev. S. White,
Dr. Samuel S. Dana.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 16.

(Reported for us, through Mr. C.)

Cattle—3322 at market. The market throughout the day was exceedingly dull and languid; the drovers seemed half inclined to try the experiment of raising the price of Beef, but the bidders would not take; and in fact seemed quite indifferent whether the drovers acceded to their former prices or not, and in consequence arrangements were made to have many large lots packed on account of the drovers. We are not aware of prices of market Beef varied materially from last two or three weeks.

Sheep—5375 at market, and not more than 6000 sold. It would seem, that in the opinion of purchasers, the more used number of Sheep cannot afford a favorable opportunity to reduce prices to their former low standard, but the views of the drovers showed conclusively that would not answer. We await prices.

Swine—1150 at market—we did not perceive 15000, which came to market during last week, but as they were not at market here, we have none. There are not present and there is a number of sales were offered, but a cow standing, the meat of which must be considered as very good and dull. The prices were lower than at previous days this season.

Horticultural—Among the fruits left at the 1 of the Mass. Hort. Society, on Saturday last, were the following:

From Hon. JOHN HOLBROOK, a specimen of the "3 years" Hort. pear, a superior pear, supporting former character, and description in the following letter:

"I send for trial a later specimen of the '3 years' variety, showing that it is improving for nearly 30 months. In this respect it agrees perfectly with French descriptions, yet it would be proper to remark, that I am not settled in any opinion, whether Mr. KNIGHT was not mistaken in the name. The mass of evidence is certainly in favor of its being early, but there are serious difficulties in the way. The only possible means of reconciling them, is the position that our nearly royal fruits, taken on Verdun, in latitude 45, 46, north of Quebec, in October this year, are not more what I may, it not, *with the whole, its superior in this country of the or near equals*. There had a peck of them fit three small twigs. Cultivators will, of course, understand, that it is uncertain whether the single pear sent, is a fair representative of 50 pears which I have tasted, and they must in some degree rely upon judgment of it; which is, that in point of flavor and texture it ranks with the five or six pears now known, though perhaps inferior to some of them, but its chief excellencies consist in

Its enormous size.

Its beauty from that cause—

Its duration, which extends through three months and lastly, its extreme productiveness.

J. FOWELL.

From S. DOWNER, specimens of the "Lewis pear" (of Roxbury) seedling. This pear is in size a little under medium, and will compare with the Crassat in appearance more than any other pear; it is not flat, but more pear-shaped; has a stem one and a quarter inch in length, set in a little cavity, the blossom indented with a large open eye, the flower icy lay that back on the bottom—skin of those growing on the outside of the tree, yellowish green, and deep green with cloudy spots, those growing the inside, flesh whitish, and fine grained, melting, buttery & juicy, not so high flavored as many pears, but ve-

is, and will be a popular eating fruit with generally—it is sought after by our market-men, is selling for six and seven dollars per bushel—a great and constant bearer, (it bears largely to tub) and being a native, and seedling of recent origin, makes it valuable; also the tree being excellent, it is not subject to so many accidents, as most of our delicate foreign trees. By having it grafted on vigorous ground, you may be sure of a great tree; the tree is vigorous, and makes good sized and solid wood; the branches are long, and hang weep-like our common willow. It begins to be in fruit by the middle of November, and some years has fruited till last of January.

A drawing of the above mentioned fruit has been sent to the Horticultural Society. Specimens of the winter Warden, some of them weighing fifty ounces; a superior pear for baking, and to serve.

From S. G. PERKINS, Esq. eight different varieties sent, without names, and not known by any present. A part of them very fine and handsome; some medium, and others not in eating. Also, specimens of handsome "Chauumontelles," very high bred, melting, juicy, and may rank with our fine ones.

From Mr YOUNG, (Boston) specimens of his fine baking pears, having weighed, some years, fifty-nine ounces. As the tree is on the decline, could be well for those members desirous of obtaining scions of the above pear, to procure them, as YOUNG has kindly offered to serve any that will try. No variety like this is known to us.

From Mr EBENEZER CRAIGTS, specimens of the Golden pear, past their best time for eating, but fine, and full of pleasant juice.

From ADAMS POSTER, Esq. of Providence, a box of apples, accompanied by the following note:—

I have forwarded to the Hall of the Horticultural Society, a box containing specimens of three varieties of the apples, which are extensively cultivated in Rhode Island or thereabouts, under names different from those which I think they deserve. Their true name I wish to ascertain.

They should not be recognised by the Society, belonging to some well known varieties, I shall name them to be of Rhode Island origin.

There cannot be any doubt, however, respecting the kind marked No. 3.

During the winter, I expect to forward specimens of new and valuable kinds, approaching very near to, if not equal to the *Baldwin*, which is my favorite. Your obedient servant,
A. FOSTER."

From Mr SAMUEL CHANDLER of Lexington, a box of fine Apples, with the following note:—

I send a sample of winter apples taken from a tree growing on the farm of Mr FRANCIS RICHMOND in Chelmsford; the tree has been in bearing 12 years, is about ten feet in height, has remarkably slender limbs, resembling somewhat the *King willow*. The fruit upon the tree grows in clusters, resembling onions bunched. Mr RICHMOND has five or six young trees engrafted from original, which have just commenced bearing, some of which, he took this year, over a barrel full. He was able to reach every apple upon the tree with perfect ease, standing on the ground. He says the trees will never attain a greater height than about ten feet. The fruit is in eating from November to May. Mr R. politely offers to send the Horticultural Society a sample of the fruit and some seeds, next April. He is desirous they should give me for the apple.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
S. CHANDLER."

For fruits, &c. as seedling and Mr WELLS (bearing, a seedling apple)—and Mr ERASTUS of Walpole.

In consequence of the advanced state of the season, it has been thought best to suspend the exhibitions of new fruits, &c. till next spring. However, any new and valuable late varieties

should be found, or come into eating late, the Committee will thank the persons to send them to the Hall of the Society for examination.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq. of Baltimore has politely offered to present to the library of the Society a complete set of the American Farmer, in ten volumes.

Dr STORER'S Fifth Lecture on Entomology, on the Instincts of Insects, exhibited in various ways, will take place at Tremont Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

CORRECTION—In the piece in the last N. England Farmer, entitled "Notes and Observations on the Vine," at the 130th page, middle column, fifth line from the top, after the word "some," the word "and" should be inserted. The passage will then read thus: "But in this country, where we are so seldom annoyed by hail storms, a vertical wall with a coping, seems [not] indeed the most eligible; for during," &c.

But as the passage now runs, there is a manifest contradiction throughout that whole paragraph.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—E. W. A. next week, with some remarks, also, an article from Maine, on Butter. We wish we could hear oftener from the "Middlesex Farmer," who has this week enriched our columns.

Edinburgh Review.

The 26th number of the Edinburgh Review is just published by WELLS & LILLY, and contains articles on the following subjects:—The Philanthropic System of Philosophy—Salterton Loch—The Drama—Gothic Archæology—Sagas of the Times—British Painters—United States of America—Quarterly List of New Publications. Published quarterly, by Wells & Lilly, Court street, Boston, at \$3 per annum. Nov. 20.

To Farmers.

To be let, and entered upon the first of April next, a small farm, five miles from Boston, and under good improvement, having good and convenient buildings, and well fenced. Also to be sold or exchanged for a farm in New England, or real estate in Boston, twelve hundred acres of good land in that part of the state of Ohio called the Connecticut Reserve, in a town first settling. Inquire at No. 1 Union-street, or this office. 4th Nov. 13.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c. situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village.

Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farms offered, will receive immediate attention.
Oct. 30. eptf

Peaches, &c. on Plum Stocks suitable for Northern Climates.



WM. PRINCE has now in his Nurseries, Peach, Apple, Pear, &c. on the best and most improved trees, of a number of the choicest kinds, inoculated on *Plum Stocks*, which it is well known renders them more hardy, and better calculated to succeed in any climate. He has also 20,000 *Plum Trees*, comprising nearly all the various kinds, inoculated on the *Celebrated Plum Stock* which has been so highly recommended by different writers. For northern climates, they bear a decided advantage over those on *Peach Stocks*. Of *Pear Trees* he has a very large quantity, of thrifty growth and fair size. Orders left with the subscriber, or sent direct per mail, will meet attention.—Any one sending a line to that effect will receive the Catalogues immediately per mail.
J. B. RUSSELL, Agent.
Nov. 20. 2t

Grape Vines.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 5500 Grape Vines, in prime order for transplanting, among which are,
Isabella, 1000
Sweet Water, 800
White Chasselas, 600
Black Hamburg, 600
Black Cape, 300

Also, Wyatt's Black cluster, white Muscat, St Peter's, Red Muscat, Black Frontignac, white do. Black Muscadine, white do. (*genuine*) white Hamburg, Flame colored Tokay, Black Muscat, Black Constantia, Early Oval, Golden Chasselas, Grizley Tokay, Lombardy, Hanewell's fine black, Blue Cartagon or Hopkins. Miller's Burgundy, Black Virginia, Orwigsburg, Elsinburgh, Catawba, &c. at various prices, mostly 50 cents each.

Orders for any of the above left with Mr RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, will meet prompt attention, and the Vines will be delivered by him.
Nov. 6.

Bland's Grape Vines, Rose Bushes, &c.
50 Vines Bland's pale red Grapes.
30 do. Alexander, or Schuykill Muscadine do.
30 do. Isabella do.
50 varieties choice Roses, fine and large bushes.
Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Mulberry, &c.
For sale at garden and nursery of S. Downer, Dorchester, by Ruess Howe.

Also, triple, double and single distilled ROSE WATER, and double distilled PEACH WATER, at wholesale and retail. A supply of the above is also constantly for sale at Mr C. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchants Row. 2t Nov. 20.

Hill Stove.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price.

Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.
Nov. 20. 4t3
STEPHEN W. O'NEIL.

To Nurserymen.

For sale at the New Nursery, Elm Hill, adjoining RUFFS G. AVENUE, Esq.'s farm,
7000 Pear Seedlings, and 600 four years old Stocks;
3000 Apple Seedlings, and 100 two years old;
375 Cherry trees, half the number budded with good fruit;
2500 Young Peach Trees, half the number is budded with fruit of the best kind;
Some of the soft and thin shell Almond;
200 Black Walnuts and Butternuts, one year old.
Some White Mulberry Trees will be sold at a very low price, for cash.
JOHN J. KENNEDY,
Roxbury, Nov. 20, 1829. 2t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel,	1 75 2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	barrel,	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel,	1 00 1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel,	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	"	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 30
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	pond,	13 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 3
Skummed milk,	"	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	6 00 6 25
Genesee,	"	6 00 6 12
Rye, best,	"	3 75 4 00
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel,	62 65
Oats,	"	36 83
Barley,	"	67
Ons,	"	35
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pond,	3 00 3 50
LARD,	case,	55 50
PLAINST PARIS retails at	barrel,	15 00 16 00
PORK, Navy, mess,	barrel,	12 00 12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 00 12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel,	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	"	3 00
Fine Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3 45
Red Top,	"	62 1 45
Lucerne,	pond,	30 50
White Hoysuecke Clover,	"	32 50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7 1
Red French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
Wool, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	20 25
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20 25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	20 33
Merino, half blood,	"	20 30
Merino, quarter washed,	"	20 26
Native, unwashed,	"	20 26
Full, Lamb's, in sort,	"	25 33
Pulled, Washed, second sort,	"	26 27
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	30 22

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Pan-of-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pond,	6 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6 8
whole hogs,	"	5 1 2
VEAL,	"	2 3
MUTTON,	"	6 8
BUTTER,	"	4 7
Miller, keg and tub,	"	8 15
Laup, best,	"	14 22
EGGS,	dozen,	16 13
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel,	1 00
Indian, (Lamb's), retail,	"	76
POTATO,	"	37 40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel,	1 50 2 00

MISCELLANIES.

PRESCRIPTION AGAINST DYSPLEPSIA AND HYPOCHONDRIA.

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FOX GRAPE WINE.

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AN EASTERN LANDLADY.

"How long before dinner, madam?" "When ye see it on the table, I guess ye'll know," was the rapid answer. "True, very true," said a passenger, "we did not think of that." "Guess ye'll best bring thoughts along with ye!" and a twinkling darted towards the flying pan in the kitchen.

Advertisement for Fox Grape Wine, including a list of agents and distributors across various locations like New York, Boston, and other regional centers. The text is arranged in columns and includes names like 'J. B. Russell' and 'J. B. Russell & Co.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. PEsSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1829.

No. 19.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.

MR PEsSENDEN—I am under the necessity of being known to you, one among the peck of ables that I endure; and of requesting your assistance. You must know that I am a great lover of good bread and butter, and have thus far endeavored, by the kindness of a good Providence, and good wife, a pretty good share of it. My wife also a sweet tooth of her own, in this particular, and takes great pride in her fame for good bread; and I do wish that it could be so, that she of her round yellow balls could, by some means, get into your exhibition at Brighton, and a place on the same shelf with that of Col. STRONG, the Sterling butter man and others. I care to you, Sir, that I should not fear the result. But this does not come to the point.

Well, Sir, as I was going to say—this morning while having got her cream prepared, set Betty to churning; who, with her usual diligence, lied herself to the business for some hours; with no apparent success; and although Betty a due share of perseverance, she, at this time, in to exhibit's one signs of despair. My wife in to wonder why the butter did not come, now and then gave Betty a helping hand, as it went on till noon, when, after dinner, Jonathan was sentenced for a while to the churn. He, poor fellow, soon began to wish he was in the barn floor, threshing oats. After an hour, Betty's spirits and strength revived, and red Jonathan from his irksome duty, and she ended the task, and made all spatter again for a time. But the butter did not come, and both Betty and Jonathan to wonder again, and now then to scold a little. At this critical turn of events, I could do no less than volunteer for a share in the service myself, and so took hold of the handle, thinking to myself how I should soon have the whole glory of a campaign chiefly won. But, Sir, this exhilarating anticipation followed by a sad disappointment. I labored for two hours or more without success, my own character preventing me from "giving up." But, alas! after some further vain exertions, my dear wife, with her usual humane feeling took pity on, and relieved me; and I, after a two or three real old orchard, have set down to this statement and inquiry to you.

Well, Sir, the long and short of the matter is, wish to know why the churning or stirring cream produces butter. I think it very likely you never lifted a churn dash in all your life, perhaps ever saw the inside of a dairy room; and they say you are a man of learning in these respects, which I suppose you have got out of. I make bold to put the question, hoping that some of your learned correspondents, will answer it. My neighbor Hardback thinks that book farmers are rather poor ignoramuses, and myself, I believe there is much to be learned from a farmer from books. If it is not an object concerning men to record their improvements

in farming in books, what in the name of common sense can be an object for so doing.

But as to the butter—I want to know why butter is longer coming at one time than another—in the winter than in the summer? When we have made these inquiries, and stated our difficulties in churning at this time of the year, one has advised to put in a little salt; and so we have put in a little salt. Another said, put in a little vinegar; and so we tried a little vinegar. Another said, turn in warm water; and we tried that time and again. But after all, we have found nothing to answer on many occasions. My wife insists upon it that the cause is the cows eating at the same time both hay and grass; or to their eating the corn butt stalks and husks that are given them when we first begin to house them, as we unfortunately have a hard time in churning when the cattle are thus fed. We always warm our cream before churning in cold weather, but this does not prevent the difficulty.

Now, Sir, if you can give us a little light on the subject, you will much oblige, as well my dear wife and her maid Betty, as

Your friend and servant,

DANIEL GREENSWARD.

Down East, Nov. 13, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—Butter is obtained from cream, by separating its constituent parts, into two substances, viz. butter, or the oil of milk, combined with oxygen, or vital air, and butter-milk, or cream deprived of its oil. Oxygen, is the principle of acidity, or the substance which gives sourness to vinegar; also to sulphuric acid, [oil of vitriol] and other mineral acids, and to fruits, &c. But oxygen will not combine with cream, and thereby produce butter unless under certain conditions, and according to the following, among other laws of nature. The cream must be of a certain temperature, or the oxygen will not unite with it, and its particles must be exposed to air in order to imbibe oxygen, which composes a part of the atmosphere.

Every housewife knows that she cannot convert cider into vinegar in cold weather, without artificial and continued warmth. Pouring a little hot water into the cider would not answer, because the heat would be too transient. But by raising the temperature of cider in the coldest parts of the season, to summer heat, and keeping it exposed to air of a summer heat, for several days, vinegar may as well be made in January as in June. And if you make your cream warm enough, and keep it warm long enough, you may as well, we believe, provided your cows are well fed, make butter in the depth of winter, as in the height of summer. This may be done by keeping your dairy room warm by a stove or other means, or by setting metal milk pans in vessels of wood, surrounding them with hot water, and renewing the hot water as occasion may require, till the cream is sufficiently oxygenated, or slightly soured.

The whole theory of butter-making may be briefly described as follows:—Butter is formed by the oxygenating (slightly souring or acidulating) of the oil of cream. This oxygenation will not take place when the cream is below, at, or nearly

down to the freezing point. The souring commences previous to churning merely by standing exposed to the atmosphere, from which it absorbs oxygen. The process is afterwards completed by churning the violent motion, which this operation induces, bringing every particle in contact with the atmosphere, and thus facilitating its oxygenation.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUEEN GRAPES.

MR EDITOR—You have asked me for a description of the Queen Grape, to which request I at this moment can only give you a hurried reply. The berries are round and of good size; they are white, with a bluish and a little colored on the sun side. The taste is sweet, the flavor very pleasant, and the bunches are large. The vines in my vineyard, and in the collection of Col. CURRIE of this Island bore very well this season, the bunches were very large, and some of the berries were larger than those of any other grape in common cultivation; the fruit was also admired for its great beauty.

I have had above 100 varieties of vines to produce fruit this year, which have enabled me to comprise in the work on the Vine now publishing, the results of my personal observations in regard to their merits, and on which interesting subject, I purpose sending you a communication at the first leisure period. Yours, respectfully,

LEWIS B. TUCKER, & WM. PRINCE.

Georgetown, Nov. 26, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIGARS.

MR EDITOR—In passing through the country, particularly in the vicinity of our market towns, and everywhere in taverns and country stores, I have noticed with no small regret, a most inordinate use of cigars. They are used by males of all ages, from 15 to 50 years. I have been led, as matter of curiosity, to calculate what it will cost to one who begins smoking at 15, and leaves off at 50. I have supposed the moderate sum of one cent a day. It cannot, I think, be less. This, at compound interest, will amount exactly to \$406 54. Now, Sir, of the classes of men most in the habit of smoking on the road, and in taverns, in the way I have mentioned, how many, suppose you, find themselves worth this sum of money at the age of fifty? Not one in a hundred, I venture to say.—Why, Sir, it is enough to buy a small farm. But this is by no means the worst side of the picture. In a moral view it is still worse,—incalculably worse. Smoking is a habit of most pernicious tendency. To the health of the young it is considered by all, as highly injurious; and that it induces, *third in all*, and thus leads to intemperance in drinking, that sin of modern times which most easily besets us, no one can doubt. The practice, too, is very insidious. There is something social about it. Man is a gregarious animal; what he sees another do with a relish, if it be not positively sinful, he is apt to do himself. One inveterate smoker will make a dozen. This idea cannot be better illustrated than in this very

thing of cigars. The desire is not a natural one. The taste of tobacco always nauseates at first, and I am fully persuaded that boys and young men would seldom take to smoking if they did not see it done by those who are much older. They are thus brought to think that there is something smart and manly in it. I am glad to believe that this disgusting practice is in a manner banished from some of the walks of society, and those among the most respectable, and still more pleased to think that it has never been countenanced, but rather frowned upon, by the other sex. It is a subject that deserves the censure of the moralist, almost as much as an improper use of ardent spirits. They are but too often found to go together. Whatever may be our boast of having in many things improved upon our ancestors, in this one thing of general smoking, we are most deplorably at fault.

AN OLD FARMER.

CHEESE MAKING.

The business of cheese making is conducted in this county on as extensive and liberal a scale as in any part of the United States, and the celebrity which the *Berkshire Cheese* has acquired in the New York market, where most of it is sold, gives it the precedence over most other kinds, and supplies for it a ready demand. The soil in this county is well adapted to grazing, and cheese and butter are important articles of traffic and exportation.

Cheshire supplied Jefferson with his mammoth Cheese, weighing upwards of a thousand weight, and more recently Adams has given to Jackson, the choice product of an extensive dairy. This town is largely engaged in manufacturing, yet there are many superior farms, and some of the best dairies New England can boast. We are told that the number of cows exceeds *twelve hundred*, one individual keeping fifty-five, and a great number from thirty to thirty-five each, of the best bred and most productive kind. We have seen some of them when collected in the farmer's yards, present the appearance of a cattle show, rather than the common collection of milk cows attached to one farmer's premises, not only on account of their numbers, but from their fine proportions and fitness. The quantity of cheese annually made, we are informed, is about *four hundred thousand pounds*, which yields not far from \$21,000. Great quantities of butter are also made, and mostly disposed of in the manufacturing villages, and pork and beef cattle are not small items in the exportations of the county.—*Berkshire American*.

From the Gardner's Magazine

ON THE NATURAL SUCCESSION OF FOREST TREES IN NORTH AMERICA.

See—In vol. iii, p. 371, an extract is given from Evelyn's letter to Sir John Aubrey, stating that he had seen grow in place of oaks which had been cut down by his grandfather, and that birch succeeded birch which his brother had cut down. In the United States the spontaneous succession of timber, of a different kind from that cut down, is well known. In the *Memories of the Philalæan Society for promoting Agriculture*, vol. i., there are several papers on this subject, by the President, the late Richard Peters; by Dr Menze; by Mr John Allum, who had long been a surveyor in the new settlements in Pennsylvania; by Dr Caldwell, in reference to the fact in North Carolina, in Massachusetts, and in New Jersey; and a confirma-

tion of it in the last mentioned state, by Mr Thomas F. Leaning. In the third volume, Mr Isaac Wayne, son of the American general, the late A. Wayne, also gives some interesting details respecting the appearance of timber trees, of a kind different from those which formerly covered the ground in his vicinity, and which had been cut down by an American army, when encamped there in the autumn and winter of the year 1777, and spring of the following year. One of the above writers refers to the relation of Mr Henric *Journey to the Northern Ocean*, p. 152, to the fact of strawberries growing up wild near Churchill river, and in the interior parts of the country, particularly in such places as have been formerly set on fire; and for that of hips and raspberry bushes shooting up in great numbers, in burnt places, where nothing of the kind had ever been seen before. Cartwright is also quoted in proof of the point. He observes that, "if through carelessness the old spruce woods are burnt, or by lightning, Indian tea first comes up, currants follow, and after them birch." (*Journal of Travels, at Labrador*, vol. iii, p. 225. Nine years after the publication of this last work, McKenzie stated that, land covered with spruce pine, and white birch, when laid waste by fire, produced nothing but poplars; "and yet the Edinburgh reviewer of his work very indelicately declared his disbelief in the relation. Recently we have additional testimony on this subject. In the manual on the culture of silk, prepared in consequence of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, and published in the session of 1828, it is stated, (p. 38,) that "in Tennessee, when a native forest is cut down, if the land be enclosed, a growth of red mulberry trees soon takes place."—All these statements do not admit a doubt to be entertained of the natural succession of forest timber; the fact is moreover familiar to every man who has lived in the country, and to almost every intelligent person in North America. I regret that the enterprising voyager did not live to share the satisfaction of seeing his own testimony of a curious and interesting fact in natural history confirmed by others.

J. M.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1829.

Extracts from an article "On the Necessity and Advantage of inquiring scientifically into the Practices and Results of Horticulture." By JOSEPH HAYWARD, Esq., published in *London's Gardener's Magazine*, for August, 1829.

"It is known, that when animal and vegetable substances are deprived of life, and left to nature, a spontaneous decomposition takes place, by what is called fermentation; and it appears, that during the process of the putrefactive fermentation, carbon is liberated in the greatest quantity, and reduced to a state that is best appropriated as food for plants; and that at the same time, a part of the carbon, which is liberated by this process, unites to oxygen, and forms carbonic acid gas; and a part also unites with hydrogen, and forms embryonic hydrogen gas; and when in this state the carbon is dissipated and lost to the plants.—To prevent this loss, and, as they say, at the same time to facilitate putrefaction, the chemists recommend the addition of quick lime to the fermenting mass; but in this, I conceive, they are under a

mistake; for, the formation of carburetted hydrogen gas being an inevitable consequence of putrefaction, any substance that will prevent such fermentation must be considered as obstructing the putrefactive fermentation. Quicklime, added to fermenting substance, will no doubt hasten its solution, and at the same time prevent the formation of carbonic acid gas, but such a decomposition cannot be synonymous with putrefaction. And further, although quicklime will hasten the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, it retains the carbon, it will, at the same time form other compounds, which are not soluble in water, and, therefore, although it prevents one loss, it occasions another, and a greater. But, if lime-laked before it be added to the fermenting matter, it will equally facilitate its decomposition, form other compositions that will be perfectly soluble. Yet, however powerful, as an agent in vegetation, lime may be; and there can be no doubt that when properly applied, and under certain circumstances, it is capable of producing the most beneficial effects; I believe it will be found it is not the most efficient that is produced by nature, nor that which acts with the greatest facility imparting to inert carbonaceous matter the actual principles of fertility.

"With a view to discover this, and thereby means of preparing a substance that may be dissolved in water, and thus be capable of supplying plants with the requisite nourishment, without awaiting the result of the usual process of natural decomposition by the putrefactive fermentation of being under the necessity of stirring up earth, or when in pots, of changing the soil, I have distributed the roots of a great number of experiments; and the substance which I find to be the most efficient in every respect, in improving these principles to the soil, which are required to sustain plants in health and vigor, was serum, or watery part of blood, which separated from the clotted part, or crassamentum, after it had been a few days taken from an animal. This substance, diluted with five or six times its quantity of water, and applied, by pouring a sufficient quantity on the surface of the soil, to saturate it to the depth of the roots, enabled plants of every description that we are in the habit of cultivating, when planted in a soil perfectly destitute of carbonaceous matter, to attain the utmost to which I had ever seen them grow in the luxuriant soil; and such plants were thus brought to maturity at a much earlier period, and with greater vigor, than by any other means or source of food. The solid, or clotted part of blood, could not be made available, until reduced by fermentation; and as the putrefactive fermentation was unavoidably attended with obvious effects, I at first reduced it by lime, but although thus reduced soluble, and productive of fertility, it was not so much so as the serum.

"The writer then gives the results of the analysis of the serum and crassamentum of blood, and states that "The difference, then, in substances appears to be that crassamentum contains no alkaline salts, and the serum no fibrin; and concludes that the absence or presence of carbon determines the degree of fertility of soil; but we also discover the most efficient principle of agent for rendering available to plants, and such as appears prepared for the purpose, nature which is alkali. The alkaline salts, no doubt, been occasionally noticed as being

Voyage from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans.

of fertility, but as their principles of action are better not understood, or not properly defined, their utility has never been established. I never seen alkaline salts described as necessary or valuable ingredients in the food of plants or any chemical work. We know that alkaline salts are the production of vegetables, but as has been observed, the result of actual experiments that alkaline salts do not impart fertility to plants that are destitute of carbonaceous matter, and the recent experiments of Sir Humphry Davy, appears that alkaline salts are not, as they were previously considered to be, elementary substances, compounds, formed of a metallic substance and oxygen; and that such metallic substance exists in an affinity for oxygen, that it cannot exist in a separate state in contact with water. Any idea, therefore, that alkaline salts are reduced to their elements, and thus taken up by plants must not be entertained."

From the American Farmer.

SHELTERING FARM LANDS.

The practice, almost every where prevailing in the United States, of removing every tree from the land, in clearing new land, shews that the importance of affording shelter to farms exposed to winds and biting blasts, is not sufficiently appreciated. When interspersed with stripes or masses of plantation, not only are such lands rendered more congenial to the growth of grass and clover, and the health of pasturing animals, but the soil climate is improved. The fact that the climate may be thus improved, has, in many instances, been sufficiently established. It is, indeed, astonishing how much better cattle thrive in fields, even but moderately sheltered, than they do in open, exposed country. In the breeding of sheep, a sheltered farm, or a sheltered corner in a farm, is a thing much prized, as, by affording them protection from the keen winds of spring and autumn, they uniformly feed with more freedom, and do much better than if they were exposed.

The operation of screen plantations, observes Marshall, is not merely that of giving shelter to the plants lodging beneath them; but, likewise, in making the uniform current of the wind—shattering the cutting blasts, and throwing them into eddies; thus meliorating the air to some distance from them. Living trees communicate a degree of actual warmth to the air which envelops them. Where there is life, there is warmth, not only in an animal, but vegetable nature. The severest frost rarely affects the sap of trees. Hence it appears, that trees and shrubs, properly disposed in a bleak situation, tend to improve the lands so situated, in a threefold way, for the purposes of agriculture; namely, by giving shelter to stock; by making the currents of winds; and by communicating a degree of warmth, or softness, to the air in summer weather.

For ought it to be altogether kept out of view, by the retaining, and judiciously arranging a portion of growing timber on a farm, confers a richness, and picturesque beauty on the landscape. We have seen some lands, on which nothing was sought for but profit and shelter, where the greatest beauty was produced by adopting this system. Where, however, trees for shade may be required for agricultural purposes, they should be sufficiently open to admit a free circulation of air. For this purpose, trees with lofty stems, and large heads, pruned to single stems, are preferable. To

shelter live stock, the screen should be open at the bottom. Otherwise it is injurious rather than beneficial. The blast not only acquires additional current, but snow is liable to be blown through, and to be lodged in drifts on the leeward side, to the annoyance and danger of sheep that have repaired thither for shelter.

From the Taunton Advocate.

SWEET GREENING AND TALMAN SWEETING, THE SAME.

MR. EDITOR—In the Advocate of the 30th of October, Doctor Thacher replies to my enquiry respecting the sweet greening, of the 23d of October. He acknowledges a "trifling error in the description. The apple does not so nearly resemble the Rhode Island greening as I had conceived, it is more like the Talman sweeting, though it far surpasses that apple in good qualities, abounding more in rich sirrupy juice." I have been well acquainted with the Talman sweeting the greater part of my life; and there is nothing said by the Doctor, on the sweet greening and the Talman sweeting, either in the Orchardist, or in his letter above referred to, but what will apply in every *iota* to the Talman sweeting. There is one fact respecting the Talman sweeting, which is not noticed by the Doctor, and which I think will explain the reason of this trifling mistake of the two varieties having crept into the Orchardist. The fruit requires some frosts before gathering to bring it to its greatest state of perfection; it then does in fact abound more in "a rich sirrupy juice." But if gathered early, as it often happens, it becomes a *shrivelled, tough, hard* apple. And let it be compared with some even from the same tree, after the frosts had brought them to perfection, and they would be pronounced two varieties of sweet apple. But on the contrary, let the supposed varieties, though one comes from "Kingston," in the county of Plymouth, and the other from Taunton, in the county of Bristol, be gathered about the same time, and I challenge even the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to point out any, the most trifling difference.

The "half dozen" sent for inspection, were compared with some Talman sweetings, of late gathering, and the best judges of fruit in this quarter could discover no difference, in size, color, form, lines, sirrupy juice, or flavor, but supposed them one and the same.

VERITAS.

Taunton, Nov. 7, 1829.

FOR A WATER PROOF VARNISH.

MR. EDITOR—I observe in the forty-eighth page of the first number of your excellent journal, a recipe to prevent hunting boots from taking in water, which may be, and doubtless is, a good one; but from experience I give the preference to one much more simple in its component parts. It was recommended to me about two years since by Mr Gideon B. Smith, a gentleman to whom society is indebted for several discoveries of great value.—It simply consists of seneca oil and gum elastic; one ounce of the latter to be cut into thin shreds and dissolved in a pint of the former, and when dissolved, which will be in a few days, the boots are to be completely saturated or charged with the mixture. The manner in which I have prepared my boots is as follows: I take a piece of sponge, and rub the mixture in until the leather will absorb no more of it; the boots are then laid by for a day or two, when the process is repeated. The soles as well as the uppers are to be thus rub-

bed, and the operation is to be performed either before a fire or in the sun. Since I have adopted this plan of treating my gunning boots, I have never had a wet foot, though I have repeatedly, during the past summer, been in the heavy marsh at Pott's spring, from early in the morning until five or six o'clock in the afternoon. Nor is this mixture alone serviceable to hunting boots; it would be found equally so to all others, as it imparts an elastic pliancy to the leather, which, without the least exaggeration, would make one pair last as long as two which had not been so prepared.—*Amer. Trifling Reg.*

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

In our paper of last week, page 139, will be found an article, copied from the *Newburyport Herald*, respecting a disease in cattle belonging to Robert Patten, Esq. Since the insertion of the article, we have received a line from our respected friend and correspondent, the Editor of the *Newburyport Herald*, stating that the deadly disease referred to, since last June, has carried off a large portion of Mr Patten's stock. "He is totally unable to find out the cause, or to prescribe a remedy. He wishes me to make known the fact to you, hoping that you, or some of the correspondents of the *New England Farmer*, may be able to throw such light on the subject as may direct him in the application of some means to arrest so dire an evil."

It appears that in June last, Mr Patten lost two cows, two oxen, and two horses, and this fall one horse and one ox, in all eight creatures. "Symptoms, heaviness about the eyes, and loss of appetite without much apparent pain, until shortly before death, when the agony became extreme. On opening the bodies, the intestines were found in a healthy state, the vital parts not disordered, and no appearance of disease, save in the spleen or melt, which was enlarged to twice its usual size, and looked mortified."

We have looked in vain in several books of Farriery for a description of a disease with similar symptoms, and can give no advice in such a case. We should be grateful for any information on this subject from friends and correspondents, and hope that our friend of Mansfield, will favor us, and benefit the public with his thoughts relative to this formidable disorder.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 23.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

For the first time, we are obliged to omit making anything like a regular report of the Market. In consequence of the rain which continued until nearly 3 o'clock, the drovers betook themselves to the Tavern, the bar-room of which, by the way, on account of its contracted size, is not the most desirable; so that any communication with that body was nearly prohibited. As no sales of consequence were made until late in the afternoon, we were unable to gather any information in respect to prices.

The following estimate of the number of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, at market, was obtained from the calculations of the best judges—*Cattle*, 2500; *Sheep*, 4000; *Swine*, 425.

Mr Henry Skinner, Perquimans county, N. C. has a grape vine which this year produced 24 bushels of grapes, yielding 3 barrels of wine, besides supplying fruit enough for his own and his neighbors' tables.

From the *Academy's Gazette*.

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**MIDDLESEX SOCIETY OF HUSBANDMEN
 AND MANUFACTURERS.**

The Committee on Farms, REPORT.—

The subscribers, in the necessary and regretted absence of the Rev. gentleman with whom they were joined in committee on Farms, upon the two first days of the present month, examined those of Mr FRANCIS RICHARDSON of Billerica, of Mr AUGUSTUS TUTTLE of Concord, and of Mr NATHANIEL S. BARNET of Frammingham. These being the only persons claiming the Society's premiums.

The Committee, as opportunity has occurred, have remarked the agriculture of the county. The "bonnie acres, and wool stocked farms" show the increasing attention to the leading interest of our county. Mr Richardson's farm of forty acres, lies in that beautiful central village. His buildings, including a soap boiling and tallow chandlery works, are commodious.—The farm, a deep rocky loam, extending back from the road, where it lies narrow, between parallel lines, about half a mile to the river; which is the only water upon the grounds. Until Mr Richardson purchased, this territory had been under the old agricultural *legitimacy*; that is, a small part next the buildings had engrossed the patronage, and was nearly run down; in the part adjoining, grass and brush were at a strife for the mastery; the remainder, a remote province, in a state of vigorous insurrection. The present proprietor extended a lane from the road to the river, dividing the farm into equal portions; again subdivided into lots of generally about four acres. Upon these lines of division he built walls with the stones cleared from the lots; placed a gate upon the lane at the road, and bars connecting the lots with the lane. Thus the lane with each lot in turn becomes a pasture with water. The bushes were extirpated, and grounds subdued by the customary methods. Mr Richardson ploughs his grass grounds early in the autumn; plants two years in succession, spreads his manure the second year bountifully, and top dresses once in two or three years. The local difficulties are plain, & remedy may be by this disposition of the lots; and the several parts constitute a complete whole. The Committee were happy to find that in *this* case the old settlement had not been compelled to contribute to the common cause without an adequate remuneration.

Mr Bennett purchased in December, 1815, 151 1/2 acres of one hundred and seventy acres; soil of the usual varieties. That having the strongest soil, and next the most productive, was then a waste extremely rocky, and run to bushes. The buildings were worth nothing; and an old field as set them was all that was cultivated.—This was the settlement of a most benevolent character; with an old possessions to other regions and other days; for the bushes and for himself, he thought the world infinitely wide; and with a spirit too hot to prevail in our country, he had not a lot to do in the natives of the soil. For the sake of present ease he gave up territory of a territory, year by year by cattle-driven homeward and reduced in number; still he felt secure to be garrison. But who can with certainty, calculate the chances of fortune? Unfortunately, a narrow lane led to his house; the wily enemy seized the advantage, and under cover of the walls sprang up and disconcerted the good man, who took to his heels and ran.

Mr Bennett broke ground in the spring of 1816, and year by year advanced his parallels, until he subdued the soil. At this time it is an extremely well arranged and highly cultivated farm. He subdued the bushes upon a swell of thirty-five acres, a strong deep soil and immensely rocky; and put the stones into the best built balance wall, that the Committee remember to have ever seen. These walls divide his farm into sixteen lots, of which he has a plan and field book. Upon several of the lots, young apple trees, over six hundred, have been put out and grafted; his method is, to transplant, and next year to engraft. A peach orchard is also rapidly advancing; these and the apple trees are, *mostly*, but recently from the nursery. The garden contains grapes both of the foreign and native kinds. By tying the horns of the cattle to the foot, the young orchards are grazed with safety, the trees being grafted high for the purpose. The stock hay upon this farm is the produce of what was a swamp overrun with elders, blueberry, and white hush; and reclaimed by the following method:—Broad ditches were sunk by first taking off the moss by the knife and spade; then by the plough and oxen, to the depth of five feet or more, and the gravel spread over the lots by means of the scraper. Thirteen cows have yielded this season over nine hundred weight of butter, and at this time sixty pounds a week.

The butter is put up for the market in a box whose base is two feet square and usual height; pound lumps duly stamped are placed in the box, but one half the surface is in contact, leaving interstices through the bottom. The advantages attending this manner are a facility of inspection and display. The buildings have been all erected by the present proprietor; are commodious, and well adapted to the exigencies of the establishment. The old well at the bottom of the swell, more than thirty feet deep, and often dry, had been the only water. House, barn, and grounds, are now supplied by an aqueduct from a well sunk but ten feet about one-third up the swell. Produce of the farm, Indian corn over two hundred bushels; Potatoes two hundred bushels; market Hay thirty tons.

One hundred dollars has been paid for labor this season; Mr Bennett with the assistance of two boys has performed the remaining work. The Committee were assured that a field of about five acres, which they noticed to have been extremely well ploughed grass land, had been tinned by a boy with one yoke.

Mr Tuttle's farm of one hundred and fifty acres, has the varieties of soil usually occurring; it had been worn down; the house sadly out of repair, barn worth nothing, stock reduced to three cows, yoke of oxen and a horse; there were three tons of English hay, and forty bushels of grain raised in a season; apple trees choked with wood, and few in number; and fences down; in a word, so late as 1821, and for the son of 81750, Mr Tuttle purchased that scene a *Changey* run. The Committee will now refresh the Society with the view presented to them last Thursday. Here reported, a barn 70 by 40 feet, having a door way length wise through the centre, with a cellar throughout of large stone well built. A piggy with a boiler set in brick; walls new built, and other fences repaired. The old fields renovated by the usual course of husbandry, and in some instances, where grass lands have become bound, and a change of crop not desired, soon after tak-

king off the hay, Mr Tuttle, with the plough, re and harrow, has taken up, and immediately set put down, with manure, red-top, and herds grass. He is reclaiming the meadows for his farm; there are flat swamps, yielding a scanty poor growth. He commenced by ditching; and at first, surface gravelled one half acre; this he found very much more expensive than the following method:—in September, he ploughs, (the cutter is found necessary,) then thoroughly rolls down the fero—has roller nine feet by twenty inches, then thoroughly harrows; now carts on gravel, loam and horse manure, proportioning the gravel a loam with a view to the nature and state of the meadow; spreads and harrows again, sows red and timothy, two pecks of the latter, and a bushel of the former to the acre, then finishes with a roller—five acres thus reclaimed, produced a summer two tons of market hay to the acre. An apple orchard of healthy trees, heads well formed the grafts of four years growth, yields some fruit the present season. A peach orchard in train, but set last August.

Produce the present season is two hundred and fifty bushels of Indian Corn; five hundred bush of Potatoes; and twenty-three tons of English Hay. The average profits of the dairy, eight dollars per week,—the weekly produce at this time forty pounds, from nine cows from the first of August, since from eleven; Bull of quarter Devonshire blood. The owner of this establishment did done the work upon it this season with the aid of one lad of seventeen, and one other of nine years of age, by paying for labor in hay time, thirty dollars. Mrs Tuttle, too, has filled her departure with the assistance of a little girl, and a woman on washing days. The man employed at hay required run; his employer assured him that the growth of this production, his lands appear not to be at all well adapted; that he had known many persons upon soils similar to his, make experiment most thoroughly, trying it in a great variety of ways, and yet they always fail. Rather than interrupt so successful a course of husbandry, the man submitted.

Mr Tuttle had money to pay for his purchase, and not one dollar left. For his barn he has eight hundred dollars; for a pasture in the center three hundred; for manure the three first years six hundred dollars; this last expense he covers by poturnes with his team. Yet notwithstanding these and very many other disbursements, which it is obvious must have been many, a judicious persevering course of hardy industry, has led to a train of results, which will very soon cover the expenses, without any aid from adventitious sources.

The Committee are of opinion, that Mr Augustus Tuttle is entitled to the Society's first premium; and that Mr Nathaniel S. Barnett is entitled to their second premium.

RUFUS BOSMER,
 ABNER WHITELLER.

Concord, Oct. 7, 1829.

LIVE OAK.

This is one of the most valuable production of our territory. In hardness, solidity, capacity resistance and durability, it excels the best white oak. The teak wood of the East Indies, has but much vaunted for its excellence in ship building but the live oak is preferred, and it has been said that these were the only two kinds of timber the world fit for building ships of war. So great

ever, has been the demand for live oak timber in the United States, and so slow is the vegetation of the tree, that several years since, Michaux, in work upon the forest trees of North America, predicted its disappearance from the United States in half a century. After that period, he says it exists, not as a forest tree, but as a shrub, the *Quercus Ilex*, an analogous European species, formerly growing in the southern borders of France, and in Spain, and Italy, but now only with of an humble and dwarfish size. The *Ilex* is said to thrive well when cultivated. The *Pensacola Gazette*, mentions that the live oak trees, which have been planted in the vicinity of gentlemen's seats in Georgia and South Carolina, are much more beautiful than those found in the forests. Some noble avenues of these trees have been formed on the sea coast in those States.—

Use of Col. Tatnell are mentioned, for which bounties have been offered, but were refused by the proprietor, who would not consent that the trees planted by his ancestor should be cut down. The difficulty of procuring live oak timber, which has now become so great, that it is difficult to procure enough for the frame of one of our best ships of war without enormous expense, has led our government to take measures for its cultivation and preservation. The plan recommended and adopted for this object, and the mode in which it has been carried into execution, is detailed in the following article from the *Pensacola Gazette*.

Live Oak.—We have made some inquiries respecting the cultivation of live oak on Deer Point, in this town. The lands purchased from General Call, Judge Brackenridge, Col. Fenwick, Col. White, together with those reserved by Government, constitute a body of twenty or thirty thousand acres, bounded by Yellow water Bay on one side, and the Sound of St Rosa on the other. The land immediately at the point, about one thousand acres, is all live oak hammock, with a strip of a thrifty young growth along the water from one to three hundred yards wide. But the interior, although well set with oak, is shrubby, and has been subjected to repeated fires from the woods. Yet from the similarity of the soil and general growth, there is little doubt, that it is well adapted to the purpose as the border.—

The border, or selvaie is about ten miles in circuit and besides the young growth, contains a number of large trees, fit for immediate use. Much of this valuable timber has been cut away at former periods for the construction of vessels: in the year 1804, a Spanish forty-four, the *Panzacolenca*, built at Navy Cove, from the timber procured at this point.

We are informed Judge Brackenridge was requested to suggest to the Government a plan for the management of the tract of land reserved, and the preservation of the live oak generally.—

A gentleman accordingly communicated one, which was approved, and ordered to be carried into execution. The outline was as follows:—

To clear away all the foreign growth from the young and thrifty live oaks, so as to give them the entire possession of the ground, to cut them of all dead limbs, and give them sufficient space to expand.

To cut down the large, full grown trees, fit for use, and secure the timber under sheds at the Navy Yard; and those likely still to improve, to be cleared and pruned.

3. To make experiments of planting out the young trees, in the open grassy pine woods adjoining the hammock, in places suited to the purpose, making roads around them to keep off the fires.

About two months ago, the Judge received instructions to appoint an overseer, to hire twenty hands for one year, and to commence operations according to the foregoing plan. He accordingly commences immediately, and the work under the direction of Mr Davis, has been carried on with the most flattering success.

The trees cleared out already form beautiful groves, and are as carefully pruned as those of an orchard. They are divided into four classes—beginning with the youngest, which are under two inches in diameter, and are called nursery trees—the second class, are between two and six inches in diameter, and generally from fifteen to thirty feet in height—the third are from six inches to a sufficient size for immediate use—the fourth consist of full grown trees.

Of the first class immense numbers have been cleared and pruned—of the second, about eight thousand, and of the third, about two thousand have been cleared, allowing them all sufficient space to expand. At a moderate estimate, the Judge thinks the second class, those between two and six inches, will be fit for use in twenty years; those of the third class six inches and upwards, on an average in ten years. As the sizes vary, some will arrive at maturity long before others. The ground will hold a greater number than would stand erect, if full grown.

Of the second and third classes, the Judge thinks at a low estimate, he will be able to clear out from twenty to thirty thousand this year. The growth, which has been cut away, consists of licker, water oak, and cedar pine. The live oak, like the chestnut and locust, springs from the roots and stump of the mother plant, so that by taking proper pains, and by confining the operation to those spots, where they have been planted by nature, the danger of the destruction of this valuable timber may be prevented. Still the forming of nurseries from the acorn is worth the experiment; and although the period before the acorns will become trees fit for use, must be great when compared with the duration of human life, yet it may be short in comparison with the age of a nation.

England is only now beginning to use those trees, which were planted seventy or eighty years ago. The tree, however, which has the benefit of an ancient and extended root, is of very rapid growth. The live oaks, preserved in Judge Brackenridge's door yard, have, in five years, increased from the diameter of four inches to eight.

If the experiment at Deer Point should equal present expectations, the plan can be put in operation on a more extended scale, at different places along the coast of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, and the several islands along their coasts, which are now generally well set with this valuable growth. According to the reports of the Commissioners, who have been employed in examining and selecting live oak along our coast, there are several millions of live oak trees on the Sound of St Rosa and the Bay of Choctawatchie, and all so situated as to have the advantage of navigable water to our Navy Yard. If five million trees can be preserved from trespassers and fires, they will soon become of incalculable benefit for naval purposes.

Establishments may be made where our super-

annated and disabled seamen may be profitably employed in a light, healthy labor, at the same time that they are taken care of, instead of being turned adrift in old age, or when no longer able to encounter the hardships of the sea.

PREMIUMS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMS.

The Plymouth County Agricultural Society held their Cattle Show and Fair, on Wednesday, 4th inst. Among the premiums awarded was one to Capt. Seth Allen, of Halifax, for the best cultivated farm. The following description of these improvements is given in the report of the Committee.

The farm of Capt. Allen contains about fifty acres; the soil on a great part of which is thin and consists of a light sandy loam, and when purchased by Capt. Allen, was considered as about worn out, it having been frequently planted with corn, followed by a crop of rye, and but a little manure of any kind used for a great number of years. Capt. Allen, by manuring and skilful management, has brought a great part of it into a good state of cultivation, and now obtains good crops of grain and hay. The remainder is low, swampy land, and when he came into possession of it, was covered with bushes, and considerable part of the year with water. Capt. Allen has made great improvement on this part of his farm by cutting the bushes, digging out stumps and draining it. Three acres of which he has reclaimed and rendered productive of good English hay, by ploughing, planting, &c. The whole of this farm is well fenced with cedar posts and rails, there being but few stone on it suitable for wall. The buildings, though not large, are convenient, and are so arranged that he has a place for everything; and the Committee can truly say that they found everything in its place. Although the Committee are satisfied that his farm is not so productive as many other farms in the county of the same size, yet taking into consideration the quality of the soil, the bad condition which it was in when purchased by Capt. Allen, the great improvement he has made, and the neatness and order of its whole appearance, they recommend to the Trustees to award him the first premium of *twenty-five dollars*.

Last year an oil mill was found in one of the houses of Pompeii, very far superior to any now in use in Italy. It was formed of lava, and consisted of a concave and convex hemisphere fitting into each other, and having rotatory motions in opposite directions. By a neat mechanical contrivance, these two stones were prevented from approaching each other in the first instance so nearly as to break the stone, but merely to crush the pulp of the olive, so that this fruit oil must have been of singular purity. When this has been pressed off, the convex stone could be lowered into the concave, and the whole fruit was broken up together. At Herculaneum, a short time since, the residence of an artist was discovered. The shop and its implements were in a wonderful state of preservation; the seats on which the customers were seated, the basins, the stove, and even many pins designed for the head dresses of the Roman ladies.—*Foreign Journal*.

LOTTERIES.

In the first number of the *Daily Courier*, a paper published at Portland, Maine, the Editor refused to publish a lottery ticket advertisement,

giving his reasons for so doing. They are the following:

Among the advertisements which were sent in for this day's paper, there were some for the sale of Lottery Tickets. As an apology for their omission, it seems necessary for me to express my views on the subject of Lotteries. I am opposed to the system in toto. I think lotteries taken in the aggregate exert an extensive and injurious influence upon the community. My object is to conduct this paper in a manner that shall render it most *useful* to the public. I have thought it better, therefore, on a full consideration of the subject, to sacrifice the pay, that would be received for such advertisements, to the public good. Not that I can claim to be more philanthropic than other men; for I believe that in managing a paper, a steady and judicious effort to promote the good of society, is the *surest way to promote my own*. Therefore, even on selfish principles, I should take the same ground. But I wish not to injure the feelings of any class of men, or individual, whatever. There are many vendors of lottery tickets in this town, whom I respect, and I know not but they are all respectable. I wish not to interfere with their personal concerns, nor shall they ever be treated with disrespect at my hands. I heartily wish them success in some pursuit more profitable to them and more beneficial to the community. And to buyers of lottery tickets, my advice is, to quit the business and betake themselves to hunting after *perpetual motion*, as a more profitable and saving pursuit; for in the latter case they will lose nothing but their *time*; in the former they lose *both time and money*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1829.

Library of Useful Knowledge—Farmer's Series.—It is well known that the British Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge, one of the grandest associations of the day, is engaged in the publication of a series of treatises on various scientific subjects. It has recently announced its determination to issue a separate series, exclusively for Farmers, and others connected with country occupations. Their habits of life, prevent them from associating much together, and the disposition to rest and sleep, induced by working in the open air, tends greatly to disincubate them from improving their minds like those who live in towns, and work more under cover. Yet it is certain that they have a sufficient portion of time for such pursuits, and more, on the whole, than artisans. It is the intention of the Society, to afford to the farmer, the cottager, and the laborer, all the information necessary for well understanding the history, nature, and management of the different domestic animals, and their productions; to give an account of the nature and properties of all trees, plants, and vegetables, usually cultivated for food or profit; and to explain the operations of agriculture in all its branches, with the principles on which they depend, and the branches of general knowledge with which they are connected. Persons who live in the country and are employed in husbandry, have, during the long winter evenings, and when the weather prevents the carrying on out-door work, much time which might be employed in acquiring knowledge respecting those

things which are most important to their welfare and support. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted, that hitherto too little pains have been taken to afford useful information to the husbandman. Much of his spare time has been wasted in utter idleness, or spent in the perusal of books calculated to hurt rather than to improve the mind; and in consulting silly Almanacks which keep alive old prejudices and idle superstitions. It is hoped that this present work will in a great measure remedy this evil. It would be a waste of time to reckon up the advantages of knowledge over ignorance and prejudice.

The first division of the series will contain a history of the treatment and management of such animals as are useful to man; to this will be added an account of those animals which are injurious to him. In treating of the domestic animals, it will become necessary, in order to show how they may be best preserved in a healthy and useful state, to dwell upon their history, structure, food, habits, and diseases; and on these points the treatises will be full and minute; the information will be conveyed in a plain, familiar manner, not only showing what is best to be done, but expounding the reasons for that which is directed. In order to acquire the knowledge of the utility of animals both in increasing the power of man by their strength, and in supplying raiment and food, it will be requisite to enter into many points in natural history; and, in considering the best modes of applying the strength of animals, some insight into mechanical science will be necessary. Again, with respect to articles of food and raiment, such as cheese, butter and wool, some of the leading principles of chemistry will be explained. In order to add to the entertainment of the reader, and for the purpose of exciting curiosity and keeping up attention (more particularly among those who have hitherto read works of amusement merely) it is intended occasionally to introduce curious facts and anecdotes connected with the subjects under discussion; and drawings of animals, implements, buildings, &c. will be added for the purpose of illustration.

The following general view of the objects in view shows how useful, how varied, and how interesting they are. The information on each head will be ample.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECTS.

I. Of the Live Stock.

1. Of the *Horse*. His varieties—as fitted for the road—for the plough—for light or for heavy soils—for hill-farms, &c.—breeding—food and management—diseases—their preventions and remedies, &c.

2. Of the *Ass* and *Mules*. Advantages and disadvantages of using those animals in different situations—breeding and general management—diseases and remedies, &c.

3. Of *Neat Cattle*. Breeding and rearing—varieties as best fitted for different soils—for the plough and team—for the dairy—for fattening, &c.—Diseases and Remedies, &c.

4. Of *Sheep*. Breeding and rearing—varieties as best fitted for particular soils and pastures—Sheep shearing—qualities of Wool—improvement of Breeds—fattening—Diseases and remedies, &c.

5. Of *Goats*. Breeding and general management—soils and situations fitted for this kind of stock—Diseases and remedies, &c.

6. Of *Swine*. Their varieties—breeding—fattening—diseases and remedies, &c.

7. Of *Rabbits*. Proper situations for rabbit warrens—means of stocking them—rearing and feeding—their different breeds—diseases and remedies—nets and traps for catching—taming *Ferrets* for that purpose, &c.

8. Of *Pigeons*. Their varieties—advantages and disadvantages to the farmer—construction dovecots—rearing, management, and preservation of the stock—laws respecting, &c.

9. Of *Poultry*. Different species and varieties of each—rearing and feeding—management their produce—eggs, quills, &c.—diseases and remedies, &c.

10. Of *Bees*. General management—disease and prevention—most profitable means of extracting their honey, &c.

11. Of *Fish*. Construction of Ponds—methods of stocking and preserving—species in eligible for fish ponds, &c.

* The animals, birds, and insects that are peculiarly hurtful to the farmer, such as the Flea, Polcat, Rat, Mouse—Kite—Turnip fly, Be Weevil, &c., will also be described, along with the best modes of extirpating, or destroying the

II. General Labors of Agriculture.

1. Of farm-building—granaries—cottages—stables—cow-houses—sheep-cots, &c.

2. Of road-making—bridge-building—canals—embankments—draining—enclosing, &c.

3. Of plantations—coppices—rearing and cutting of copse-wood—felling of timber-trees, &c.

4. Of Machinery, and other implements, such as threshing-mills—fanners—ploughs, &c., and the most approved modes of their construction.

5. Of the effect of different soils and climates on animals and vegetables.

6. Of the different kinds of manure and composts.

7. Of the rotation of crops, as practised in various districts of the Island, and on different kinds of land.

8. Of broadcast and drill-husbandry, with comparison of the advantages of each.

9. Of Harvesting and preserving of grain and other farm produce.

10. Of turnip, carrot, cabbage, and pot-husbandry.

11. Of flax-growing, and the subsequent manipulations.

12. Of spade-husbandry and gardening—orchards and their management.

13. Of dairy-farming—cow-keeping and milking.

14. Of meadows and hay-crops—irrigation—paring—burning, &c.

15. Of natural and artificial grasses—their various species and comparative values.

16. Of sheep-farming.

17. Of Hop-planting—picking and get management.

III. Domestic Economy.

1. Of *Dairy*. Chemical analysis of milk, best means of increasing its quantity and quality.

2. Of *Butter*. Its manufacture—the different qualities, and prices which are made on the same farm.

3. Of *Cheese-making*. Various kinds made in different countries, and in different districts of the same country—Parmesan—Gloucester—Cher

- Dunlop, and other cheeses; with instructions making each sort.
1. Of goat-milk and goat-cheese.
 2. Of brewing ale, beer, meal, &c.
 3. Of baking, and confectionary.
 4. Of wine-making and the preservation of its.
 5. Of the manufacture of cider and perry.
 6. Of curing and preserving bacon—beef—ton, and other animal food.

Such is a general outline of the Series; of which the First part (being the *Horse*, No. 1.) was finished the 1st of October.

We shall enrich the columns of the *New England Farmer* by the publication of the whole, the substance of the above Agricultural tracts, accompanied, when necessary, with such remarks and circumstances may require, to adapt them to the wants of the United States, and continue in the same order as received from Europe. It will readily be seen that they will prove of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interest.

The 22d No. of *Louder's Gardener's Magazine*, for October, 1829, has been received at the office of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*. It is, as usual, well filled with communications on various horticultural subjects. It contains reviews of the *Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*; of various works on agriculture, garden-botany, rural architecture, &c.; and of a letter to the President of the *London Horticultural Society*, on the Management of its Garden and Lands; and thirty-two neat engravings of English nursery seats, gardens, plans for rural buildings, &c. plants, &c. It is decidedly the ablest work of the kind, now published in Europe.

The last No. of *Louder's Gardener's Magazine*, in noticing some agricultural Addresses, sent in this country, says, it is gratifying to mark the progress of agricultural science and industrious pursuits in the United States. In speaking of three Addresses delivered before the *Agricultural Society of South Carolina*, by Messrs Hemy, Seabrook, and Townsend, the Editor says, "they are written by very considerable ability and knowledge of the subject; and we speak with the utmost impartiality, when we say, that during the rage for agricultural societies which existed in England some years ago, no one address appeared, not in those of *Sir John Sinclair* or *Arthur Young*, at least to be compared with them, either for extensive knowledge of the subject, or sound general views on agricultural legislation."

BUCK GRAPE.

A bundle of cuttings of the *Buck Grape* has just received from Dr. J. SMYTH ROGERS of Hartford, which will be at the service of the members of the *Horticultural Society* on the day of the next stated meeting, being the first Saturday in December.

Dr. STORER'S sixth Lecture on Entomology, containing remarks on the Instincts of Insects, as particularly shown in forming their habitations and procuring their food, will take place at Tremont Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society* will be held at their Hall on the first Saturday of December next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President,
J. BIGELOW, Corresponding Sec'y.

Boston, Nov. 29, 1829.

Healing Powers of the Liverwort.
A. P., a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, has been apparently in consumption for two years, or more. In the winter of 1827-8, he was confined to his room with every symptom of confirmed consumption; pulse 110 to the minute; hectic fever, incessant cough, with expectoration of rusty matter, which in March amounted to full a pint a day, night sweats, debility, and great emaciation.
After having tried the usual means to no effect, the Liverwort was resorted to. It was first taken in decoction without any apparent benefit; a concentrated syrup was then taken, and to the astonishment of all his friends, he rapidly recovered, so far as to be able to attend to business, and the summer following worked in a small garden, and has continued mending gradually in health and flesh to this date.

New Lebanon, April 16, 1829.
N. B. The above account is taken from the case book of the Physician to the Society of Shakers in New Lebanon, and may be relied on as correct.

The above named Syrup is for sale by Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, 45 Milk-street, opposite Federal-street, Boston.

To Farmers.

To be let, and entered upon from the first of April next, a small farm, five miles from Boston Market, under good improvement, having good and convenient buildings, and well fenced. Also, to be sold or exchanged for a farm in New England, or real estate in Boston, twelve hundred acres of good land in that part of the state of Ohio called the Connecticut Reserve, in a town first settling.
Inquire at No. 1 Union-street, or this office, if Nov. 13.

Farm Wanted.

Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village.

Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farms offered, will receive immediate attention.
Oct. 30. epif

Peaches, &c. on Plum Stocks suitable for Northern Climates.

WM. PRINCE has now in his Nurseries, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Almond Trees, of a number of the choicest kinds, inoculated on *Plum Stocks*, which it is well known renders them more hardy, and better calculated to succeed in any climate. He has also 20,000 Plum Trees, comprising nearly all the various kinds, inoculated on the *Celebrated Plum Stock*, which has been so highly recommended by different writers. For northern climates these bear a decided advantage over those on Peach Stocks. Of Pear Trees he has a very large quantity, of thirty growth and fair size. Orders left with the subscriber, or sent direct per mail, will meet attention.—Any one sending a line to that effect will receive the Catalogues immediately per mail.
J. L. RUSSELL, Agent.
Nov. 20.

Grape Vines.

For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 5500 Grape Vines, in prime order for transplanting, among which are,
Isabella, 1000
Sweet Water, 1000
White Chasselas, 600
Black Hamburg, 600
Black Cape, 300

Also, Wyatt's Black cluster, white Muscat, St Peter's, Red Muscat, Black Frontignac, white do, Black Muscadine, white do, (greenish) white Hamburg, Flame colored Tokay, Black Muscat, Black Constantia, Early Oval, Golden Chasselas, Grizley Tokay, Lombardy, Huersey's fine black, Blue Cartagon or Hopkins, Miller's Burgundy, Bland's Virginia, Orwingsburg, Elsinburg, Catawba, &c. at various prices, mostly 50 cents each.

Orders for any of the above left with Mr. RUSSELL, at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, will meet prompt attention, and the Vines will be delivered by him.
Nov. 6.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article for beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles—prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle.
Oct. 16.

New England Farmer's Almanac.

FESSENDEN'S New England Farmer's Almanac for sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail.
Portland, Nov. 13. 3t SAMUEL COLMAN.

Bland's Grape Vines, Rose Bushes, &c.

50 Vines Bland's pale red Grapes.
30 do. Alexander's, or Schuylik Muscadelle do.
30 do. Isabella do.
50 varieties choice Roses, fine and large bushes.
Fruit Trees, Strawberry, Bilis, &c.
For sale at garden and nursery of S. Downer, Rochester, by Rufus Howe.

Also, treble, double and single distilled ROSE WATER, and double distilled PEACH WATER, at wholesale and retail. A supply of the above is also constantly for sale at Mr. G. Wade's Porter Cellar, No. 12 Merchants Row. 2t Nov. 20.

Hat Store.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price.

Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.
Nov. 20. (F19) STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

To Nurserymen.

For sale at the New Nursery, Elm Hill, adjoining RUFUS G. ARMY, Esq's farm,
7000 Pear Seedlings, and 500 four years old Stocks;
3000 Apple Seedlings, and 100 two years old;
375 Cherry trees, half the number budded with good fruit;
2300 Young Peach Trees, half the number is budded with fruit of the best kind;
Some of the soft and thin shell Almond;
200 Black Walnuts and Butternuts, one year old.
Some White Mulberry Trees will be sold at a very low price for cash.
JOHN J. KENNEDY,
Roxbury, Nov. 30, 1829. 2t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	-	-	barrel	1 75
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	-	ton	125 00
BEANS, white,	-	-	barrel	1 00
BEEF, mess,	-	-	barrel	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	-	-	"	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	-	-	"	6 50
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new,	-	-	pond	13 15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	-	"	6 8
Skimmed milk,	-	-	"	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	-	barrel	6 00
Genesee,	-	-	"	6 00
Rye, best,	-	-	"	3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	-	-	buskel	62 63
Rye,	-	-	"	75 76
Barley,	-	-	"	67
Oats,	-	-	"	40 45
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	-	-	pond	8 00
LIME,	-	-	"	35 30
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	-	-	ton	3 50
PORK, clear,	-	-	barrel	15 00
Navy, mess,	-	-	"	12 05
Cargo, No. 1,	-	-	"	12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	-	buskel	2 00
Orchard Grass,	-	-	"	3 00
Tow Meadow,	-	-	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	-	-	"	1 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	-	-	"	3 00
Red Top,	-	-	"	62 1 00
Lancaster,	-	-	pond	37 50
White Hoopstockle Clover,	-	-	"	34 50
Red Clover (western)	-	-	"	71 3
French Sugar Beet,	-	-	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	-	"	35 40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	-	-	"	20 25
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	-	"	30 33
Merino, half blood,	-	-	"	23 20
Merino, quarter washed,	-	-	"	23 26
Native washed,	-	-	"	25 28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	-	"	35 36
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	-	-	"	25 27
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	-	-	"	50 52

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	-	pond	31 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	-	"	6 7
whole hogs,	-	-	"	5 1 2
VEAL,	-	-	"	2 8
MUTTON,	-	-	"	2 8
POLTRY,	-	-	"	5 10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	-	"	12 36
Lump, best,	-	-	"	15 52
EGGS,	-	-	dozen	16 18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-	-	buskel	1 00
India, retail,	-	-	"	70
POTATOS,	-	-	"	37 40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	-	-	barrel	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

FARMERS.

They sow their fields, and trees they plant,
Whose yearly fruit supplies their wants;
Their race grows up from fruitful stocks,
Their wealth increases with their flocks.—WATTS.

If there is any time when we are inclined to indulge in feelings of envy, it is when we get loose from our confined, inactive, and sedentary labors, after ten or twelve hours application, and sally forth to observe what is passing around us. It is then that we compare the healthy looks of the Farmer with our own weak and morbid feelings; in autumn, follow him to the field, and see the fruits of his industry ripening before us, and observe the look of good nature and happiness shining through every feature as he gazes upon the growth of that which his hand has planted, or in winter take a place beside his family hearth where the voice of health, and joy, and plenty, responds to the crackling of the hospitable fire—it is then that a dizzy sickness comes over our whole frame, and we are almost led to believe that the good things of this life are not equally distributed.

A Farmer's life is indeed a life of happiness. Could our friends among that class look in upon us during the cheerless season of winter, when the rain or sleet is driving against the windows, and the wind is piteously howling, and see us as we crouch over our rusty stoves, in which the little fuel we can afford, is sustained here upon the remains of what was once, in our youthful days, an anvil; and there, upon a brick, or a half burnt, knotty stick of wood, an emblem of our hard condition, with not one near and dear friend to cheer us, without any one that is interested in our welfare, or that would be the less happy if we were in our graves, they would go to their own happy homes, and never again repine at any of the crosses which Providence might send upon them.

It is the truth that mankind are not sensible enough of the superiority of the Farmer's situation, in regard to happiness, over every other class in the community. While the merchant, or he who is engaged in active business, is harassed with care and anxiety, their minds are as free and clear as the air that meets them as they go to their daily employment. After the labors of the day are over, the husbandman can retire to his home, and enjoy the "luxury of rest." Not so the man of business—he only exchanges perplexing toil for anxious reflection; and while the "lord of the soil" is dreaming of fat oxen and agricultural prizes, his eyes are unclosed, and his mind is upon the stretch in an endeavor to invent means of taking up notes at the bank, or some such equally pleasant cogitations.

Professional men have their numerous troubles also. All the professions are crowded, and those who have neither great impudence, nor superior talent are in a hopeless condition—and those who do possess these requisites are often in despair at the slow and tedious progress in the path of notoriety and eminence, and suffer most exasperatingly at such times from the horrors.

The mechanics, too, superior as is their situation in point of real comfort to either of the above classes, are continually plagued with capricious and mean customers, untoward and lazy apprentices, or perhaps want of employment.

Agriculture has been justly styled the "natural

employment of man;" and happy would it be for the community if more would in this respect, as well as every other, follow nature, the "unerring guide to truth." Then, instead of the city being crowded with melancholy and disappointed speculators, every part of the country would smile under the hand of industry, and be filled with a happy and healthy population.

The late distressing times will be a source of much good, and a means of bringing folks to their senses in this particular, and lead many to leave the crowded and uneven walks of speculation, for a life of usefulness and contentment.—*Manchester Gazette.*

We do not recollect of meeting with any thing that illustrates the advantages of drunkenness, in stronger language than some of the following poems, which we have found in an old tract.

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a *Drunkard*: for the oftener and more you drink, the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you seek to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a *Drunkard*: for that will defeat all their efforts.

If you would effectually counteract your own attempts to do well, be a *Drunkard*: and you will not be disappointed.

If you wish to repel the endeavors of the whole human race to raise you to character, credit, and prosperity, be a *Drunkard*: and you will most assuredly triumph.

If you are determined to be poor, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon be ragged and pennyless.

If you would wish to starve your family, be a *Drunkard*: for that will consume the means of their support.

If you would be imposed on by knaves, be a *Drunkard*: for that will make their task easy.

If you would wish to be robbed, be a *Drunkard*: which will enable the thief to do it with more safety.

If you would wish to blunt your senses, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon be more stupid than an ass.

If you would become a fool, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon lose your understanding.

If you would wish to unfit yourself for rational intercourse, be a *Drunkard*: for that will render you wholly unfit for it.

If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a *Drunkard*: that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would expose both your folly and secrets, be a *Drunkard*: and they will soon run out, as the liquors run in.

If you think you are too strong, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon be subdued by so powerful an enemy.

If you would get rid of your money without knowing how, be a *Drunkard*: and it will vanish insensibly.

If you would have no resource when past labor but a workhouse, be a *Drunkard*: and you will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your house, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon do it effectually.

If you would be always under strong suspicion, be a *Drunkard*: for, little as you think it, all agree that those who steal from themselves and families will rob others.

If you would be reduced to the necessity of shunning your creditors, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon have reason to prefer the by-paths to the public streets.

If you would be a dead weight on the community, and "cumber the ground," be a *Drunkard*: for that will render you useless, helpless, burthen some and expensive.

If you would be a nuisance, be a *Drunkard*: for the approach of a Drunkard is like that of a dunghill.

If you would be hated by your family and friends, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon be more than disagreeable.

If you would be a pest to society, be a *Drunkard*: and you will be avoided as infectious.

If you do not wish to have your faults reform continue to be a *Drunkard*: and you will not care for good advice.

If you would smash windows, break the pegs of your bones, broken, tumble under carriages, horses, and be looked up in every town, be a *Drunkard*: and it will be strange if you do succeed.

If you wish all your prospects and to be a fool, be a *Drunkard*: and they will soon be a enough.

If you would destroy your body, be a *Drunkard*: as drunkenness is the mother of disease.

If you mean to ruin your soul, be a *Drunkard*: that you may be excluded from heaven.

Finally, if you are determined to be entirely destroyed, in estate, body, and soul, be a *Drunkard*: and you will soon know that it is impossible to adopt a more effectual mode to accomplish it.—END.

Wanted.

An Apprentice, in a Book Binding Office. An intelligent boy from the country would be preferred. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. Oct 2

Published at 2s per lb.

DEPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Gilpin's Store, 55 Broad-st, at 10c per lb. SHOE PATS. See all the Testimony.—see advertisement.

Roots of the Pie Plant or Tart Rhubarb.

A supply of the roots of the Rharma, plantation Tart Rhubarb, or the Plant, an excellent article early named by S. N. R. Farmer, ed. vi. page and Fessenden's New American Gardener, article B even, for its culture and uses. The roots are large and in the order for transporting this fall.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street—price 25cts. per root. Oct. 1

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1830.

Just published by CURRIE & HENRY, at the School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RICE, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanac* for 1830. By THOMAS C. FESSENDEN, ed. of the New England Farmer.

The Almanac, as it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—tables, particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a Table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c.—several original pieces of miscellaneous articles, principally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, gross, or dozen.

Sept. 15.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—in those who pay within sixty days from time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment made in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by T. R. BETTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the views of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RICE at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market St.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for many years, and occasionally have thought I could add a little from stock of observations that would be useful; diffidence has hitherto prevented my contributing; a diffidence growing out of conscious want of a thorough knowledge of the subjects which I claimed my attention. But when I consider my readers somewhat like the classes in a monial school, and that I may consider myself as a tutor to some of the lower classes, I am induced to write a lesson, which you will use your discretion whether to present to the school or not.

Much has been said on the culture of Potatoes; in quality, manner of rearing new varieties, &c., no one has recommended what I conceive to be the best method of planting and manuring them; my method has been for some years the following; after trying most of the plans of preparing and planting, treated of in the *New England Farmer*, and deciding upon this as the best. I had all my manure on the ground after once ploughing it, then cross plough lightly to cover the manure, then furrow it three feet apart. In these furrows I place whole potatoes of full growth, in 15 to 20 inches apart, and cover them from 2 to 2 inches deep, regardless of their being on side hills, where the land is subject to a drought, that they may catch and hold the occasional showers, till the water is absorbed by the earth, when I hill potatoes, as it is called, I continue till the whole length of the row, in order to take advantage of the rains; if furrowed in an opposite manner the water runs off, and much is lost to the crop. On wet land, where water is liable to stand to the damage of the crop, I row up down the hill or declivity, to facilitate the draining.

I am convinced that spreading the manure doubles the advantage of it; that is, one-half of the quantity, and of the same quality will produce as much benefit as double the quantity put into the soil with the seed, as is the usual method.

I would not proceed to give any reason for this, but thought my method would be tried, but from obstinate adherence of some of my acquaintances to their old customs, who would regard my notions on some subjects, but cannot think of any improvement in planting or manuring potatoes to be discovered by the present generation; which would imply that their fathers had not all knowledge on the simple subject of planting and manuring potatoes.

I have observed the roots on which potatoes grow, spread from two to four feet in every direction from the top or main stalk, consequently drew nutriment from the soil of a surface from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, and in the old way of planting, the roots may be traced from hill to hill, or the advantage of manure would be still smaller than it is now. And this, I think, accounts for potatoes growing better when they were planted nearer

together; which, I think, must have been observed, and that seeding heavily, and manuring largely, and planting far apart, potatoes did not do as well, which has been attributed to their not shading the ground to retain moisture. I have observed also, that in places where manure was plentifully used in the hills and it became quite dry bordering on a drought, that on digging the potatoes the manure was found dry and mouldy, and in some instances changed to a hard cake; in others I have found it moist, and little roots in it; such, perhaps, as came from the neighboring hills; and seldom ever any large ones, or potatoes imbedded in the manure. It is apparent to everyone of much reflection, that manure must be dissolved and prepared by dilution before plants can take it up as food for their growth; when it is spread, we never find it in digging the potatoes; it has been dissolved and taken up by the plants, or transferred into the earth. I have found in all cases that my potatoes planted on manure, or in manure, or under it, in hills less in number, and less in size, and of a poorer quality than those planted as above described, where the manure was spread. I have tried the experiment in the same field, with the same kind of seed, and the same quantity of manure, and seen the parallel as near as I could. Whether potatoes lying so near, or in contact with the manure, gives them a strong taste, I leave for the higher classes of the school to decide. Moisture is necessary to dilute and prepare manure for food to plants, which, if put into the ground in shovels full, often dries up, and resists the moisture through the summer, and is wasted by evaporation, &c. I am therefore particular, when I spread mine, to cover it as soon as I can, to prevent evaporation.

I have compelled two experienced farmers, who learned of their fathers, and had planted potatoes before I was born, and are considered good farmers, to spread the manure on lands they took of me, as one of the conditions of the lease; both of whom reluctantly agreed to this condition, and both were convinced after trial, that spreading the manure saved much labor in planting, and made larger and better crops. These two farmers now preach and practice my doctrine, on planting potatoes, and as local preachers, have got some proselytes. Respectfully, yours, &c. H. L. S.

Nov. 28, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIVE GRAPES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—We have the pleasure to inform the Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that by the arrival of the packet ship Boston, Capt. Mackay, the President has received from our patriotic and venerable Honorary associate, JAMES MAURY, Esq. late Consul of the United States, residing at Liverpool, England, a package of flower seeds, composing many valuable varieties, which will be distributed at the stated meeting of the Society, on Saturday, the 5th instant.

A letter has also been received from JOHN ADLUM, Esq. Proprietor of the Vineyard near Georgetown, D. C., advising that he had forwarded to the President of the Society, specimens of his Tokay,

Champaign, Catawba, Adlum's Madeira, the latter from the Bland's grape, and another, which he denominates "Domestic Wine," made from the *Schuykill Muscadelle*, and other grapes. Some specimens of the Golden Sioux Corn. A few Crab Apples, indigenous—none of which," he remarks, "I ever saw growing north of this neighborhood. The trees are not so large as the common wild crab, and are very great bearers." Also, a few Apples of the second, and third crop, from the same tree. "These apples are not sent you as being of any value, but merely to shew one of the unaccountable sports of nature." Also, "two Treatises on the Cultivation of the Vineyard, and making wine, with a pamphlet to each; one for the President, the other for the Library of the Society."

MAJ. ADLUM further remarks, that, "this has been the worst year for ripening fruit since 1816. My Bland's Madeira grapes did not ripen this season, and are now hanging on the vines unripe, though we had no frost until the 12th inst. (November), and more than three-fourths of our peaches rotted, and dried on the trees, about the time they had their full growth. Even three-fourths of the Hickory nuts are void of kernels this year, although they otherwise appear to have come to maturity."

The writer has been favored with a communication from Mr ROBERT CARR, the proprietor of Bartram's Garden, near Philadelphia. Mr CARR is one of our most intelligent, liberal and patriotic cultivators. He says, "the *Oreigisburg* is not a native grape; it is probably a seedling from the Green Yew Province, (which I have now sent you.) I had the latter from Zerbst, in Prussia. It is an excellent, and early white table grape, bran-les long, berries round, and is hardly here, and an excellent bearer. I do not think that the Bland's grape will ripen well north of Philadelphia; it did not ripen here this year, better than our foreign vines. It is a hybrid grape, raised by Mr MAZZER, in Virginia, previous to the revolutionary war. Colonel Bland of Virginia, brought the cuttings to Mr WILLIAM BARTRAM, during, or soon after the Revolution, (we have the roots yet growing.) I was attending the Court as a juror, when your plants were put up, or I would have sent you some cuttings of the true Bland's. You shall have them by some other opportunity, as I have many large vines.

"The Hansteretto is the very best red grape that I know yet, it is better than the *Black Hamburg*."

From the information derived from these communications, it would seem that our climate is better suited to the culture and maturity of the grape, than those of the vicinity of Washington and Philadelphia, or else that the variety known here, and supposed to be the "BLAND'S," is not the same variety cultivated under that denomination there. We are not inclined, however, to the latter opinion, for we think the description given by the southern cultivators of this fruit, compares so well with that produced by Mr SEAVER of

*Alexander's, Spring Mill Constantia, Cape of Good Hope. This grape is known by these several synonyms.

Roxbury, as to leave little or no room to doubt the genuineness of that variety as the *Bland's* grape. But whether it eventually proves that we are right or wrong, in considering it the *Bland's*, it will diminish our estimate of its value; as "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," so this grape, be its nomenclature what it may, will continue to be classed among the most valued of any of our native varieties of that fruit.

We have seen, the present season, two other varieties of grapes, sent from a southern nursery for the *Bland's*, one of which was as white and transparent as the Chasselas; the other a pale red; the former so entirely unpalatable as to create a surprise in our minds that nature could, in her first process, have infused so much acidity into so small a compass. The other bore some resemblance to what we believe to be the genuine *Bland's* grape, but could not be identified as such, although it was not essentially objectionable in its taste.

Dorchester. ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.

JUDGE BUEL'S ADDRESS.

At the First Anniversary Meeting of the Albany Horticultural Society, September 1, 1829.

GENTLEMEN—No person having been appointed to address you on this, the first Anniversary of our Society, I beg leave to offer a few remarks upon the objects of our association, and the claims it has to the countenance and support of the citizens of Albany and its vicinity.

The object of the society is, the advancement of an art upon which depends many of the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life;—an art, which contributes much to gratify the alimentary wants, and to interest, elevate, and refine the intellectual faculties of man. I will not say, that the state of horticulture in a community, forms a just criterion of the mental and moral condition of its population; but I think it does of their social and household enjoyments. It is an art that is never cultivated in savage life, and never neglected by a civilized and polished people. It has ever flourished in the most enlightened ages; and attained to the highest perfection among nations of the greatest refinement. It rose, in ancient Rome, to the rank of the fine arts. It sunk, under her Vandal conquerors, to a menial employment. It now sustains an elevated rank in the best portions of Europe. In Germany, the Netherlands, France, and Great Britain, in particular, its pursuits and its improvements, engage the attention, and employ the capital, of men of the first wealth and talents; and even nobles and princes become competitors for the prizes which it awards to merit.* Nor have the labors of the learned and affluent of Europe, been without benefit even to our horticulture. The soil of our city already grows esteemed varieties of fruits and culinary vegetables, which owe their origin to the labors of Knight, Van Mons, and other foreigners of horticultural acumen; while our grounds abound in useful and ornamental exotics, collected, in the first instance, by the societies of Europe, from the remotest quarters of the globe.

The new varieties of the pear, of fine quality, recently produced in the Netherlands alone, prin-

cipally by gentlemen of fortune or of literary pursuits, exceed two hundred, and comprise a succession of choice table fruit for the entire year. Great Britain has also done much to swell the catalogue of fruits by new and esteemed varieties, produced by artificial means. Some idea may be formed of the pomological features of Germany, when I state, on the authority of London, that the public road from Strasburgh to Munich, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, is an avenue of fruit trees, unbroken except by towns and villages.

The taste for rural improvement is not restricted, in Europe, to fruits and culinary vegetables; but "most towns of any size on the continent," says a late tourist, "boast of their promenades and public gardens." I will quote what he says of Frankfurt, as an illustration. "This town is surrounded, except on one side, where the river Main runs, with a pleasure ground at least two miles in length, commenced in 1809, and occupying the breadth of the former ditch and ramparts, and affording a great variety of shady walks and picturesque scenery. One particular feature of this pleasure ground is, that it is not confined to trees and shrubs, but contains a profusion of the choicest flowers, such as roses, dahlias, chrysanthemums, &c., together with most of the showy annuals, as asters, balsams, &c., and even geraniums, *feraria tigrida*, pinks, and superb clumps of *datura arborea*, *salyia coccinea*, and the like. Though merely separated from the public road by a hedge which may be stridden across, and at all times accessible to every individual of a population of 50,000 souls, and constantly frequented by servants and children of every description, not a flower, or even a leaf of any one of the plants, from the rarest and most showy, even to the humblest, seems ever touched. A printed paper is affixed on a board at each entrance, expressing that the public authorities, having originally formed, and annually keeping up, the garden, for the gratification of the citizens, its trees, shrubs, and flowers are committed to the safeguard of their individual protection." This garden, to quote again our author, affords a striking proof of the improved state of German manners. When may we hope to see this German spirit animating our citizens—and particularly our worshipful city councils?

The means by which this society hope to improve the horticulture of this vicinity, depend for their efficacy, in a measure, upon the liberality and support of the citizens at large. By holding out rewards to merit and excellence, we expect to excite a laudable competition, and to give a new impulse to the skill and industry of professional gardeners. By establishing a correspondence with like societies, abroad and at home, and from the efforts of public spirit in its members, we anticipate valuable acquisitions of useful and ornamental plants to our gardens. And we think we shall excite, by our exhibitions of improved horticultural productions, a more general taste for its interesting pursuits. Similar societies have been found highly useful in Europe, and in our own country and state. It is by comparison alone that we are enabled to judge of the relative value of fruits, flowers, and other products of the garden. Although this society, has been but a few months in existence, I believe there is no gentleman who has attended its exhibitions, but will admit, that at these, new and valuable varieties have been first presented to his notice; and that many which

before he had thought superior of their kind, have been thrown into the back ground by strangers of greater merit.

This society claims the patronage of our citizens from various considerations. The owners of gardens will acquire, by its labors, not only new seeds and plants, and the knowledge of improved methods of cultivation, but will be enabled to select the best, and to reject all of inferior quality. The London Horticultural garden was begun in 1788. In 1826, it contained, as appears by its catalogue printed in that year, more than twenty hundred enumerated varieties of the apple, 700 of the pear, 220 of the peach, 500 of the plum, 7 of the nectarine, 50 of the apricot, &c.; in all more than 1000 varieties, collected from every country and people. These numerous fruits have not been introduced with a view to the permanent culture of them all, but to enable the society to select from the many, those, which on comparison, shall be found best adapted to their climate and their wants. As the products of horticulture constitute an essential part of diet among all classes, those who depend on the market for a daily supply, are no less interested than the cultivator. All must eat, and all will therefore be benefited both on the score of economy and of health, by every measure which tends to improve the quality, multiply the varieties, and increase the quantity of our vegetable productions. Who has not noticed the great and beneficial changes which ten or twenty years has brought about in our fruit and vegetable markets? And shall we pretend to set limits to improvement in the horticultural art? Hundreds of new plants are annually introduced into Great Britain, by means of her societies and the individual enterprise which they have excite, which add to her resources or her enjoyment for most of them are useful for the table, for connoisseurs for the arts, or for ornament. May we not expect like benefits from the use of like means?

But there are considerations other than those of a mercenary nature, or which regard the animal appetites, that appeal to our understandings on this occasion—considerations which affect the health of our families, and the moral condition of society.

From whence comes the fruit which supply our summer markets? Much of it from a distant of thirty, sixty, and one hundred and fifty mile and a portion from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. It is notorious that it must be gathered in an unripe state, to bear transportation these distances, and that its deleterious qualities are augmented by being stowed in a mass in the fore and confined air of the boat in which it is brought to market. It is then often exposed in the fru shops till it has attained a state of partial putrefaction. That which is brought a distance in wagons is in little better condition. How seldom do we find a good eating, ripe apple, peach, pear, plum, or melon, among the wagon loads which are hawked through our streets in summer, sue as an amateur would be proud to treat a friend with? Ought it to surprise us that dysenteries, Rvers and deaths are so common in our city? I hazard the opinion, that the diseases peculiar to the summer will be found to be confined principally to families who buy unripe fruits and stale vegetables; while those who feed on the product of their own gardens, are but seldom or partially affected. Soojed ripe fruits, of improved varieties

* In May, 1825, at an exhibition held at Vienna, plants were sent from the Emperor's garden Schoenbrunn. The first premium was awarded to the prelate Anthony, the second to the Countess Zuelia Ferraris, the third to the baron Welden, the fourth to the prince Metternich, &c. See *London's Gardener's Miscellany*, August, 1828.

nourishing and healthy, and seem admirably adapted to the palate, as well as to the digestive organs, at the particular seasons at which they are most nutritive. But if prematurely gathered, or suffered to undergo a partial decay before they are eaten, they are unquestionably highly detrimental to health. The adage teaches, that it is easier to prevent, than to cure disease. And do not know why a municipal regulation, to prevent the sale of unwholesome fruit and vegetables, would not be as conducive to public health, as the ordinances which restrict the butcher and baker from vending bad meat and bad bread, which can be deceived by the latter, while many suffer by the former. We tender the antidote to these public evils, in the improvements which we have associated to accomplish.

To those who are not governed by a spirit of avarice, and I trust I address none who are under entire control, I would urge the mental gratifications which result from this primary employment of man. I know the answer of many is, they have no time nor taste for these pursuits. Such may be likened to the ignorant, who neglect to cultivate the mind. Unfortunate men! They know not half the good things adapted to their capacities and enjoyments, which are unheeded within their reach. I could point to individuals who would not forego the pleasures and profits of their gardens for the annual disbursements of this society, ten times told.

A taste for horticulture is acquired by a few practical lessons; and, when obtained, is not easily lost. And in regard to the other objection, that its pursuits, nor the occasional study of the sciences which are its handmaids, need interfere materially with the ordinary avocations of life; on the contrary, they are peculiarly adapted to lighten the burdens of labour, smooth the brow of care, and call into exercise the best emotions of the heart. To the young, they are like good seeds deposited in our garden soils, where, if sown at seasons of usefulness are not timely sown, weeds and brambles spontaneously spring up. The annual goes further: The good seed sown in both, under a proper culture, will assuredly produce fruits of usefulness. This fascinating employment might win and wed some to industry and virtue, from habits of indolence would otherwise be driven into the haunts of vice and dissipation. To those in the meridian of life, these pursuits and studies present a favorable opportunity, as they permit them to excite the desire, of fulfilling a primary duty to society, that of doing good to our fellow men. Horticulture recognises no monopoly.

Its improvements and its products are the property of all who choose to profit by them. The spirit of philanthropy has a double stimulus to action when individual benefit is blended with the public good. To the aged, the sedentary, and him who has retired from active business, they afford a salutary exercise to the body and a delightful recreation to the mind, calculated to multiply the enjoyments, and prolong the duration of life. To the man of professional, mercantile, or mechanical pursuits, they are a sweet relief to care and toil. To the social circle, they yield inexhaustible topics of amusement and instruction. What more interesting than the beauties and wonders of creation, which are scattered in profusion around us, to stimulate our industry, administer our wants, and call forth our love to God, and our duty to man? What better calculated to call

home the soul from the feverish agitations of busy life, than the contemplation of Divine wisdom in the beautiful economy of nature?

The constitution of our society has been framed with a view to the gradual increase of its means, and the consequent perpetuity of its usefulness. All contributions, above the annual tax upon its members, go to constitute a permanent fund, the interest of which is alone subject to expenditure, until the fund shall amount to five thousand dollars, and the principal of which cannot afterwards be reduced below that sum. The members amount to about one hundred, several of whom have stipulated to make annual donations. We anticipate an accession of members, and funds, as our objects are better understood, and the advantages of the association more generally appreciated. Although its beginning has been humble, we hope to see this society distinguished for usefulness among the institutions of the city.

The season has been unpropitious for a favorable display of our garden fruits. The pear, peach and plum trees have withheld from us their accustomed tribute. But few of our finer apples have yet come to eating. Of grapes our tables present a fair sample, though many other varieties, not yet mature, as well as other fruits, remain to be shown at the subsequent meetings of the inspecting committee.

A late London paper says, "The only trades which appear to be flourishing amidst the general distress, are those of the pawnbroker and the spirit shop."

A man was lately fined £10 in London, for selling a pennyworth of sand, without license.

Mr Hawthorn, of Newcastle, England, has invented a Steam Threshing Machine, capable of propelling itself and a man five miles an hour. It threshes the corn in a very handsome manner.

The Glasgow police shave the heads of persons who happen to be found dead drunk in the streets. A toper recently operated on one Saturday night, almost lost his wits next morning, on finding his head bald.

Four young men in Northampton have been fined \$20 each, and costs, amounting in all to \$102, for a trespass in picking peaches from an orchard in the night, without the leave of the owner.

A tigress, supposed to have come from South America, through Mexico, was killed after a severe battle by some negroes and an old Spaniard, in Jackson, Louisiana, about Oct. 14. The Spaniard attacked her first with a knife, and came near being killed. She measured 7½ feet in length. The male was seen soon after, and appeared much larger.

It has been remarked by an observant author, (Dr Willich) that "one pound of roast meat is, in real nourishment, equal to two or three pounds of boiled meat." Baking and frying are improper methods of preparing animal food. Smoked meats, as prepared hams, are hard of digestion.—*House-keeper's Oracle*.

Mr Wm. Allison, of Barnet, Vt. last season raised one bushel of potatoes, of the "lady finger" kind, from one potato. From his carrot bed, he selected four of the smallest, which weighed over 10 pounds. Mr Andrew Lindley took from his cornfield, same place, an ear which had six hundred and forty-nine kernels.

Dye from Potato Flowers.—Sir John Sinclair has addressed a letter to the Caledonian Horticultural Society, announcing the important discovery, that the flowers of potatoes, hitherto thought of no value, are capable of producing brilliant and permanent colors, equal to the finest tints procured from foreign materials, and in richness of shade are said to be, in some cases superior. The discovery of this dye is the result of a series of experiments, and will be of the most beneficial consequences to several branches of manufactures, particularly to that of shawls. One peculiar advantage attending this discovery, is, that the cutting off the flowers of the potato is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by preventing the formation of the seed or apple, there is great reason to believe that it will add to the weight, and improve the quality of the root.—*Liv. pa.*

Champagne.—A company of Frenchmen has contracted with some farmers in Herefordshire for a considerable quantity of the fresh juice of certain pears, which is to be sent to them in London, immediately after it has been expressed, or before fermentation has commenced. With the recently expressed juice they made last year an excellent brisk wine, resembling the finest sparkling Champagne; and we are told that the speculation was so productive that they have resolved considerably to extend their manufactory.—*Gazette of Health*.

Egyptian Cattle.—The day was particularly fine, and the first sight of the numerous cattle, so truly English, caused me a sensation of joy which those only can appreciate who have long been from home. I was never tired of looking at, and admiring these beautiful cows, each of which would have been worth forty or fifty pounds in Calcutta. They were of a fine black and white or bay color; how unlike the little miserable, half starved, dirty white animals of Bengal, with humps on their necks! We met many Turks with their horses gaily caparisoned, some with four or five pistols stuck in their girdles, all with a martial air, but perfectly civil, yet forming a great contrast to the simplicity of our quiet unarmed Englishmen.—*Ibber's Travels*.

Pears.—We learn from the Democratic Press, that there are on the farm of Samuel Paxson, Bucks County, Penn. some grafted pear trees, from a seed, which accidentally sprung up, some fifty years ago, in a meadow of Mr Aaron Feesters', in the same vicinity. They are from the circumstance of their growth, called the "meadow pear." They are nearly the size of the Soekel pear, and the shape and color of the Petre pear. The flavor is superior, and they are full of delicious juice. It would undoubtedly be considered a favor, if a specimen of the fruit should be forwarded to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—*Boston Patriot*.

Sweet Potatoes.—A gentleman has left with us, two sweet potatoes, which were raised in the garden of Justus Riley, Esq., of Weathersfield, which on account of their uncommon size, we think worth noticing. They weigh four pounds each, and one of them measures twenty-one inches in circumference. The sweet potato may grow much larger in a southern climate, but we believe it seldom attains a growth like this in any part of New England.—*Con. Mir.*

On the day after the late fire in Philadelphia, \$1,000,000 insurance were made.

From the Gardener's Magazine

THE GOAT FOR MILK.

A clever paper, by a Lancashire correspondent, recommends the goat as a milk-giving animal for cottagers, and even for farmers. "Not a farmer in England, but would find very many advantages in keeping a little herd, yet we do not meet with it from the Tees to the Thames; not a cottager in his employ who would not have reason to be thankful to Heaven for a cleanly, docile animal, that would supply him with milk, the finest in nature, at morn, at eve, and in the summer, at noon-day; that would bring him two, and sometimes three, young ones yearly; requiring less at his hands than can well be conceived; and yet we see him consorting with dirt, and laboring in sties, to fatten a filthy and voracious animal, of quintuple the cost, for any return from which, he must wait long and risk a loss, which, if he escape, only compels him and his family to feed a great portion of the year on a salty unsalubrious diet, and entails on his off-spring a scrobutic constitution; we see a day laborer starving a family to fatten an animal, which, in the end, perhaps, helps to fatten no one but the doctor, and losing sight, altogether, of another, which would feed his children daily with wholesome food, and get fat itself on what a pig wastes.

"May I hope that some of that bright galaxy, who are anxious to see every cottager in Britain keeping his own cow, and are ready to every good work, may kindly step forward in favor of the lowest grade of our English cottars, and enable those who cannot keep a milk cow, to keep at least a milk goat. It is undeniable that engagements of this kind among the poor, restrain many from evil habits, whose leisure would lead them thereto; who, instead of being the poachers of the next generation, or the smothering tipplers of the village, may become industrious breeders and owners of the little herds browsing on the common, or feeding on the village green, and in its grassy lanes."

We would strongly recommend this subject to the attention of married gardeners, who might feed a goat with the trimmings of trees, clippings of hedges, and other articles that a pig would not eat; but we would not do away with the pig, nor with poultry, for the sake of the goat. The grand, and, we fear, insuperable difficulty attending introducing goats on farms, is, the expense of herding them; they can never be left to themselves among hedges or bushes of any kind, and therefore before a gardener or cottager can attempt to keep one, he must enclose a piece of ground, 30 or 40 feet square, with a wall or pales at least 6 feet high, and he may build a hut of any rude materials in the centre, on which the animal may climb up, and thus amuse itself, and take exercise. A great many goats are kept in Italy and Switzerland for the sake of their milk, but they are carefully tended in herds. At Epinal, in France, a good many are also kept, without being always tended, and the consequence is, the hedges of the numerous little gardens that surround the town are cropped by them to such a degree that they look like low turf mounds. On inquiring in October last, into the cause of this appearance, the gardener of M. Doublat informed us, that after the vintage, and at certain other times, the goats were left at liberty, and cropped everything that came in their way. It is clear, therefore, that in

most parts of Britain, goats must be kept in such enclosures as we have described. That they would add much to the comforts of a poor family we can easily conceive, and we therefore hope that some liberal and enlightened proprietor will second the views of this benevolent writer. In many cases, the goat-yard might be so joined to the cottage, as that the goat might take exercise on the roof, and this roof might be trellised and covered with a rapid growing creeper between the trellis and the slates or tiles, in such a way as to supply the goat with a good deal of food, without permitting him to eat through the main shoots of the creeper. To effect this, it would only be necessary to train each main shoot exactly under a trellis rafter. Dr Clarke tells us, that in some parts of Sweden, sheep are pastured on the tops of the houses; pasturing a goat in that situation would be no dilucit matter in this country.

The Cultivation of Maize is likely to become general in France. At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, on the 31st ult, it was proposed to give a prize of 1500 francs value to the author of the best essay on the cultivation of Indian corn in the four departments surrounding Paris, with a view to render this grain useful for the nourishment of the human species. Hitherto it has been grown chiefly in the south of France, as food for cattle and fowls. It is a singular fact, that fowls fed exclusively upon this food, have a yellow appearance.—*Lit. Gaz.*, April 11, 1829.

Superior Salubrity of High and Dry Situations.—In the French *Annuaire*, or Almanack, for 1829, various statements respecting population are given. Among 835,658 deaths in 1826, 158 had reached or exceeded their hundredth year; and what is remarkable, and shows the superior salubrity of high and dry countries, by far the greatest proportion of these centenarians was in the two departments of the Upper and Lower Pyrenees.—*Scotsman*, March, 1829.

From the Gardener's Magazine.

WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRY.

Sir.—I have had several strawberries from two or three plants of Wilmot's Superb, of great size and weight; I, at least, have never met with any to equal them. The smallest of those which I have particularly noticed, measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of half an ounce, troy weight; another measured 6 inches round, and 4 inches across, and weighed 5 dr. 1 sc. 6 gr.; and the one which I have gathered to-day weighs 7 dr. 15 gr. It is, indeed, a beautiful specimen, and I only wish I could preserve it to look as it does now. Pray are these beautiful, though almost monstrous, productions common; or are they the result of something favorable in the season, which though not dry, has certainly not been inimical either to flowers or fruit here; and I must mention in particular, that I have had several perfectly beautiful well opening yellow roses, an indulgence I never had until this year; for though former seasons have held out abundant promises, they have never until now been fulfilled.—*J. M. White Leaf, near Risborough, July 6, 1829.*

Wilmot's Superb, in common with most other strawberries, has attained a larger size this season than usual, for the reasons assigned by our correspondent. We have heard of none larger than this largest, unless it be that alluded to in the following

extract from the Coventry Mercury, July 5: "Amongst the strawberries exhibited at Hereford Horticultural Show, on Friday, was a plate of Wilmot's Superb, one of which measured 7 inches circumference, and weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois."—*Contd.*

We have seen an outline of a Wilmot's Superb exhibited at the Bristol Horticultural Society (p. 622.) which measured 2 inches across, and looking over the article Provincial Societies, so other large ones will be found noticed.—*Contd.*

Domestic Silk.—Some very successful experiments have been made in Rhode Island during the past season, in rearing silk-worms. A Committee on this subject submitted a long report at the C. Show and Fair, held in Pawtuxet on the 1st Nov., in which they estimate the amount of goods imported into the United States during the past year at nearly \$14,000,000 in value, of which they presume, not more than \$3,000,000 was exported, leaving \$11,000,000 for our own consumption. They think there is no serious obstacle to the growing of silk in this country to extent which may be required; and in illustration of this position, they quote the example of Mr. Field, Conn. which, though not well adapted to rural pursuits, "realizes an income of \$25,000 (per annum) from the manufacture of silk, chine sewing silk. The labor performed, too, is almost entirely performed by females."

From the Independent Cour. (Maine)

BEEES.

MR. EDITOR.—Noticing with pleasure an article on this subject in your paper of the 13th I thought some remarks in reply might be appropriate.

It informs us, that "the cruel system of smothering bees may now be totally dispensed with." This is an important truth; and the plan it recommends for this purpose, called "drying," is certainly practicable, but I must doubt its being the best method. The article does not instruct in what season it should be done. The bees in as well be smothered, as left to starve; as I must, if driven into an empty hive too late. Early, we shall find in the old hive but very little compensation for our trouble. I performed operation on a large swarm of bees, a year last summer, with great facility, by inverting old hive on to the ground, quickly placing the one over it, stopping the holes at the meeting both hives, and then rapping gently the side the old one with a stick. The use of a mallet is unnecessary. After rapping a few minutes I placed the new hive, containing the bees, with the old one stood, and found myself in full session of their former premises, with all the villages, appurtenances, &c. This was done all midsummer, in imitation, as I supposed of the Apiarians, that the bees might have just time to lay in sufficient store for winter. But my trial was short. My hive, though full of comb, a little honey; and two or more distinct brood young bees, in different states of progress though it had sent out three fine swarms the season. The next day I restored my bees to old habitation, with its contents, in the same manner that I had driven them out of it. They were busily to work; and on smothering them in fall, I found it entirely filled with fine honey. Though I intend not to kill any more, I shall

topt this plan again, till I can ascertain the proper season, if any such there be.

Another method, which I suppose to be German, is to cover the hive on the ground in the autumn, and take out by hand, as much honey as you think the bees can spare, while an assistant keeps them back by blowing smoke upon them through a large hatch made of bitter herbs, rolled up with linen rags. This I have tried once with good success.

But the plan I like best is as follows:—I made a large hive in the usual form, omitting the top of this hive, at about two thirds its height, I placed a floor of slats, sufficiently open for bees to pass through. On this floor I placed four small hives, made of thin stuff, and of such dimensions exactly to fill the chamber, but not crowd so hard as to prevent any one from being lifted at leisure. Each of these four had a small strap fastened across its top to lift it out by; the whole was then covered with a sound piece of board, which was not nailed on, but hung on the back side with leather hinges, and fastened down in front with a strap. Into this hive I put a good swarm of bees in July. Early in October, the hive being full, I raised the lid and lifted out in succession two of the small ones. Some half-dozen bees in each, soon left it and went peacefully home. Those two small hives contain fifteen pounds of honey in the comb; the most perfect specimen of purity and sweetness that can be imagined. These being emptied, were returned to their places; and I have no doubt that the bees on well spare the contents of the other two. But wishing to be sure, and leave them enough, as I have but few bees, I shall not take them till spring.

RUSTICS.

BEEF FOR EPIQUEURS.

Last Saturday a small drove of Beef Cattle passed through this town, on their way to Brighton, where they will arrive about the middle of next week. Vast numbers have been driven from this section of the country to that market this fall, but his drove exceeds any we have seen. They are beautiful in form and symmetry, some of them perfectly white, all young and voluptuously fat, and admirably adapted to meet the cravings of Boston epicureans. One pair of speckled oxen, we were told by the drovier, would weigh *twenty six hundred* pounds, when slaughtered and dressed. They are from Hoosack, N. Y., about 17 miles from this place. Pigs, too, are abundant, winding their way to Brighton; could all the swinish multitude who have passed our office within the last weeks, be compelled to walk single file, they would almost extend "to that bourne from which" but few pigs return; we mean Brighton.—*Berkshire Aneur.*

In the township of Aurora, Portage county, Ohio, 175 tons of cheese were made the last season. At five cents per pound, this cheese was worth nearly twenty thousand dollars.

The Hocco.—General Lafayette has imported from South America, two birds, male and female, called hocco, which are now at his estate, near Paris. This bird, which is wild in South America, becomes speedily as tame as the domestic fowl, and thrives in our climates. The hocco is as large as a small turkey, and its flesh is said to be exquisite. The female in the possession of General Lafayette has laid six eggs, but they were broken by accident. It is thought, however, that it will

soon lay again, and that the breed may be propagated to a great extent.

From the Journal of Health.

RULES FOR PRESERVING THE SIGHT.

The preservation of the sight is an object of so much importance to every individual, whatever may be his profession or rank in society, that we have thought a few hints in relation to this subject might be productive of beneficial effects.

It is well known to the physician that nothing more certainly impairs the sense of vision than debauchery and excess of every kind. The individual, therefore, who would preserve his sight unimpaired, must avoid carefully every species of intemperance. This is an all-important rule, a neglect of which will render every other of but little avail.

A long continuance in absolute darkness, or frequent and protracted exposure to a blaze of light, equally injures the sense of vision.

Persons who live almost constantly in dark caverns or chambers, workers in mines, and prisoners who have been long confined in gloomy dungeons, become incapable of seeing objects distinctly, excepting in a deep shade, or in the dusk of the evening. While on the other hand, in various parts of the world, in which the light is constantly reflected from a soil of dazzling whiteness, or from mountains and plains covered with almost perpetual snow, the sight of the inhabitants is perfect only in broad daylight and at noon.

Those, also, who are much exposed to bright fires, as blacksmiths, glassmen, forgers, and others engaged in similar employments, are considered, by the best authorities, as most subject to loss of sight from cataract.

All brilliantly illuminated apartments have a similar prejudicial effect upon the eyes, though undoubtedly, not to the same extent. As a general rule, therefore, the eye should never be permitted to dwell on brilliant or glaring objects for any length of time. Hence in our apartments only a moderate degree of light should be admitted; and it would be of considerable advantage, particularly to those whose eyes are already weak, if in place of a pure white or deep red color for the wall, curtains, and other furniture of our rooms, some shade of green were to be adopted.

Reading or writing in the dusk of the evening, or by candle light, is highly prejudicial. The frivolous attention to a quarter of an hour at the decline of day, has deprived numbers of the perfect and comfortable use of their eyes for many years; the mischief is effected imperceptibly, the consequences are often irreparable.

There is nothing which preserves the sight longer, than always using, in reading, and writing, sewing, and every other occupation, in which the eyes are constantly exercised, that moderate degree of light which is best suited to them; too little, strains them; too great a quantity dazzles and confounds. The eyes are less affected, however, by a deficiency of light, than by the excess of it. The former seldom does much, if any harm, unless the eyes are strained by efforts to view objects to which the degree of light is inadequate; but too great a quantity has, by its own power, destroyed the sight.

The long sighted should accustom themselves to read with rather less light, and with the book somewhat nearer to the eye than they ordinarily

desire; while those that are short sighted should, on the contrary, use themselves to read with the book as far off as possible. By these means, both may improve and strengthen their vision, whereas a contrary course will increase its natural imperfections.

Bathing the eyes in cold or tepid water tends to preserve the integrity of their functions; provided, however, the individual does not immediately after such bathing, enter a warm room, or unnecessarily exert his sight.

Mr P. P. Barbour, in his late speech in the Convention, remarked, "No wise farmer ever tries an experiment; he leaves that for others to do." If this be the true characteristic of Virginia farmers, it is well for them that there are some experimental farmers in other parts of the world; otherwise, they would yet, like the Spaniards, in their attachment to old nations, be using the plough described by Virgil in his Georgics. Not an improved harrow, hoe, or rake, would ever have touched the soil of the Old Dominion. Mr B.'s speech is a lead set at all improvements.—*Free Press.*

Ever-bearing Strawberry.—We were presented, a few days ago, by our friend, Mr S. Iden, of Buckingham, with a plant of Alpine Strawberry, on which were growing several ripe and unripe strawberries. We understand from Mr Iden, that he has a number of plants growing in his garden, which bear fruit constantly from the latter end of May until the frosts of autumn check their growth. The fruit is large and of a delightful flavor, and we have no hesitation in saying, if properly cultivated, would yield in as great abundance as our common kinds of garden strawberry. We believe this kind is not generally cultivated; perhaps from the fact that they are not generally known. We would recommend to our Horticultural friends the propriety of setting out a few plants this fall, to see and try for themselves, for we think it is but necessary to have them introduced in our gardens to insure for them the preference.—*Boylston Intelligence.*

Elixir of Health and Longevity.—In 1728, a person of the name of Villars, in Paris, gave out that his uncle, who, it was well known, had attained very nearly to his hundredth year, and died then only in consequence of an accident, had left him a certain preparation which possessed the power of prolonging a man's life to upwards of a century, provided he lived with sobriety and exercised daily in the open air. When this individual happened to observe a funeral, he would shrug up his shoulders in pity. "If he deceased," said he, "had followed my advice, he would not be where he now is." His friends, among whom he distributed his medicine gratuitously, observing the conditions required, experienced its utility, and praised it incessantly. He was thence encouraged to sell it at a crown a bottle; and the sale was prodigious. Now the remedy was in fact nothing more than the water of the river Seine, slightly acidulated. Those who made use of it, and were attentive at the same time, to regimen and exercise, soon found their health greatly improved. To others, who were neglectful, he would observe, "It is your own fault if you are not perfectly cured; you have been intemperate and indolent; renounce these vices, and you will live at least a hundred years." Some took his advice; and the very decided advantage which these latter de-

rived from Monsieur Villar's drops, caused him to increase rapidly in reputation and wealth. The Abbe Pons extolled our quack, and gave him the preference to the celebrated Mareschal de Villars. "The latter," said he, "kills men; the former prolongs their existence."

At length, however, it was fortunately discovered that Villar's remedy was composed almost entirely of pure water. His practice was now at an end. Men had recourse to other empirics of a far more dangerous character; and to specifics and advice much less efficacious and rational in their nature.—*Journal of Health.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1829.

WOOD FOR FUEL, WOOD LOTS, &c.

The farmer should obtain his year's stock of wood for fuel, &c., as early in the season as possible, and before the depth of snow renders it difficult to traverse woodlands with a team. A valuable paper written by Hon. JOHN WELLES, originally published in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*,* contains the following remarks relating in part to this subject, and furnishing useful directions relative to the management of wood-lots, &c.

"As relates to our forests or woodland, it is a fact generally known, that where they are cut off, and a renewed growth is wished for, if they are of hard wood, they should be cut when the sap is down, or the leaf off the tree. This being mostly in the winter season, is most convenient to our husbandmen. It is considered as very essential by European writers, as well as some of our own country, that trees should be cut as near the ground as possible, as a means of throwing back the suckers more towards the roots. This practice is dictated also by economy, as saving the best part of the wood and timber. In the publications of the Scotch Agricultural Board, by Sir John Sinclair, it is observed "that of the trees, which being cut down send forth no shoots, are the beech, and the whole family of the pines." They are considered in Europe "as limited to one generation." There is a mode here, however, as to the latter tree, which has the effect of producing a succession. After cutting off a pine lot, the plough is introduced, a crop of rye is obtained beneficially, and the seeds of the pine, which were on the surface, being thus buried in the soil, a new and rapid growth is produced. This is aided if one or two middle sized seed-bearing trees are left on an acre.

"As to the important principle, at what age, or how often it is best to cut off our wood, we should, on the whole, be disposed to name a period between 40 or 50 years, as most favorable for what are termed hard wood trees. The writer here refers not only to a variety of facts, as to different lots in this State, but to opinions of many judicious farmers. This is corroborated by a number of experiments, where portions of a lot have been cut off at the period of time above stated, and the

* The Editor of the Repository attributes the article chiefly to my observations, and that it is one of the greatest contributions to Massachusetts State, destined to become very popular by its industry, its capital, and its superior advantages of all descriptions, but it is not only the result of my own observations, but also of the experience and inquiries of numerous gentlemen in New England, who have enjoyed greater opportunities than Mr. WELLES, of making and witnessing such experiments.

product of which considerably exceeded that of other parts of the same lot, which had been left standing in the aggregate quantity upon an acre. This was the more discernible, where the ground had been cut clean; a practice which cannot be too highly recommended.

"By the agricultural reports above alluded to, it appears that in the lots reserved for wood, (called coppices) it is considered as most profitable to cut off the growth every 40 years. It will be perceived that for this country a longer period is inclined to.

"As to the pine, that called the pitch pine, (*Pinus Rigida*) is the prevailing growth in this State. The general opinion is that it may be cut to advantage once in about 10 years.

"Though trees may shoot up in height by standing longer, yet the period of most rapid vegetation is mostly over, and by this means, much of the under growth is necessarily destroyed.

"It may be here remarked, that those trees which took their start in the earlier stages of vegetation on our soil, and have grown separate, have put at a distance all competition. Having the advantage of extent of ground, air, light, &c., besides being more valuable as timber, they have attained greater age and size than has been since known.

"One observation will tend to the vindication of our country from that censure, which has been bestowed upon us by some superficial travelers.— We have been condemned as evincing a want of taste in cutting off our forests, without leaving what it would take half a century to produce, a shade near where it is proposed to erect buildings. The fact is that trees of original growth have their roots mostly in the upper stratum of earth, and near the surface. A tree acts upon its roots, and is acted upon by the wind, sustaining in common with the whole forest the force of this element, and it becomes accommodated, or naturalized to the pressure. But when left alone, or unsustained, it is borne down by the first gale, often to the injury of property, and even of life. It is true wisdom therefore, that induces the first settlers to cut or girdle the whole growth, that a danger so serious may be avoided.

"Considering the oak as the monarch of the wood, we begin where this tree predominates.— From a careful examination of several lots of considerable extent, which have been cut clean, and where there could be but little doubt that the growth was, as it were, primeval; not more than 70 rings could be discovered. As the outer rings were not very distinct, it may be fairly inferred, that many years might have passed by, without this indication of increase. The result seems sufficient, more especially if it shall be confirmed by coincident facts, to establish the preceding hypothesis; that it is generally most beneficial to cut off our wood lots at some period between forty and fifty years; varying the rule somewhat as circumstances may dictate.

"Where lots are left for a much longer period, or where the old trees are gradually selected as wanted by the proprietor, the growth becomes more and more feeble.

"The English writers generally lay down a different result from what appears to be the fact in this country as to the growth of wood.

"First, they assert that after a period of about fifty years, the forest trees will not shoot any way after being cut over. This is so far from being

the case here, that it is believed that scarce an instance has occurred, where lots are fenced, and cattle are kept out, but that a new growth haswarded the owner of the soil. In several lots of old growth upon Blue Hill in Milton, it was predicted that there would not be a new growth. The wood was cut off in 1800, and there is now a fine vigorous succession of the same sort trees.

"Old lots when the wood is taken there are too often left exposed as pastures, or in common; the roots are surcharged with sap; shoots when they rise up are of rapid growth, tender and nutritive; they are cropped by cattle, sheep, and the erroneous conclusion above stated is too hastily drawn in this country at least. The next point upon which we must dissent, is this: That the trimming of wood lots is beneficial. True it is, that some of our farmers think that stumps of their trees may be deprived of a portion of their numerous suckers for a few years. They are used to serve as hop-poles. Perhaps from necessity of the case, and the situation of the country, this may be justified. But experience here seems fully to establish it, that wood should not be trimmed in the manner recommended by the English writers, for the purpose of cutting in the air and light. In a variety of instances where this has been done, the consequence has been that the leaves have been blown away, and would have made the land less light, and nourish roots. A thick grass sward has been formed, the lots have been stunted in growth, and most essentially injured.

"There is no doubt that in the family of oaks there is a great difference in growth and nature. The red oak (*Quercus rubra*); the white oak (*Quercus alba*); the swamp white oak (*Quercus Ricinus Discolor*); in frosts attain a growth sooner than the white oak (*Quercus Alba*). The latter tree spreads its limbs, parallel to the earth; by engrossing a greater extent of soil it has the benefit of better nutrition. A seldom predominant in the forest in close grove it does not, perhaps, mature much under 60 to 70 years, and when in single and favorable situations it requires a much longer period. The Chesnut of the United States (*Castanea Vesca*) is a 100-year tree, but less so than the white oak; it grows to a large size and is valuable for timber. Scotland they compare some of their Chesnut trees to be nearly three hundred years old. It has been before observed, the white oak and elm, in common with other trees which well situated in cultivated grounds, and near roads, houses, attain great and protracted age, and may be considered as forming (if not exceptions) a class of trees by themselves, not interfering with a system under which we place our forest wood lots."

Isabella Grapes.—The standard Isabella Grape vine of the Messrs WINSHIPS, at the Bigh Nursery, has this year borne 507 bunches of fruit being but five years old.

American Silk.—We are happy to learn from a gentleman in Mansfield, Con., that the silk basin in Connecticut was never more prosperous & profitable than it has been this season. There has been an immense demand for raw silk from New York, to be fabricated into fringes and ribbons, ladies dresses; and one house in Norwich, C

s offered to take all the raw silk that can be
lected in the State, at a fair price. One or two
ooms have recently been started in Norwich.
MR FESSENDEN—In your Almanack for the
r 1828, I noticed a recipe for a pickle for beef,
alt, sugar, saltpetre, and pearlsh, the several
ortions of which I have forgotten. I was im-
ed to try the same, and found the beef excel-
nt. The said Almanack is mislaid, and as I
about putting down a barrel of beef for family
, I am induced to send this, requesting that you
uld be good enough to republish it for the
enefit of your readers.

Very respectfully yours,
Marlboro, Ms. Dec. 2, 1829. M. L. S.

[The following is the receipt referred to.]

Take 6 gallons of water, 9 pounds of salt, half
and half fine, 3 pounds coarse brown sugar,
quart molasses, 3 ounces of saltpetre, and 1
ce of pearlsh. Boil these articles together,
then carefully skim them, and when the liquor
become perfectly cold, pour it over the meat
viciously placed in the tub, or barrel; then cover
vessel; this answers for 100 lbs. of meat.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 30.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)
Cattle—1295 at market, of which about 300
e in the Monday before, leaving only about
0 head, fresh at market this day; so sudden a
ng off in quantity seemed to produce very fa-
vorable anticipations in the minds of the drovers,
we believe that they were not realized. The
ellers did not seem inclined to advance on
former prices, and in consequence of the
ted number of Cattle at market, but little busi-
ness was done by them. Market Beef sold a trifle
lower; Store Cattle continue plenty, but meet
with a steady market, and low prices.

Sheep—3619 at market, a very considerable
number of which were in last week; nearly all
but notwithstanding, the market for sheep
is considered as very dull and heavy; we
saw sales of a few prime wethers at \$2 75 per
1; a few lots of sheep and lambs at \$1 50 a
5, and a number as low as from \$1 to \$1 12 1/2
head.

Pigs—500 at market, including 160 unsold
week. There was quite a demand for Shoats
ay, but in consequence of the late rains, the
business was so intolerably muddy, of which your
able servant, the reporter, can bear satisfactory
evidence, that the sales were restricted. We
saw sales of the following lots: 111 at 3 1/2
per 59 at 3 1/2; 34 supposed about 3 cts, and a few
detail at 4 5 cts; a lot of about 100 from
sac, N. Y. attracted considerable notice, said
be the handsomest shoats ever driven to this
city; they were not sold.

A packet of valuable communications from Judge BULL of Al-
bany, "Sheltering Farm Lands," on the "Culture of Potatoes,"
"Five Fences," "one from York, Pa. on the "Culture of Plants,"
description of the Dix Lark, will appear next week.

Dr STORER's sixth, and last Lecture on Eng-
ology, on the Insects which are advantageous to us,
such as are inconvenient or destructive, will take
place at Tremont Hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 7
o'clock.

Hot Store.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington
St., a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities,
which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends
with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the
price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the
London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.
No. 29. STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Early Potatoes.
The subscriber offers for sale, at \$1.50 per bushel, about 30
bushels of his fine Early potatoes, which have been pronounced
by many market gardeners, and others, the earliest brought
into the Boston market. They are the same that were exhib-
ited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on
the 14th of July, though they had then been in eating, and of
good size for several days. They were raised from the half
ton years since, by Mr. SOLOMON PERKINS of Bridgewater.
They can likewise be had at Mr. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No.
52 North Market Street, Bo. on, at the same price.
Cumbidgeport, Dec. 4, 1829. 3t SAMUEL FOND.

New England Farmer.
The subscriber wishes to purchase a complete set of the New
England Farmer, either bound or unbound, for which he will
pay a liberal price. SAMUEL COLMAN.
Portland, Dec. 4, 1829. 3t

Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.
FOR SALE AT THE KENRICK ESTABLISHMENT IN NEWTON,
NEAR BOSTON.

The proprietors of this establishment offer for sale an exten-
sive assortment of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Plums,
Apricots, Nectarines, Mulberries, and Quince Trees; Currants,
Goussberries, Grape vines, Raspberries, Strawberry, &c. &c.
White Mulberry Trees by the hundred or thousand. Isabella
Cane Grape Vines either singly or at reduced prices by the hun-
dred.

Of hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses about 150
choice varieties, among which may be enumerated the Green
Chestnut, Adiantum, or tree of heaven, Catalpas, Mountain Ash,
3 varieties of Elms, Three Thorned Aescus, or Honey Locust,
Purple flowering Acacia, Butternut, Silver Fir, Larches, Sugar
Maples, Weeping Willows, &c.
Written orders addressed to John or William Kenrick, and
directed to Newton, will duly arrive by the daily mail, and receive
prompt and personal attention, or orders may be left with
Joseph Budge, Agent, at his Seed and Grocery Store,
Court-street, Boston, where Catalogues may be obtained on ap-
plication, or Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Russell,
at the New England Farmer Office.

Packages put up suitably for shipping, when ordered, and
delivered in Boston, free of charge, for transportation.
Oct. 2. R

To Farmers.
To be let, and entered upon the first of April next, a small
farm, five miles from Boston Market, under good improvement,
having good and convenient buildings, and well fenced. Also,
to be sold or exchanged for a farm in New England, or real es-
tate in Boston, twelve hundred acres of good land in that part
of the state of Ohio called the Connecticut Reserve, in a town
just settling.
Inquire at No. 1 Union-street, or this office, if Nov. 13.

Farm Wanted.
Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres
of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c.
situated within 20 miles of Boston, and not more than 2
miles from some thickly settled village.
Letters addressed to "R. B. H." of Boston, (postage
paid) giving a very particular description of Farms
offered, will receive immediate attention.
Oct. 30. ept

Grape Vines.
For sale at the Brighton Nursery, 5500 Grape Vines,
in prime order for transplanting, among which are,
Isabella, 1000
Sweet Water, 500
White Chasselas, 600
Black Hamburg, 300
Black Cape, 300
Also, Wyatt's Black Cluster, white Muscat, St Peter's,
Red Muscat, Black Frontignac, white do. Black Mus-
cadine, white do. (genuine) white Hamburg, Flame
colored Tokay, Black Muscat, Black Constantia, Early
Oval, Golden Chasselas, Grize Tokay, Lombardy,
Hunewell's fine black, Blue Cartagon or Hopkins, Mil-
ler's Burgundy, Bland's Virginia, Orwigsburg, Elsbur-
g, Ca. awba, &c. at various prices, mostly 50 cents
each.

Orders for any of the above left with Mr RUSSELL,
at his Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-street, will
meet prompt attention, and the Vines will be delivered
by him. Nov. 6.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.
For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North
Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article for
beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner
by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe
—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, pre-
pared by the same person, in different sized bottles—
prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society
will be held at their Hall on the first Saturday of December
next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
By order of the President,
J. HIGGLOW, Corresponding Sec'y.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1829.
MR BARNET PETERS of Portland, is no longer Agent
for the New England Farmer—Of course no more
monies are to be paid him on our account.

New England Farmer's Almanac.
FESSENDEN'S New England Farmer's Almanac for
sale by the subscriber, by wholesale or retail.
Portland, Nov. 13. 3t SAMUEL COLMAN.

Double Distilled Rose Water.
The subscriber has received a quantity of the above
article, neatly put up in bottles for family use, warranted
of a superior quality. EBENEZER WRIGHT,
No. 41 Milk-street, (opposite Federal-street.)

For Sale.
A Bull of the Improved Durham Short Horned Breed
He is two years old, and in every respect a fine animal.
For particulars, inquire of J. B. Russell, at the New
England Farmer Office. 3t Oct. 30.

White Mulberry Seed.
Just received at the Seed Store connected with the
New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market-street,
30 lbs. White Mulberry Seed, raised at Coventry,
Conn. this season, and saved expressly for us. War-
ranted of the very first quality. SAMUEL COLMAN, Agent.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best, - - - - -	barrel	1 75 2 25
ASHES, put, first sort, - - - -	ton	125 00 130 00
BEANS, first sort, - - - - -	buishel	1 00 1 25
BEANS, white, - - - - -	barrel	9 00
BEEF, mess, - - - - -	barrel	7 50
Crown No. 1, - - - - -	barrel	6 50
Crown No. 2, - - - - -	barrel	13 15
BUTTER, unspiced, No. 1, new, -	" "	6 18
CHEESE, - - - - -	" "	2 5
Skimmed milk, - - - - -	" "	5 87 6 12
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, -	" "	5 87 6 00
Goesney, - - - - -	" "	5 62 5 87
EYE, best, - - - - -	" "	6 2 6 3
GRAIN, - - - - -	" "	75 78
Rye, - - - - -	" "	67
Barley, - - - - -	" "	40 45
Oats, - - - - -	" "	3 00 3 50
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new, - - -	" "	8 50 9 00
LIME, - - - - -	" "	3 50
PLASTER PARIS, retails at - - -	" "	15 00 16 00
PORK, city, - - - - -	" "	12 00 12 50
Navy, mess, - - - - -	" "	12 00 12 50
Crown No. 1, - - - - -	" "	12 00 12 50
SUEDS, - - - - -	" "	3 00
Orchard Grass, - - - - -	" "	3 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass, - - -	" "	4 00
Red Top, - - - - -	" "	62 1 00
Luzerne, - - - - -	" "	33 50
White Honeysuckle Clover, - -	" "	7 8
Red Clover, (northern) - - -	" "	1 50
French Sugar Beet, - - - - -	" "	38 40
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, -	" "	20 25
Merino, full blood, unwashed, -	" "	30 33
Merino, three fourths washed, -	" "	28 50
Merino, half blood, - - - - -	" "	25 25
Merino, quarter washed, - - -	" "	25 26
Native, washed, - - - - -	" "	35 30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, - - -	" "	27 27
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort, - -	" "	30 32
Pulled, - - - spinning, first sort, -	" "	1 00 2 00

PROVISION MARKET.
CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HATWARD,
(Care of Council-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces, - - - - -	" "	6 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - - - -	" "	5 1 2
whole hogs, - - - - -	" "	8 8
VEAL, - - - - -	" "	8 8
MUTTON, - - - - -	" "	5 10
POULTRY, - - - - -	" "	12 18
BUTTER, keg and tub, - - - - -	" "	15 32
Lump, best, - - - - -	" "	16 18
EGGS, - - - - -	" "	1 00
MEAL, Rye retail, - - - - -	" "	70
Indian, retail, - - - - -	" "	37 40
POTATOS, - - - - -	" "	1 00 2 00
CIDER, [according to quality,] - -	" "	1 00 2 00

MISCELLANIES.

The New Bedford Mercury, speaking of Mr Stewart's new projectiles, and in particular of their not rebounding or "kicking" when discharged, remarks that this quality would be fully appreciated by a corps at the late muster, who took care when they pulled trigger, to *dodge by counting*. This is worse than the North Carolina militia, who, when ordered to fire, hold their guns at arms length over their heads, shut their eyes, and pull trigger—but manfully stand their ground.

There is a hide gravity, that is a very ill symptom; and it may be said, that as rivers which run very slowly have always the most mud at the bottom, so a solid stillness in the constant course of a man's life, is a sign of a thick bed of mud at the bottom of his brain.—*Saville*.

It is somewhat singular that the passion for dress, amongst males, is almost exclusively confined to tradesmen and persons in the lower ranks of life. There are no people in the world who dress so plainly as our House of Peers and House of Commons. Indeed, there are but few members of these august bodies whom a Fleet-street shopman would not turn up his nose at in the street. There are many people, who are not yet aware, that in good society it is considered a mark of vulgarity to be dressed particularly well.—*London Weekly Times*.

Huge Potatoes.—A potato weighing 5½ lbs. has been dug this season, in Cecil county, Md. A red sweet potato grew this season on the ground of E. C. Johnson, Esq. Fenton, N. C. measuring 19 inches round, and weighing 7½ lbs.

Yankees, beat this if you can.—Mr W. W. Taylor, of Taylorsville, Va. writes to the American Farmer, that he has raised in his garden the past summer, among some beets, three *pumpkin vines*, which produced 13 bunches that came to maturity, weighing 1899½ lbs. Besides these, there were a number that did not ripen. Sixteen of the largest weighed 18 lbs. ows.—67½, 67, 66, 66, 66, 64, 63½, 63, 62½, 62, 62, 60, 56½, 52, and 50 lbs.—*N. E. Rev. Post*.

Extra ordinary Growth.—We saw last week three dozen omeas, in three bunches, that were grown on our Alms-house farm, under the care of Mr Kilburn, this season. They weighed *twenty-eight and a quarter pounds*. The largest bunch weighed *two pounds and a quarter*. "Give me an ounce of civet, good apothecary."—*Leicester, (Mass.) Gazette*.

Seams.—In the early part of last week, a flock of four of these elegant birds, so seldom seen in our section of the country, alighted in the mill-pond of Mr William Lippencott, Chester, Burlington county. Mr Lippencott observed them, took his gun, shot among them, killed a male that measured from the tip of its wings eight feet four inches, and wounded a female in the wing, so that he took her alive, and still retains her in his possession.—*Camden Record*.

A gentleman at Washington has written, that he believes the leaves of every tree subject to the operations of early frosts and meridian suns, assume that hue which the bark is calculated to give to the dye."

From the Essex (Mass.) Gazette

PUNCTUALITY.

Little can be accomplished without system. No man can act systematically, without being punctual. Much precious time is lost in consequence of not cherishing *this virtue*. Suppose a man of considerable enterprise lays out his work for a certain day. The evening before, he says, I will rise at 6 o'clock, attend my domestic affairs, breakfast at 7, meet my neighbor on the wharf at 8, be at my store to exchange commodities with several customers at 9, dine at 1, attend the library meeting at 3, meet with the stockholders of the bank at 4, take tea at 5, and be at the school meeting at 7 in the evening. All this, and much more, can be easily accomplished by a gentleman of business in one day, if he and others concerned, be punctual; but let him sleep till 7 o'clock in the morning, or let his neighbor, be one hour too late at the wharf, and his arrangements are thrown into disorder and confusion.

The shoemaker, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the cabinet maker, the hatter, the tailor, the goldsmith, the printer, or any other mechanic, agrees to do a job of work before a specified time; at the given hour the customer arrives; but his boots, his wheels, his axe, his table, his hat, his coat, his watch, or his advertisements, is not in readiness! Why? because the workman has not been punctual; and instead of one journey, the employer must perform two or three, to accomplish the same object.

If the minister does not strictly observe the hour, appointed for public worship, lectures, funerals, and other religious meetings, his people as a matter of course, will become dilatory; and he need not be surprised, if occasionally disturbed, after the exercises have commenced.

If the preceptor or schoolmaster be tardy in this particular, his pupils will be sure to imitate his example; and the business of the school will drag through the day. If he attempt to reprove his scholars for being dilatory, and calling upon them to be punctual in future; they will think, if they dare not say, a physician head thyself."

These hints clearly show the importance of punctuality. There is, however, another view of this subject, by which the same sentiment is still more forcibly urged. I agree with Mr A. to meet him at his counting room, tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock to receive a large sum, I have promised to pay Mr B. before 9, at which time he is to set out for the city of New York. I am punctual, but Mr A. delays until after the stage arrives, and Mr B. must take his seat in it, or lose his passage. In consequence of Mr A.'s conduct I have broken my promise; and Mr B. has gone to purchase goods without money. My character suffers, Mr B. is vexed; and it would not be strange if I should receive a harsh letter, or writ! The lax manner by which sundry persons transact business has a very bad tendency, and is often followed by serious consequences.

The little regard they have for their word causes grievous disappointments, destroys confidence and corrupts society. As a small leak in the ship may sink the whole cargo, so one man, who is not punctual, may seriously injure the reputation, or even cause the entire failure of others. The most distinguished farmers, mechanics, merchants, civilians, divines, and statesmen, have generally been systematic, punctual men; and per-

haps no one was ever more so than Washington My brethren, if we would be successful in business and respectable in our calling, let PUNCTUALITY be written in capitals upon our doors, and upon our hearts.

MARK SUFFERER

Wood Saws.—Mr Z. H. Mann, of New Milford, has invented a machine for cutting finishing wood saws, which works with great dispatch and neatness; and the saws are found to be far superior to those imported. A single crew will convince the most incredulous Yankee ingenuity is equal to the European.—*Am. Observer*.

Coffee mills, made by Mr Increase Wilson, New London, Ct., were exhibited at the late F. of the American Institute of New York. Mr makes about 25,000 annually, many of which he found their way to South America and the Indies.

The Editor of the St. Andrews, N. B. Herald, being a great rapping, at his door, recently, proposed one of his best bows, expecting a prompt customer who wished to pay for his paper. On opening the door a beautiful woodpecker flew away.

The Clingstone Peach, now a favorite in United States, and which ripens late in autumn was introduced to this country from the Mediterranean, by Mr David Heath.

Wanted,

An Apprentice to a Book Printing Office. An indent boy from the country would be preferred. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, N. North Market Street. Oct.

Pender at 2s per lb.

DUFONT'S POWDER, made by A. Dufont, for C. G. & Co. of New York, 25, 26, 27, Broad-st. at 2 o'clock, SHOE, CAPS &c. at the first point.—They for cash.

Roots of the Pie Plant or Tart Rhabarb.

A supply of the roots of the Rheum palmatum Tart Rhabarb, or the Plant, an excellent article early summer to see N. E. Farmer, vol VI. page and Fessenden's New American Garden & Article room, for its culture and uses. The roots are and in line order for transplanting this fall. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, N. North Market street—price 25 cts. per root. Oct.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830

Just published by CURTIS & HENRI, corn School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RICE, No. 52, North Market-street, the New England Farmer, for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city (whose name is particularly noted)—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. &c. sixteen pages of miscellaneous articles, printed upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country Traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen. Sept 15.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days for one of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty per cent. No paper will be sent to a distance without paying made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RICE, by J. B. RICE, by all descriptions of Printing can be received to meet the orders of customers. Order for printing received by J. B. RICE at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE DIX PEAR.

MR. EDITOR—In compliance with your request, send you a history, description, and drawing of Madam Dix's seedling Pear.

Madam Dix has politely offered to present to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, through me, any number of scions the tree will afford. I will attend to procuring them next spring.

Dorchester, Oct. 20, 1829. S. DOWNER.



and has always remained where it sprang up. The top is so thick with branches and cross limbs, being full of thorns, that the head cannot be entered but with difficulty. The branches grow out at first horizontally, then after bending down a little, turn up at the end. It makes rather small wood; leaves small, and finely serrated, not folded like the St Germain, but flat, with long stems, color light green, with a gloss. The tree has been in bearing three or four years, (sparingly this season,) but was full last year of large and very fair pears. When the tree is properly pruned, the size of the fruit will probably be increased, and the fruit improved. The soil is rich, and its situation very good.

DESCRIPTION AND DRAWING OF MADAM DIX'S PEAR.

Size, over medium, and may rank with large pears; the specimen of which a drawing is now making for the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was taken from one, measuring four and a half inches high, and eight round; skin, rough, and rather thick, resembling the St Germain, but is longer and larger. Those growing inside of the tree, are green; but those on the outside, exposed to the sun, have a fine blush, turning yellow when mature. Stem not exceeding three quarters of an inch in length, not large, and set on the top of the fruit; blossom end a little indented, with a peculiar eye, appearing as if drawn up with a string, and puckered or plaited round it, and a little knobby at the bottom. This very fine pear comes very nearly to the St Germain in appearance, but has higher and more fine flavor in it; comes in eating sooner than the above named pear, being in perfection from the middle to the last of October. It bids fair to be one of our very best autumn pears, and valuable for its recent origin, and its claims as a native. It may with the greatest safety be introduced into our gardens and nurseries.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

MR. LONDON in his Encyclopedia of Gardening, has given a list of exotic plants of easy culture, which he thought might be considered as affording the best choice for a small, showy, odoriferous, evergreen, and everflowering collection. Perhaps the publication of this list might aid such of your readers as are desirous of forming small collections. In this view I have subjoined from that author's Encyclopedia of Plants, lately published, and from other sources of equal authority, the height of the plant in feet, its time of flowering, the country from whence imported into England, the year of its importation, and the proper mode of cultivation. As climate has a great effect upon vegetables, the native country of plants, and the time they have been subjected to the artificial culture of the green-house should be noted. The list commences with woody GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS—

—the letter *c* for evergreen, and *d* for deciduous.

York, Pa. Nov. 20. J. L.

Salvia dentata. d. & Dec. to Jan. crims. C.G. Hope. 1771.
africana. d. 2. Ap. to June: violet. 1731. Cape.
aurea. d. 3. Ap. to Nov. yellow. 1731. Capa.
formosa. d. 4. Ap. to Oct. scarlet. 1782. Peru.

Easy culture in peat and loam, and readily propagated by seed, cuttings, and dividing the root.

Malva indica. c. 4. March to May. scarlet. 1808.

v. double purple. 1813.

stragolata. 1821.

purpurea. 1819.

orange. 1822.

This very ornamental species is a native of China, from which country, also, the varieties have come. The flowers, which are produced in abundance, are beautiful, and very fragrant. The plants somewhat delicate, but blooms well in a moist heat, in a rough or sandy peat, well drained. It should occupy a airy part of the green-house, and water given sparingly in winter; in summer it should be in the open air, but shaded from the powerful sun. The mode of propagation is, by cuttings of the young wood, taken off close to that which is ripened; planted in pots of sand, and covered with a bell-glass, which must be frequently raised and dried, as damps are very injurious.

Diplone odora. c. 7. March to Dec. purple. China. 1771.

oleoides. c. 2. Jan & Dec. white. Crete. 1745.

Cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings.

Hypericum baldiflorum. c. 1 1/2. Mar to Sept. yellow. Madeira. 1741.

monogynum. c. 3. Mar to Sept. yellow. China. 1753.

coris. c. 1. Mar. Sept. yellow. Levant. 1610.

crinoides. c. 1. June, July, yellow. Spain. 1721.

canariense. c. 2. June, Sept. yellow. Canaries. 1699.

cochina-chinense. c. June, Aug. crimson. China. 1821.

Common culture, and propagated by cuttings.

Aspidalotus. c. 1. 1/2. e. 2. M. Dec. white. C.G. Hope 1802.

Cultivated in peat and loam, and propagated by cuttings.

Epauris grandiflora. c. 3. Jan. to June. scarlet. 1803.

pulchella. c. 4. Ap. June. pink. 1804.

Beautiful plants from New South Wales, which thrive best in a sandy peat soil, the rougher and more turfy the soil, the better; they should always be shifted into fresh pots before they are taken out in the spring. Young cuttings planted in pots of sand under a bell-glass, will strike root readily in Autumn, winter, or early spring, but not in summer.

Beronia ledifolia. c. 1 1/2. March, April, white. 811.

pinnata. c. 2. Feb. May. purple. 1784.

serrulata. c. 3. June, July, crimson. 1816.

Pretty plants from New South Wales, valuable as flowering nearly all the year. They thrive best in sandy peat, the pots well drained with broken potsherds. They may be propagated by ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, and planted in sandy peat under a bell-glass. The glass must be taken off occasionally, to dry them, as they are very liable to damp off.

Calothymus quadrifida. c.

villosa. c.

gracilis. c.

Beautiful New Holland plants, introduced in 1803, bearing splendid scarlet flowers, of easy culture in sandy peat, and propagated by cuttings of the young wood in sand, and the air kept still and moderately moist by covering with a hand-glass. The appearance of the first species with its large stems an inch and a half long, covering the branches is very fine. They are in bloom from July to September, and are three feet high.

Madam Dix's Mansion house is situated at the north part of Boston, where she has resided for more than thirty years; contiguous to the house is a fine spacious garden, containing many large fruit trees among which are a St Germain, and Lord Christian, both large, and near together, which may be the parents of this seedling pear, which came up fifteen years since, near the wood house. Its close resemblance, in appearance, to the St Germain, gives the strongest reason to suppose it one of its parents. The seedling pear tree is twenty-three feet high, and ten inches in diameter, four feet from the ground. With the exception of some of the lower limbs having been taken off the last season, it has never been pruned;

Laopagan anethifolius. c. 5 March, June white 1796.
formosus c. 4 March, June, white 1-05.
 New Holland plants which thrive best in one-third loam, one-third peat, and one-third sand. The pots should be well drained. The usual mode of propagating them is by seed; but cuttings of the ripened wood will root in sand, and a little earth in the bottom of the pots under a hand-glass. They must be uncovered frequently and the glass dried, as they are apt to damp off if kept too close.

Dryandria floribunda c. 3 Jan. Dec.
tennifolia. c. 2 March, May

New Holland plants, with yellow flowers, allied in habit to the species of *Banksia* introduced in 1803, which thrive best in very sandy loam and peat in well drained pots. Cuttings made from ripened wood taken off before they begin to push, planted in sand without shortening any of the leaves, and covered with a hand-glass, will root without difficulty; as soon as they have struck they must be taken out of the sand, as it is apt to injure their roots.

Banera rubra-folia. c. 14 July to Dec. pink 1793.

A hardy, free flowering plant from New South Wales, of easy culture in sandy loam and peat, and cuttings root in the same soil under a hand glass.

Chorozemia rhombica. c. 2 April, June, 1803.

A New Holland plant, with yellow flowers, cultivated in sand and peat; and propagated by seed, which is produced in great abundance, or by cuttings in sand, under a bell glass.

Daviesia ulcina. c. 3 April, Aug 1792
latifolia. c. 3 May, Aug, 1805

Plants like furze, from New South Wales, with yellow flowers, cultivated in sandy loam and peat. Cuttings somewhat ripened, root in pots of sand, under a hand glass.

Cineraria anethoides. c. 14 Feb. Sept. blue C. G. Hops 1753

Linata. c. 3 May, Sept. purple. Canaries. 17-90.
 Handsome plants, which do best in peat and loam; the former is the most beautiful of the genus, and is propagated by cuttings, and the latter by seed.

Hermanesia grossularifolia c. 2 April, May, yellow 1731
flamula c. 3 Jan. Dec. orange, 1791
curvifolia c. 2 Aug. Sept. yellow, 17-90.
coltrata c. 3 Feb. Oct. yellow, 17-90.

Cape plants, which grow freely in any light rich soil, and are readily increased by cuttings.

Aotus villosa. c. 2 April, June, 17-91.

A new Holland plant, with yellow flowers, nearly allied to *Pulsatilla*, which does best in sandy peat, and is increased by seed.

Correa alba. c. April, July, 3 white 1793.
speciosa c. 3 April, July, crimson, 1806
viridis. c. 2 May, Nov. green 1801.

From New South Wales, which thrive in sandy peat, and ripened cuttings will root freely in sand under a bell or hand glass. They are pretty plants.
 {To be continued.}

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

MR FERRIS—I have observed in two late numbers of your paper, something said on a disease of cattle the past season. The communication struck me very forcibly, on account of many losses in my own immediate neighborhood, which appear to be similar to those of Mr PATER. A Mr REED, living about sixty rods from me, has lost six horned cattle since the 20th September last, four cows, one ox, and one yearling. Two of the cows were found dead in the stall, at different times in the morning, which were apparent-

ly well when they were fed the night before. Others did not die quite so sudden. Several other cattle, within a few miles' distance have died in the same way. The subject has caused much conversation among us, and many are of opinion that the cause must be poison. I was present at the opening and dissecting of one of the cows, and could discover nothing about it but what appeared perfectly healthy, except the milk, which was twice the common size, and had the appearance of mortification. It is desirable that this subject should call up the attention of those experienced in the management of stock, (also of farriers, if any such there are) when a disorder so fatal prevails to such a degree. Query—Has there been anything peculiar in the state of the air, the season past, that had an effect on vegetation which the cattle fed on? C. W.

Taunton, 3d Dec. 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

MR EDITOR—To ascertain the often disputed fact, which was the best to plant, whole or cut potatoes, and what part of the potato was the most prolific, the following experiment was made by "No Theorist," which in performance of his engagement is now communicated.*

The potatoes were the kind known in this vicinity by the name of the St John's, with thin skins, very white when boiled, and about middle sized, and were selected as near of a size as possible. The seed ends of those which were intended to be cut were then cut off; then the root ends, and then the remainder, or middle piece cut in two, thus dividing the potato into four pieces, intending to have them about equal in size, though it happened that the middle pieces were considerably the largest.

Seventy-one pounds of whole potatoes, thirty-one and a half pounds of middle pieces, eighteen and a quarter pounds of seed ends, and nineteen and three quarter pounds of root ends were then planted in three rows, each 91 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 10½ inches apart; the ground occupied by each kind about one fifty-sixth part of an acre.—To have planted an acre at the same rate, it would have taken, estimating the bushel at 70 pounds, about 57 bushels of whole potatoes, 25 bushels of middle pieces, 15 bushels of seed ends, 16 bushels of root ends. Two of the rows of whole potatoes were planted only nine inches apart in the rows, one row was planted one foot apart, the cut pieces were planted about eight inches apart in the rows. The ground was in good order, and well manured, the manure being spread. The experiment rows of potatoes were in the middle of a large piece, potatoes, therefore, on each side.—The intention of "No Theorist" was to ascertain the truth, not to fortify an opinion. On the 6th of October, the potatoes were dug and carefully measured. The whole potatoes gave 63 bushels, or at the rate of 382 bushels the acre, the middle pieces 53 bushels, or at the rate of 326 bushels, the seed ends precisely the same as the middle pieces, the root ends 15 bushels, or at the rate of 262 bushels. The net gain resulting from planting whole potatoes, after deducting the extra quantity of seed would have been 24 bushels more per acre than the middle pieces, 11 bushels more than the seed ends, and 79 bushels more than the root ends. This experiment is decidedly

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. vi., p. 363.

in favor of the whole potatoes over the root ends and middle pieces, but when the extra value potatoes in the spring over potatoes in the fall taken into consideration, it may be doubted what a saving might not be made by cutting off seed ends of the potatoes as they are used in course of the winter, and reserving them for so as decidedly the most productive part of the potato, and yielding very near as much to the acre as whole potatoes. By comparing this statement with the very candid one given by Mr WARE, viii. No. 11, it will be perceived that the difference in the result might be occasioned by the force of situation in his experiment rows, seed ends and root ends being outside rows.

At the same time to ascertain whether the roots of whole potatoes were not over seeded, 23½ bushels of whole potatoes, and 214 lbs. middle pieces were planted in three rows, each row eighty-two long; the whole potatoes two feet apart in a row, the middle pieces eight inches apart, as the first experiment; the result was 3½ bushels from the whole potatoes, 5½ bushels from the middle pieces; which proves conclusively that two apart was too great a distance in the rows.

CHARLES JARVIS

Ellsworth, Me. Nov. 3, 1829.

P. S. It may not be amiss to state that in consequence of the excessive drought, that not a two thirds of an average crop has been raised year in this vicinity. The account of the Eng turnip exhibited at Brighton, which weighed 15 lbs. has, in the present dearth of the top, raised at Surry, Me., on the farm of E. S. JAR which weighed 16 lbs. without the top, and thought nothing of it—*Mine forever!*

SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

MR FERRIS—The two Russian apples mentioned by Mr PRINCE, in his "Treatise on Horticulture," (page 7) and taken by him from "Mor Geography," are described by TOOKE in his "Voyage of the Russian Empire," (vol. 3, p. 225.)

Mr TOOKE observes that "all the villages on Volga, and the Oka, have their orchards, or gardens; and numbers of hours live there with husbandry, merely by horticulture, in good circumstances." Many villages get above ten thousand rubles (about 7200 dollars) for the fruit growing upon the trees, the ancient varieties of which originally came from Astracan and Persia. The most remarkable is the *Kiretskoi* apple, which often grows so large as to weigh four pounds "having an agreeable acidulous flavor, and keeping a long time." A trans-patent kind, brought originally from China, is cultivated in the neighborhood of Moscow. It is called *Nairini* (melting) is well tasted, and so full of juice as to be ready to burst. The flavor is a pleasant acid and on holding them up to the light, the core distinctly seen, and the pits may be counted.*

The first is probably the *Alexander* apple figment and described in the "Transactions of the Lond Hort. Society," (vol. ii. p. 107, t. 28, and vol. iv. 521.) It is the largest apple in the catalogue of LORDES, measuring 16 by 14 inches round, and described by him and every other author as "most magnificent fruit." It is supposed to have been introduced into Western Europe during the reign of the late Emperor Alexander, whence name. Although the average weight of this fruit falls short of two pounds, yet it is the largest

y of which I have any knowledge. The American apple, *New York Gloria Mundi*, one of the largest cultivated in the United States, as bred by Cox, measures but 12 by 13 inches circumference. This is inferior in size, however, to a new variety called the *Baltimore apple*. There is a celebrated apple cultivated in Walla-walla, a native of that country, called *Dominicka*; which THORNTON says "is, perhaps, the finest in rope, both for size, odor, and flavor." Is not the *Dominicka*, or *Pomme du Seigneur* of France? Apples of such uncommon size make splendid appearance, but are not considered so desirable for the dessert, as those of smaller size, such as the *Pomme d'Alma*, or *Lady apple* of New York.

I agree with Mr PRINCE that the apple mentioned by TOOKER under the name of *Naliva*, is probably the same as the *Transparent Moscow*, which has long been cultivated in Europe under that name, but which is celebrated only on account of its singular appearance and beauty.

The *Yellow Spanish Cherry*, described in the table under the title "Treatise" of Mr PRINCE, (page 28) which he has often highly recommended as a superior fruit, I am inclined to believe is injured by the estimation of amateurs, by the name which has been given to it. Every author that I have consulted who describes the *Yellow Spanish cherry*, says it is not of a rich flavor, and, being an indifferently bearer, is not much cultivated.

The *Huothorn-lein* apple, recently presented to the "Boston Horticultural Society," by Mr BUEL, has been described by G. BLISS, author of the "Fruit Grower's Instructor."

This apple, for the beauty of its bloom, the beauty of its fruit, its fine flavor when in season, together with its wonderful bearing, surpasses every now in cultivation; the fruit is handsomely colored, of a whitish yellow ground, and a brilliant red next the sun; they are full of juice, and they are universally admired when in season. Ripe in September and October." It is figured in TOOKER'S "Pomona Londinensis," (t. 44) and AUSTIN, in whose last work it is minutely described, says "it is principally useful as a kitchen apple, the flavor not being high or very rich." This variety is a native of Scotland, and notwithstanding the contradiction of these two authors on horticulture, is unquestionably a very popular and much admired fruit in Great Britain at the present time.

Your obedient servant,
A. FOSTER.
Providence, Dec. 5, 1829.

CAMELLIAS.

MR RUSSELL—A lady wishes, through the medium of your paper, to request the favor from the Editor of the communication on the culture of Camellias, in your paper of 20th November, of a more particular description of the insect which he says is so destructive to the flower buds of the Camellia, as to the size, whether it requires a microscope, whether it is a winged insect, or of the spider kind, and if it gives any token of life after being removed? I have two, which I value highly, and have taken as good care of them as I know how. Since reading that communication I have examined them carefully, but find no insects.—Nevertheless, one of the buds has already fallen, and I am sadly afraid the rest will follow the example. If your correspondent could give some idea of how wet they should be kept, he would confer an additional favor.

A USEFUL SCHOOL BOOK.

We have perused with pleasure a little work, entitled "*A Geography of New Hampshire, with a Sketch of its Natural History, for Schools.*" By CRANFORD WALLACE. With a Map and Cuts.—Published by Carter & Hendee, Boston. Its plan is designed to enable the young scholar to begin with an account of what is remarkable in the place of his residence; to proceed thence to the geography, or, perhaps, rather the topography of neighboring towns; to take, in the next place, a survey of the county in which he dwells; and then of other parts of the State in succession; and lastly to combine these particulars in a general account of the State, as a whole," &c.

It has been too much the practice in seminaries of education, to teach last, or omit teaching at all that kind of knowledge, which is most frequently wanted for practical use in the concerns of life.—To look abroad and to obtain time for information, but overlook that which may enable us to act well our part in life's eventful drama. This mode of accumulating ideas, which are of no use but to make pedants, and lead astray from what is, and is interesting, to what was, and is not interesting, is now becoming less fashionable. We hail every attempt at reform in this particular, and therefore welcome the small manual before us.—It begins with explanations of geographical terms; gives topographical descriptions of each county, containing notices of each township, with brief sketches of curiosities, remarkable objects, &c. &c. And having made the tour of the several counties, and noticed what is most remarkable in each, the author gives a general description of the whole State; including its natural history, comprising plants, trees, wild and domestic animals, fowls, and fishes, rocks, and minerals. At the bottom of each page questions are proposed, which have a tendency to fasten on the memory such facts as are most important.

The following extract must terminate our notices:

"Washington, in the north-east corner of Sullivan county, is broken and hilly, and contains several ponds, and Lovewell's mountain, so called from a circumstance which happened on it to the celebrated Captain Lovewell. He was spitting wood on the side of this eminence, alone, when seven Indians suddenly came upon him, seized his gun, and made him prisoner. He coolly requested them to put their fingers in the log, which he was splitting, and help him finish it before he went with them. The Indians complied, when he suddenly struck out the wedge, caught them fast in his trap, and soon killed them all."

From the Journal of Health.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FOOD.

It is amusing to hear a nervous female, whose daily exercise consists in going up and down stairs two or three times a day, and shopping once a week, complain that she cannot preserve her strength unless she eats freely of some kind of meat, and takes her twice daily potations of strong coffee, to say nothing of porter, and wine sanger. The same opinion prevails among all classes of our community. A child (in the arms) cannot, it is thought, thrive unless it have the leg of a chicken, or piece of bacon in its fist to suck: a boy or girl going to school must be gorged with the most substantial aliment at dinner, and perhaps little less at breakfast and supper. The

child is crying and screaming every hour in the day; has, after a while, convulsions; or obstinate diseases of the skin, or dropsy of the brain.—The little personage going to school complains of headache, is fitful and unhappy, and becomes pale and feeble. The poor books are now blamed for the fault of the dishes, and school is given up. The doctor is next consulted on the best means of restoring strength to the dear creature, that has lost its appetite, and can eat nothing but a little cake, or custard, or at most some fat broth.—Should he tell the fond mother the unpalatable truth; and desire her to suspend the system of stuffing, and allow her child, for sole food, a little bread and milk diluted with water, and daily exercise in the open air, she will be heard exclaiming in a tone of mingled astonishment and reproach, why doctor, would you starve my child.

For the information of such misguided persons we would beg leave to state that the large majority of mankind do not eat any animal food, or so sparingly, and at such long intervals that it cannot be said to form their nourishment. Millions in Asia are sustained by rice alone, with perhaps a little vegetable oil, for seasoning. In Italy, and southern Europe generally, bread made of the flour of wheat, or Indian corn, with lettuce and the like mixed with oil, constitutes the food of the most robust part of its population. The Lazzaroni of Naples with farms so active and finely proportioned, cannot even calculate on this much; coarse bread and potatoes is their chief reliance; their drink of luxury is a glass of iced water slightly acidulated. Hundreds of thousands, we might say millions, of Irish, do not see flesh meat, or fish from one week's end to the other. Potatoes and oatmeal are their articles of food; if milk can be added it is thought a luxury; yet where shall we find a more healthy and robust population, or one more void of bodily fatigue, and exhibiting more mental vivacity? What a contrast between these people and the inhabitants of the extreme north, the timid Laplanders, Esquimaux, Samoidians, whose food is almost entirely animal!

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 7.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

Cattle—769 at market, including from 75 to 100 unsold last week; about the same number remained unsold at the close of the market this day; a small advance on former prices was realized, we believe, on all kinds of cattle. The market is not sufficiently steady at present to enable us to give prices with any degree of accuracy, but shall be able, probably, in the course of a week or two.

Sheep—1946 at market, including from 3 to 400 unsold last week. Sheep are in fair demand in consequence of a slight improvement in wool; but purchasers are unwilling to advance on former prices; but very few sales were effected today until near the close of the market, when the drovers yielded, and all the sheep were taken immediately.

Swine—56 only at market, which were taken by the speculators at 3 1/2 cts. per lb., succeeded by a brisk retail trade at 4 a 5.

About 2,000 tons of stone were broken at the House of Correction in Boston, last winter, for the purpose of Adamizing the streets in that city. Thus these culprits being put to labor to make them mend their own ways, contribute to mend the ways of the city.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

I do not know, Mr Editor, that there will ever become an object worthy the attention of those of your readers whose farms abound with solid materials for fences; but as there are many districts like the one in which I reside, where there is absolutely no stone, and scarcely any timber fit for rails, the remarks I am about to offer, may be of some service.

I have tried several plants for live fences, and in various ways, and have got some knowledge from my experience. I have satisfied myself that the English hawthorn, (*Crataegus oxyacantha*), is not adapted to our climate. It is comparatively feeble in growth and structure, and is liable to be injured by the severity of our winters. The privet makes a pretty ornamental hedge, if kept well clipped. The yewberry makes a good hedge where the leaves are consumed by the silk-worm. The defoliation for this purpose induces a shrubby habit in the tree. Mulberry hedges are suited to poor house farms, where they would afford shelter, protection, and employment for the inmates. The common thorn of our country, of which I have at least four species in culture, under experienced management, will make a good and cheap fence. But the difficulty with me has been to make the haws grow. I have tried various methods, but with partial success. I have subjected them to alternate freezing and thawing. None have grown the first year; very few the second, and some more the third. I am apprehensive they become rancid by lying in mass, and thus lose the seeds of the magnolia, lose the vegetative principle. Can any of your readers instruct me in a successful method of raising the haws? I have sown some of the native thorn, the plants of which were taken from the fields and woods. It is a barrier against orally cattle, and will do so, if raised the nursery. I do not mean to plant a row of it, but little more than a moderate one, which as the latter is certainly doing among the common family improving. An experienced hand, with a proper till hook, or pair of shears, will clip nearly a hundred rods in a day. There is no difficulty in raising it perfectly close. The great objection I have to encounter is, the holes or gashes, which often chafe under the leaves and grass, and kill the plants during winter. The antiseptic is from a mixture of salt in a material, I think will not be realized.

There is yet another plant, which I think will be found to surpass all others for live fences; viz. the three thorned, or hony berry, *Idesia pedunculata*, a native of our forests. The seeds are easily procured, grown with facility, growth rapid, spines abundant, long and indurated; wood hard and strong. Although this plant has been recommended, and tried, I understand successfully, I have never seen it in a mature fence. But the strong evidence I have in my fitness, has induced me to put out one thousand of plants, I put out a quantity in the autumn of 1820, in double rows. Not one plant in 200 failed; and they made so fine a growth during the summer, that I was induced to rely upon one row, and have taken up and replanted in another situation, the residue. I purpose to trim the plants two feet from the ground, which will enable me to keep the soil

clean. The branches will be so interwoven, and so strongly armed, the stock so large and strong, and the growth so rapid, that I expect a good fence in three years, where they were put out a year ago.

I am so much in doubt as to the best method of clipping and managing, that I shall forbear any remarks on this branch of the subject until my opinions are better fortified by experience. Let the experimenter beware, however, how he adopts the English method of planting, on the inverted earth thrown from a ditch. This will not answer. It is adapted rather to our hot summers, nor cold winters.

J. B.

Albany, Dec. 1, 1820.

SHELTERING FARM LANDS.

MR. RUSSELL.—The article "Sheltering Farm Lands," published in your 19th No. from the American Farmer, delineates with correctness the important advantages of this branch of rural economy. To show to your readers the practicability and facility of sheltering their farms, I submit a statement of my personal experience in this business.

On the 28th of May, 1827, I repaired to the banks of the Hudson with an assistant, and collected a quantity of the seeds of the soft maple, (*Acer rubrum*), some species of the elm, (*Ulmus*), and of the button wood, (*Platanus occidentalis*), which were then falling, the latter of the preceding year's growth. They were planted the same day, very thick, in beds of mould. They immediately grew, and the plants attained some size that year. Last week I transplanted several of the maples as ornamental trees, which were from ten to fourteen feet high. Some of the button woods are ten feet, and the elms six and seven. This, in 30 months from the planting of the seeds. Having formerly lost a belt of natural wood upon a part of the north and northwest plots of my farm, I resolved to confine it on the west. For this purpose, I set two hands to dig and plant a strip or swale, ten feet wide, bounding the fence, and at intervals of a rod to take up young maple in the soil bed for planting it. We took up three hundred plants in space of a narrow five foot square of four to eight feet higher and the same coming, with the aid of the two men employed at the plough and under for two hours, had the whole planted in regular order. The planting was performed in this manner—A line fence drawn from end to end of the fence, a hole was dug with a grubber, four, at intervals of five feet. Eight feet from the fence a second row was planted, corresponding with the first; and a third row was placed between the two, in a zig-zag form, or in the intervals. Thus there is a space of about 12 feet between the nearest trees. I purpose to plant potatoes next season, a fall between two trees, so that I can till with a plough twice on the rows. From the habits of this tree I have no doubt that in six years this belt will afford an ample screen, and in fifteen years an abundance of fuel; and as sprouts grow vigorously from the stump, I think the cuttings may be repeated every fifteen years thereafter. The expense thus far does not exceed \$3.

J. BELL.

Albany, Nursery, Nov. 28, 1820.

THE POTATO.

MR. FESSenden.—Puzzled by conflicting opinions in relation to the cultivation of this vegetable,

I procured, some years ago, a 160 volume published by the British Board of Agriculture, exclusively devoted to this subject, in the confident expectation of having all my doubts solved as persual. It contained proper queries, I pointed by the board to men of practical scientific knowledge, and the answers of the latter I commenced the examination of this powerful work, and, as I thought, invaluable treasure, with great ardor; but my ardor abated as I progressed until it terminated in indifference and disappointment. I found the opinions and results so contradictory and various, in relation to seed, soil, manure, cultivation, and product, that I felt my mind at a loss in regard to the subject than when I commenced reading. The committee of board, whose province it was, from these materials, to have collected the best system of management, frankly acknowledged their inability to perform this duty. I, however, learned one important fact by my labor, viz. that the intrinsic value of a variety is not to be estimated by the size of its tubers; but that, under like circumstances, nutriment is often in an inverse ratio to the volume of the vegetable; or, to state the result of chemical analysis, that while the *larger* ox-eye yielded only *fourteen* per cent of nutritious matter, the *small* kidney variety gave about double, nearly *twenty-eight* per cent. I consider this fact worth remembering, even by the farmer who cultivates this crop for his swine and bullock. And it is in consonance with what I have remarked of the apple. The pieces are more concentrated in the small than in the large fruit; and far as my memory serves me, all the finer varieties are under a medium size. This is particularly the case with the *Sirey*, *Golden* and *Dorset* pippins, *Pexley*, *Siberian*, *Harvey*, and *other* crabs.

To return to the potato. Considerable practical and careful observation, have suggested to me certain rules for the cultivation of this crop, which I submit to your disposal, with my reasons respecting them. These rules direct,

1. That small potatoes should be rejected as seed.
2. That large ones should be cut into from four to five parts or sets.
3. That moist, not wet, and light, but rich soils are best for the growth of this plant.
4. That manure, if dung, spread and turned under with the plough, is the best manure.
5. That grass lays are to be preferred, when convenient; and
6. That the crop should be hilled, or earth only at the first dressing.

I report small potatoes as seed, because experience has taught me that such send up feeble stocks, which can mature but a feeble progeny. It seems to be a law in the vegetable, well as in the animal kingdom, that a feeble parent can produce only a feeble offspring. Hence gardeners select the largest and most perfect seed, and farmers the most perfect animals, to breed from.

But, it may be asked, if the small *pot* gives a feeble progeny, how can you expect a larger produce from a small *set* or *cutting*? The strength and vigor of the shoot which is to be the new crop, does not depend upon the *pot* but upon the *eye*, or *bud*, already formed, which is, in fact, the embryo plant. In the latter the embryo is large and healthy; in the

small one, feeble and immature. And I think the plant does not receive nourishment from the part, after it has protruded its roots into the soil, and developed its radial leaves. Upon no other supposition can we account for the fact, that the eye and sprout, when separated from the tuber, will grow and produce a crop, as stated by Col. CARRISG and Mr. DERRY. The potato scoop used in Europe to take out the eyes, for seed, at the potato may be reserved for human food. We often find the seed solid and sound in autumn, without any apparent diminution of product.

3. That moist ground is best for this vegetable, regard both to product and quality, I infer from analogy, and know from experience, Ireland, Nova Scotia, and the West of England, produce the best flavored and the most abundant crops of this vegetable. The climates of these countries are cool and humid, and very similar; and what might there be considered a dry, warm soil, would here be denominated a cool and moist one. I have cultivated the same variety, in a season, upon a very warm sand, and upon a well drained reclaiming bog. The advantage, both as to quality and quantity, was decidedly in favor of the bog. And believe it is a conceded fact, that the potato deteriorates as we go south from lat. 42 on our continent, owing probably to the increase of temperature.

4. The gasses given off moderately by the fermentation of manure in the soil, seem peculiarly adapted to the wants of the potato plant. Besides, the fermenting process is highly beneficial to the soil, by rendering it open and porous, by which the roots penetrate more freely, and have greater range for food, the tubers are less retained, and the agency of the atmosphere is rendered more active. There is seldom a lack of moisture in putrescent vegetable matter when excluded from the drying influence of winds.

5. The same reasons that govern in the preceding rule apply to this, with this additional one, that the sward, according to the testimony of a valuable correspondent in a late New England Farmer, adds more than twelve tons to the fertilizing properties of every acre of soil. A knowledge, and practical use of this single fact, is worth more than ten years' subscription to every farmer who has not before appreciated it. The substitution of fallow crops, on the first furrow, for naked plows, is one of the greatest improvements in modern husbandry. The excellent suggestions of Barrain, to plough superficially for the second crop, after a fallow, so as to leave the vegetable matter below the wasting influence of the sun and winds, and where the roots of the new crop will seek it, are also worthy our highest consideration.

6. The potato is furnished with what may be named two sets of roots, viz. the proper roots, or tubercles, which shoot down into the earth, and supply the plant with food; and the umbelliferous roots, or stolens, which strike off horizontally, and produce the fruit. These last must be near the surface; and if the plant is earthed after these have formed, and the tubers set, the stolen ceases to elongate, or produce new tubers; but a new set of stolens start out nearer the surface, which very seldom time to bring their progeny to maturity. Thus repeated earthings may increase the number, while they diminish the size of the product.

J. B.

Albany, Dec. 1, 1829.

Patent Doffer.—We had an opportunity of examining "Atwood's Transverse and Circular Doffer," while in operation at the Sabinet Factory of Mr. Estes, last week, and it cannot but be considered an important improvement. The great advantages which result from its use, are the decreasing of the hands in the proportion of 2 to 5, thus diminishing an important expenditure, and producing one continued roll, which is perfectly even, saving the labor of the splicers. It can be attached to an old carding machine, and in the opinion of manufacturers, will be an invaluable apparatus in expediting the work, performing it better, and saving much expense annually.—*Berkshire American.*

The committee of French physicians, sent to Egypt in order to try the effects of chloride in arresting the propagation of the plague, have sent some important and curious results to Paris. The shirts and other clothing of persons who had died with the worst forms of the disease, proved, after being steeped in a preparation, entirely harmless when worn next to the skin of the physicians.—The experiment which killed the famous Dr. Valle, at the Havana, was found innocuous at Tripoli, with that precaution; so, likewise, the dissection of bodies just dead from the plague, when they and the hands of the dissectors were well washed with the chlorurets.

Indian Corn.—The cultivation of Indian corn has been carried on in this neighborhood, by way of experiment, to a considerable extent. The finest we have had an opportunity of noticing is grown in the garden of Mr. Charles Hale Jessop; it ripens quicker than the corn introduced by Cobbett, and the plant is larger and more productive; and being planted by the side of a patch of Cobbett's corn, the difference is observable to the disadvantage of the latter. Mr. Jessop may lay claim to the merit of having cultivated the Indian corn before Cobbett, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, there is every prospect of the grain which he recommends coming to perfection.—*Chiltenham (Eng.) Chron.*

Cautions to Mothers.—Avoid the use of tight bandages for your infants, especially round the body, for fear of producing fits, obstructions in the bowels, or a slow decay.

Avoid giving them Godfrey's Cordial, Daffy's Elixir, Dabby's Carminative, Bateman's Drops, or any other warm anodyne, for fear of producing fits, fever, or palsy, a common consequence of quack medicines indiscreetly given.

Avoid giving them any quack medicine, for fear of bringing on decline, or sudden death.—*Journal of Health.*

On the banks of Lake Huron, there is a Button Wood tree, hollow in the trunk, but in good condition, in which hollow it is said eight men have stood erect, and it is believed that twenty men could stand in it with ease.

The learned Abbe Mai, Librarian of the Vatican, to whom the world are indebted for the discovery of Cicero's *Republic*, has presented to the Pope some curious fragments of Sallust, Tacitus, and Cornelius Nepos, lately discovered by him.

Humboldt's Journey to Siberia.—Humboldt, although now past his 60th year, will leave Germany in the spring, accompanied by Professor G. Rose, for Siberia. He will probably extend his

researches to the high land which separates India from the Russian empire.

Indian Plaster.—All the fine plaster with which the walls of the houses are covered in India, and which is so much admired by strangers, is composed of a mixture of fine lime and soapstone, rubbed down with water; when the plaster is nearly dry, it is rubbed over with a dry piece of soapstone, which gives it a polish very much resembling that of well polished marble.

The Viceroy of Egypt is about to make an arrangement with an English Company for lighting Cairo and Alexandria with gas. He has already made an experiment at a palace of his own near Cairo, and is said to have been much delighted with the effect produced.

A London Magazine says, that prussic acid has been obtained from the leaves of *green tea* in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously. A strong infusion of such tea, sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic generally sold for that purpose.

Militia Systems.—These are undergoing a rapid decline. That of Delaware, indeed, is already dead. That of Vermont is, to all human appearance, very near its end; and that of Rhode Island seems hastening to the same catastrophe. In Vermont the number of trainings has been reduced from four in each year to a single one; and in Rhode Island the same reduction is likely to take place. And in both these cases the result will probably be, an entire abolition of the militia system.—*N. Y. Constellation.*

Competition.—One thing I always set my face against; and that is, exercises in English composition; this calling upon lads—(lads, be it understood, is the old-fashioned university word for undergraduate)—this calling upon lads for a style before they have got ideas, sets them upon fine writing, and is the main cause of the puffy, spongy, spewy, washy style that prevails at the present day.—*Personal and Literary Memorials.*

The quantity of cheese made annually in North Adams, in this State, is 400,000 lbs., and nearly \$24,000 in value.

The population of London is nearly a million and a half. This is more than twice as great as the population of the whole of Massachusetts, and one eighth of that of the United States.

Near Edinburgh a farmer who was troubled with rats, recently caught 400 by placing a large copper kettle in his corn loft, filling it about half full of water and strewing a thin sprinkling of chaff over it. By a few boards extending from the wall to the kettle the rats could jump among what they took to be a fine lot of grain, and died the death.

At a recent session, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law to exempt minors from the requisitions of the militia law.

The ladies of the little town of Mansfield, Ct. have realized the past year \$25,000 from the manufacture of silk. Such hints ought not to be lost upon those ladies who imagine gentility consists in doing nothing.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1829.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of this Society, held at their Hall, on Saturday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were admitted as Members:—

JOHN PARKINSON, Roxbury.
EDWARD M. RICHARDS, Dedham.
LEONARD STONE, Watertown.
AARON D. WELD, Jr., Boston.
J. B. FRANCIS, Warwick, R. I.
ERENEZAR CRAWLEY, Roxbury.
JEREMIAH FITCH, Boston.
RICHARD WARD, Roxbury.
JOSEPH BALCH, Boston.
NATHAN WEBSTER, Haverhill.
WILLIAM COTTING, West Cambridge.
P. B. HONEY, Jr., Cambridgeport.
ABEL HOUGHTON, Jr., Lynn.
ELPHINSTON P. HARTSHORN, Boston.
ISAAC CLAPP, Dorchester.
DANIEL SWAN, Medford.
DAVID L. CHILD, Boston.
JAMES BOWDOEN, "
ISAAC PARKER, "
STEPHEN H. SMITH, Providence, R. I.

At the same time, the following gentlemen were admitted *Honorary Members*:—

JAMES WALKSWORTH, Esq. *Geneseo, N. Y.*
J. R. INGERSOLL, Esq. *President of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.*
JACOB LORELLIARD, Esq. *President of the New York Horticultural Society, New York.*
ISAAC CHRYMUS, Esq. *U. S. Navy, Brooklyn, N. Y.*
JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. *Editor of the American Farmer, Baltimore.*
DOCT. FISCHER, Professor of Botany, and Director of the Imperial Gardens at *St. Petersburg.*
MR. P. FAULDERMANN, Curator of the same.

And the following gentlemen as *Corresponding Members*.

DOCT. J. SMYTH ROGERS, *Hatford, Conn.*
HOB. J. F. WINGATE, *Bath, Me.*
ALEXANDER BERTON, Esq. *Consul of the U. S. at Cadix.*
BENJAMIN GARDNER, Esq. *Consul of the U. S. at Palermo.*
BERNARD HENLY, Esq. *Consul of the U. S. at Gibraltar.*
HONORIO STRACCA, Esq. *Gibraltar.*
WILLIAM S. ROGERS, Esq. *U. S. Navy.*
MATTHEW C. PERRY, Esq. "
WM. WILSON, Esq. *New York.*
FRANCIS G. CARNE'S, Esq. *Paris.*
JOHN J. PALMER, Esq. *New York.*
JAMES DEARING, Esq. *Portland, Me.*

The following resolutions were adopted:—
That all seeds, plants, and other articles presented to the Society, or purchased thereof, shall be disposed of as the Council may direct.

That the several Professors of the Society be exempted from the payment of the admission fee, and annual subscription, during the period they shall exercise the duties of their office.

The meeting was then dissolved.

At a meeting of the Council of the Society on the 5th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. *Resolved*—That an Executive Committee of the Council be chosen, to consist of five members, with authority to exercise all the powers of the Council; and said Committee to convene at such times and places as may be deemed expedient, and to make report of its proceedings to the Council, at the stated meetings of that board, and at such other times as may be required.

2. *Resolved*—That the stated meetings of the Council shall be held at ten o'clock, A. M. on the first Saturday in March, June, September, and December, at the Hall of the Society.

3. *Resolved*—That there be an addition of one member to the Library Committee.

4. *Resolved*—That all letters and communications to or from any officers or members of the Society, which relate to objects for which it was instituted, and it may be deemed expedient to publish, as a part of the Transactions of the Society, shall be transmitted to the Library Committee, and said Committee shall prepare them for, and superintend their publication.

5. *Resolved*—That the four standing Committees of the Council prepare lists of such objects as they may think worthy of premiums, and cause the same to be published in the *New England Farmer*, during the month of January next.

6. *Resolved*—That all seeds, plants, or other articles presented to the Society, or purchased thereof, shall be disposed of as the Executive Committee may direct.

The following gentlemen were then elected in pursuance of the preceding resolutions as the Executive Committee of the Council.

SAMUEL DOWNER,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
CHELSEA NEWBALL,
CHARLES TAPPAN,
JOHN B. RISSELL.

And ZEREBEE COOK, Jr. was added to the Library Committee.

In further pursuance of the above resolutions it was requested that public notice should be given to all those who propose to favor the Society with communications upon any subject of interest to the horticultural community, that they would be pleased to transmit the same to ZEREBEE COOK, Jr., Boston, for publication, under the direction of the Library Committee.

It was then voted, that the proceedings of the meetings of the Society, and of the Council, and the letters of Messrs ADAM MAURY, ROGERS, and BULL, which had been previously read, be published in the *New England Farmer* and Horticultural Journal.

HON. H. A. S. DEARBORN,

Pres. Miss. Hort. Society.

"SIR—I had the honor duly to receive your favor of last August, with a pamphlet of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for which, be pleased to accept my thanks.

"I had the misfortune to have my leg fractured, and just as I began to hop about upon one crutch, I again got hurt, which prevented me from attending to business as usual.

"I now send you a box of sundries, made up as follows, viz.—3 small bottles of my *Tokuy* wine; 2 do. of *Champagne*, one made in 1827, and the other in 1828. They are both still, owing to the grapes having been too ripe when they were made into wine; 2 bottles of *Catauba* wine; all these were made of the *Catauba* grape; 2 bottles of *Allum's Madeira*; this was made of the *Bland Madeira* and other grapes, mixed; 2 do. of *Domestic* wine; this

is made of the *Schuykill Muscadell*, and other grape Oving to our cool and wet season, there was more than one third of a crop of the cultivated grapes. In the first place, when the vines were in bloom, there were heavy rains, which prevented them from setting, or forming. In the second place, considerable numbers of the grapes that were formed cracked and dried up. In the third place, from the absence of the usual warm weather in September, the grapes were not as sweet as usual, neither were they of the usual size, except they were in very sheltered situations, neither were they so juicy as of other years. Last year and the year before a bushel of grapes in the clusters that weighed from 42 to 45 pounds, gave three and a quarter gallons pure juice; this year a bushel produced only 3 gallons and three quarters of pure juice, when 4 wild grapes in the woods and in our fields, were better than I ever knew them to be. I sent out 10 bushels, and they gathered as many as made a pipe 110 gallons in two days; it is of a very high *Catauba* color, and I think, may, I am sure, it will be no better, than the *Claret* imported in wood in so quantities within the last year.

"2. An *Osire* bottle of the *Washington Claret*. The tree that produced these nuts was sent to me by the late RICHARD PETERS, President of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society. With the tree, I sent also one nut which were eaten by the group of nuts after they were planted. The following is an extract of his letter, which accompanied the tree and various other things.

"My venerated tree was planted in 1797 or 1798, I think, and has borne about 40 years. I should think the nut was then planted; for the tree has never been reared; nor shall anything disturb its soil, while I remain to reverence it with far more veneration than his votaries could bestow on *Shakspeare's Malberry*. The artificial monuments dedicated to the most celebrated heroes, statesmen, or sages of antiquity, are doubtless, in my estimation, compared with this memorial of one, whose fame was found in the promotion of the happiness and safety of human family; and not on the destruction or subjugation of his fellow men. His precepts are philosophical theories, but practical lessons; intelligible to all who read them in sincerity and truth."

"3. Two ears of the *Gulben Sioux* corn. I saw two ears of this corn; there was a small hole in most every grain, made, I presume, by an insect; I planted some of the corn the last week in April, the grains perished in the ground. That which I left, was planted at two plantings; viz. on the 1st day of June, and on the 11th day of July. In the very few grains of it that grew, I was informed that it would ripen in between 60 and 70 days from the time planted; but owing to our cool and wet weather, it did not ripen until late in the month of October. It appears to me from this small experiment, that it ought to be planted in very rich ground, and in warm weather; and I think it will do us better to the North than with us in this latitude. I have a better corn for early roasting ears in my neighborhood, and, I think, equally early.

"4. A few *Crab Apples, indocuous*. I never saw any of this kind growing north of this neighborhood. They are used by the farmers here, make apple toddy. The trees are not so large as common wild Crab, and are very great bearers.

"The last time I ever saw the General's face, he came to take leave of me; brought the nuts, as a present, assisted in thus perpetrating his memory, without either of us believing it to be a solemn ceremony; when it then appeared a diverting circumstance. His treacherous and productive—I wish I could say as much his principles. Both are set in a good soil; of that the latter were more faithfully cultivated.—I have about fifty of the young trees, 2 years old, for sale, produce of the tree sent me by Mr PETERS in 1824 and it has borne fruit for 6 years.

MISCELLANIES.

SONG.

Composed for the occasion by Bartholomew Brown,
Esq., and sung by him at the Agricultural Dinner,
in Bridgewater, the 11th Oct.

Ye farmers, be ye just and bold, of the soil,
Conciliate us, and by our sowing
For harvest, we will be the sweat of ye, and
On ye shall be the plough, the harrow,
The scythe, the sickle, and the flail,
Which on the hills and vales, and in the field,
Will on our heads and backs, and on our feet,

We tread, and on the back of the morning,
When the sun is up, and the dew is on our
While longer, for the sun, our labor goes on,
With our hands on the plough, and on the
With Gallant, &c.

Ye farmers, be ye just and bold, of the soil,
Conciliate us, and by our sowing
For harvest, we will be the sweat of ye, and
On ye shall be the plough, the harrow,
The scythe, the sickle, and the flail,
Which on the hills and vales, and in the field,
Will on our heads and backs, and on our feet,

Time was, when the plough, with its single wheel,
Just one day, and for the most of a year,
But now, a single day, with its double wheel,
Goes through the soil, though it be a year,
With Gallant, &c.

Our lowlands, once covered with rushes and heath,
A last for the dog, and the house for the farm,
Reclaimed by our industry, plainly disclose
That soil, makes the wilderness bloom like the rose,
With Gallant, &c.

Our broad cloths imported, with gewgaws and trinkets,
Our covered beds, and our worst for a shawl;
But fine Yankee home-grown, the world must esteem,
Fit for a King's, or a President's dress,
With Gallant, &c.

See labor give health to our country around,
And our sails and our markets, with plenty abound;
On the coast of England let courses be run,
Yet nought can ever enrich Yankee shoon,
With Gallant, &c.

John Bull calls us pumpkins—what argues that?
But to prove that our soil is both mellow and fat,
He may rail, if he please, but I guess they agreed,
That John has found *pum* in a small pumpkin seed,
With Gallant, &c.

But hark, what foreboding is heard in the street?
"Hard times," is the cry, from all that we meet,
Sell the breast of the farmer a cheering new melody,
While the crops, sent the valleys, and flocks crown the hills,
With Gallant, &c.

Some growing ambitious, and purse growing lean,
To fix upon a collier, resort to the bank;
But wealth, the most lasting, is purchased by toil,
And the farmer's best bank is a *bank of cow's milk*,
With Gallant, &c.

John Clever, he wedded the sweet Molly Bean,
Who bore him but her mother to knit and to spin,
To milk, and to churn, and make cheeses, and such—
They married with profusion, and they died like the Dutch!
With Gallant, &c.

Would mother, an Father, and daughter, and son,
Here take a good lesson from Mr. and Mrs. John,
As that their expenses and notions be less,
Then health and contentment for a laborer would bless;
With *God*, and *God*, and *God*, they'd go,
And the best heads had ever to *God*, and *God*.

HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

Instead of spending a rainy day in the dram-
shop, as many do, to their ruin, repair whatever
wants mending; *post your books*.

Never trust your money in the hands of that
man who will put his own to hazard.

When a debt becomes due, pay it at the time,
whether your creditor wants it or not. Never
ask him to *wait till next week*, but pay it. No-

one must learn by saying, "You do not want it."
Punctuality is a key to every man's chest.

By constant temperance, habitual, moderate
exercise, and unfeigned honesty, you will avoid
the fees of the lawyer and the sheriff, gain a good
reput, and probably add at least ten years to your
life.

When a friend calls to see you, treat him with
the utmost complaisance; but if important busi-
ness call your attention, politely excuse yourself,
and he will excuse you.

Keep a memorandum-book, enter all notes,
whether received or given; all moneys received
or paid out; all expenses, and all circumstances of
importance.

If your domestic animals are not clean, they
will not be comfortable; and if they are not com-
fortable, they will not thrive.

INTEMPERANCE.

A late number of the American Journal of the
Medical Sciences contains some very curious re-
marks, in which the author, John H. Kain, of
Tennessee, considers and treats of Intemperance
as a disease. Instead of considering intem-
perance a moral disease, and one to be cured by
moral remedies, he says, medical men might as
well attempt to argue with a fever, and relieve
the sufferer by moral considerations.

Mr Kain thinks too much ignominy has been
attached to the propensity which many individuals
have for inebriating draughts, and reasons from
the analogy of the cases, that men of otherwise
unexceptionable characters are no more to be
branded and ignominiously treated for allowing
themselves to be seduced and made crazy by
the influence of the bottle, than is any other man-
nia, for the evil he may do when in his moments
of frenzy; and Mr Kain thinks, we hope with
reason, that as the light of science advances, this,
with other morbid appetites of mankind will be
brought to how before the medical art.

It is considered as a disease which has its seat
in the stomach,—and this, we believe, is not to be
doubted,—produced by a perverted or distorted
action of that viscus; it is a constant craving after
that which is a momentary relief for a thousand
distresses of the mind or body; but in this, un-
like other diseases, that which is a palliative, is no
cure; it is certain to inflame the desire, and in-
crease the disease.

He proposes to disgust the taste of the patient,
and produce nausea by mixing with the liquor
some harmless drug, and proposes the following
remedy, which he has himself used with success.
He does not promise that it will always cure, but
says that a temporary relief is certain, and cites
as a maxim in favor of constant temporary relief
for what cannot be cured, that "chronic diseases
require chronic cures."

A convenient preparation of the medicine is 8
grains of tartre of antimony dissolve in 4 ozs.
of boiling water; half an ounce of the solution
to be put in a half-pint, pint, or quart of the patient's
favorite liquor, and to be taken, daily, in di-
vided portions. If severe vomiting or purging
ensue, I should direct laudanum to allay the irri-
tation, and diminish the dose. In every patient
it should be varied according to its effects.

Silk.—Mr V. PURVANCE, of Camden, S. C. has
been successful in the culture of Silk during the

last season. He says he is perfectly satisfied the
United States are in every respect suited to
the culture of silk, and that it might soon become
an immense source of wealth, as both the old and
young, and the children may be profitably en-
gaged in it.

Salt.—The Kentucky, Va. Salt Springs has
yielded 2,000,000 bushels. Two foreigners being
found. One soon got discouraged and returned.
The other held on, and has made an immense
fortune, which is still increasing.

An extensive bed of Iron Ore has been recently
discovered near the head waters of D. creek
about 17 miles from Brattleboro' n. h. The
ore is said to be large, and of a very
productive and excellent quality.

Wanted.

An Apprentice in a Book, Printing Office. An in-
crease of business in the country would be preferred.
Apply at the New England Farmer Office, No. 25
North Market Street. Oct 27

Pouder of 24 yrth.

DR. POPE'S POWDER. A new and safe
remedy for the cure of all kinds of
STOMACH &c. of the stomach.—The best fresh.

Roots of the Pic Plant or Tart Rhubarb.

A supply of the roots of the Rhubarb plantain,
Tart Rhubarb, or Pic Plant, an excellent article
early summer use. See N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 3
and Pessenden's New American Gardener, article R
rhubarb, for its culture and uses. The roots are lat-
in the order for transplanting this fall.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No.
North Market street—price 25 cts per root. Oct 10

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by CURTIS & HASTON, corner
School and Washington streets, and by J. H. BROWN,
No. 25 North Market street, of the New England Farm-
er's Almanack for 1830. By THOMAS G. PESSENDEN, of
the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be
considerably improved upon that of the preceding yr.
The Astronomical calculations have been prepared
revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—
titles particularly noted—a complete Calendar of
Courts for each state in New England, including
Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declina-
—a table of Roads and distances from Boston &c.
seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, princip-
ally upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the
liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen.
Sept 15.

Hairs wanted.

A gentleman in Maine wishes to purchase a first-
heifer, for milk, about two years old, of the Improv-
Short Horned breed.—Address Aaron Blaney, Bris-
Me. 31 Nov 6

Gardening Business.

Gentlemen in want of a competent person to prune Gr-
Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. arrange of beds, walks, or ground
sets, pot plants, arrange them in green-houses, or in fine
business, connected with gardening, call on the proprietor
calling on Mr. S. at his Green-House, in Roxbury, or
will attend to the above business himself, or furnish a compe-
tent person.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed
they can have their volumes neatly and fashionably bound
and delivered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at
office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at
end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from
time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents
per *an*. No paper will be sent to a distance, without pay-
ment made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by E. R. BUTTS—by
wholesale depots of Printing can be executed to meet the
of customers.—Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL
at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 25 North Market St

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

Continued from page 162.

Camellia bohea, e. 3. Aug. Dec. white. China. 1768.
viridis, e. 4. Feb. Nov. " 1841.
sasanqua, e. 4. " " " 1815.
v. pinnata, e. 4. " " " 1815.
oleifera, e. 3. white. China. 1811.
axillaris, e. 3. Feb. Mar. white. China. 1818.
japonica, e. 10. May. July. crimson. China. 1730.

This fine genus is named in honor of GEORGE SEPP KAMEL, and is remarkable as at once furnishing the domestic drug tea in universal use, and flowering trees and shrubs, as universally adorned. The seeds of all the species are crushed in oil, which is used like that of hemp or poppy cookery. *C. bohea* and *viridis* are the species which chiefly furnish the tea; but *C. sasanqua* is used, and sometimes the leaves of the other species are taken, though that practice is rather to be considered in the light of adulteration. The districts of China extend from the 27th to the 35th degrees of north latitude. According to the observations of KEMPER, it thrives in the more northern provinces, and from KEMPER, it appears to be cultivated in Japan as far north as the 45th degree, seems, according to DR ABEL'S observation, to succeed best on the sides of mountains, where there can be but little accumulation of vegetable mould. The soils from which he collected the specimens, consisted chiefly of sandstone, gneiss or granite. The plants are raised from seed sown where they are to remain; three or four are dropped into a hole four or five inches deep, they come up without further trouble, and require little culture, except that of removing the weeds, until the plants are three years old. The soil is carefully stirred, and some manure is added; the latter practice is seldom adopted. The second year, the leaves are gathered at three successive gatherings, in February, April, and June, and so on, until the bushes become stunted, or decay in their growth, which generally happens in six to ten years. They are then cut in, to encourage the production of fresh shoots. The gathering of the leaves is performed with care and selection. The leaves are plucked off one by one; at the first gathering, only the unexpanded and tender are taken; at the second, those that are full grown; and at the third, the coarsest, the first forms what is called in Europe Imperial tea; but as to the other names by which tea is known, the Chinese know nothing; and the commands and names are supposed to be made and given by the merchants at Canton, who, from the great number of varieties brought to them, have ample opportunity of doing so. Formerly it is thought that green tea was gathered exclusively from *C. viridis*; but that is now doubtful; though it is certain there is what is called the green tea district, and the black tea district; and several varieties grown in the one district differ from those grown in the other. DR ABEL was told by competent persons, that either of the two plants would afford the black or green tea of the shops, and that of the broad thin leaved plant (*C. viridis*) is referred for making the green tea.

The different sorts of black and green tea arise not merely from soil, situation, or the age of the leaf, but after winnowing the tea, the leaves are taken up in succession as they fall; those nearest the machine being the heaviest, are the gunpowder tea; the light dust the worst, being chiefly used by the lower classes. That which is brought down to Canton, then undergoes a second roasting and winnowing; and many hundred women are employed for these purposes.

As more select sorts of tea, the blossoms of the *C. sasanqua* appear to be collected; the buds, also, appear to be gathered in some cases. By far the strongest tea which DR ABEL tasted in China, was that called *gubien*, used on occasions of ceremony. It scarcely colored the water, and on examination was found to consist of buds and half expanded leaves of the plant.

As substitutes for tea used by the Chinese, may be mentioned a species of moss, common to the mountains of Siam-ting, an infusion of ferns of different sorts, and DR ABEL thinks, the leaves of the common camellia and oil camellia may be added. DR HALVE observes that all the plants called tea by the Chinese, are not to be considered as the true tea plant, and KEMPER asserts, that in Japan a species of Camellia, as well as the olea fragrans is used to give it a high flavor.

The oil bearing Camellia, (*C. oleifera*) is cultivated for its seeds, from which an oil is expressed, in very general use in the domestic economy of China. It grows best in a red sandy soil, attaining the height of six or eight feet, and producing a profusion of white blossoms and seeds. These seeds, as well as those of any other species, are reduced to a coarse powder, which is stewed or boiled in bags, and then pressed, when the oil is yielded.

The culture of the tea camellias in our green houses, is very simple. The plants are very hardy and may be preserved in a pit without fire heat; they grow in a loamy soil, or loam and peat well drained, and increase freely by layers, or by cuttings of the young wood taken off when it begins to ripen, planted in sand, and covered with a hand glass in a cool frame or pit.

As the tea plants are cultivated in Japan, as far north as the 45th degree of north latitude, it is probable that they would stand the winter of the middle states without protection. *C. sasanqua*, and *C. oleifera* are nearly as hardy as the *C. viridis* and *bohea*.

Camellia japonica in the groves and gardens of China, is a lofty tree, much admired for its fine form, rich clothing of shining, deep green foliage, and elegant red or white flowers, single or double. It is equally admired in China as in Japan, and much cultivated in both countries. It is of frequent occurrence in Chinese paintings, with Hibiscus and Chrysanthemum, two of their great favorites. There are several varieties of the *C. japonica* in China, most of which have been imported here, and their number considerably increased, and daily increasing, from seedlings raised in this country. The double white, double striped, and double warratah, (from the central petals resembling those of the warratah plant of New Holland, *Telepea speciosissima*), are considered the grand-

est and most marked varieties, and are also free growers and free flowerers; the peony flowered and fringed white are also standard beauties. Other varieties in general cultivation, are single red, single white, semidouble red, double red, Middlemist's red, myrtle leaved, Loddiges' red, variegated warratah, Kew blush, Home's blush or buff, Wellbank's, Lady Loug's, Pompon, hexagonal, &c.

The single red Camellia is propagated by cuttings, layers, and seeds; and on these the other sorts are generally inarched, but may be budded or grafted. When independent grafting is resorted to, the mode called side grafting is mostly used; but the operation of tonguing is omitted, as weakening the stock. A few seeds are sometimes obtained from the single red and semidouble Camellias, and from the single warratah; these require two years to come up, but make the best stocks of any. The best cultivators regularly cross inappreciate the blossoms in KENTON'S manner, by cutting out the stamens before the anthers are mature, and when the stigma is in a proper state, dusting it with the pollen of the species or variety intended as the male parent. *C. sasanqua* seeds most readily, and is mostly employed as the female parent for raising new varieties. The plants if well treated, will flower in three or four years, and if nothing new is produced, they still make excellent stocks. The species of Camellia are of surpassing beauty, but no plants bear the confined and dry air of the parlor worse than they do.

Beaufortia, e. 3. Mar. July. scarlet. 1803.
garrana, e. 3. crimson. 1803.

Splendid New Holland plants, free growers and abundant flowerers, with common greenhouse treatment in two thirds peat and one third loam. Cuttings do best when taken from nearly ripened wood, planted in sand, and covered with a bell glass.

Lambertia formosa, e. 4. July. Aug. crimson. 1788.

This is a handsome plant, from New Holland, which thrives well in loam and peat not over watered. Cuttings must be taken off at a joint before they begin to push, and planted thinly in sand under a glass, and guarded from damp.

Baelea virgata, e. 3. Aug. Oct. white. 1806.

From New Caledonia, of free growth in sandy loam and peat, and very hardy. Young cuttings root in sand, under a bell glass.

Paeonia montan. e. 3. April, June. purple. China. 1750.
v. papaveracea, white.
Banksii, purple.
rosea, pink.

A magnificent flowering plant, which, with its varieties, are from China, and are hardy enough to bear our winters in the open air; but they do not flower in such perfection as when planted out in a conservatory or in a pit, where they may be protected from severe frost under glass; they will thrive well in any light rich soil; and ripened cuttings, slipped off and planted in the ground, in a shady place, without cover, will root freely.

Magnolia fuscata, e. 3. April. May. brown. 1789.
v. amovifolia, e. 3. " " 1804.
pumila, e. 4. Jan. Dec. white. 1786.

Beautiful plants from China, with fragrant flowers, grown in peat and loam. The last is propagated by cuttings, and the others by layers,

but are often inarched or budded on magnolia obovata, which takes readily.

To be continued.

CAMELIAS.

MR. RUSSELL.—After reading, with much interest, the communication on the culture of Camellias, published in the New England Farmer of Nov. 20th, I went directly to examine some plants which I had recently purchased. At first glance, I discovered the "scaly insect," perhaps a fourth part the size of a grain of flax seed, but not so dark colored. It adhered closely to the bud. I removed it (without the least injury to the bud,) with the point of my penknife. On the inside, or side of the scale next to the bud, there was sufficient evidence of animal life. I continued my researches, and found them indiscriminately on the leaf and flower buds. Some of them had secreted them-selves between two contiguous buds. None of the buds have yet fallen.

Should you not receive something more in point, this is humbly offered as a partial relief to your fair inquirer of the 14th instant.

Respectfully yours,

O. P.

Newton, Dec. 14.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.

MR. FESSENDEN.—In the N. E. Farmer of last week, page 147, is a statement of a disease in cattle, belonging to ROBERT PATTEE, Esq, and information on the subject is requested. The disease, as there stated, appears new, and it is somewhat singular that it should affect both oxen and horses alike. It is said, page 139, that it destroys the life of the animal in 18 hours, and sometimes sooner, which shows the existence of some powerful cause. The symptoms, heaviness about the eyes, and loss of appetite, without much apparent pain, until shortly before death, when the agony became extreme. On opening the bodies, the intestines were found in a healthy state, the vital parts not disordered, and no appearance of disease, save in the spleen, which was enlarged to twice its usual size, and looked mortified.

In all such cases, the bodies should be inspected by some one that has knowledge of the structure of the various organs, and the changes which take place in consequence of disease. Every organ should be carefully examined, and every morbid appearance delineated. Hasty and superficial examinations often lead into error. In the present case, we are told, that the spleen "looked mortified," but nothing is said of any marks of inflammation; and we cannot suppose that organ was "mortified" without such marks about the part affected. Perhaps, after all, the immediate cause of death was not detected. The enlargement of the spleen is gradual, and in the present case, it is presumed, that merely the enlargement of that organ was not the immediate cause of death.

The symptoms of the disease, as stated above, are so similar to those in a case of poison, that I will give you the whole story, so far at least, as is necessary to be known; although I do it with the mingled feelings of pity and regret. It may be useful.

In the morning of the 19th of April, —, my young man, who had the care of my creatures, informed me that my horse was unwell, and had not eaten the hay which he gave him the evening

previous. At first I thought little of it, presuming that he had given the horse too much; but on examination I found that he was sick; refusing every kind of hay and grain, "heaviness about his eyes," no disposition to move about, and did not discover any symptoms of pain, except occasionally lying down a few minutes. He would now and then receive a little water. I sent for a neighbor who practised among sick cattle, to whom such business properly belongs. He examined the case, and declared his ignorance of the disease and method of cure, but thought his pulse a little accelerated. I told the man to take blood freely; and this was done, but without any apparent effect. On the next morning, April 20th, my cow, a fine animal, in high order, and expected to have a calf in a few days, was found laboring under the same symptoms. Again the neighbor was called. He made his examination, and again confessed his total ignorance of the cause, disease, and mode of cure. I advised to the same remedy, blood letting; and it was done without any apparent benefit. The horse remained about the same.

April 21. Symptoms the same in both the animals. I then sent some distance for a farrier, who was highly approved in his profession. He examined both cases with attention, and declared that they were unknown to him. From several circumstances, not necessary to name, I apprehended a partial stoppage in the intestines of the cow, but not a total obstruction; therefore I directed him to make use of his laxative medicines; all which he did, giving his undivided attention to his business, both day and night; but without any apparent effect.

April 22. The horse the same, but the cow worse; she became weak, and did not like to move, refused everything but a little water, and when down it was with some difficulty to rise. On the morning of the next day, April 23d, the horse began to mend, and to show signs of returning appetite, but the cow died in agony.

At that time, from all the circumstances now detailed, I suspected the cause to be poison; and from the circumstanter, that no poisonous weed grew on my land, I suspected that the poisoning was intentional, and that it was effected by arsenic. This conjecture was strengthened by knowing that it required a large quantity of that poison to destroy a horse.

Before the body was inspected, I stated to the farrier, and a few others who happened to be present, that I suspected that the cause of death was poison, probably by arsenic, and delineated the appearances on dissection, should that be the case. On opening the first stomach, no disease appeared, except a few light marks of inflammation. In the next apartment, the manyfolds, these marks were more prominent, and in some places there were spots approaching to a gangrenous state. In the true stomach, there were the greatest marks of inflammation, extending over one third of that organ and three or four inches below the pylorus. Such was the inflammation, that the pylorus, at that time, was completely obstructed. A small part of the stomach was gangrenous. These were the only marks of the disease observed.

Notwithstanding the appearances were exactly as I had delineated; yet, neither the farrier nor the bystanders believed that the cause was poison; but now to put the question of poisoning beyond all possible doubt, I will observe further,

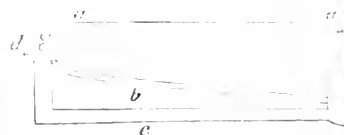
that by a singular circumstance the offender I pened to be suspected, and by a proper management, a number of facts in the course of a month developed them-selves, by which I had strongest presumptive evidence in my own mind and determined to pursue the perpetrator with vengeance, and expose his turpitude. I knew not that he was suspected until he was vastly informed of my determination—on which he threw himself on my mercy, and made a confession of his guilt.

Dec. 3, 1829.

VERITAS

From the Gardener's Magazine.

HEATING BY HOT WATER.



Mr Weekes, manufacturer of horticultural buildings in the King's Road, has made one of the greatest improvements which have been accomplished in this mode of heating since its application to gardening purposes. One of the few objections to the system has hitherto been, that, cold morning, the temperature of a forcing-house cannot be so suddenly raised, and in foggy weather the damp in a green-house cannot be so suddenly dried up, as by fire flues. Mr Weekes has completely removed this difficulty, by circulating water along a box or tube, 12 or 18 inches in diameter, and only $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, inside measure. The boiler being small, and exposing a long surface to the fire, on Mr Cottam and Mr Fowler's plan the water is soon heated, and passes rapidly through the broad tube, *a*, which exposing so large a face, quickly gives out its heat. At the further end of the house this broad plate is connected with returning pipes; one of every small diameter, *b*, sufficient to carry back the water sent through the broad tube *b*, and the other of 6 in. or 8 in diameter, *c*, to serve as a reservoir of heat the night-time, or to be employed instead of small returning pipe, when the house is needed to the proper degree. The returning pipe is open into a small return, *d*, formed in the side of the broad tube, and the opening to which is stopped by a plug; the one or the other, which is taken out, according to the temperature is meant to return by. Nothing can be so beautiful, simple, and economical, of which any may be convinced, by inspecting the apparatus placed in a house 60 feet long, on Mr Weekes's premises. Of course, the direction of the pipes may be varied at pleasure, to suit every form of location, and instead of a returning pipe of large dimensions, a second one of small diameter, might be introduced through a series of cisterns, of such dimension would retain the heat for any term considered necessary. To retain a layer of water on the surface of the broad tubes, for the purposes of purification, it is only necessary to raise two levels on their outer edges. Mr Weekes has taken a patent for his improvement, but we hope he soon make some arrangement by which his boiler, whether set on edge, or kept flat, will be universally adopted as the going pipe by the numerous persons throughout the country now heating houses by hot water.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LIVE FENCES.

On the common Thorn and Three Thorned Acacia.

Mr Weekes is a simple, harmless man, not very... we fear, to make the most of his invention. I trust, however, that the numerous tradesmen whom he shows and explains it, will act as...

Mr Editor—In answer to the request of your correspondent J. B. of Albany, which I noticed in your paper of last week, I will state a single experiment by which the seeds of the common Thorn of our woods (sometimes called the thorn apple) were made to vegetate the first year.

The berries were gathered in October about the time the first frosts set in, and closed till December, when they were found thoroughly ripe. The seeds were then separated from the pulp by grinding them in a mortar, and washing them in several waters; they were then mixed with soil in an open box, and this being sunk to a level with the surface of earth and thus subjected to the action of the frost during winter, all sprouted the following spring.

I agree with your correspondent in all he states relative to the Three Thorned Acacia, or perhaps locust (geliditschia triacanthos.) There is, however, no tree, or plant, native or foreign, so eminently adapted for a live fence as this. It is hardy, and of a very rapid growth, thorns numerous, and branching, frequently a foot or more in length.—Such a hedge properly set and trained, would, I am inclined to believe, form in a comparatively short time, a fence absolutely impassable to any of our domestic animals. The wood of this tree is very strong and uncommonly hard, more so I think than almost any other of our native trees; for those reasons I am inclined to believe it would make a fine timber tree; possibly equal to our common locust (Pseudo-acacia) so noted for its strength and durability. No worm to my knowledge, ever attacks this tree; nor does it throw up suckers from its roots; such at least, are the conclusions I have drawn from the observations which I have made on about a thousand trees of this kind, of different ages, which I have growing. I have never been able to discover anything of the kind. But a tree that is subject to be devoured by a destructive worm, appears not quite so suitable for a strong hedge; and a tree which emits innumerable suckers from its roots seems alike unsuitable; inasmuch as it would invade the soil it was designed to protect, and would require a perpetual conflict to confine it within its bounds.

Newton, Dec. 13.

SOLUTION OF INDIA RUBBER.

Mr Editor—I am induced to give you a recipe for making a solution of Gum Elastic, which is far superior to, and much cheaper than that in a former paper of yours, which was made of Seneca oil.

Take one pound of balsam copaiva, to which Mr Kirk, of Brandywine, has been successful in making the seeds of the American thorn vegetate, by washing them clean, putting them in hot water to swell them, and exposing the water in which they were immersed to be frozen and thawed several times. Dr Mease, of Philadelphia, says, "The laws of the Washington thorn, Crataegus cordata, require to be buried one winter before they sprout, and they should be put into the ground the same Autumn they are taken off the tree; the pulp which surrounds them having been previously rubbed off and the stones washed. The usual way is to put them in a box of sand, and to stand it under the eves of a house to receive the dropping of water from it, and by the Spring they will be open and ready for planting." See Fessenden's New American Gardener. Art. Hawthorn, p. 153—Ed. N. E. F.

add one ounce of gum elastic—place this where it will be moderately warm for a week, at the expiration of which time you will find a solution sufficient for all purposes that you may wish.

T. R. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 14.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

In our last report, we mentioned the unsettled state of the market, and gave some assurance that we should probably be able to be more explicit hereafter—but circumstances of a different character from what we then expected, has rendered it still more difficult. The market, today, for the sale of Cattle, Sheep, &c. was divided—a part at the "Old Stand," and a part at the Brighton Hotel, located about 1 mile north of the former—we shall, in order to distinguish the two places, call them the upper and lower market, and give the number of Cattle, Sheep, &c. at each place, which is about all we can do this week.

Upper Market—266 Cattle, 361 Sheep, and 150 Swine.

Lower Market—583 Cattle, 935 Sheep—51 Cattle were taken by the Butchers, before getting in—making a total of 883 Cattle, and 1799 Sheep at market—all the market cattle were sold and nearly all the Sheep—a few Store cattle remained unsold at the close of the market—not much doing in Swine.

In the 14th century, the manufactories in Louvain contained 150,000 workmen; and when they left work, they were compelled to ring a large bell, that the women might keep the children in doors, lest they should be thrown down and trampled under foot.

The first volume of "La Place's Mecanique Celeste, translated with a Commentary, by Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D." of Boston, is just published. It is a 4to. of about 750 pages, beautifully printed.

At a late sale in England, of the celebrated Durham breeding stock, a three year old cow brought 150 guineas, a yearling heifer 115, a three year old bull 270, a twelvemonth bull 210, a four months old 120 guineas.

Humboldt calculates that one acre of ground planted with the banana, is quite sufficient to support fifty men, while an acre of wheat, "communibus annis," would barely supply the wants of three.

A gentleman occupied a farm in Essex, where he had not long resided before numerous rooks built their nests on the trees surrounding his premises; the rookery was much prized; the farmer, however, being induced to hire a larger farm about three quarters of a mile distant, he left the farm and the rookery; but, to his surprise and pleasure, the whole rookery deserted their former habitation, and came to the new one of their old master, where they continue to flourish. It ought to be added, that this gentleman was strongly attached to all animals whatsoever, and of course used them kindly.—Zoological Journal.

A gentleman in New Haven has succeeded in domesticating a large number of wild pigeons.—They deposit but one egg, and the male and female sit by turns, the latter always in the night.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUMPKINS.

Mr Editor—I observed in your New England Farmer of 4th inst. an article headed, "Yankees at this if you can!" from the New York Evening Post, giving a statement made by Mr W. W. Taylor, of Taylorsville, Va. of his having raised his garden the past summer, among some beets, 13 pumpkin vines, which produced 13 pumpkins that came to maturity, weighing 1899 1/2 lbs., the largest of which weighed 67 1/2 lbs.; besides these a number that did not ripen.

Being a native of New England, and in possession of facts that still give to her the palm, I have been induced on reading the above, to give you the following statement for publication, notwithstanding its substance was noticed in several of our newspapers some years since.

In April, 1815, I planted in my garden among the cucumbers, one pumpkin seed. On the 29th of September following, I called on several of my neighbors to assist in gathering and witnessing the productions—the result was as follows: 44 pumpkins, weighing 1040 lbs., the length of the stem, including its branches, 105 rods, or 1732 1/2 ft.—circumference of the vine's stem 9 1/2 inches, 10 of the largest pumpkins weighed 923 1/2 lbs., 2, 135, 126 1/2, 97, 94, 91, 90, 90, 76, 64, 60 lbs., 3 remaining thirty-four weighed together 116 1/2 lbs.

The noted tornado of 23d September so much injured the vine, that I considered it useless to leave the pumpkins any longer on it, notwithstanding it was in its most flourishing state at the commencement of the gale. The vine was spread on a grass plat, back of my house as it was measured, where it remained for public inspection from tree to four weeks. On the 14th morning after it was so spread, I discovered twenty fresh blossoms on it. The month of October was remarkably mild, and judging by the appearance of the vine, would it have remained in the ground undisturbed through the season, its product would have been increased at least fifty per cent.

I raised also in the same garden the past season, French turnip, which weighed 20 lbs. 10 oz., being closely trimmed. It was taken out of the ground in the month of September.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON.

Jewett City, New London Co. Con. Dec. 8, 1829.

JUDGE PITMAN'S ADDRESS.

¶ The following able Address will well repay attentive perusal. Even those who may not coincide with the author in all his opinions relative to political economy, will not fail to do homage to the talents, research, and argumentative powers of their adversary.

Annual Address delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, October 21, 1828. By JOHN PITMAN.

"All is the gift of Industry, whatever Fruits, embellishes, and renders life Delightful."—*Homson.*

To abstract ourselves occasionally from things of private concern, and cultivate those affections which lead us to promote the public good, is pleasant and profitable. Self-love requires no stimulus; it is the social principle which must be fostered and encouraged. The poet has said, that self-love and social are the same; and when men shall act upon this principle, we shall have less occasion for legal restraints. Self-love is the centrifugal, and social love the centripetal force, both are necessary to keep us in the orbit in which our Creator designed that we should move, for the production of the greatest quantity of human happiness. We are commanded to love our neighbor as ourselves, which presupposes that it is lawful for us to love ourselves, and that the same proportion of love should be extended to our neighbor. The man who, practically has no regard for himself or his neighbor, who makes no effort to promote his own happiness or his neighbor's, but pursues a career destructive of both, is the object of detestation and punishment. The social principle is promoted by those associations whose object is the public good, which, drawing men together for the interchange of benevolent thoughts, and for devising the means to produce the greatest good, call for the best faculties and application of our nature, and teach us, by experience, how much happier we are, in imitating his preferences, who sees both the blessings of his providence upon the cultivation of good, than in pursuing an Executive scheme to benefit only our eyes.

The object of the Society I have now the honor to address is the encouragement of Domestic Industry. That is the branch of charity which enables men to improve themselves, it gives most occasion for piety, and opens the services which are to be rendered to the community. Industry is that principle which is the foundation of social and moral virtues, which is the link that binds a nation, and a nation, together.

The source of the life and vigor of our country, should be our happiness in this life dependent upon our industry. It is the way of its wisdom, and power, and peace, and our rich treasure, and sustenance, of our empire, and even of the world, and each nation, and language, and to be maintained. Work out in a worthy temporal happiness. It is good, however, has not stopped here; not only has he furnished us with the power, and the means, and the motives to labor, but he has given us servant to labor for us, with an activity and power surpassing, beyond all compare, the activity and strength of man. Therefore not only to the beasts of the field whose labors are so essential to the operation of agriculture, but to those agents which the incenuity of man has discovered and reduced to his service in the elements of water and fire, by which the manufacturing industry of man is rendered so productive,

the facilities of commerce increased, and the means afforded of scattering these products far and wide to clothe the naked, whilst the hungry are fed, and "none are sent empty away." Who then can doubt as to the importance of encouraging industry?

But here a question occurs, which in our country has become of great political moment:—Shall we encourage domestic or foreign industry? Shall we use the facilities, and powers, and means, and ministers of nature, which God has given us for the promotion of our own comfort and happiness, or shall we neglect the most productive of these, and though it seems agreed that we may lawfully feed ourselves, are we to look abroad for the covering which must prevent "the winds of heaven from visiting" us "too roughly," and for those elegancies, which gratify the taste, and afford more substantial comfort to those whose labor and ingenuity have produced them?

Be not alarmed! I am not now about to enter into the mysteries of the tariff, with which I do not profess myself to be sufficiently acquainted. I will not now meddle with that topic which has been so fruitful in congressional controversy, and has aroused a spirit in the South, which every lover of union would rejoice to see laid, if not in the Red Sea, at least in the Trans-Atlantic, by the music of our looms and spindles. The present occasion, however, requires of me, in an address to a society whose express object is the promotion of domestic industry, that I should not abandon the subject without suggesting some truths, which may be generally admitted, in vindication of the right and duty of every nation to encourage its own industry.

By domestic industry I would understand the whole industry of the nation: its manufacturing, commercial, navigating, and, though last, not least, its agricultural industry. Agricultural industry is so essential to the existence of the nation, that it needs no other encouragement than will be found in the encouragement of Manufactures, and Commerce. A home market is provided for the products of Agriculture by the increase of domestic manufactures, and a foreign market by the aid of navigation and commerce. The home market is however of the greatest importance. Business as every mechanic and manufacturer requires a certain quantity of food daily, for which he is dependent upon the farmer; this creates a constant and steady demand, and the price will be regulated by the quantity which the farmer produces; but as the foreign manufacturer will buy his provision of the farmer of his own country, our farmers cannot expect to feed him, except so far as he finds a deficiency at home; and this is subject to the regulation of the government under which he lives, and to the course of trade between that country and other countries. The demand created by the home market is vastly greater than the demand created by the foreign market. The demand in any foreign country is generally for so much only as may be necessary to supply the deficiency occasioned by the partial failure of its crops; the demand of the home market is for all that is necessary to feed those who do not raise their own provision. Every nation must first feed itself, and can only export its surplus; there must therefore be a deficiency of agricultural product abroad, and a surplus at home, to enable the farmer to derive any benefit from the foreign market. The home market is therefore the most constant and certain,

and enables the farmer to ascertain with much more certainty the fair value of agricultural labor and the rent of land. The home market is not and the foreign market is subject to the control of other nations, and affected by their wars, their commercial treaties, and all those contingencies which affect the relations and commerce of different countries with each other. To a nation, therefore, that has made considerable advances in manufactures, the home market is of the first magnitude and importance.

The foreign market, however, is of consequence to the farmer in two ways:—1st, by providing sale for his surplus produce; and 2d, by raising the price at home of all the rest, which would have been depressed below the fair market price if this surplus produce had remained to glut the home market. So that both the foreign and the home market are necessary for the full prosperity of agriculture; and commerce, navigation, and manufactures are not her rivals, but her hand maids. It would be little better than suicide, agriculture to destroy manufactures at the institution of commerce, and a most narrow minded and short sighted policy, for commerce to demand such a sacrifice.

We are now met by that maxim in political economy, that the citizens of every nation should buy where they can the cheapest, and that no nation should encourage the manufacture of any article at home, which can be bought cheaper abroad. We are easily deceived by words; that which is nominally cheap, may be actually dear.

The value of money is in proportion to the difficulty of acquiring it, and to the quantity of the necessaries of life which we can purchase with any given sum. To the rich, everything is cheap, and to the poor, everything is dear.

Money is valuable only as the medium of exchange. If we wish to buy cloth, and have nothing but corn to buy it with, we may exchange our corn for the cloth, without the aid of money if the person who has the cloth wishes for corn; if the owner of the cloth does not want corn, we must then sell our corn for money, and with the money purchase the cloth; and thus we have been able to exchange our corn for cloth through the medium of money. In this exchange, the value of our corn to us, was the quantity of quality of the cloth we obtained for it, with any reference to the quantity of money we were obliged to use for the purpose of making the exchange. If we should get more cloth for our corn than we expected, we should be a loser; if cloth cheap, if less dear, whether we bought cheap, therefore, would depend upon how we sold.

If in one year, our corn should sell for fifty cents a bushel, and in the next year for one dollar a bushel, yet if in the first year, we could get as much of everything that we wanted for the fifty cents, as in the next year for the one dollar, our corn, though nominally dearer the second year than the first, was in truth of the same value. The greater or less money price of any commodity, what in general estimation renders it dear or cheap, but this is fallacious; we must compare this price with the price of labor and other commodities at the same time, and if it bears the same relation to the price of labor and other commodities as it did formerly, it is neither more nor less cheap than it was then.

The price, therefore, of what is offered for sale, whether dear or cheap, will depend upon the

co of what we have to sell to enable us to
ke the exchange. The British manufacturer
sell to us his cloth at a price nominally cheaper
in our own will command for several years to
come, and yet it may be actually cheaper for
farmers to buy of our own manufacturers. If
pay the British manufacturer, the farmer must
his produce for a less price than he would be
ged to sell it in order to pay the American
manufacturer, he can as well afford to buy the do-
estic manufacture, if he pays no more for it
in the difference which he obtains for his own
duce under this system of encouragement, and
he pays less than this difference for the domes-
tic manufacture, he can better afford to buy it; in
other words, it will be cheaper to him, though ra-
tially at a higher money price than the British manu-
facture, if he bought it for a less quantity of his
duce.

It is one of the simplest propositions in political
economy, that a nation can only buy in proportion
to what it has to sell, and can sell to buy with. If
cannot sell its surplus produce, the nation is in
the same situation in reference to what it wishes to
buy with it, as if it had no surplus produce. The
British nation, whilst in the full enjoyment of the
blessings of South America, could buy British manu-
factures with the produce of those mines, though
Spain was more prosperous when she manufac-
tured for herself. But we have no means of obtain-
ing the silver and gold which are necessary to buy
foreign manufactures, but by selling our produce,
either to the British or to some other nation. Great
Britain will not allow the produce of our grain
growing states to come into her home market in
competition with the productions of her own soil,
unless under some peculiar circumstances which
do not occur; and the cry now is, that there is no
profit in navigation and foreign commerce, which
is as much as to say that there is no place abroad
where we can carry our produce to a profit. How
can we the grain growing states to pay for Brit-
ish manufactures? Does not the duty of self-pro-
tection require that we should raise up manufac-
tures among ourselves, who will consume the
surplus produce of the farmer, and pay him with
their manufactures? This creation of the home
market will raise the price of agricultural pro-
duce, and though the farmer may pay a higher
initial price for domestic manufactures than he
pays for foreign, yet he may be a gainer by the ex-
change; though he pays more money, he has
more money to pay with, and therefore he may
be actually cheaper, and grow richer than when
he has less and got less. It is not universally true
therefore that a nation should buy what it wants
of those who will sell it for the least money, but it
should buy what it wants of those who may en-
deavour to sell what it has to the best advantage.

The maxim of the celebrated Adam Smith, that
we should not manufacture at home, what we can
buy cheaper abroad, was predicated upon the en-
tire freedom of trade between nations. Having
freedom him the system of monopoly and exclusion
which the British farmer was obliged to buy
clothing, furniture and implements of husband-
ry of the British manufacturer, and the British
manufacturer was obliged to buy his provisions of
the British farmer, though he might buy them
cheaper, if imported from other countries, he
was admitted as the policy of this system, and
supposed the nation would be more prosperous and
happy if its industry were not thus forced into

particular channels, and that the greatest value of
annual product would be produced by suffering
individual industry to pursue that course which
the sagacity of the individual should find most
profitable. That profound political economist had
no reference to the continuance of a system by
which Great Britain would compel other nations
to buy her manufactures and her colonial produce,
whilst she refuses to buy what they may desire to
exchange for them, and may entirely exclude them
from her colonies. Nor did he suppose that other
nations were to be regardless of their own resour-
ces and industry, and while no respect was had to
what they could produce at a less price than the
manufacturers or farmers of England, except by
an exclusion from the British market, they were
to be deluded by the cry of cheap! cheap! and
required to purchase whatever England might be
willing to sell, at a price intended to break down
their infant manufactures and to render them sub-
servient to the overwhelming influence of British
capital and monopoly. The philosophic mind of
this great man, contemplating the wealth of na-
tions, considered the whole human race as one
family, and bound together by the ties of com-
merce and mutual interest as one nation, pursuing,
undirected and untrammelled by human laws, that
species of industry best adapted to their condition
and climate, and freely interchanging with each
other the produce of different countries and varied
industry in a manner most conducive to the welfare
and happiness of the whole. Such considera-
tions, in such a mind, were well fitted to excite
disgust at the petty contrivances by which the few
were endeavoring to monopolize the privileges of
the many, and nations, deceived by the representa-
tions of the interested, were doing violence to the
ordinances of nature, and striving to paralyze that
industry in other nations, which, under a different
system, would contribute to their own comfort
and happiness. Great Britain has felt, and is now suf-
fering under the evils of her system, which has
taken so deep root that her wisest statesmen must
despair of a remedy. Whilst therefore Great
Britain may be compelled to persevere in her sys-
tem of commercial and municipal war against the
industry of all other countries, other nations are
compelled to adopt some measures of defence.
And let not our statesmen be deceived by those
beautiful theories which the statesmen of Great
Britain would gladly recommend for our adoption,
that their own condition may be anchored under
a system which they dare not abandon, but
which theories are no more applicable to the pre-
sent state of the commercial world than the Utopia
of Plato to the present condition of man.

(To be continued.)

Potatoes.—It is stated in the St Johnsbury (Vt.)
Herald, that William Cobb, of Morgan, gathered
a trifle short of three bushels, weighing one hun-
dred and eightyseven pounds, from one potato,
planted the past spring.

Instinct.—Blumenbach asserts the absolute
blindness of instinct; in short, instinct in all its
usual senses. Birds of passage, kept in cages,
with plenty of food, and in warm chambers, yet
at the given season of migration, manifest the
greatest restlessness and attempt to escape. Can-
ary birds, having the materials given them, build
exactly like the wild one in the Canary Islands,
although reared under other birds. Condillac

wished with Darwin, to take away all the wonder-
ful from the constructiveness of birds, and refer
it, as men, to practice. Nonsense! There are
creatures, the silkworm, for instance, which work
once, and but once, and which could have had no
instruction.

Singular phenomenon.—Near the village of Kil-
kee, on the western coast of Ireland, is a natural
curiosity which I do not recollect to have seen any
where mentioned by travellers. It is called the
"Pulling Hole," and consists of a cavern at the
base of the cliff, the mouth of which opens on the
Atlantic, and which after burrowing to a consider-
able distance, runs up to the surface in a narrow
neck, resembling at the top the mouth of a well,
when the tremendous sea from abroad rolls in, it
is as though the great body of water was forced
into an inverted funnel, its impetus of course in-
creasing as it ascends through the narrow neck
until it reaches the upper opening or "Pulling-
hole," through which it jets to an astonishing height
into the air, sometimes several hundred feet, and
then falls in vain on the mossy fields behind. No-
thing can be more stupendous than the sight
of this gigantic jet d'eau when the strong westerly
wind sets in with force so as to completely block
up the mouth of the cavern.

To prepare camphor without the use of alcohol.—
Take two drachms of gum camphor, and the same
quantity of quick lime; rub them well together;
then, putting this mixed powder into an earthen
vessel, pour upon it six ounces of lime water.—
Let it stand about thirty minutes for the grosser
particles to settle. Then pour off the clear liquid
into an earthen vessel, and you will have a strong
solution of camphor. You will not find that *pu-
ngency* in the smell, which you would if it were
dissolved in alcohol, for the plain reason, that *pure
water* has not the pungent odor that *spirituous
liquors* have.

I know of no case where camphor is used in
our families, where the lime connected with it
can be of any injury.

In fact, in most if not all cases, it will be a de-
cided benefit.

This mode of dissolving gum camphor has one
decided advantage over that in common use. If
camphor, dissolved in alcoholic liquors be mixed
with water for use, as is frequently necessary, the
gum immediately separates and sinks to the bot-
tom, an inconvenience which is avoided by this
method.

In point of economy, likewise, the method above
proposed has a decided advantage.

HERVEY N. PRESTON, M. D.
Newton, Mass., Nov. 9, 1829.

CARD MAKING MACHINE.

The invention of Mr Amos Whitmore, of
West Cambridge, formed a new era in the me-
chanical ingenuity of this country, and the real
importance of the machine can hardly be esti-
mated. As a piece of mechanism, it has never
been excelled; strips of smooth leather and rolls
of wire are placed on one end of the apparatus,
and the intricate process of cutting the leather to
the exact size, and pricking the holes is perform-
ed, while at the same moment the wire is cut,
bent, and the teeth are inserted in their respective
places; the card then comes out, perfectly formed,
and completely finished for immediate use, occu-
pying but a few moments in the operation.

We heard the old gentleman a few months before his death, while confined to his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin and completion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited sphere. He mentioned that three days as well as nights, were constantly devoted to the making and completion of his model, all of which was done in his own house, and the fear of losing sight of his plan, prevented everything like repose, until it was completed; the original he preserved and exhibited to his friends in his last days, as an evidence of industry, to stimulate the young to perseverance and exertion. For a number of years previous to his decease, he was feeble and much debilitated, and the great mental efforts and intense and close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitution, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his wealth was far from being extensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research.—*Berkshire American*.

Freezing Quicksilver.—It is stated by Professor Hansteen, that, during his tour in Siberia, in the month of January last, finding the mercury in two thermometers becoming still, he determined to expose a quantity of it to the full effect of the air. Accordingly, at night, he poured 3 lbs. into a basin, and set it out. The next morning, before half past seven o'clock, it was frozen into a compact hard mass, which he could not loosen with his knife from the bottom of the basin! He cut it like lead; and, at first, as the knife came out of a warm room, the mercury was still rather fluid where it was cut!

It is certainly no slight testimony to the enthusiasm with which, in these days, scientific results are pursued, to state, that in an atmosphere where mercury was thus frozen solid, the Professor daily passed the hour after sunrise, in making observations and experiments in the open air. All the brass screws, however, of his instruments were covered with leather, as the mere touch of the finger to the naked metal scorched like a red hot iron, and invariably left a blister behind.—*N. Y. American*.

The Poison Arrows of Africa.—Whatever is calculated to show the customs of distant countries, their manners, their utensils, or their arms, must be a subject of interest. The last travels of Major Denham, and Capt. Clapperton, besides their discoveries of countries in Central Africa, before unknown, have thrown a light on many subjects, of which, formerly, we had but an obscure knowledge. Amongst these the poison arrow stands prominent. By the accounts of Maj. Denham, it is a weapon, the slightest scratch of which is death; nothing can exceed it, excepting the bite of a rattlesnake. Major Denham accompanied an expedition of horse and foot armed with musketry, against the Felahs, the bravest of the African nations. The Felahs are not of the negro race, but are of a bronze color, and evidently of the Arab descent. The combatants met, and the contest was very long doubtful; the army of the assailants, principally on account of the cowardice of the Bordon horse, were defeated, and the poisoned arrows of the Felahs made great execution. In the flight, Major Denham was frequently in the most critical danger, hundreds of these

arrows falling around him. The wounded horses were seen after an hour to drop dead; and the soldiers died, swelled, and the blood issuing at every pore. Boo Khidoom, a Merchant General, under whose escort Don Gudby and his party had crossed the Desert, fell from his horse and expired, by a slight wound in the foot by one of those arrows.

A DISCOVERY.

Within these few weeks, a farmer, residing in this vicinity, has discovered a simple, but, as we are informed, an efficacious plan of improving potatoes. The agriculturist keeps an acre for the lighter plots of cuttings, and one day, when other food was not just at hand, a servant was ordered to cut a quantity of the green shaws, tops, from a particular drill, and, at the same time, the farmer added that the operation could do little injury, as he intended to dig the potatoes next day for the use of a horse. The order was promptly obeyed, and Martin swallowed the shaws with the gusto of an epicure. Though the field lay low, the farmer was astonished next day at finding the soil on both sides of the drill, where the roots had been denuded of the shaws, much wetter than the other, and, on a close inspection, he discovered that the extra moisture had oozed out of the shaws that remained in the ground. The potatoes that had been previously raised had been so wet, soft, and un-savory, that they were unfit for the market, but it appeared that hewing away the foliage, had had the effect of draining off the extra moisture, and rendered them as dry, mealy, and nutritious, as the most enthusiastic admirer of murrhies could desire. The experiment, we hear, has been since almost daily repeated, uniformly with the same success, and, if it be not already done, the farmer has it in contemplation to send a full detail of the discovery to Sir John Sinclair.—*Edinburgh Scotsman*.

POTATOES.

The discovery of America gave to the civilized world, in the potato, an acquisition of more importance than the possession of all her mines of silver and gold. The ease and facility with which this vegetable is produced, the quantity which may be obtained on a comparatively small portion of land, and its valuable properties as an article of food, both for man and beast, are of so much importance, that the introduction of its culture may justly be considered as a new era in the annals of domestic economy. It is to the potato that Ireland owes her rapid increase in population, and that, it is, which enables her, on a territory less than half the size of Virginia, to support seven millions of people, and annually to produce a considerable surplus of provisions for exportation. Wherever the potato is used as a substitute for bread, at least one half the expense of that article of food is saved. To increase its use, and to make it as much as possible a substitute for other kinds of food, must, then, be an object worthy of more attention than it has, hitherto, received. We know of no means to do this, so certain, as that of improving the quality of potatoes, intended for the table, so that they shall be preferred to other food. Every person of observation is aware of the fact, that when he dines at a table where the potatoes are dry and farinaceous, so that a fork can hardly be put into them without causing them to fall in pieces, the bread lies neglected, and much less meat is eaten in proportion. But,

where the potatoes are wet and heavy, they, of course, are but sparingly eaten, while the bread at meat has to make up the deficiency. Good potatoes are universally liked, and, if every family was to be at all times supplied with them, we are satisfied, considering the various modes in which they may be prepared for the table, at a trifling expense, that they would furnish a much greater portion of the sustenance of our population than they now do, and that, thereby, a considerable reduction in the cost of living would be effected.

In cultivating potatoes for the table, although the productiveness of the kind used is worthy consideration, yet it is of but secondary importance. For instance, one kind yields 45 or 50 per cent less than another, and yet is so much inferior in quality, that twice the quantity is used, it is not profitable to raise them than the others, because of the extra bushel that is sold, by being raised early, its whole cost in the value of a bushel, to which it is substituted.—*Am. S. N.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1829.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

Has just issued from the presses of Marsh, Capen, and Carter & Hendee, entitled *The Frugal Housewife. Dedicated to those who are a school of Economy.* By the Authoress of *Domestic Art*. *A fat kitchen maketh a lean will.*—Franklin. *Economy is a poor man's revenue; extravagance rich man's ruin.*

The time has been, when the eye of economy rarely presumed to peer into the mysteries of a kitchen, thearder, and the refectory; when a philosopher would consider himself as degraded by any attention to culinary science, or those, at without which the most profuse expensiveness served merely as a passport to domestic discomfort, a magnificent misery; when men of learning a leisure, generally entertained sentiments similar those attributed to Archimedes by Plutarch, who he says, "considered all attention to mechanics and every art, *but ministers to common uses as* base and sordid, and placed his whole delight in the intellectual speculations, which, without any relation to the necessities of life, have an intrinsic excellence, arising from truth and demonstration only." But the era has arrived in which the value of intellectual exertions and mental emanations is estimated by their practical results, a the tangible and substantial benefits to which they may give origin.

A mere sketch of the contents of the *"Frugal Housewife"* will be its best recommendation, when we assure our readers that we believe the outlines are well filled, and that in every chapter, division, the directions given justify the promise its title.

After an "Introductory Chapter," relating things in general connected with domestic economy, we are presented with "Odd scraps for economical. Simple Remedies. Vegetables. Herbs. Cheap Dye Stuffs. Cheap common Cooking. Puddings. Cheap Cakes. Chea Constards. Common Pies. Alumede Beef. Roast Pig." &c. &c.

The author observes that "The information conveyed is of a common kind; but it is such a majority of young housekeepers do not possess, and such as they cannot obtain from cook-

MISCELLANIES.

MR HALE—As it is now so much more fashionable for ladies to make poetry than puddings, I have feared that unless the following were something beside plain prose, it would receive no notice from your readers, although it possesses so much excellence of its own.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

EYES PUDDING.

If you want a good pudding, mind what you are taught—
Take of eggs six in number when bought for a groat;
The fruit with which Eve her husband did cozen,
Well pared and well chopped, at least half a dozen;
Six ounces of bread, let Moll eat the crust,
And crumble the rest as fine as the dust;
Six ounces of currants from the stem you must sort,
Lest you break out your teeth, and spoil all the sport;
Six ounces of sugar don't make it too sweet,
Some salt, and some nutmeg will make it complete;
Three hours let it boil without any flutter,
But *Avon* won't like it without wine and butter.

Good Advice.—Be not always speaking of yourself.

Boast not.
Do not equivocate.
Attend to the ladies.
Bread the character of an ill-bred man.
Be remarkable for cleanliness of person.
Avoid old sayings and vulgarisms.
Acquire a knowledge of the world.
Praise delicately.
Study the follies of mankind.
Judge of others by yourself.
Command your temper and countenance.
Beware of profligate friendship.
Avoid noisy laughter.
Strive to write well and grammatically.
Neglect not an old acquaintance.
Lose no time in transacting business.
Be not frivolous.
Study dignified as well as pleasing manners.
Adapt your conversation to the company.
Praise not another at the expense of the present company.
Look people in the face when speaking.
Interrupt no man's story.
Reflect on no order of people.
Suppose not yourself the object of ridicule.
Avoid debt.

The reserve or shyness of men of sense, generally confines them to small acquaintance, and they find numbers their avowed enemies, the similarity of whose taste, had fortune brought them once acquainted, would have rendered them their fondest friends.

Massachusetts has less than one twentieth part of the population of the United States, and yet of the college students, one in seven are her sons—three times her fair proportion! This is much to her credit. She stands at the head of the confederacy in regard to liberal education. Indeed no other state, except Connecticut, comes near her standard.

Beet Sugar.—A friend has presented us with a sample of Loaf Sugar, manufactured in France, from the Beet root. In flavor, it cannot be distinguished from Sugar made from cane; but being much lighter, probably it may not go so far in the uses to which it may be applied. It is a beautiful sample, perfectly crystallized, and purely white. In appearance, it is much superior to my double refined sugar from cane we have ever

seen. The sample is left at our office for the gratification of those who wish to see it.—*Charles-ton Courier.*

BRIEF CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which has been handed to us for publication, is said to have occurred on Monday last. A dandy, wishing to inquire if a tailor would give him credit, for a coat, wrote thus:—

City Hotel, Oct. 19, 1829.

Sir—Cont on tick? Please answer.
Yours, J. D.

THE REPLY.

Monday, Oct. 19, 1829.

Sir—It won't answer.
Yours, C. W.
[N. Y. paper.]

Near Edinburgh, a farmer who was troubled with rats, recently caught upwards of 100, by placing a large copper kettle in a corn loft, filling it about half full of water, and sowing a thin sprinkling of chaff over it. By a few hours extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats could jump among what they took to be a fine lot of grain, and died the death.

Application to business, attended with approbation and success, flatters and animates the mind; which in illness and inaction stagnates and putrefies. I would wish that every rational man would every night when he goes to bed, ask himself this question, *What have I done today?* Have I done anything that can be of use to myself or others? Have I employed my time, or have I squandered it? Have I lived out the day, or have I dozed it away in sloth and laziness? A thinking being must be pleased or confounded, according as he can answer himself these questions.—*Cheshford.*

The Influence of a Cup of Tea.—A cup of tea, though a small article and a cheap one, is capable of performing wonders. When the hissing urn throws up a steamy column, fragrant with hyson, powerful with imperial, strong with gunpowder, or black with bolton, it may be considered as a warning of the consequences to be expected from the wonder working beverage within. But when the cups have received it, when the sugar and cream have softened it, when the sugar and cream to imbibe the delicious draught, then look for consequences. Father of Ho Whang! how does a cup of tea unloose, invigorate, nay, almost create, the faculty of speech! Behold a spiritless, silent company, sitting in a semicircle, staring at one another, having thrice exhausted that almost inexhaustible topic, the weather, and despairing in what manner to introduce it a fourth time—in this sad, in this most uncomfortable dilemma, the sight of the tea tray is better than a plank to a drowning man, or the voice of pardon to a condemned criminal. Glance your eyes over the company, and see how other eyes begin to sparkle; the solemn gloom disperses like mists before the morning sun. But no sooner have pretty noses begun to inhale the fragrance, no sooner have pretty lips begun to sip the delicious, tongue-inspiring beverage, than silence is thrust aside, the weather banished from "good society," and tongues (as Virgil says about the elm trees that bear apples,) begin to be astonished at fruits not their own.

Great Crops of Corn.—The Editor of the *D* ware Advertiser offered, in the spring, a premium of twenty dollars to any one of the subscriber that paper, who should produce the greatest quantity of merchantable Indian corn, from one acre of ground. The premium has been awarded Jos. E. Muse, Esq. of Cambridge, Md., who in the present season, from one acre of ground something better than one hundred bushel shelled corn.

Edward Lloyd, a very extensive farmer of the bot county, Md. has raised this year eighty thousand bushels of corn; all of the best quality a much larger crop than has ever been raised the same farm.

On the farm of Joseph Harlan, Esq. of El county, Md. is an apple tree which has produced three crops this season! A few days since the tree was budding, and had the weather continued, would have been in blossom for the fourth time!

Steam Carriages.—Wonders are recorded miracles anticipated from travelling steam engines. In a trial of speed on a rail road, between Liverpool and Manchester, a steam carriage, heavily loaded, travelled at the rate of 28 miles per hour for 32 miles, and still greater celerity is calculated with confidence. A writer for a *Lo Morning* paper observes that "On railways down on the high road from London to Laver the mails drawn by a light locomotive can might travel the distance of 201 miles with forty in 12 hours, carrying double their present complement of passengers; and this at a cost of not exceeding 10s. or scarcely one half penny mile, while 24 per mile would amply cover the cost of capital for engines, water stations, &c."

Wanted.

An Apprentice in a Book Printing Office. An honest boy from the country would be preferred. Enquire at the New England Farmer Office, 2 North Market Street, Oct.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.—Just published by CURRIE & HINDS, corner School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. REED, No. 24, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack* for 1830. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city takes particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declivity—a table of Roads and Distances from Boston, &c. seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, printed upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, gross, or dozen.
Sept. 18.

Gardening Business.

Gentlemen in want of a competent person to prune Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. arrange for beds, walks, or green-houses, pot plants, arrange them in green-houses, or in the business connected with gardening, can be accommodated by Mr. S. S. at his Green-House, in Roxbury will attend to the above business himself, or furnish a competent person.

Published every Friday, at 24 per annum, payable end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. REED at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1829.

No. 23.

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE CANKER WORM.

Ma FESSENDEN—The spring before last, I discovered a few canker worms on my apple, quince, cherry, plum, and elm trees, and determined to prevent their increase, by commencing to tar the es early in the following spring; but late in the evening of the 17th November, I discovered the larva, or male insect, flying about my garden and hard, and immediately had several apple trees rounded by belts of tar, to ascertain whether the grubs or females, would pass up, during the night. In the morning many were found caught to the tar, and I was fearful that these little, but destructive enemies, had stolen a march upon me, I rendered all attempts to check their career in spring, unavailing. I mentioned this unexpected movement to several old farmers, who state, that the insects which appeared in the autumn, either did not deposit any eggs, or that they were prevented from ever hatching by the severe frosts of winter; and that there was no injury to be apprehended, if the trees were thoroughly tarred the next spring, to prevent the ascent of insects at that season. This was faithfully done; the work having been commenced the morning the ground began to thaw, and vast numbers were caught; all, in fact, which attempted to pass, and I concluded my triumph was complete. Thinking after the trees had foliated not a canker worm was to be seen; when, suddenly, in May, a canker worm appeared in vast numbers; on many trees, every leaf was occupied by several, and a large portion of my orchard was nearly stripped of its foliage. These, beyond all doubt, were the offspring of autumnal parents; and it became evident that the trees must be defended against their depredations, at that season, as well as the vernal. I made arrangements for that purpose. On the 27th of October, I commenced tarring, but no insects were discovered, until the evening of the 30th. As the tar became hard very soon, it was necessary to repeat the process often, and when the weather was warm, for several nights in succession, intermitting it only when the ground was frozen, or the nights so cold as to prevent the ascent of the insects. This was continued until the 8th of December, after which none appeared.

The greatest number were caught on the night of the 12th of November. The day and evening were warm and misty, but during the night it cleared off cold, and the ground was frozen in the morning, an inch deep; still, to my astonishment soon as the sun rose, the insects, which had adapted to ascend, and were on the bark below the tar, or on the ground round the trunks of the trees, became active, and the females commenced depositing their eggs. Some were found on the trunk of my apiary, which was exposed to the sunners on the fence, and on a chain that hung over near an apple tree, were a number, which had laid their eggs, or were in the act of doing so. This I brought in, and hung up, and after this

grubs had died, there were found, on the links, eleven deposits of eggs.

I counted 256 insects which were caught in the air on the bark under it, and on the ground, close to the trunk of an apple tree. Having collected several deposits of eggs from the trees and other situations, I examined them with a microscope, and found they contained from 212 to 228 each, averaging at least 215. Among the 256 insects above named, were 26 males, leaving 230 females, which would have produced 49,150 canker worms on one tree, if they had all ascended, and deposited their eggs.

On the evening of the 10th of November, I brought several males and females into my library, and placed them on paper, under glasses. During the forenoon of the 12th, one of them commenced laying the eggs, which were very symmetrically arranged in parallel lines, of unequal lengths, forming an irregular figure, whose area, like most of those I have examined, was about the tenth of a square inch, and contained 221 eggs. Perceiving that the rows of eggs were rapidly formed, I made use of a lens to witness the process, and discovered that six were deposited in two minutes. They are in form of the inverted frustum of a cone, or rather of a parabolic spindle, with semispherical bottoms and slightly convex tops: one fiftieth of an inch in diameter, and little less than two fiftieths in height. Being covered with a viscid substance, when first ejected, that suddenly hardens on exposure to the air, they are attached to each other, and to the surface on which they are placed, and so firmly, that I found several clusters of eggs, on the twigs of apple trees, in November, which must have been deposited last spring or the preceding autumn, as the larvae had escaped. I sent you several of the insects male and female, and various collections of the eggs on pieces of the bark cut from the trunk of the tree, on twigs, on the paper placed under those which I confined in glasses, and the chain above alluded to.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, males.

4, 5, 6, females, which had not laid their eggs.

7, 8, 9, females which died after having laid their eggs.

You will observe that they are very much reduced in size, and altered in form, so as not to resemble, but partially, the other females. They lived only seven or eight days from the time they came out of the ground.

The insects, like many others, take no food either in the winged or chrysalis state, but in the larvae are voracious.

After the canker worms have grown to the full size, they descend, by a very delicate fibre, like that of the spider, and enter the earth, to the depth of three or four inches, where they change to the chrysalis state, and remain until the last of October, or the following spring, when the perfect insects appear and commence the process of propagating their species. The females are apterous, or wingless; but being furnished with six legs, they ascend the trees with considerable facility, and seek positions near the extremities of the small branches for placing their eggs. The males, most generally, are seen crawling up among the females,

at the same time fluttering their wings to aid their movements, and occasionally taking high and distant flights.

It appeared to me, that the proportion of males to the females was less this autumn than last spring.

The wings of some of the males are white, and of others a dark ash color, while a portion of the larvae are green, and others nearly black. Does the color of the larvae designate the future sex, or the dark and light colored males?

As to the best mode of preventing the ravages of this most destructive insect, I am unable to decide. Tarring the trees is certainly effectual, if thoroughly done, in the autumn and spring.

J. LOWELL, Esq. to whom we are indebted for much useful information on all the branches of rural economy, thinks lime a perfect remedy. His mode of applying it, besides destroying the larvae of the canker worm, is highly beneficial to the trees. Extracts from his excellent communication, first published in the third volume of the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, are to be found in the 3d volume of the New England Farmer.

Dr SPENCER, in his letter to you, which was published in the 4th volume of the New England Farmer, page 278, represents the application of the mercurial ointment, commonly called *Unguentum*, as a complete barrier to the ascent of the grubs, or females. It is spread on strips of woollen cloth, or list, which are bound round the trees.

There are numerous other modes which have claimed attention; but the last is the most simple, and if, from multiplied experiments, it should be found to be effectual, it will take precedence, as it is not very expensive, can be easily applied, and does not require to be renewed for the season.

We have four most troublesome and destructive enemies to encounter in our orchards:—the Borer, which fells the trees; the Canker worm, and Caterpillar, which devour the leaves, and the Curculio, which preys upon the fruit. All are formidable, but the last appears to bid defiance to the warfare of the cultivator; still it is hoped, that some method will yet be discovered to destroy them; that of Dr TILTON is deserving of attention, and, if faithfully adhered to, will at least diminish the number, and may ultimately exterminate the race.

Very respectfully,

your most obedient servant.

Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Dec. 14, 1829. }

POTATOES USED IN BREAD.

MR FESSENDEN—I have often seen in your most valuable paper, potatoes recommended as an ingredient for bread, and in corroboration of the same, I can assure your readers and the public that while a resident for 10 years in one of the West India Islands, I was in the constant habit of using wheat bread, one third potatoes, (the same as we raise in this country,) as the person, my next door neighbor, assured me in confidence; and so much was it preferred, that it was taken at the oven, as fast as it was finished, in preference to that furnished at the door by the regular bakers.

There would certainly be a great saving in the use of them, as a barrel of potatoes is not one sixth that of flour in price, and they would not

bear more than that proportion in weight to bread. I have no doubt that if any baker in Boston would make that kind of bread, and sell it avowedly for such, he would have a general preference. The proper mode is, to boil them, and make them into paste before they cool. A SUBSCRIBER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MR. DESSEREN—A friend of mine has a large meadow, nearly half of it is, in respect to soil, a rich, dark loam, capable, I presume, of producing potatoes, flax, or hemp. The remainder of the meadow, is, perhaps, what may be termed a peat soil. It is, at least, mostly formed of a black, well rotted vegetable matter, and is from four to six or eight feet deep. Over it, a cart and oxen can pass without much, if any inconvenience. Still, there is in it, a sufficiency of moisture. This meadow is, as yet, in a great measure, in an uncultivated state. But my friend wishes, if no more, to seed it down with some suitable kind or kinds of grass. With respect to the loam soil, he has no doubt in regard to what kind of grass seed to use. But he would be glad to learn from you, or from some of your intelligent readers, whether there is any kind of cultivated grass that will grow on this peat, or vegetable soil? And if there is, what is the best and surest kind? Moreover, this meadow has, for some years past, been flowed a part of the year, for the benefit of a mill, and he thinks of having it flowed no longer, not even during the winter season; provided flowing it that period, will kill all kinds of cultivated grasses. Hence, my friend wishes also to learn whether flowing it constantly from October to May would kill all kinds of these grasses? If not, what kind is an exception? But if it would kill them all, then how long, and when, if at all, can it be flowed without producing the same injury? INQUIRER.

Eschill, Mr. Dec. 20, 1829.

QUERY.

What treatment will insure the flowering of the *Basil Gloriosa*? The subscriber has followed the directions in London's Magazine for *Gloriosa Maculata*, under which it was received and budded in September, but the bud decayed, and soon the leaves all dropped off. When you can draw from your friends the information wanted, you will please forward the paper, and add to your subscription list. A LADY.

New Bedford, Dec. 18, 1829.

ACORN SQUASH.

S. REYNOLDS, Esq. of Montgomery, N. Y. gives the following account of the Acorn Squash, in a letter to G. Thompson & Son.

This plant certainly deserves the attention of every gardener. It is a great bearer, and the fruit is large and valuable. The meat is finer, sweeter, and makes more delicious pie than any other pumpkin, and keeps good much longer. I have had them quite sound in February. But that which renders them so eminently useful for garden cultivation, is, they never fail to prove an effectual bait for the yellow bug which so often destroys our early planted cucumber and melon plants.

This squash has a very large and succulent seed leaf, and if their seeds are planted liberally with the cucumber and melon, the insect prefers feeding upon them and will wholly neglect the other.

For a number of years past, I have protected

my chosen plants from the depredation of this hungry foe by this cheap and simple expedient, and can therefore with the utmost confidence recommend it to others for the same beneficial purpose."

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

(Continued from page 170.)

benksia paludosa c. 5. Jun. Ap. vel 1-95 N. S. Wales
marcescens c. 6. Jun. Dec. purple 1794. N. Hol-
 land.

littoralis c. 8. Ap. May orange 1-94. " "
atenuata c. 6. June. Aug. white 1794 " "

These are elegant plants, and to be grown well, require a soil composed of equal parts of peat, loam, and sand. The pots should be well drained. Well ripened cuttings, taken off at a joint, and planted shallow in pots of sand without shortening the leaves, will root readily.

Pomaderris elliptica c. 10. May, July white 1-95.

A shrub from New Holland, grown in sandy peat. Cuttings root freely in sand under a hand glass.

Diosma capitata c. 2. May, June purple 1790
ericoides c. 2. March, July white 1759.
oppositifolia c. 3. " " "

Handsome Cape shrubs, bearing a general resemblance to heaths, but with larger leaves. The flowers are in corymbs at the ends of the branches. *D. ericoides* is used by the Hottentots to scent the ointment with which they anoint their skins. Cultivated in peat and loam, and young cuttings root freely in sand under a bell glass.

Phyllia ericoides c. 3. Ap. Sept. white 1784.
pubescens c. 2. Feb. Ap. " 1771.

Cape shrubs, cultivated in peat and loam. Young cuttings root freely in sand under a bell glass.

Protea mellifera c. 6. May, Dec. pale yellow 1771
pendula c. 2. March, June white 1806.
amplexicaulis c. 13. Jan. March purple 1802
longifolia c. 7. July, Sept. purple 1806.
macrofolia c. " Dec. white 1803.

Plants from the Cape of Good Hope, which require to be grown in a soil composed of light turfy loam, mixed with rather more than a third of the sand, to be well drained, and water given with great regularity. Ripened cuttings, planted thinly in pots of sand, will root under a hand glass, which must be often raised to give them air.

Zieria samthii c. 2. Ap. July white 1808.

A pretty plant from New South Wales, which is grown in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings.

Stathida ciliata c. 2. April, Aug. white 1779.
imbriata c. 2. " " yellow 1794
ovata c. 2. Feb. June white 1792
erecta c. 14. Ap. Sept. white 1798.
virgata c. 2. Ap. Aug. crimson 1779.

These are slender, hardy green house plants, from the Cape of Good Hope, of pretty appearance and easy cultivation.

Melaleuca viridiflora c. 10. May, green 1798 N. S. Wales.
styphloides c. 4. May, June crimson 1793.
 N. S. Wales.

thymifolia c. 2. June, Sept. purple 1792 do
decussata c. 1. July, Sept. " 1803 New
 Holland.

glabra c. 1 " " crimson " do
hypericifolia c. 3. June, Aug. scarlet 1792
 N. S. Wales.

linearifolia c. 3. June, Aug. purple 1793 do.

Beautiful Australasian plants, which grow and flower freely in equal parts of sandy loam and peat, with common green house treatment. Some cultivators grow them entirely in peat, in which they will do very well for a time, but they will not be

so strong and healthy, nor flower so well as a mixture. Ripened cuttings of 100 old will freely in sand under a bell glass. *M. hypericifolia* is a noble plant.

Polygala cordifolia c. 3. March, Aug. purple 1791
breutelata c. 6. May, Oct. purple 1743
oppositifolia c. 2. May, Aug. crimson 17
filiformis c. 13. May, Dec. purple 1812
spicosa c. 6. May, Oct. purple 1811

Highly ornamental Cape shrubs, which continue in bloom all the winter, and grow freely in loam, or loam and peat, and are readily increased by cuttings of the young wood in sand and bell glass. [To be continued.]

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

To the Publishing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

GRAPES.—Much attention appears to be directed to our native grapes. It therefore behooves to elucidate the nomenclature of species, varieties, and hybrids, and fix it upon permanent scientific basis, a duty which it is hoped will be immediately undertaken by competent botanists.

Of 13 known species of grape vine, six are natives of the United States, and one more is so common to the East and West Indies. In regard to the vulgar names of our American vines there exists much confusion, which might be viated by designating them only by their scientific names, with the addition of some peculiar terms for varieties, and the union of other hybrids. Thus should it be ascertained Bland's grape is a seedling of the European *Vinifera*, impregnated by the male flowers of *labrusca*, (one of those called Fox grape,) that hybrid might be called *labrusco-vinifera*; or if American species was impregnated by the European, the seedling hybrid might be called *viniflabrusco*. Such terms would at once indicate percentage most exactly, where the hybrid was product of art; and where it was accidental experienced botanist would probably be able to detect some of the characters of the parent vines offspring, and taking other circumstances into consideration, be able to establish the name and name with tolerable accuracy.

PERKINS says, that there is a variety of the *labrusca*, with white berries, called Bland's grape from which it would appear that he detected characters of the *labrusca* in Bland's grape, a circumstance which, though conclusive as to American origin, does not necessarily preclude probability of its being a hybrid from the union of the foreign with the native species.

All the American species usually bear male female or barren and fertile flowers on different vines. The female vines must be fertilized by pollen of the males, and this impregnation is effected when the vines are not contiguous, by acies as the direction of the winds, or the visits of insects. In this way hybrids may be produced without the intervention of art, merely by contiguity or accidental union of different species.

MR. NUTTALL says, it is probable that *hybrids* between the European vine and those of the United States, would better answer the variable names of North America than the unacclimated vine of Europe. When a portion of the same dust shall have been bestowed upon the cultivation of the native vines of America, as that has been for so many ages, and by so many nations been devoted to the amelioration of the *Vitis*

ra, we can no longer imagine the citizens of the United States indebted to Europe for the luxury of wine. It is not however in the wilds of uncultivated nature that we are to obtain vines worthy of cultivation; it is from seed that new and valuable varieties (hybrids?) "are invariably to be obtained." He also thinks that the variety of one of our native species cultivated under the name of *Blau's grape* may be a hybrid, "a circumstance which is so stated by Mr Cook, on the authority of Mr ARR.

The *Muscadine*, according to Sir J. E. SMITH, the same as the *Bullace* grape, and this latter is called *Vitis rotundifolia* by MICHAUX and PURSH. Professor HENTZ, of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, informs me that the *Scuppernon*, common in camps near Newbern, "is a more variety of the *muscadine* of the Southern States." "It extends promiscuously growing indefinitely, provided you support it, and the branches do not require cropping." Professor HENTZ was told that four vines are enough for one acre of ground. He further says, that "the grapes usually are produced singly, from in clusters, though he has seen seven or eight in one bunch. The wood is peculiar, and like that of other vines, much more hard, compact, and in more slender and shorter stems. The bark of young branches is of a pale greenish ash color, does not scale off, but is near-smooth, or slightly rugose." He thinks that it will not mature here, as Mr ADLUM was unsuccessful in obtaining it.

The preceding observations are presented you, gentlemen, with the hope that, through your encouragement, our botanists may be stimulated to investigate critically the most esteemed American species, with the view of assigning to them, correct specific names, and establishing a nomenclature for hybrids and varieties.

With much respect,
your humble servant. II.

ON THE BOTANY OF AMERICA.

Extracts from an article, written by WILLIAM JACKSON COOPER, LL. D., F. R. S. E., and published in Dr Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science.

In 1802, Mr Pursh had the charge of the extensive gardens of W. Hamilton, Esq., called the *oddlands*, [near Philadelphia] which having immediately previous, been under the charge of Mr Penn, an Englishman, and an eminent collector, he found to be enriched with a number of new valuable plants; and Mr Pursh affirms, that though Mr Lyou's means, more rare and novel plants have been introduced from thence to England than through any other channel whatever.—A herbarium, as well as the living collection of Lyou was of great use to Mr Pursh; and the lists described by him, for specimens seen only at his herbarium are numerous.

The interesting expedition of Messrs Lewis & Clarke, across the vast continent of America to the Pacific Ocean, by the way of the Missouri and at Columbia rivers, was productive of a small collection of about 150 species of plants, (but of which not a dozen were previously known to the rest of America,) which Mr Pursh had the opportunity of describing. These were gathered up the rapid return of the expedition from the Pacific Ocean towards the United States. A far more extensive herbarium had been formed by some expedition on the ascent towards the Rocky Mountains, and among the chains of the Andes; but this was lost, in conse-

quence of the inability to carry it beyond a certain point.

Another set of specimens to which Mr Pursh had free access, was that belonging to Mr Enslay, a German naturalist, who had been sent out to America by Prince Lichtenstein. It was particularly rich in the vegetable productions of Lower Louisiana and Georgia.

Thus, by Mr Pursh's personal exertions and industry, and by the aid of other botanists, he found himself, about the year 1807, in possession of materials for a Flora of North America, amounting to nearly double the number of species enumerated by Michaux. He began seriously to think of publishing them, and applied to some bookseller in Philadelphia for that purpose; but his intention was defeated in consequence of his being called upon to take the management of the public Botanic Garden at New York, originally established by Dr David Hosack, and his private property.—Here, again, keeping his favorite object respecting the publication of a Flora in view, he had the opportunity of adding further to his knowledge of the plants of the United States, and of obtaining still greater assistance, particularly from M. Le Conte of Georgia, and from the estimable Professor Peck, of New Cambridge University.

The writer then states the causes which led to the publication of the *Flora Americæ Septentrionalis*, or a Systematic Arrangement and Description of the Plants of North America, by Prof. Pursh, which appeared in London in the year 1813, with 24 well executed plates of new species, in 2 vols. 8vo. and continues;

In the year 1814, there appeared in America, printed at Boston, the *Flora Bostoniensis*, or a Collection of Plants of Boston, and its Environs, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D. in 1 vol. 8vo. It is in English, and strictly arranged according to the Linnaean system. It was destined principally for the use of the students in Botany; and the plants described therein were all collected in two seasons, in the immediate vicinity of Boston, or within a circuit of from five to ten miles; and although very few new species are added, the number of individuals is very considerable for so limited a space. During the year 1816, accompanied by our valued friend Dr Francis Boott, Dr Bigelow examined the botany of the White Mountains in New Hampshire, and published an account of it in the *New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery* for that year. This was one among many other journeys made by these gentlemen in the New England States, with a view to the publication of a Flora of that District. The design, however, has been relinquished, and the principal cause, since it has arisen from Dr Boott's naturalization among us we ought not to regret. Science, however, has been a sufferer: for, from our personal knowledge of this gentleman, we are satisfied that

"We recollect when, many years ago, this gentleman did us the honor of a visit in England. He mentioned that his taste for natural history was induced by an imperfect copy of Linnaeus's *Systema Naturæ*, a work then scarcely known in America, and which he obtained from the wreck of a ship, which was lost near the spot where he resided. Professor Peck afterwards became eminent, particularly for his knowledge of insects; and his communications to our great entomologist, the Rev. Mr Kirby, are highly valuable. Many of these were published by Mr Kirby, in the Transactions of the Linnaean Society, and amongst them the curious *Xenos Peckii*, an insect which inhabits the abdomen of the *Wasp*. Another insect nearly allied to this is the *Stylops Malva*, of Mr Kirby's *Monographia Apum Angliæ*, and which inhabits the same situation in the body of the *Honey Bee*.

he would have been a most able and zealous coadjutor in such an undertaking. A very extensive collection of the plants of that country has been liberally presented to us by Dr Boott, which has satisfied us, that in the art of preserving specimens, no one has ever exceeded, or perhaps ever equalled him; and the names are very frequently accompanied by valuable notes.

It is delightful to see a man of the talents and rank in life of Mr Elliott, of Charleston, the excellent President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina, deeply engaged in important public affairs, yet cheerfully devoting his leisure hours to the promotion of the arts and of science, and actually engaged in publishing a Flora, under the unusual title of a *Sketch of the Flora of South Carolina and Georgia* which he commenced in 1816. This is arranged according to the Linnaean system, having specific characters, both in Latin and in English, and very copious notes and descriptions. A work thus conducted cannot fail to be of great importance to the student of American botany; the more so since the author has written from his own personal observation, depending little upon the assistance of others, and in a capital where science has not been so much cultivated as in the Northern States.

In a letter now before us the author says, "no one in Europe can probably appreciate correctly the difficulty of the task in which I have engaged. The want of books, the want of opportunities for examining living collections or good herbaria, the want of coadjutors have all served to render my task arduous, and to multiply its imperfections." Nevertheless, there are many new species, described with great care and fidelity, and the grasses, which are accompanied with some neat plates have particularly attracted the author's attention. "There are several beautiful novel species, and some newly established genera. We have received of this work to the 6th No. of the 2d vol. which includes so far as the class *Monocotyledones*; and we are informed by Mr Elliott that another number will complete the *Sketch*. This we regret, as the work cannot thus take in the *Cryptogana*; and we consider Mr Elliott's talent for minute description admirably calculated for such plants as that class embraces. No man seems more strongly impressed with the value of the study of natural history than Mr Elliott. It has been for many years," says he, "the occupation of my leisure moments: it is a merited tribute to say, that it has lightened for me many a heavy, and smoothed many a rugged hour; that beguiled by its charms, I have found no road rough or difficult, no journey tedious, no country desolate or barren; in solitude never solitary, in a desert never without employment. I have found it a relief from the languor of idleness, the pressure of business, and from the unavoidable calamities of life."

(To be continued.)

QUERY.

MR FESSENDEN.—We have understood that houses, on a cheap plan, for forcing the Vine, are in use in the neighborhood of Boston. Would some of your correspondents tell us how these houses are constructed, &c.?
J. L.

York, Pa. Dec. 17, 1829.

The Trustees of the Gardner Lyceum have offered a premium of Fifty Dollars to the person who should raise, in the State of Maine, water rot, and prepare for use, the best quality of Hemp, not less than 600 lbs.

JUDGE PITMAN'S ADDRESS.

Continued from page 172.

Great Britain feels the evils of a system that has entailed upon her a state of pauperism, which it is painful to contemplate. And how should it be otherwise? She wishes to manufacture for the world; it is not the supply of her own wants but the wants of other nations that must give employment to her immense capital and numerous manufacturers; a change in a foreign market reduces thousands to illness and beggary. And how is it with the necessaries of life? Is she that wishes to clothe the world, willing that the world should feel her in return? If she were, her poorest manufacturers might enjoy a competency, and other nations be thus enabled to employ them. On the contrary, the price of bread is enhanced by monopoly that prevents the agriculture of other countries from coming in competition with the agriculture of Great Britain, until a scarcity is apprehended that may affect, not merely the pauper or half starved manufacturer, but the rich man.

How is it with our own country? The extent of Great Britain and Ireland is about one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and they are north of the fiftieth degree of north latitude. The extent of the United States and their territory is two millions of square miles; they are south of the fiftieth degree of north latitude, and nearly touch, at their extreme south, the tropic of Cancer, and in their longitude are bounded on the east by the Atlantic, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. We have a country, therefore, of great extent, and possessing every variety of climate and production. Can we fear that our manufactures will so extend, that after glutting the home market we shall require a foreign market to keep our manufacturers from starvation? The extent of our country, the facilities afforded to agricultural labor in the possession and cultivation of a fruitful soil, the moral certainty that under any system of encouragement, our agricultural must always exceed our manufacturing industry, and insure a surplus of the necessaries of life, forbid such an apprehension. We are in truth a world in and by ourselves, and there is little or no analogy between such a country and that of Great Britain, could she even be relieved from all the evils incident to her immense debt, her great military and naval establishments, and to the form of her government, civil and ecclesiastical. The fear, however, seems to be, not that we shall manufacture so much as to be able to enter into successful competition with Great Britain in foreign markets, but that we shall not be able to supply the home market, and therefore must depend upon British industry. Experience will instruct us so much better on this point than anything which I can say, that I am willing to wait for her instruction, being satisfied that a home market must be created for our agriculture, and that having accomplished so much, our capital and industry, with competent protection, will be able to accomplish much more.

It cannot be disguised, however, that there is a portion of our country which has not the same immediate interest as the major part, in the creation of this home market for agriculture. In this respect, the cotton growing states and grain growing states are differently situated. The principal cotton growing states have no surplus grain or provisions for the domestic manufacturer; all they raise, and probably more, is consumed by those who are employed in the raising of cotton, which

is more profitable than the raising of grain. The great market for this cotton is England, and they are therefore connected with England by stronger ties of interest than the grain growing states, and may be disposed to prefer British to domestic manufactures, fearing perhaps that Great Britain may refuse to buy our cotton if we refuse to buy her manufactures. If, in addition to the fear for their great staple, our southern brethren fear that they may be taxed for our benefit, in being obliged to buy their clothing at a dearer rate, we cannot so much wonder at the excitement which has been produced among them, though we trust that even these considerations will not make them forget the great interests which bind them to the Union. And it would not be surprising if those foreign interests which are to be affected by our protection of American manufactures, should be busy in exciting these fears, and promoting a spirit of hostility in the south against the manufactures of the middle and northern states, that their own manufactures may find a preference should they be able to prostrate or evade the laws of the union. We may rely however with confidence upon the tried patriotism of the south, and need not fear that she will be disposed to wear again the chains of British colonial servitude, after having broken them at an expense of so much blood and treasure. And as little need we fear that our southern brethren will put in jeopardy that union on which their safety and happiness so much depend; but after the present excitement has passed away, we trust they will perceive their own interest will be ultimately promoted by developing the resources, and encouraging the industry of every portion of our great and growing republic. The encouragement which has been afforded our cotton manufacture has proved a common benefit; it has secured our growers of cotton an important home market, whilst they are enabled to purchase their cotton cloth at a reduced price, and though they may not be so much interested in the production of the raw material of other manufactures, yet the prosperity of these will increase our population and wealth, and consequently our cotton manufactures, so that the cotton grower will find himself interested in the general prosperity, and may safely trust to domestic competition and capital for the reduction of the price of manufactures to their fair value. The mode which seems to be the most popular at the south to defend themselves against the apprehended effects of the tariff, is doing still greater injury to themselves. If it were intended merely as a temporary measure, for the purpose of procuring a repeal of the obnoxious law, it may assume a different aspect, though still of very questionable wisdom. If, however, it is intended as a permanent system, should this statute be permanent, it is liable to one of the objections urged against this statute, viz.—that it is forcing industry into unprofitable channels, and compelling us to manufacture what we can buy to better advantage. This self adopted system, would compel the citizens of the south to manufacture for themselves, though their industry could be much more profitably employed in agriculture, and their wants supplied with profit to themselves, by the manufacturing industry of the middle and northern states. But it is the spirit of this system which I deprecate, if it is persevered in it may produce retaliatory combinations, and generate a spirit of hostility between the grain growing and cotton growing states, which may lead to disunion, and

the same hostile spirit which leads to disunion in kind to war, and that of the fiercest kind, the consequences of which we ought not to think with horror.

Let us listen to the language of Washington, addressed to us with all the solemnity of a father to his children.

"You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; its independence and liberty possess are the work of joint councils, joint efforts, of common dangers, suffering, and successes.

"But the considerations, however powerful they address themselves to your sensibility, a greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motive for carefully guarding and preserving the union for the whole."—"The strength in an unrestrained intercourse with the south, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions the latter additional sources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the North sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the steam of the North, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and while it contributes, in different ways, to nourish and increase the general mass the national navigation, it looks forward to the perfection of a maritime strength to which itself unequally adapted. The East, in a like intercourse with the West, already finds, and in progressive improvements of interior communication, by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it buys from abroad, or manufactures at home. The West derives from the East, supplies requisite to growth and comfort, and, what is of still greater consequence, it must, of necessity, owe the great enjoyment of indispensable outlets for its own productions, to the weight, influence and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community interest as one nation. Any other tenure by which the west can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from apostate and unnatural connexion with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious."

"While then every portion of our country feels an immediate and peculiar interest in uniting the parts combined, cannot fail to find, in a united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionally greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is inestimable value, they must derive from union exemption from the broils and wars between the selves, which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same government which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign animosities, attachments and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of overgrown military establishments which under any form of government are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded particularly hostile to republican liberty. In this sense it is, that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the loss of the one ought to excite in you the preservation of the other.

From the Journal of Health.

WET FEET.

What a crowd of painful recollections are conjured up in the mind of a physician, of any age and experience, by the words WET FEET. The child which had been playing about in the morning in all its infantile loquaciousness and vivacity, is seized at night with cramp from wet feet, and in a day or two is a corpse. The youthful form of female beauty, which a few months before gladdened the eyes of every beholder, is now wasting in slow, remediless decay. What was the origin of her malady? Wet feet. Let us hope that the exposure was incurred in a visit of mercy to a helpless widow or distressed orphan. Whence come the lingering disease, the pain and suffering of that fond mother? Still the same response: getting her feet wet, while providing suitable winter's clothing for her children; as if tenderness for her offspring justified her dispensing with all the rules of prudence for herself. Thus we might continue the melancholy list of diseases, at best harassing and alarming, often fatal, to which the heedlessness of youth, the pride of manhood, or the avarice of old age, are voluntarily and causelessly exposed by a neglect of one lesson of every day experience.

It needs no medical lore or labored reasoning to show the great influence which impressions on the feet exert over the rest of the body at large. The real martyrdom produced by tickling them, and the cruel punishment of the bastinado, are sensible evidences of their exquisite delicacy of feeling. Of this fact we have more pleasurable experience in the glow diffused through the whole system, when, chilled, and shivering, we hold them for a while to the fire; or when, during the prevalence of the dog star, we immerse them in cold water to allay the heat which is then coursing through our veins. Are the internal organs of the body a prey to wasting inflammation, as in the hectic fever of consumption. There is a sensation of burning heat in the feet. Is the body feeble, and the stomach unable to perform its digestive functions. These parts are habitually cold. In both health and disease there is a constant sympathy between the feet and the different organs of the body. Whatever be the weak part, it suffers with unfailing certainty from the impressions of cold and moisture on the feet. No matter whether the tendency be to sick headache, or sore throat, hoarseness, and cough; pain of the stomach, or rheumatism, or gout; severally and all they will be brought on by getting the feet wet, or at times even by these parts being long chilled, from standing on cold ground or pavement. And who, it might be asked, are the chief victims to such exposures? Not the traveller caught in the storm, or the man of business, or the day laborer, who cannot always watch the appearance of the clouds, and pick their steps with an especial avoidance of a muddy soil, or wet streets; O no! we must look for the largest number of sufferers among the rich, the fair, and the lovely of the land; those who need only walk abroad when invited by the fair blue sky and shining sun; or who, if pleasure calls at other seasons, have all the means of protection against the elemental changes, which wealth can command of ingenuity and labor. They it is who neglect suitable protection for their feet, and brave the snow and rain with such a frail covering as would

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and bid the continuance of the union as a primary act of patriotic desire."

will not apologize for the length of this extract from an address so pregnant with political om, and to which this great and good man expressed a hope that his countrymen might "now then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, warn against the mischiefs of foreign interference, and to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism."

gladly now quit the political arena, and turn to some upon which there are no heart burnings, no local or sectional animosities, but sound considerations to unite all our hearts, their inhabiting the North or South, the East or West, in gratitude to God for having given us a soil so enriched by the blessings of Agriculture. We also we have the bright examples of our countrymen, who, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," yet sighed for the pleasures of rural retirement, and the pursuit of his beloved agriculture. There is something in the country, in rural sounds, and rural sights, peculiarly gratifying to the natural and unimpaired taste of man.

will not say by way of parody on that sentiment of Shakspeare—

The man that has no music in himself, or is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;—let no such man be trusted."

will not say—
The man that has no "taste within himself to find delight in rural sights and sounds, is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;—let no such man be trusted."

I will say that the man who loves the country, quiet joys and peaceful pursuits, would commend my trust and confidence more than if he were the reverse of this.

God made the country, and man made the town; at wonder, then, that health and virtue, gifts that can alone make sweet the bitter draught, at life holds out to all, should most abound, and least be threatened, in the fields and groves."

Another, in his Minstrel, thus sweetly sung:—
How canst thou renounce the boundless store of charms, which Nature to her votary yields; the warbling woodland, the resounding shore, the pomp of groves, and garniture of fields; that the genial ray of morning glids, and all that echoes to the song of even, that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields, and all the dread magnificence of heaven, how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven!"

(To be continued.)

Manifold properties of the Elder Tree.—The Elder tree, says Miss Kent, in an article in the 'Magazine of Natural History,' does as much good by its noxious, as by its agreeable qualities. If corn or other vegetables be smartly whipped with the anches, they will communicate a sufficient portion of this scent to keep off the insects by which many plants are frequently blighted. An infusion of the leaves, poured over plants, will preserve them from caterpillars also. The wine made from the berries, is well known; but, perhaps, it

may not be so generally known, that the buds make an excellent pickle. A water distilled from the flowers rivals buttermilk itself as a rural cosmetic. In some remote country places it supplies the place both of the surgeon and the druggist; it furnishes ointments, infusions, and decoctions, for all the ailments, cuts, or bruises. Every part of it serves some useful purpose; the wood, pith, bark, leaves, bud, flowers, and fruit. Its narcotic scent makes it unwholesome to sleep under its shade.

Artificial Flowers in Wax.—A French lady, Madame Louis, has succeeded in producing flowers in wax, of such exquisite delicacy, as to be suited for Botanical study. Some specimens have been presented to the Duchess of Berri, and others exhibiting to the Paris public, possessing all the brilliancy of coloring, and elaborate minuteness of structure, which are remarkable in the living plants.

The Enterprise steam packet has left Calcutta for Bombay, with the ultimate intention of surveying the Red Sea, preparatory to opening a steam communication between Bombay and the Mediterranean.

It is said that Bolivar, President of Colombia, intends to visit Europe.

The alligators of the river Orinoko have become incomparably more bold and ravenous, since the feast of human flesh, with which they were provided by the late wars in that quarter. Formerly, they would rarely attack a man; now it is extremely dangerous for any person to come within their reach. Thus does human ferocity aggravate that of the brute creation.

Horse Power.—The power of a horse is considered to be that which will elevate a weight of 34,000 pounds, [another estimate reduces this to only 22,000 pounds raised one foot high in a minute, equivalent to 1000 pounds 1 1/2 miles per hour.] the height of one foot in a minute of time, equal to about 90 pounds, at the rate of four miles per hour. This is a force greater than that exerted by a common cart horse, which is not estimated at more than 70 pounds; that is to say, that a horse harnessed to a cart, weighing with its load 40 cwt. or two tons, and drawing on a level road at the rate of four miles an hour, makes use of the same force as if his traces, instead of being fastened to a cart, were passed over a pulley and lifted perpendicularly a weight of 70 pounds.

A Further Improvement in Locomotive Engines.—The Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have received letters from England, stating, that great and very valuable improvements have been made by Mr Winans, an American, in locomotive steam engines. He makes them of any weight, and of any power to suit any road. It is expected to supersede entirely the use of horses for transporting carriages.

Beautiful Flowers.—On Friday last, Mr Parmenier stepped into our editorial apartment with a large basket of flowers of exquisite beauty, and yielding a delicious odor. These, with some ripened and white strawberries, were the produce of his horticultural garden, and were destined to embellish the wedding party of the Hon. Mr Webster, of Massachusetts, and Miss Leroy, of New York.—Long Island Star.

make the strong man tremble for his own health, were he to be equally daring.

At a season like the present it would seem to be a matter of gratulation, that shoes and boots can every where be obtained of such materials as to preserve the feet dry and warm. Leather of various kinds firm and pliable, is at the shortest warming made to assume every variety of shape and figure, called for by convenience or comfort. But we mistake; fashion, that despotic destroyer of comfort, and too often a sworn foe to health, will not allow the feet of a lady to be incased in leather. She must wear, forsooth, cloth shoes with a thin leather sole, and even this latter is barely conceded. A covering for the feet never originally intended to be seen beyond the chamber or the parlor, is that now adopted for street parade and travel; and they whose cheeks we would not that the winds of heaven should visit too roughly, brave in promiscuous the extremes of cold and moisture, and offer themselves as willing victims to all the sufferings of the shivering ague, catarrh, and pains rheumatic. Tell them of a wiser course; argue with some on their duties, as mothers and as wives, to preserve their health; with others, as daughters of beauty who are risking by approaching disease the loss of their loveliness; and they will reply, that they cannot wear those horrid large shoes; that leather does not fit so nicely on the feet, and that India rubber shoes are frightful. They do not reflect that beauty consists in the fitness and harmony of things, and that we cannot associate it with the ideas of suffering and disease. The light drapery so gracefully and elegantly arranged as to exhibit without obscuring her figure, is worthy of all admiration in a Grecian nymph, under a Grecian sky, and when its bearer is warmed by a southern sun. The muslin robe of one of our beauties of the ball room is tasteful and appropriate when lighted out through its additions to the scene. But could we preserve our admiration for the Grecian nymph or the modern belle, if in these costumes they were seen walking the streets mid sleet and wind? Pity they would assuredly command; but will a female be content with the offering which any beggar is sure of possessing? We have gazed on the finest productions of the chisel and the pencil; we have studied beauty with the admiration of a lover, and the purposes of an artist, and we do assure our female readers that however much we may admire a small and finely turned foot when seen tripping through the mazes of the dance, we cannot look upon it with a pleased eye, unprotected by suitable covering in a winter's day. This covering is not prunello, or that most flimsy stuff satirically called everlasting.

But how, exceeding all the beauty claim'd by its admirers to an exhibition of small feet, in neat tight shoes, can we receive this as a substitute for clear complexion, brilliant lustre of the eye, and the mild smile of content, all lost by repeated attacks of a cold, or the coming on of dyspepsia, or neck head ache, the consequences of wet and cold feet.

Custom, it is alleged by some, renders persons thus exposed less liable to suffer. But the custom of occasionally walking out in thin cloth shoes, which are very inadequate covering for the feet, is a very different thing from the habit of constant exposure of these parts to cold and moisture. If the sandal were habitually worn, and the foot in a great measure exposed to the air, custom

would then be adduced as an argument against increased precautions. It is idle to talk of females accustoming themselves to having their feet chilled, damp, or wet, an hour or two in the streets during the day, when for the remainder of this period they take the greatest pains to have them dry and warm, by tanning them, perhaps for hours, before a large fire.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1829.

HOGS FATTENED ON SWEET APPLES.

A writer in the New York Farmer for November last, with the signature A. E. states in substance that Mr William Canfield of Schockad, Rensselaer county, N. Y. owns an orchard, wholly grafted with sweet apples, in which he kept his hogs most of the summer season, where the grass and a little whey were sufficient to promote their growth. About the time when hogs always manifest a dis-relish for grass, the worm eaten apples began to fall, sufficiently matured to become eatable. As they advanced in size and ripeness, they became more and more agreeable, and more nutritious, until the hogs began to fatten rapidly on no other food. The trees were therefore shaken or beaten with light poles, so as to throw down a due quantity of the most ripened fruit. This process was continued until the whole herd had become sufficiently fattened. Then Indian corn was given in about half the common quantity for about one week, and full feeding of it another week.— This brought them to the butchering, and the pork was not inferior to that which is fattened in a more expensive manner. One full grown tree (or two inferior ones) was found sufficient for a hog weighing 250 lbs.

Apples have been used for fattening hogs by many other persons besides Mr Canfield. A writer, whose communication was published in the New England Farmer, vol. x. p. 82, states as follows:

"I have tested, by ten years' experience, the value of apples as a food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard, upon nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow and gain flesh faster than hogs fed upon anything else except grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork; after which I feed them about six weeks on grain before I kill them, and I believe I have as fat hogs, and as good pork as my neighbors, who give to their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do to mine."

Not only are apples of use in feeding hogs, but hogs are useful in preserving apples from their enemy the curculio, or worm which injures and destroys a very large proportion of our fruit.— When swine are permitted to go at large in orchards and among fruit trees, they devour the fruit as it falls, together with the curculionids in the maggots or larva state, which may be contained in such fruit.— Fruit, however, may be gathered as fast as it falls and given to hogs confined in a sty, or not permitted to enjoy the liberties of an orchard. But in order to insure the destruction of the insects as well as to prepare the fruit for the swine, so that it may yield its greatest quantity of nutriment, it should be boiled; and a little bran or Indian meal, or other farinaceous substance added to the fruit while boiling will make a compound which will greatly promote the

growth and fattening of these animals. As apples contain the most nourishment, but all pies, and every kind of fruit are useful when prepared and applied. If no wormy fruit were ferred to be on the ground long enough for worms to escape into the ground, we should extirpate this prime plague of the orchardist.

RUNNING ON A RAIL ROAD.

W. Brown, Esq. states in a letter from Liverpool to a friend in Baltimore that Mr Stevens Locomotive Engine drew on a rail road 30 seconds at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and the same vehicle ran a mile in 1 minute and seconds, or at the rate of forty miles an hour. We shall by and by, at this rate, have machinery which will overtake a flock of wild geese on wing, and keep pace with the sun's apparent motion, circumnavigate the globe every hour, and give philosophers the privilege of perpetual day light.

CHAPPED HANDS.

To have chapped hands is always an unpleasant, and not infrequently a painful complaint this season of the year.

The following is the best remedy with which we are acquainted;—wash your hands with cast soap; apply it with a flannel, and if necessary a brush, in order to get the dirt from under and around the nails and fingers, till they are perfectly clean. The water in winter, if convenient may be warmed; then rinse them in a little cold water, and while they are wet rub them well over with about half a tea spoonful of good honey then dry them well with a clean towel. This should be done once or twice a day, and always before going to bed.

The culture of the vine and the manufacture were increasing in Georgia. A petition had been received by the Senate from G. Alxand of Jasper county, for a loan of \$1600, to aid the manufacture of wine. Mr Clement Deim of Jasper county, a native of Switzerland, plan half an acre of vines a few years ago, and a year had two acres, from which he made 300 gallons, which sells at \$1.50. Next season, 600 vines coming to maturity, he expects 6000 gallons. He has but little land, yet with the assistance two hands, who do the ploughing and hoeing his grapes, his produce is as above, together with all his provisions and other articles usually raised on a farm. He speaks very favorably of the climate.

We have examined a large bundle of sewin silks manufactured in Mr Ashmead's building Walnut, below Dock street, under the direction of the "American Silk Society." The quantity before us is composed of skeins of all colors in request by tailors and housewives, and the thread appear to be of unusual strength, and remarkable even.— We should think that home made silk like this, would be in demand before that of a foreign manufacture; if the prices could be made as low. Some of the most respectable mercers and tailor of our city have testified to its excellence. The article may be seen by calling at Mr Ashmead's store.— U. S. Gaz.

In France, last year, there were 1855 accidental deaths, 1751 suicides, and 86 duels; 29 of the latter were fatal.

MISCELLANIES.

SINGULAR OLD LINES.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

The longer life, the more cheerful;
The more pleasure, the greater pain;
The greater pain, the less defence;
The less defence, the lesser gain;
For loss of game, long all day try;
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die.

The shorter life, less count I find;
The less account, the sooner made;
The count soon made, the merrier made;
The merrier made, the thought invade;
Short life in truth this thing doth try;
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die.

Come, gentle death, the ribb of care;
The ribb of care, the flood of life;
The flood of life, the joyfull fare;
The joyfull fare, the end of strife;
The end of strife, that wish I die;
Wherefore, come, death, and let me die.

Cultivation of Indigo.—Mr William Righton, an enterprising planter in Edenton, North Carolina, is cultivating a large quantity of this valuable article on his grounds. Last season he raised about 150 lbs. of very fine quality on seven acres of very poor high land. Many of his neighbors are this year following his example.

Shelling Out.—An oysterman was lately fined two dollars and a half for throwing his shells into the street. He averred it was a hard case, but was reminded that he got his living out of *hard cases*.

A young lady, one night at a party was much annoyed by the impudent remarks of a coxcomb who sat near her; at length, becoming tired and vexed, she turned toward him with an angry countenance, and said, "Be pleased, Sir, to cease your impudence." The fellow was astonished at so sudden a rebuke, and could only reply, "Pray, Miss, do not eat me." "Be in no fear," she replied, "I am a Jewess."

To render shoes Waterproof.—Take about a square inch of Indian rubber (that which is white is the best), cut it into shreds as thin as possible, put it into a pint of spirits of turpentine, and shake it up occasionally to assist the dissolution; add, if requisite more of the Indian rubber, until the liquid is of the consistence of treacle, then add half a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, and it is fit for use. New shoes should be worn for a few days, before using the above, to open the grain of the soles, and should not be worn for a few days after, that they may dry.—*United States Gaz.*

Lord Townsend, whose good humour was proverbial, was dining one day at a friend's where among other servants, the coachman waited on the table. In handing a sauce tureen, honest John unluckily spilt part of its contents over his lordship's clothes, who, instead of showing any displeasure, jocosely said, "John, you should take care never to grease anything but your wheels."

A Charleston, S. C. letter announces the arrival there of Mr. VALLS, an Engineer, from the North, and who had commenced locating the first five miles of the Rail Road near that city.

Old Books.—W. A. Colman, in New-York has published a catalogue of old books, in the English and other languages, just received from England belonging to the library of the late Wm. Galford, the satirist and reviewer. A large number of them are works of the 16th century, and some earlier. The titles of several are curious. That of Muggleton's "Answer to William Penn, Quaker, wherein he is proved to be an ignorant spatter-brain who knows no more what the true God is, nor his secret decrees, than one of his coach horses doth nor so much," gives a curious idea of the decorum of religious controversy a century and a half ago, and almost equal in quaintness an old ideal pamphlet, entitled "Hooks and Eyes to buckle Believers Breeches."

One Tree.—Mr Lockhart, a celebrated botanist, writes from Trinidad, one of the West India Islands, and speaks thus of the milk tree in Colombia.

I have just returned from an excursion to Carraeras, where I collected the juice of the cow tree (Palo de Vaca) and I have now the pleasure of sending you a phial of the milk, together with a few leaves, and a portion of the root of the tree. The Palo de Vaca is a tree of large dimensions. The one I procured the juice from, had a trunk of seven feet in diameter, and it was one hundred feet from the root to the first branch. The milk was obtained by making a spiral incision in the bark. The milk is used by the inhabitants wherever it is known. I drank a pint of it, without experiencing the least inconvenience. In taste and consistence, it much resembles sweet cream, and possesses an agreeable smell. I was so fortunate as to procure some young trees and roots of the Palo de Vaca, which I will endeavor to increase.

Mr John Grigg of this city, has now in press, and will shortly publish, "An Essay on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth, by John D'Homegue, and Peter S. Duponceau." The names of the gentlemen mentioned as the authors of this work, will insure confidence in its statements, and we cannot doubt that the public generally, will see in the subject something worthy of general attention. From a knowledge that public good is intended in the publication of the work rather than individual profit; and from a fixed belief that the desired ends will be promoted by a general circulation of the book, we venture to solicit the attention of our Editorial brethren to the work, and request of them to give notice of its early appearance.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Level of the Sea.—There is, perhaps, nothing which illustrates in a more striking manner the exact accordance of nature's phenomena with the few general expressions or laws which describe them all, than the perfect level of the ocean as a liquid surface. The sea never rises or falls in any place, even one inch, but in obedience to fixed laws, and therefore, changes may be generally foreseen and allowed for. For instance, the eastern trade winds, and other causes force the water of the ocean towards the African coast, so as to keep the Red Sea about twenty feet above the general ocean level; and the Mediterranean Sea is a little below the level, because the evaporation from it is greater than the supply of its rivers; causing it to receive an additional supply by the

Strait of Gibraltar; but in all such cases, if feet is as constant as the disturbing cause, therefore, can be calculated upon with confidence. Were it not for this perfect exactness, in whatever state would the inhabitants exist on sea shore, and the banks of low rivers!

Few of the inhabitants of London, perhaps, when standing close by the side of the tide river, and gazing on the rapid flood tiding inland through the bridges, that, although sixty miles from the sea, they are placed as persons sailing upon its face, where, per there may be tossing waves covered with water and the drowning. In Holland, which is a flat, formed chiefly by the mud and sand brought down by the Rhine and neighboring rivers, of the country is really below the level of common spring-tides, and is only protected daily inundation by artificial dykes or rampart strength.

What awful uncertainty would hang over Dutch, if the level of the sea were sulge changes; for while we know the water of ocean to be 17 miles higher at the equator than the poles, owing to the centrifugal force of earth's rotation, were the level already established from any cause to be suddenly changed, but for millions of human beings would be thine.—*Seafarer.*

Wanted,

An Apprentice, in a Book Printing Office. A competent boy from the country would be preferred. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, 1 North Market Street. Oct.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 183

Just published by CAREY & HYDE, corner School and Washington streets, and by J. B. REED No. 72, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830*. By THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman from this city, and particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, & seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen. Sept 18.

Double Distilled Rose Water.

The subscriber has received a quantity of the article, neatly put up in bottles for family use, of a superior quality. EBENEZER WIGGINS No. 41 Milk-street, opposite Federal.

No. 35, New England Farmer, wanted.

A liberal price will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of No. 35, vol. viii of the New England Farmer.

Printers with whom we exchange, and others who do not preserve files of their papers, will oblige us turning that number by mail. Oct.

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully bound and lettered, at 75 cts per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days & time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty per cent. No paper will be sent to a distance without paying postage in advance.

Printed by J. B. REED, at F. R. BUTTS, by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. REED at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 72 North Market

HORTICULTURE.

SPLENDID PLANTS FROM MEXICO.

MR PRINCE, proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, has just received from Professor KEATING in Mexico, a most extensive collection of the native plants of that interesting country; Mr POINSETT, our ambassador there, has also submitted to him many of the most valuable plants and plants of that region, including those natives of the highest mountains. In these collections are comprised the whole of the plant family as far as was possible to be obtained. The far famed *Cheirostenon platanoides*, or old flower tree, three evergreen species of the with beautiful and peculiar foliage; the *Chasia arborescens* with large laurel-like leaves; *Cestrum nocturnum*, or night smelling Jasmin; *Passiflora ligularis*, or large Mexican Adilla with eatable fruit, *Richardsonia laurifolia*, *Zephyranthes carinata*, *rosca*, and *canadica*, at Manee apple; *Laurus persea*, or Alligator; *Montanoa arborescens*; *Hibiscus rosa-mouchea* several magnificent species of *Amargilla*, *Cro-Panerdium*, and *Bignonia*; the very singular leaved *Euphorbia*; several species of *pius* and *Echites*; the round fruited *Calabash* or *Crescentia*; several original species of the *ia*, or *Georgiana*; black flowering *Gonolobos*; *Montezuma rose* and the red and white Mexican trees; several beautiful species of *Acacia Mimosa*; the Mexican *Schimis*, which adorn road sides, and whose branches are pendant those of the weeping willow, and are loaded scarlet fruit; *Stevia alba* and various others calculated to elicit the greatest interest of botanists and horticulturists.

It is a pleasing circumstance to see our countryman Professor KEATING and Mr POINSETT, in a distant country, thus giving their attention to the subject of transmitting to their own, all vegetable productions most calculated to enrich our collections; and no American can view this circumstance without regret that Mr POINSETT, has been so pre-eminently useful to his country in every situation in which he has been placed, who possesses such high and honorable sentiments in regard to our intercourse with others, should have been calumniated by some rascals of the nation near which he has for some years been our accredited minister; these calumnies from whatever source they have originated, it is conceived, found as yet no believers in our country.

PEDIGREE OF SPORTSMAN.

A beautiful blood horse Sportsman which we are informed has been exhibited at Brighton, is now in the hands of Mr. Keating, and will stand the ensuing season at Westbury, Shrewsbury, and Westborough. He was bred by Gen. COLES of Dorset, Long Island, and was foaled in 1823. He was sired by Bussorah Arabian, well known as one of the best thorough horses ever imported into this country from Arabia, and the sire of a most excel-

lent stock. The dam of Sportsman was Sports-mistress by Hickory. Her dam the noted running mare Millers Damsel (the dam also of American Eclipse) by Old Messenger. Grand dam the celebrated Pot-Sos mare, imported by the late Mr. Constable. The blood of this horse therefore is equal to any in this country. His dam is of so much value as a brood mare, that \$2000 has been repeatedly offered for her.

The Sportsman has proved himself not only remarkable fleet, but enduring; he never was beaten. He was entered in the spring of 1823, at the Union Course, Long Island, for the first day's purse, four mile heats, against Betsey Ransom and Revolution, but falling sick with the distemper, was withdrawn. At three he won the sweepstakes at the Union Course against five horses. On the same course he won a match race the same season against Mr Stevens' Raider. In the autumn of 1827 he ran upon the same course and won of three heats the second day's purse, three mile heats, beating Richard the 21 from Virginia, and two others. He has never given way in a mile or in his wind.

It is well understood that this beautiful horse will be in Boston in April for a few days before proceeding to Worcester county. He is at present at Westborough, where farmers have a fine opportunity to improve their breed of horses.

SUGAR FROM THE BEET ROOT.

MR FESSENDEN,

I have seen in your issue of the 11th a frequent mention made of the sugar beet, and of the beet sugar, &c., but no description of the process by which the sugar is extracted and prepared for use. If some of your readers, who are acquainted with the subject, would give us this description; and, in connexion with it, the quantity of sugar which can be procured from a certain quantity of the beet, they would, I presume, confer on the public a favor.

This beet is raised by a few individuals in this region of country with much success. It is, at least, a very excellent root for the table; and should its saccharine qualities equal, in every respect, those of the cane, many of our frugal farmers will shortly become wise enough to cultivate it, and to make from it sugar sufficient, at least, for the use of their own families; and, thereby, save to themselves the payment of an annual cash bill, by no means inconsiderable, these hard times. *Maine, Dec. 24, 1829.* G. S.

Remarks by the Editor.—We have frequently, since the commencement of the New England Farmer, communicated such information as we could procure on the subject of manufacturing sugar from the beet root; and as we have obtained nothing new on this subject, we must beg leave to refer the author of the preceding to articles on extracting sugar from the beet, &c. published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. pages 346, 362.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

(Continued from page 178.)

Indigofera angustifolia. c. June, Oct. purple. 1772. Cape. tinctoria. c. 3. July, Aug. 1731. East Indies, australs. c. March, June. pink. 1700. N. S. Wales.

Elegant free flowering shrubs of easy culture in sandy peat. *I. tinctoria* is the plant most cultivated in the East Indies for the dye, while that grown in the West Indies for the same purpose is *I. anil*, an herbaceous biennial. The indigo is one of the most profitable articles of culture in Hindostan because an immense extent of land is required to produce but a moderate bulk of dye, because labor and land here are cheaper than anywhere else, and because the raising of the plant and its manufacture may be carried on without even the aid of a house. The first step in the culture of the plant is to render the ground which should be friable and rich, perfectly free from weeds, and dry if naturally moist. The seeds are then sown in shallow drills about a foot apart.—The rainy season must be chosen for sowing, otherwise if the seed is deposited in dry soil it heats, corrupts, and is lost. The crop being kept clear of weeds is fit for cutting in two or three months, and this may be repeated in rainy seasons every six weeks. The plants are not allowed to come into flower as the leaves in that case become dry and hard and the indigo produced is of less value, nor are they cut in dry weather as they would not spring again. A crop generally lasts two years. Indigo was not extensively cultivated in India before the British settlements were formed there.—Its profits were at first so considerable that as in similar cases it culture was carried too far, and the market glutted with the commodity. The indigo is one of the most precarious of oriental crops, being subject to be destroyed by bad seasons which do comparatively but little injury to the sugar cane and other plants. In the West Indies the seeds are put in little shallow pits hood up irregularly but generally within four, five, or six inches of each other, and immediately covered. The plants grow to full perfection in two or three months, and are observed to answer best when cut in full blossom. They are cut with reaping hooks a few inches above the root, and laid in the steeper.

Seventeen negroes are sufficient to manage twenty acres of Indigo, and one acre of rich land well planted, with good seasons and proper management will yield five hundred pounds of indigo in twelve months; for the plant ratoons (i. e. it sends out suckers) and gives four or five crops in the year, but must be replanted afterwards.—Indigo has long been cultivated in Spain, but is on the decline in that country, owing to the more favorable circumstances of the East and West Indies. It was tried in the South of France, and Italy, during the reign of Napoleon, but found not worth following for the same reason.

Nerium oleander. c. 5. June, Oct. crimson 1506. S. of Europe.
I. aphelandra. c. 7. June, Oct. crimson. 1814.
N. odorum. c. 6. June, Aug pale red 1683. East Indies.

Beautiful evergreen shrubs of easy culture and propagation, and free flowerers great part of the year. *N. oleander* is very common in the Levant, and especially in the Isle of Candia, and in Sicily, Magna Grecia, by rivers and torrents: the leaves are acrid and poisonous. Young cuttings planted under a hand glass and placed on a little heat, root freely. *N. odorum* though treated as a

green house plant requires a stove to make it flower freely.

Veacia suaveolens c. 1. 1. 4. June, 1790
pubescens c. 10. March, June, 1790
jumperiana c. 6. March, June, 1790
hispida c. 6. May, July, 1803
alata c. 6. April, July, 18 3.
acuminata c. 6. March, Aug. 1796
discolor c. 10. March, June, 1798
longifolia c. 10. March, May, 1792

These are fine Australian plants, with yellow flowers, of easy culture in loam, peat and sand well drained. Cuttings will root pretty freely taken off in the young wood and planted in sand under a bell glass; or they may be increased by taking off roots, as large pieces as can be spared, and planting them in the same kind of soil as the old plants, placing them under a hand glass in a little bottom heat. A *longifolia* is a very splendid plant.

Metrosideros angustifolia c. 6. June, July, green, 1787
floribunda c. 6. June, Aug. white, 1788
lancofolia c. 10. June, Nov. crimson, 1788
sparsa c. 10. March, June, crimson, 1802
hispida c. 6. May, Aug. yellow, 1789.

These are natives of N. S. Wales, excepting the first, which is from the Cape of Good Hope, and are grown in sandy loam. Cuttings of the ripened wood will strike in sand under a bell glass, but not without difficulty. The three last are very beautiful plants, but not free flowerers.

Edwardsia grandiflora d. 12. May, June, 1772
microphylla d. 6. May, June, 1772.

New Zealand plants with yellow flowers. They are hardy enough to survive through our winters out of doors, but they do better when protected under a frame. They ripen seeds, by which, or by young cuttings planted under a bell glass in sand, they may be increased.

Illicium floridanum c. 8. April, June, crimson, Florida, 1766.
parviflorum c. 6. May, June, yellow, Charlot., 1790.

This genus derives its name from *illibio*, to attract on account of its agreeable perfume. *I. floridanum* has very fragrant leaves and capsules, having a strong smell of anise when rubbed.—This species, and more especially anti-animal, is powerfully carminative and stomachic. In China it is in frequent use for seasoning dishes, especially such as are sweet. In Japan they place bundles and garlands of the aniseed tree in their temples before their idols, and on the tombs of their friends; they also use the powdered bark as incense to their idols. Ripened cuttings will root in sand, but these plants are most readily increased by layers.

Pultanea obovata c. 2. May, July, Van Dieman's Land, 1808.

sipularis c. 2. April, July, N. S. Wales, 1792.
retusa c. 1. Ap. May, N. S. Wales, 1789.

Small bushes with numerous yellow flowers, grown in sandy loam and peat, and increased by cuttings.

Hakea pogoniformis c. 6. May, June, N. S. W. 1796
cuneata c. 6. June, July, N. Holland, 1803

Plants with white flowers, which thrive on equal parts of loam, peat, and sand, well drained; and cuttings root readily in sand under a hand glass.

Pittosporum umbellatum c. 2. Feb. June, yellow, N. S. Wales, 1789.

revolutum c. 6. Feb. Ap. yellow, N. S. Wales, 1795.

tolosa c. 6. March, Aug. white, Charlot. 1804

Handsome shrubs with good foliage and pretty flowers. *P. tolosa* is nearly hardy. Ripened cuttings root freely in sand under a hand glass.

[To be continued.]

CLEARING LAND, LAYING OUT A FARM.

MR. FRISBOND.—It has been my misfortune to enter into trade in a small town in this vicinity, which was injudicious, because I had only a small capital, and there is a great degree of uncertainty attached to mercantile pursuits. It is true my speculations were not so extensive a scale as is the case with your city merchants, yet it is no less true that the chance of loss (owing to bad debts and other causes) is as applicable to small as to large traders.

I have given you a brief exposition of my bad luck, but my good luck is comprised in the simple fact that I quit with \$700, after having lost \$2000 in trade.

I have purchased 100 acres of wild land within 25 miles of Bangor, in the State of Maine, for \$200. The land is of the first quality; the growth principally sugar maple, hemlock, cedar, and birch.

Now, sir, through the medium of your useful paper permit me to ask in what manner this land should be laid out? How much for pasture? How much for the wood lot? How much for mowing? How much for tillage? &c. &c. &c.

I have a wife and two children, who are too young to be serviceable; my wife has not been brought up with such fastidious notions as to view it a disparagement to work, although she has hitherto been exempt from the necessity of labor.

It would be desirable to have such calculations made in the division above referred to, as shall be applicable to the labor of one man only, because my pecuniary resources will compel me to depend on my individual exertions for subsistence.

SUTTOLK.

REMEDY AGAINST THE PLANT LOUSE, REQUESTED.

MR. FRISBOND.—I should esteem it a favor if any of your numerous correspondents will favor me, through the medium of your paper, with an effectual remedy against that troublesome insect, the *aphis*, or plant louse, which infests the different kind of plants kept within doors; I have frequently tried tobacco smoke, and also a decoction of that herb, without effect. Yours,

Boston, Dec. 29.

M. L. J.

SURFACING AND CROPPING PEAT LAND, &c.

MR. FRISBOND.—I noticed in your last week's paper an inquiry whether any of the cultivated grasses will grow on a peat, or vegetable soil.—Also, whether flowing in winter is prejudicial to such grasses?

From some experiments of my own I can answer that a peat bottom is an excellent bottom for herbs-grass.

The land should first be thoroughly drained; all the vegetable matter on the surface should then be pared and burnt, and the ashes spread evenly over the ground.

The seed should be sown in August if possible, and a good crop may be obtained the next season. I have seen more than three tons to the acre.—No grain should be sown with the grass seed in such lands, because the grass seed will not take root so well with grain, and because a crop of grass will be much the most valuable of the two.

If the meadow will bear the tread of cattle the labor of paring and burning will be much facilitated by the use of a paring plough. Such a plough is made much like other ploughs, but without a

mouth board; so that the furrow is not turned over, but completely cut apart, to be turned over by the horse. The share of the plough should be sharp as an axe, and should branch out on each side of the share, so as to be capable of cutting slice 18 inches wide. But you should never be cut one more than half that width. You then be pretty sure to cut clean, and will be able to subvert the soil with more ease.

If the share and coulter be sharp, one yoke oxen will draw the plough through the toughest grasses; cranberry vines; laurel or scrub bushes. Turn the sods in June, and pile them in heaps and burn them in August, or as soon as they are dry enough. The cost of seed down an acre in this way need not exceed \$2, and a sprinkling of peat ashes once in two years, say 8 or 10 bushels to the acre, will insure continuance of a good crop.

The better you burn the better your crop. A bushel of good peat will make nearly half a bushel of ashes; and a cord of peat, well cured, is worth as much for fuel as a cord of oak wood.

As to flowing the land in winter, I can never know good. I have obtained afterwards for long time.

Lands may be flowed in summer, spring, or for two or three days at a time without detriment, but should be drained again as soon as the waters have deposited their riches in the soil. Even the foal meadow grass, that delights much in moisture, is soon destroyed by continued flowing.

The frosts of winter seem essential to all good hay. They seem to effluinate somewhat more than merely the shifting of the position every particle of the soil, and thereby answer the purpose of a good ploughing and harrow. Else why is the hay of our Northern States much superior to that of the Southern?

Why do the cities of the South send animals to the North; to Maine; for a supply of hay?

Providence has given us, along with our cold winters, not only a much better kind of hay, but a greater supply.

Wet lands will not produce sweet hay; by turning lightly you may obtain hay on wet ground in the shape of herds grass, and clover, but still *medow hay*. But well drained meadows produce as sweet hay with proper culture as upland soil. Yours, very respectfully,

Fremingham, Dec. 25.

W.

From the Journal of Her...

TOBACCO

It is really surprising that a single individual could be found, who, after experiencing the distressing sensations almost invariably produced the first use of tobacco, would be willing to their recurrence a second time; still more so, any one should again and again resort to the use of the noxious weed, until its immediate effect being lessened by habit, it becomes an article of luxury, from the use of which it is found difficult to refrain.

The extreme nausea, pain of the head, vertigo; the cold death-like sweat, and general exhaustion, experienced by the novice in chley snuffing, and smoking, we should imagine would be fully sufficient to prevent the use of tobacco from becoming a habit. Yet, such is the gradual infatuation of the human mind, and the force of custom and example, in opposition to

and the dictates of nature, that one of the disgusting productions of the vegetable kingdom, "in all places where it has come," to use the expression of Sir Hans Sloane, "has much injured the inhabitants, from the polite Euro- pean to the barbarous Hottentot."

"This 'modern herb' possess a title of the poet ascribed to it by Dr Thorur in his *Petolo-* * did, in fact, the least benefit result to the em from its habitual use, there would then be reason why, "with all its loathsomeness of and taste," it should have become so gene- rally favorite. But we know, on the contrary, all who habituate themselves to its use, soon- er later experience its noxious powers.

Tobacco is, in fact, an absolute poison. A very ex- cessive quantity introduced into the system; applying the moistened leaves over the sto- mach, has been known very suddenly to extinguish

The Indians of our own country were well re- ce of its poisonous effects, and were acustom- ed to, on certain occasions, to dip the points of their arrows in an oil obtained from the leaves, which being inserted into the flesh, occasioned pain and fainting, or even convulsions and death.

It must be evident to every one, that the con- sumption of an article possessing such deleterious qualities, cannot fail, at length, to influence the health of the system.

Whatever form it may be employed, a por- tion of the active principles of the tobacco, mixed with the saliva, invariably finds its way into the stomach, and disturbs or impairs the function of the organ. Hence most, if not all, of those who are accustomed to the use of tobacco, labor under peptic symptoms. They experience at inter- vals, a want of appetite; nausea; inordinate heat; vertigo; pains and distension of the sto- mach; disagreeable sensations of the head; tremors of the limbs; disturbed sleep, and are more or less emaciated.

According to Boerhaave, "when this celebrated weed was first brought into use in Europe, it was set up for a certain antidote to hunger; but it soon observed, that the number of hypochon- drial and consumptive people were greatly in- creased by its use."

Dr Cullen informs us that he has observed "seve- ral instances in which the excessive use of toba- cco in the form of snuff, has produced effects sim- ilar to those occurring in persons from the long continued use of wine and opium;" that "the loss of memory, faintness, and other symptoms of a weakened or senile state of the nervous system, need before the usual period."

The almost constant thirst occasioned by smok- ing and chewing, has, in numerous instances, it is to be feared, led to the intemperate use of ar- dent spirits.

This thirst cannot be allayed by water; for no liquid will be relished after the mouth and throat have been exposed to the stimulus of the smoke or juice of the tobacco; a desire, of course, excited for strong drinks, which soon leads to intemperance and drunkenness.

The use of snuff destroys entirely the sense of smell, and injures materially the tone of the voice; while chewing and smoking vitiate the sense of

A Latin poem in praise of tobacco, published in the *Edinburgh Review*. Hated in one of his letters, describes it as "no accurate piece couched in strenuous heroic verse full of matter."

taste. Hence those who make use of tobacco, to any extent, have certainly one, and frequently two of the external senses less perfect than other individuals. But this is not all. Polypus of the nose, and other serious affections have been traced to the use of snuff.

Sir John Pringle, whom, we are informed, was very liberal in its use, experienced in the evening of his days, a tremor of his hands and a defect of memory. Being in company with Dr Franklin, at Paris, he was requested by the Doctor to observe that the former complaint was very common to those people of fashion who were great smokers. Sir John was led by this remark to suspect that his tremors were occasioned by his excessive use of snuff. He, therefore, immediately left it off, and soon afterwards the tremor of his hands dis- appeared, and at the same time he recovered the perfect use of his retentive faculties.

Cases could be mentioned in which epilepsy, consumption, and other serious diseases have been brought on in young people by the excessive use of tobacco.

Hints to Practical Anatomists.—A dead child was brought to the dissecting room of the London Medical Society, and had already been some time in the amphitheatre, when the anatomist set about dissecting it. But at the moment of operating, he fortunately thought of inflating the lungs for a few moments. At the end of two or three minutes heat returned, the circulation began to be established, the heart beat, and presently the child revived, and was sent back to its parents. A similar event hap- pened to an anatomist of Lyons, who communicated it to the French Academy. In reporting these cases to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Julia de Fontaine remarked, how conclusive they are in favor of the advantage that might be derived from insufflation, particularly in newborn children provided always the air be introduced into the lungs with precaution.

Stephen R. Barton of Western, has been acquitted at Worcester of a charge of assault. The Yeoman says the affair began in drinking rum and playing cards which terminated in a brawl and prosecution. The witnesses flatly contradicted each other leaving the jury to decide which lied most.

The Magnolia.—This pride of the American forests was named in honor of Pierre Magnol, Professor of Medicine, and Prefect of the Botanic Garden at Montpellier.

The Providence Advertiser says, we have understood that Mr William H. Vernon of Newport, has prepared an elaborate treatise on the claims upon France.

Premium Oxen.—The Oxen which obtained the 1st and 2d premiums at the Bristol County Cattle Show, in October last, were slaughtered in this town on the 23d ult. by Messrs Pennington & Whiting. The first was raised by Mr Hanum Wil- bour in Somerset, and weighed when slaughtered—Beef 1121 pounds—Tallow 171—Hide 113. Total 1406 lbs. The other was raised by Mr Nathan Slade, in Somerset, and weighed as follows:—Beef 1199 lbs.—Tallow 196—Hide 121. Total 1516 lbs. They were fattened on grass, and had no grain until after the Fair in October.

On the same day were slaughtered by Messrs Brit & Howland, the oxen which obtained the 1st and 2d premium at the Plymouth County Cat-

tle Show in November last. They were raised by Mr Jonathan Kingham, of West Bridgewater, and weighed as follows:—1st, Beef 1162—Tallow 173—Hide 124 lbs., 1459. The 2d weighed, Beef 1253—Tallow 137—Hide 142. Total 1532 lbs.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Applications are to be made to the New York Legislature to charter companies to build railroads from Canajoharie to Catskill, and from Somers to Mount Pleasant, Westchester county.

Dearborn's Commerce of the Black Sea.—The Commerce of the Black Sea has heretofore given employment to some hundreds of vessels. The Americans, with their characteristic enterprise and skill in navigation, will not only obtain a large share of this commerce, but probably greatly ex- tend it. In order to do this, they must have a knowledge of the countries bordering on the Black Sea, and of their productions, the nature of their trade, &c. and this knowledge can be no where so well obtained as in Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn's History of the Commerce of the Black Sea. Believing that this commerce was immensely im- portant to the mercantile interests of our country, Gen. Dearborn spared no expense in collecting all the information practicable on the subject, and with that munificence of labor for which he is so distinguished, and the expense of several thousand dollars, he has laid the result of his inquiries be- fore the public. It is but an act of justice in our merchants to patronize by their subscription a la- bor solely intended for their benefit, especially as in so doing they are possessing themselves of the most valuable information in relation to a new and important field for their commercial enter- prise.—*Essex Register.*

Captain Edmund Freeman of Wellfleet, last season gathered 35 bushels of apples from a single tree in his garden, 33 years old. The tree is in a sheltered situation, and the fruit resembles the Pearmain.

Some inhabitants of Oxford county are about to petition the Maine Legislature to prohibit the use of ardent spirits at military reviews and elec- tions.

John Jenais and Horatio Fulton, of Framing- ham, were lately indicted for larceny, in stealing watermelons from Daniel Stone, of Framingham. They said they would not contend with the Commonwealth, and submitted to the sentence of Court; which was to pay a fine of \$5 each and costs of prosecution.

The statute fixes the fine at not more than \$50 nor less than \$5. As this was their first *known* offence, the lowest penalty was imposed. If the law had its course more frequently on this sub- ject, the watermelon yards would be much better protected from the rapacity of unprincipled plunderers.—*Concord Gaz.*

Culture of Silk.—A bill to encourage the cul- ture of silk has been introduced into the Legisla- ture of Tennessee. The Committee on Manufac- tures, to whom it was referred, have reported in favor of it.

Dr Jesse Fifield, of Waterloo, recently went into the office of the Seneca Farmer, to cane the Editor; but he caught a Tartar. After two or three blows, the Editor took the cane from his assailant and paid him off with compound interest. In other words, he gave the Dr a sound drubbing.

JUDGE PITMAN'S ADDRESS.

Continued from page 181.

But we must return from the regions of poetry, and speak in our dull prose of the pursuits of agriculture.

To obtain the greatest possible product at the least possible expense, is the great desideratum of the farmer and manufacturer. The latter has obtained his object more nearly than the former. The farmer must proceed more slowly in his progress; his operations depend upon contingencies which cannot be foreseen, and upon the cooperation of agents, the nature of which he does not perfectly understand. But nearly all the operations of the manufacturer address themselves to the eye; we behold in a little time the whole process; all the causes are known, and the effects are certain and invariable. The product of agriculture is the joint production of nature and man. Man sows in hope, and cultivates in hope; but if God withhold the early or the latter rain, if the influence of the sun is not sufficiently afforded, or is shed in scorching profusion, if blight or mildew approach, or the worm that gnaws in secret, the result is disappointment. In any agricultural experiment, though the result is known, some of the causes are involved in mystery; how much the result was dependent upon the labor of man, how much upon the peculiar nature of the soil, or the nature of the substances applied to enrich the soil, upon the quality of the seed, the given quantity of cold and heat, of moisture and drought afforded by the season, or how much upon causes which entirely escaped observation, or were invisible, is uncertain, but must be inferred by the comparison of different experiments with each other. Where so much is left to conjecture, there is room for contradictory theories which have hindered the progress of the science.

Any improvement in manufactures can be speedily and certainly demonstrated. Where no doubt exists, there can be no hesitation in adopting the improvement; and it must be adopted, or those who use it will be able to undersell those who do not. Prudence, however, suggests to the farmer to be cautious in adopting suggested improvements, and that his own experiments must first satisfy him of their utility. Much time is required to make these experiments; if the first is unsuccessful, another year is required to repeat it, and in the mean time, if the farmer has not recorded the particulars of the first experiment, they may be forgotten, and if one particular is lost, the experiment, for all the purposes of science, is useless.

In this country, the high price of labor and low price of agricultural product, has been another impediment to agricultural improvement. According to the theory which makes labor the standard of value for everything, it is a paradox that the price of labor should be high, and the product of that labor low. Several causes may contribute to this. In this portion of our country, labor can be, and is, more profitably employed in manufactures, and the reason why this security of agricultural labor does not cause a scarcity in agricultural products, and an enhancement of their price, is, that the agricultural products of other parts of our extensive country where they are more abundant, and the surplus great, find, by the facility of water transportation, an easy access to our market. But why is the price of labor comparatively high where this surplus is so great? This may be owing to

the cheapness of land, its fertility, by which a large product may be obtained at a small expense, and to that disposition in our country to be lords of the soil, and work for themselves.

That art upon which all other arts subsist, must eventually be equally rewarded. The day of prosperity for our farmer must yet arrive; that home market which is to be created by the extension of manufactures, must increase the price of their produce. The rapid increase of labor-saving machinery must lessen by competition the price of manufactures, and consequently of labor. And the price of labor, which is now regulated, with us, by the price of manufactures, must, as it should, according to the natural course of things, be ultimately and permanently regulated by the price of agricultural product.

But in proportion to the present difficulties under which our agriculture labors, should be no exertion to overcome them. If the price of labor is high, we should strive to render it more productive. Though the farmer cannot cultivate his farm by the power of water or steam, yet he may render the power of the horse and the ox more efficient, by the best implements of husbandry. The great point, however, is, to ascertain the most productive application of labor; to acquaint ourselves with the principles of agriculture, that we may be scientific and practical farmers. The farmer who is ignorant of the nature of the substances he employs to cooperate with him, may be said to work blindfolded, compared with him whose experience and observation, combined with the knowledge to be derived from agricultural books, and the sciences connected with agriculture, have taught him the secrets of nature which have been discovered by man. The scientific and practical farmer will ascertain the properties of his soil, its component parts, and the proportions of this compound; his knowledge of agricultural chemistry will teach him the importance of this as the basis of all his other operations. Having ascertained the qualities of his soil, he will know how to improve its texture by the addition of those substances in which it is deficient, and to correct it in reference to those substances found therein unfavorable to vegetation. He will be able also to determine what plants are best suited to his soil, the substances to be applied most proper for their nourishment, and the best time and manner of cultivation. He will search his farm for the means of its improvement in connection with the farmyard, and will gladly avail himself of those rich deposits of vegetable matter which have been accumulating for ages, the distribution of which will abundantly reward his labor. His attention will be constantly directed to the operations of nature under the diversity of the seasons and different modes of cultivation, that the experience of each year may increase his stock of knowledge. He will have a due regard to the rotation of his crops, that an exhausting may be followed by an ameliorating crop, and will put his land to rest under a liberal distribution of grass seed, that it may be defended from the summer's heat and winter's cold, and when, in a few years, it shall come again into the course of cultivation, a rich glebe may be buried in the soil to improve its texture and add to its fertility. He will be anxious to improve the breed of his cattle, knowing that the rest of the spring will not be thereby increased, and that at a small expense he will add to his wealth, and derive much pleasure in beholding the combination of so much beauty and

utility. Nor will his breed of swine be thou beneath his care, unless he is willing to have ears filled by a clamorous race who are continually crying *give! give!* while their lean carcasses misse little in return. Nor will he suffer their run at large in unproductive idleness, to the re of all who have poor fences; but having furnished them with comfortable quarters, he will also provide them a place to work in, and materials work with, that they may earn a portion of their living, and thus prepare in the best manner, means of fertilizing the soil. But time would tire, and I should weary your patience, should attempt to enumerate all the particulars of management by which such a farmer improves his estate, and adds to the comfort of all around him, while on the other hand, and perhaps far from him, we may behold one who despises and ridicules all improvements, and whose sterile fences, moss-grown meadows, weedy neglected orchards, crazy buildings, lank and itinerant swine, might induce us to suppose that he was trying some miserly experiment, to know few of the comforts of life it was possible to bring up a family, or keep his own soul and together.

I beg leave, gentlemen, to call your attention more particularly to a subject which I have slightly mentioned, and which is deemed of much importance in agriculture—the adaptation of plants to the soil. A communication on this subject made to the Bath and West of England Society was deemed by that society worthy of publication among their papers, and was published in the country, in the year 1817, in the 4th volume of Massachusetts Agricultural Journal. As many of you may not have seen this communication, I do not know that I can more profitably employ a portion of the time allotted me, than in giving you few extracts from the same. And may it be my pleasure to attract your attention, when I inform you, that was a communication by a lady, Mrs. Agnes Hillson; for the other sex has not only excelled in all the charities of life, but successfully vied with ours in the government of England, in cultivation of the sciences, and in directing the labors of agriculture. Nor would these cares seem incongruous in the female sex, according to the notion of some of the ancients, who their mythology made *Ceres* the goddess of earth and tillage; and may our wives and daughters stimulate us to excellence in this, as in all our good works.

This lady, (who had received some flattering proof of the approbation of this society,) stated that she had been for many years constantly occupied in dissecting and studying the nature of plants, and for the last few years preceding her communication, she had endeavored to draw results from the dissection of vegetables, applicable to agriculture, having had the use of a pretty large farm assist theory by practice.

I have been lately occupied, (she said,) in endeavoring to show that all plants should be divided, disposed, or placed according to the different seasons congenial to their habits, from which they originally proceed; and that it is to the total inattention to this circumstance that we probably owe the very strange and contradictory results so constantly to be found in all agricultural reports. I person can read with attention the late account delivered to the House of Commons respecting the growth of corn throughout this kingdom

about being struck with the contradictory returns admitted of the whole; and without being concerned that there must be some hidden cause for this strange diversity in the gains of the farmer; there are many instances adduced, in those parts, of the same excellent management, where the same seed has been sown, an equal degree of care performed, with the same season, time, and soil employed, and one farmer has gained three times as much again as was expended for putting the crop, while another has scarcely exonerated himself for the seed; what then could be the cause of the loss of the latter, and gain of the former? It must, I am convinced, be attributed chiefly to the agreement or disagreement of soil in which it is placed, its situation and aspect; three things of which the farmer knows little, or ever takes into his calculation.

Nature is so bountiful that there is scarce a plant necessary to the food of man and animals, and if we choose to seek it with care, has not one diurnal sort calculated for every soil. Thus in clover, there is a sand clover, a clay clover, a gravel chalk clover; one that grows well in rich soils, and one that would be ruined in a rich soil, can grow and do well only in a poor one; one will not endure moisture, and one that only grows in wet land; one that prefers hills, and one will grow in valleys alone; one that likes the sun and one that covets the shade. Nature has so equally bountiful in most other plants; pecuniarily adapted to agriculture, and in which there are quite as many species fitted for poor land as for rich ones, and if planted in their own soils, give infinitely greater return, and are not subject to the dreadful disorders but too common to plants reared in improper ground."

To be concluded next week.

REAPING MACHINE.

The reaping machine invented by Mr. Patrick Bell, which was judged worthy of a premium by the Highland Society, has received the most decided approbation wherever it has been brought to notice. It is therefore with considerable pleasure we mention, that an experiment as to its merits has been made lately in this county, and been attended with complete success. The operation of the machine was anxiously observed by a select party of agriculturists, with much satisfaction, on Mr. Robertson's farm of Reedyloes, Monday last, and nothing among the inventions of the last twenty-five years, so fertile in contrivances on this subject, appears so likely to supersede the use of the sickle and scythe. All present agreed that the invention had been uncommonly successful. It is besides an instrument of great execution, being capable of cutting an acre an hour, or from seven to ten acres per day on the most moderate computation. It is free from all the objections urged against reaping by machines, and to which indeed that method was inferior with the less perfect contrivances formerly used; particularly that of shaking; but the work here performed by clipping, the perpetual rotation and loss of time in sharpening which instruments require, is quite unnecessary; and were the principal defects of Mr. Smith's machine exhibited at Markinch several years ago, it which was otherwise very effectual. It is in a very brief outline we can give of the admirable engine invented by Mr. Bell, which has performed all the harvest work on his father's farm.

near Dundee, this year; a season which has been so unfavorable to speculative plans from the lodging of victual in general. The machinery is erected upon a carriage with six wheels, (which might perhaps be yet reduced to five, as one pivot wheel would be sufficient,) and it is propelled by two horses harnessed to a pole behind. The instrument, when at rest, presents eleven pair of open scissors, which may be increased to any reasonable number, occupying a line of about five feet, one half of the blades (the upper ones) are moveable, and cut with both edges, so that when in motion, the moveable blades meet those fixed on each side alternately, and, in this manner, pare the stubble to an extent equal to their linear surface, with great beauty and regularity. The moveable blades are connected and simultaneous in their action. The corn is applied to the scissors by an apparatus in front similar to the shakers of a threshing mill, but destitute of teeth and as this revolves with an easy motion, it has little chance of shaking even the ripest and freest grain, the same part of the mechanism lays the stuff, when cut, on a revolving sheet of canvass, which, in its turn, deposits it on a swathe in a very even uniform manner, making it easy for six hands to follow the instrument, and produce very neat, tidy sheaves.—*Effie Herald.*

A writer in the Petersburg, Va. Intelligencer calls attention to the "Tory, or Black Pea of Carolina." He represents it as probably the hardest under the sun. If planted early in March or April, with corn, in the fall of the corn will be enveloped with peas. It is said to afford a better dressing for land than clover; is very nutritious, but requires double the boiling of common peas.—*Boston Patriot.*

The Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, Va. have awarded a premium for the greatest quantity of Cotton on an acre, viz. 1129½ lbs. It has also awarded premiums for carpets, blankets, counterpanes, bedticks, cassinet, sewing silks, and plaid. A girl, four years old, exhibited a pair of socks of her own knitting.

Forty or fifty seamen, recently shipped on board the receiving-ship United States, have ceased drawing their rations of grog, and intend to apply the proceeds to purchase a library for the ship.

In 1815 there was no land communication between St. Andrews and St. John, N. B. and a few years after, Mr. Kelleher, who now carries the mail, often put the letter and papers in his side pocket. A fortnight since, three mail bags containing about two bushels, arrived at the post office.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1. 1830.

ON THE BOTANY OF AMERICA.

Extracts from an article written by WILLIAM JACKSON HOOKER, LL. D. F. R. S. E. and published in Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science.

Concluded from page 179.

We come now to the agreeable employment of mentioning a very important work, both on account of the extended nature of the publication, and of the manner in which it has been executed;

we allude to the "Genera of North American Plants, and a Catalogue of its Species, to the year 1817, by THOMAS NUTTALL," in 2 volumes, 12mo. printed at Philadelphia. Mr. Nuttall is an Englishman by birth, and a native of Yorkshire; but he visited North America at an early age, and is now domiciliated in that country. His love of botany and mineralogy is exceedingly great, and a personal acquaintance, which his late visit to this country has enabled us to have the pleasure of forming, has only served to increase the esteem and respect which his writings had already taught us to entertain towards him. For many years previous to the publication of his Flora, the author was engaged in visiting very extensively the territories of the United States, particularly the southern and western ones. "For nearly ten years," he says in his preface to his "Journal of Travels into the Arkansas territory," "I have travelled throughout America, principally with a view to becoming acquainted with some favorite branches of natural history. I have had no other end in view but personal gratification; and in this I have not been deceived; for innocent amusement can never leave room for regret. To converse, as it were with nature, to admire the wisdom and beauty of creation, has ever been, and I hope ever will be, to me a favorite pursuit; and to communicate to others a portion of the same amusement and gratification, has been the only object of my botanical publications."

The "Genera of North American plants" is entirely in English; and it appears that it was the design of the writer to have arranged it according to the natural orders. But out of deference to public opinion, in a country where the artificial system of Linnæus had almost exclusively been studied, Mr. Nuttall adopted that method. He has, however, made a great many valuable remarks upon the natural orders, following several of the genera, and has recommended the adoption of some new ones. He has well defined the characters of the order *Monotropææ*, to which he has properly referred the highly curious *Pterospora*. As, however, the well known genus *Pyrola*, belongs unquestionably to the same family, the term *Pyroleæ*, might perhaps have been considered as more appropriate. The characters of the genera (which he here extends to 807, exclusive of any cryptogamia) have, as may be inferred from the title, occupied a greater share of attention from Mr. Nuttall. He has added to the essential characters, those taken from the habit of the plant, and he has noticed their geographical distribution. In the enumeration of species, he has included all that have been described by other authors, sometimes made observations upon them, and added a very considerable number of new individuals, which have been discovered by himself or his friends. This book may therefore be well said to form an era in the history of American botany, and we rejoice that the execution of it has fallen into such able hands.

Mr. Nuttall has added still more to his credit as a naturalist and a man of most acute observation, by the publication of his "Travels in the Arkansas Territory." This was a journey accompanied with great difficulty, and not a little danger. The plants which he collected were numerous and interesting, very different from the vegetation of the rest of the United States, and many of them perfectly new. Some detached accounts of the botany of this singular district have already appeared,

particularly in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and not a few of the plants themselves are now cultivated in our botanic gardens, from seeds gathered by Mr Nuttall.

This gentleman now occupies the chair of Natural History in the University of New Cambridge.

We regret not to be able to give any account of Eaton's Manual of Botany, nor yet of Barton's more extended "Flora of North America," which is, we believe, in the course of publication; never having had the opportunity of seeing these works.

The various scientific journals which are published in America, contain many memoirs upon the indigenous plants. Among the first of these in point of value, and, we think, also the first with regard to time, we must name Silliman's American Journal of Science, in which we find Botanical Treatise by Professor Ives of Yale College, and by Mr Rafinesque; by Dr Torrey, a physician at New York, "on the plants collected by D. B. Douglass, of West Point, in the expedition around the great lakes, and the upper waters of the Mississippi, under Gov. Cass, during the summers of 1818-20;" and also "on a new species of *Funa* from New South Shetland," *F. fasciata* of Torrey; by Mr Lewis de Schweinitz, in a valuable "Monograph of the genus *Fida*;" by Mr Nuttall, on a "collection of plants made in the East Florida by Mr Ware;" by Mr M. C. Leavenworth, on "four new species of plants from Alabama;" by Professor C. D. Dewey of William's College, upon "Cucurbit."

In the Journal of the Academy of Sciences, the Botanical Memoirs are entirely from the pen of Mr Nuttall.

The Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York were only commenced last year; but the numbers, of which we have received five from that excellent institution, contain several communications on the subject of Botany. In No. I, is a "Synopsis of the Lichens of the State of New York," by Mr A. Halsey; and a description by Dr Torrey of "some new and rare plants collected at the Rocky Mountains, during the expedition thither, commanded by Major Long, by Dr Edwin James;" in No. II, a "Synopsis of the *Carexes*," by Dr Schweinitz. No. III, contains an article "on the American *Utricularia*," by M. Le Conte, who enumerates 11 species. No. IV, "on the genus *Gratiola*," by the same author. No. V, "on the genus *Ruellia*," by M. Le Conte; and on "some new grasses, found by Dr James on the Rocky Mountains," by Dr Torrey.

Mr Schweinitz, when we have already more than once alluded to, is a native of Germany, where, as well as throughout Europe, he is advantageously known in conjunction with M. Albertini, as the author of a Latin work on the *Fungi of Upper Louisiana*. Since his residence in America, he has continued to dedicate most of his attention to the fungi; and his manuscript, containing an account of 1373 fungi found in Upper Carolina alone, was edited by Dr Schweinitz in 1823, under the title of "*Synopsis Fungorum Carolinae Superioris*," in a thin volume, 8vo; and it is not a little singular to observe how many of these are common to Europe as well as to America.

We shall close our notice of American botanical publications by the mention of that, which, if we may judge from the first number, (which is all that we have yet received from the author,) bids fair to rank among the most valuable that has ap-

peared in that country, the "Flora of the Middle and Northern Sections of the United States," by Dr Torrey. A frequent correspondence, and a mutual interchange of botanical specimens, have made us acquainted with the zeal and acquirements of this gentleman; both of which are now assiduously engaged in the preparation of his work, the continuation of which we anxiously expect. No. I, extends as far as, but not to the conclusion of, the *Class Triandria*, and *Order Digenia*; for here, likewise, the arrangement is that of Lamour. The whole is in English. The synonyms are sufficiently copious, and the descriptive part contains much useful criticism and observation. We know, too, that Dr Torrey has made a most ample collection of the cryptogamic plants of the United States; that he is well acquainted with the species and their characters, and we may therefore confidently hope that this department of botany will now find a place in the florae of North America.

Additional Note by Dr Mitchell.—The Compendium of the Flora of the Northern and Eastern States by John Torrey, M. D. is a moderate sized octavo of 103 pages, containing the genera and specific descriptions of all the plants, exclusive of the cryptogamia, hitherto found in Fredonia,* north of the river Potomac. It was published in 1826.

The Flora Astria of Dr Darlington is a very respectable performance, being an account of the plants found in Chester county, Pennsylvania.

Of Professor Eaton's Manual, which has had a wide circulation, a new edition is announced.

Horticultural Societies are useful in increasing a taste for botany as well as for practical gardening. These societies have increased within two or three years past, and they number among their members many scientific and practical men.

VARIETIES OF THE SWEET POTATO.

[Extract of a letter from JOHN D. LEONARD, Esq. of Charleston, S. C. Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, to the Publisher of the New England Farmer.]

"I should like to introduce to your notice several of our varieties of the Sweet Potato, which I perceive is beginning to claim the attention with you that it deserves. We have the following varieties, which are all in good repute;—the *Red*, red skin, white inside, and mealy; *Briststone*, red skin yellow fleshed; *Yam*, yellow skin and flesh; the best for keeping, and also by far the best for the table;—*Spanish*, skin of a reddish yellow, flesh white and mealy; by some very much liked;—*Pumpkin*, yellow skin, and the flesh of a deep pumpkin color, very sweet, and have in some measure the taste of a pumpkin. Besides these, we have the *Spanish pumpkin*, *Spanish Yam*, and *Leatherstock*; the last is very inferior, and is only to be recommended for its earliness."

* We copy the following well deserved compliment to Dr Strong's Lectures from the Evening Gazette.

Lectures on Entomology.—I was much pleased to read in the Centinel an editorial article, recommending the study of Entomology, and nothing very favorably, a course of Lectures on that science by Dr Strong. These Lectures, or rather those I attended, were very interesting, and showed much research and observation on the part of the author. The instructions of Insects in providing

* Dr Mitchell's classical name for the United States.

food, and defending themselves, were very delightfully portrayed in a clear and sprightly manner, uniting scientific method, and anecdotal illustrations. Many persons, who could not, for various reasons, attend, would be glad to hear a repetition—either before some society or institution—as the "Merchant," or the "Useful Knowledge," or else separately. I do not know anything of the proper manner of doing this, but hope to be able to hear those in common with others, I was obliged to omit hearing.

CULTIVATION OF PLAS IN FRANCE.

Thomas Blake, in an article published in a late number of London's Magazine, gives the following as the mode of cultivating early peas in France:—"The market gardeners place the rows east and west, and raise a little ridge of earth on the north side of the row, which protects them from the north winds, and receives at a more profitable angle the sun's rays; by which more is reflected on the plants in the day time, and the same time more absorbed to be radiated than at night. When the plants show their second blossom, the top is pinched off, which thro' the force of vegetation on the forming pods, hastens the maturity of the crop, and increases the size of the peas."

The End of Military Glory.—A ship with 1 man bones, from Hamburg, arrived at Loss mouth on the 25th October, the property of agriculturist of Morayshire, and intended for a nure. The master of the vessel states, that 1 bones were collected from the plains and marsh of Leipsic, and are part of the remains of the thousands of brave men who fell in the sanguinary battles fought between France and the Allies October, 1813. "What a commentary is this upon 'military glory'!" and how true is the exclamation of the poet—"To what base uses we return, Horatio!"

The manufacturing establishment of Mess Wells & Dickinson, of Steubenville, Ohio, is said to turn out from 90 to 100 yards of cloth per day, besides white and red flannels in great quantities, consuming the fleeces of fourteen thousand sheep, which these gentlemen now keep on their estate.

Air and extensive Iron Foundry has recently gone into operation at St Louis, Missouri. It is intended to supply any orders which may be required for the largest steamboats or other machinery.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 28.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

A good deal of business was done today in the Cattle and Sheep Market—the day was remarkably fine, and if we take into consideration the advanced season of the year, it will be seen that there was a large number of both kinds market, viz. Cattle 965; Sheep 2117, of which 321 Cattle including 17 unsold last week, and 1107 Sheep were at the Upper Market, and 6 Cattle and 1310 Sheep at the Lower Market. Nearly all the Beef Cattle were taken—not more than 25 or 30 remained unsold at the close of the market—not so with Store Cattle—of nearly 21 included in the above estimate, not more than one half were sold. Few best Cattle brought from \$175 a 500 per cwt.; next \$14 a 1½, and

er kinds from \$3 1/4 a 4, being by far the great- proportion. Sheep continue in demand, as we ve before remarked on account of the Wool. e notice the sale of a lot of 300 prime Sheep \$2 75 per head—few at \$2 00 a 2 50—from to middling qualities \$1 50 a 1 75, and thinner ds down as low as \$1 25. Not much doing Suine—but few at market, and of very inferior ality.

We have received the 1st No. of the Farmers' rics of the Library of Useful Knowledge; this mber treats of the Horse; its General History Different breeds, wild and domesticated—the rious breeds of English Horses—remarks on the ice of a horse, &c.; the republication of which shall soon commence in the N. E. Farmer. veral communications are also on file.

Farmer Wanted. Wanted an intelligent, industrious, and capable man, with small family, to take charge of a large farm; the wife neat, industrious, and well acquainted with the dairy. A person who will manage such a farm, where a large stock of sheep is re- quired, together with the cultivation of roots, and systematic all branches of farming, and who is well known for his in- dustry and character, may, perhaps, hear of a place that will use him by applying at the office of the New England Far- mer, Jan. 1, 1833.

A Very Valuable Botanical Work. Curtis' Botanical Magazine, or Flower Garden displayed— which the most ornamental foreign plants, cultivated in the open ground, the green house, and the stove, are accurately presented in their natural colors. The first twenty-five vol- umes, containing near twelve hundred plants, and an index to the first twenty volumes, are now for sale. Apply to J. B. SASSILL, Office of the New England Farmer. 3t Jan. 1, 1833.

Situation Wanted. Wants a situation as Gardener, a married man, a native of England, with a wife and three healthy children; he is a thoroughly master of the kitchen, fruit, and flower garden, hot and cold houses, and their repositories, having had a considerable experience in Scotland and England, likewise has a good knowl- edge of dairy and other farming; the wife would not object to the charge of the dairy with which she is well acquainted; the neighborhood of a public city would be preferred, would not object to the middle or western states. Address by letter, at paid, to JOHN CAMERON, Salem, Mass. P. S. A respectable place, with liberal encouragement, will be attended to only. 3t Jan. 1.

Notice. The following samples of Wine sent by Major ADLUN, from his Vineyard near Georgetown, D. C. will be open for the use of the members, on Saturday the 2d day of January next, at half-past 3 P. M. at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, where they are intended to attend. Tokay, Schuykill Muscadel, Champagne, Adlun's Madeira, Calawba.

A model of a Bee Hive, of a highly improved con- struction, by a gentleman in this vicinity, can be seen at the Hall of the Society.

The Address delivered by Gen. DEARBORN, at the 1st Anniversary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Sept. 19, 1829, is now published for distribution among the members, who will please call or send for their copies. Dec. 25.

Hat Store. The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, none which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed. Nov. 20. FEB STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Powder at 2s per lb. DUPON'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at the opuland's Annunciation Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also HOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. At

Wanted, An Apprentice, in a Book Printing Office. An intel- ligent boy from the country would be preferred. Inquire at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street. 1t Feb 23.

Tenant Wanted. A young married Man, from some one of the old dis- tricts, who is accustomed to raise large crops by high cul- tivation, is wanted as a tenant, on shares, on any number of acres less than 100, of very level and easy land to till, entirely free from stones, within half a mile of the port of Bridgeport, Conn. having a house, barns, and all con- veniences for a farm, on the premises. Said tenant would be required to pay for the Stock, consisting of 120 Saxony and Merino Sheep, a horse, a pair of Oxen, and 8 or 10 Cows, which supply the borough with milk. Any further information may be had by applying, post paid, to B. BROOKS.

Bridgeport, Conn Dec. 26, 1829. Treatise on Agriculture. Just received at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street.

A Treatise on Agriculture; comprising a concise history of its origin and progress, the present condition of the art, abroad and at home, and the theory and practice of Husbandry which have arisen out of the present state of philosophical attainments in Europe. By a Practical Farmer.

CONTENTS. Of the rise and progress of Agriculture Of the actual state of Agriculture in Europe. Theory of Vegetation Of the analysis of Soils, and the agricultural relations between Soils and Plants. Of practical agriculture and its necessary imple- ments.

Of Manures—their management and application. Of Tillage, and the principles on which it is founded. Of Plantation of Crops, and the principles on which it is founded.

Of the plants recommended for a course of crops, (in the preceding section) and their culture.

Of other plants useful in a rotation of crops, and adapted to our climate.

Of Meadows.—Of Orchards.—Of Farm Cattle.—Of the Dairy.

The above work is in one octavo volume, 168 pages, price 62 1/2 cents. Published by J. BREL, Albany.

Orange Trees, &c. The Proprietor of the Luncheon Botanic Garden, offers for sale, the following collection of beautiful Green House or Par- lor Plants, all of which are in the finest order — That marked thus * will be supplied at the following rates: — One years growth from inoculation, 2 dollars.

Two " " " " " " " 3 " " " " Three " " " " " " " 50 ets.

Those marked thus † are \$3.50 each. Some of the kinds are three, and others but one and two years' growth.

Those marked thus ‡ will be each \$5. and being quite new, are not at present large.

ORANGES. *Seville orange, or Bigarade. †Double flowering do. or Orange a fleur double. ‡Horned, or hermaphrodite do. §Curled leaved, or cluster flowering, robe deponille. ¶Turky Grass do. **Silver do. ***Silver striped do. ****Silver striped curled leaved do. *****Willow leaved do. ††West India sweet orange, or—anger a fruit done. †††Shaddock, or pampelmous, monstrous fruit. ††††French do. †††††Short Lisbon lemon. †††††Long Seedy do. †††††Poncire do, or gros limon †††††Incomparable do. †††††Sweet trained do. †††††Pear shaped do. †††††Red fruited lemon, Palermo solid citron, or Limonier a fruit sanguine. †††††Mella rosa do. †††††Spanish do. or merveille d' Espagne. †††††Gold striped do. †††††Double flowering do. Limonier a fleurs doubles. †††††Orders for any of the above plants received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market Street, Boston.

SHADDOCKS. †Hear shaped do or poire do Commandeur.

LIMONS. †Fingured citron. †Madraza citron, or Cedratier. †Madraza citron, long weighted in England 5 pounds. †Large fruited do, or Citronier a gros fruit. †Side fruited do, or Citronier a cotons. †Pomped do. of Florence. †West India lime. †Sweet fruited do. †Bergamot lemon. †Pereite of St Domingo.

Portland for Seed. For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52, North Market-st.

23 bushels of the fine seedling potatoes mentioned by the Editor of the New England Farmer, in the current volume p. 102. These are but the fourth year from the half 3 three bushel premium from the Essex Agricultural Society in 1827. (See Col. PIKEKEEN'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 93.) They are represented by the person who raised them, as tolerably early, more than middling bearers, remarkably delicate and healthy, size nearly round, color white, and have but very few protuberances. A good opportunity now offers to farmers to secure a superior variety of this important vegetable for seed. They are packed in bags of one bushel each, and are sold here at the same price at which they readily sell by the person who raised them, viz. \$2 1/2 cents per bushel, including the bag. Persons who want of them will please apply soon, as they are nearly all engaged. 3w Dec. 11.

Notice. A deranged man, about 65 years of age, considerably gray by the name of Elisia Sherman, dressed in a homespun over- coat, rather old with a broad brimmed hat, left his place of residence in Hanson, Mass. on Thursday, the 19th November. Whoever will give any information to the subscriber where he may be found, or will assist him to return home, shall be suitably rewarded. JOSEPH HOBART. Hanson, Dec 1, 1829 1t

Farm Wanted. Wanted a first rate Farm, containing 50 to 100 acres of Land, with a good and convenient House, Barn, &c. situated within 20 miles of Buston, and not more than 2 miles from some thickly settled village. Letters addressed to 'R B H.' of Boston, (postage paid) giving a very particular description of Farm offered, will receive immediate attention. Oct 30. opt

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns for commodity (e.g., Apples, Ashes, Beans, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Hog's Lard, Pork, Seeds, Wool) and price per unit.

PROVISION MARKET.

Table showing market prices for various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Meal, Potatoes, and Cider.

*Address of the Carrier of the New England Farmer
to his Customers and Patrons.*

Old Chronos, and his restive train
Demand that I conscient strain,
In which we register what'er
Most worthy note in Time's career.
Our tinking talisman can save
From dark oblivion's short less wave,
And elevate to site sublime,
As high above the "Course of Time,"
As Cynthia's silver planet rolls
Above the tide her power controls.

But how shall we the FAYREER, raise
Our unassuming rustic lays,
To proudest elevation, given
By Fancy in Havatum's Heaven
That super-sublimated place,
Which caps the pinnacle of space,
Won only by the lightest wing
Of phantasy's unaging —
That extra-elevated spot
Between what is, and what is not,

From which Sol's brightest rutilations
Shine brighter than the scintillations,
Which stud with many a tiny gem
Night's dim and dusky diadem,
When fitting fire-flies flume and flare
In summer twilight's sultry air;

Or glow-worm's glimpse, in dreary dell,
Makes rural darkness visible; —
A site from which our earth would seem
A transient glimmer of a gleam,
Our moon not more than half a grade
Above the shadow of a shade —
Our firmament, from pole to pole,
A soiled and seamy striver's scroll,
Dotted with stars, beneath the size
Of petty animalcules' eyes

Which colonize the down of figs,
And dance their agonizing jigs
In microscopical displays,
Roasting alive in solar rays —
In short, so high above all height,
That all things, almost out of sight,
Seem like the waning of a dream,
Or phantom, struck by morning's beam,
Which shoots each common being and less,
While passing into nothingness.

But stop, my Muse, this wild career,
So palpably above your sphere,
Your lads'hip may lead, perhaps
To sudden lamentable lapse.
Thus from the chariot of the sun
Prone fell ill fated Phaeton, —
Set the whole torrid zone on fire,
Or brother Ovid is a liar. —

Though witches wrapp'd in Stygian gloom
Saddled the handle of a broom,
And Iris erst in Pagan lay
Rode rampant on a solar ray,
Such preternatural displays
Are seldom heard of now-a-days;

And seldom any rhyming fool,
In what is called the modern school
Of poetry, extends his flight
Above the very utmost height
Of nonsensical, short and over-reaching,
'And mystery destitute of meaning.

True, trivial, common place, in rhyme
Suppresses rail and mock sublime,
On which some poetic murrers raise
Flare doughty clams to head and hays,
Such claims, that men of judgment style them
Good — for a human's ashy —
Pronounce their prophets of insanity,
Plain diagnostic of insanity.

Such common sense to common things,
Confines on wild imaginations,
Assigns us, as our fittest station,
The basement story of creation,
On sublime having downward sped,
Take spuler traversing his third,
We only aim at what we term a
Fair footing upon *terra firma*
Seek no more elevation than
Becomes a plain New England man,
Like pilgrim bound from hence to beaven
In 1777.

Who, if a little too patient,
He stood up more than petty tubular,

Yet always walked to what he view'd
To be the path of rectitude.

The season recently gone by,
By turns was cold — in spots was dry;
But showers, which pat'er'd here and there,
Though seldom reaching eye's where,
Yet now and then, and somewhere falling,
To bless the cultivator's shorning,
Kept vegetation mostly thriving,
Till hay and harvest time's arriving —
Though humid spots which overtook
The sowing surface of the sun,
Appear to threaten a complete

Embargo on his light and heat,
Consequently, as far as past a doubt,
We cannot well subsist without,
Till all be well completely has
The place supplied with steam and gas;
Yet Midam Earth has proved quite other-
Wise than a stingy old step-mother;
Our crops, in prospect unaltered,
Were greater than anticipated,
Nor partial droughts, nor rain's redundancy,
Have scalded the sources of abundance.

Though corn, in now and then a field,
Scarcely reach'd a customary yield,
Yet grass and English grain we should
Pronounce pre-eminently good;
And super-excellent potatoes
Reward the toil of cultivators;
Life's indispensable abound,
And peace with plenty has been crown'd,
Well cultured fields, in this vicinity,
So highly favor'd by divinity,
Appear'd to bend beneath the load
The recent season has bestow'd,
As if scarce bearing all they bore
To swell the cultivator's store.

Yet some, kind Providence arranging,
Are malcontented and complaining,
Because earth's products in excess
Have made the market-prices less;
Besides, abundant crops require
So much more "to help" and wagon hire.

The grower cannot calculate
On gains proportionally great;
But if we tell you *quantum suffi*,
Good Mister Socorrett, is enough —
With every wish in reason gratified,
Some ingrates never will be satisfied,
But crave the more, the more there's given;
Thus Satan wanted more than heaven,
And Alexander wept that one
World only could be overrun.

We hope our horticultivation
Will meet your Worship's approbation;
Full many a flower in beauty's sheen,
Which otherwise had blush'd unscen,
And many a fruit of flavor nice
Perhaps as grew in Par'ise,
Each kind worth more, by many fold,
Than all North Carolina's gold,
Brought forward by the Association
May meet a general cultivation;

Till every garden, yard, and field
Those health promoting luxuries yield,
Which supersede the dull delights
Of gross, carnivorous appetites,
That bland aliment dispense
Which man enjoyed in innocence,
We think that Down's *er's seedling peas*
Are most superlative affairs
On Piacen's *grapes*, while princes might
Indulge a royal appetite,
They'd find, while fed on fruits of Freedom,
Their taste increased by what they fed on.

A trete for fruit will become
The sordid appetite for rum,
Which stimulates the set to sup,
Who knows that death is in the cup —
Subdue that terrible desire,
That banking after liquid fire,
Which burns a man like lighted tinder,
And turns him, to a red hot ember.
Thus and each Temperance Society,
And check the morals of ebriety —
Refrain those drunkards, ten to one,
Than all that has or can be done
By laws to punish or to fight 'em,
Or becomes spin *ad infantum*

Our thanks are due to those erators
Of super-eminant potatoes,
Who have char'd new breeds,
Produced from cultivated seeds, —
Worth more, they tell us, who have had 'em,
Than any known to fore since Adam,
Since man, — and to man's an deity (it
Is made and no fault by the die,
Of which, every body knows,
These roots no minor part compose,
If their true fellows plainly then,
That good potatoes make good men
Of course, a better human stock
Than any of the present brood
May be engrat'd on our bred
Of phlanders' lapels, forced to feed
On tubers, which, scarce fit to dig,
Might turn the stomach of a pig
Let no man, then, whose taste forbids
His swallowing stale tobacco quids,
Prize those old abominable
Roots to contaminate his table,
Which in New England, all about,
Have had their run, and are run out
Let farmers all turn for seed
Some new uncorrupted breed,
Such as we've told you of and of 'ere,
Are now for sale at RUSSELL'S store.

But leave us this *delicious* topic
For others still more philanthropic,
Though doughty warriors now and then
Transform God's earth to Satan's den,
And Freedom-savage South Americans
Are breaking our authors' posterity —
Quarrel like eatamonts without
Discerning what they fight about,
The friends and advocates of peace
Foresee the time when wars shall cease,
Perceive by indications plain
That human kind will be humane,
Instead of murdering one another,
All men in each man own a brother.

Mankind, en masse, are making movements
Towards most meretricious improvements;
And science promises the means
For that millennium of machines,
When nothing natural will be done,
But all be art beneath the sun.

Bayle, Bacon, Newton, could not dream
Of our appliances of steam,
Which almost bore the strange conclusion
That some great magical illusion
Is wrought by subtle art, design'd
To fascinate and cheat mankind
Swift as the chariot of the sun
Along the trending rail way run
Huge wans, whose vehement career,
Through working engineer,
With more than necromantic skill,
Checks or accelerates at will,
As if the elements were broke
And harnessed to his iron yoke,
And forced by super human means
To wald his magical machines,
And surge them on the destined course,
With lightning speed, and earthquake's force,
The living wheels, track'd as yet
With heavenly attributes enlaid,
Scarcely in the people's glorious vision,
Moved with more fleetness, and precision
Than this stupidous train proceeds,
Impul'd by steam instead of steeds.

Made in phibition, amen,
Walk at the devil's coming on,
Yoke yodded lightning to her ear,
And, swifter than a shooting star,
Out-travel everything but us,
When mounted on our Pegasus,
Wing'd by spirit of invention,
We ride the errent of creation.

But now, may I please your honor, I
Must bid your eminence good bye,
And if some travel er study,
Subtracted from your superfluity,
Present some small remembrance
For thankless souls in our vocation,
May all felicity be yours,
For as eternity endures

Boston, January 1, 1830

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1880.

No. 25.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SELECTION OF FRUITS.

MR. FESSENDEN—As your paper appears to me to be the best medium for obtaining information concerning fruits, and almost any other topic connected with farming, and as I wish for correct information concerning a kind of pear recommended in your New American Gardener, called the *brille*, I would ask you to do me the favor to print a few lines in the New England Farmer. Among other trees, I lately sent to a respectable nurseryman for one of that particular kind recommended in your book, and he sent as a substitute, one by the name of *Franco-real*. I should like to know if it is the same kind as the *Ambrette*, called by a different name. I think it comes near the pear described in the New England Farmer of the 18th inst., called the *Yellow winter eden*; if it is that kind, I should like to know if not, I shall wish to procure it. Last spring sent to him among others, for the *Petre* pear, received as a substitute, the *Early cluster*. I am going to receive other kinds of trees than those mentioned for, provided they are as good; but if they come under a different name from what are mentioned, I should like to know if they are worth cultivating, as I am unacquainted with the kinds. The *Ambrette* pear is so highly recommended by the New American Gardener, I would not be disappointed in the kind on any consideration if I could avoid it. If any person will inform me where I can get a few scions from the tree introduced into this State in 1812, by Mr. COXE, as mentioned in your book, or a few trees of that kind, through the medium of your paper, or by letter, send them to the New England Farmer office, and I will pay a reasonable price, and feel very much obliged. I wish to make a selection of the best kinds of fruits, and as I am unacquainted, by experience, I have generally followed the directions of our American Gardener, a book that I would recommend to every person that has not got it. I wish to be informed what kind of pears ranks next to the following kinds, which I have got:—*Early in Clisel*, *Early cluster*, *Jargouelle*, *Autumn gamot*, *Seckle*, *St. Michael's*, *St. Germain*, *Dee's St. Germain*, *Pound pear*, *Bartlett*, and a few other kinds, names unknown. As I have room for a few more trees, I wish to get those that are the best. There are so many recommended in different books, that I am unable to make a selection of many other kinds, therefore I want someone that knows by experience, to select for me. I did not feel very anxious to make the best possible selection of fruit trees, or if I were acquainted with the different kinds myself, I would be so solicitous for information.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES LEONARD.

Wanton, Dec. 29, 1879.

JUDGE PITMAN'S ADDRESS.

Concluded from page 189.

This lady closes the first part of her letter with a list of the clovers and trefoils adapted to each

soil, and in the latter part she says: "The first part of this letter was written more than a year preceding the present time. The trials I have since made, have so completely confirmed the necessity of placing each plant in its own proper soil, that the matter will no longer bear a doubt by those who deeply study the subject; for each plant is not only formed by its leaves for the soil in which it was intended to exist, but in the root also; and of course the manner of taking in its nutriment is completely adapted for that soil. Thus a sand plant takes the greatest part of its nutriment from the atmosphere; it is therefore loaded with hairs of various shapes and figures, which, receiving their juices from the dews, &c. prepare them according to chemical affinity, and then permit them (as soon as completed,) to run from the hairs into the plant; while the roots, (which are often thick and large, but which have very few radicles,) are almost incapable of taking nourishment from the earth, and therefore the plant depends almost wholly on the exposure to the heavens, and it is on that account, peculiarly necessary for these plants, that aspect should be most strictly attended to, and that they should be so placed as to face the east or southeast, receiving the morning and evening dew, and not too much exposed and dried up by the rest of the day. To these plants, the soil or earth is of infinitely less consequence than the aspect; and throwing away loads of manure is really expending money without cause or effect, since it will be of little use except warming the ground, which assists most plants, but to do which only a small quantity is necessary. For clay plants which take in less nourishment from their leaves, indeed scarcely one fourth, how different should be the provision the farmer makes for them. The root is formed with quantities of radicles, but all close round; manure is here, therefore, of great use if properly adapted, and labor of still more.

"The chalk plant takes much of its nutriment from the earth; this depends chiefly on soil; and adding sand to chalk is often as serviceable as manure.

"The water and semi-water plants require water only as food; they take none from their leaves, but have their roots made for the purpose of imbibing water all day, and closing the pipes at night. These, of course, should be in very wet soils.

"How necessary is all this knowledge to farmers! What a contrast is the mountain and rock plant! Instead of taking its food from water, as in the last named plants, it is wholly fed by its leaves; having no impervious skin, (which covers every other plant,) its open pores receive all the juices the atmosphere will bestow. They are so formed as to take no nutriment whatever from their roots, except what just suffices to form their seeds; the quantity they take in at their leaves is so great, that if the field is on a high mountain, and is well examined with a microscope, even at noon, the plants will almost always be found bathed in dew; many of the clovers, also, are mountain and rock plants, and take in all their nourishment at their leaves, and are constantly seen immersed in dew. Of what use, then, is manure to such plants? It is throwing away money, to expend it, when in other parts of the farm it might be so serviceable."

These extracts are but a small portion of this communication, which is well worthy an attentive and careful perusal. And when we read, let us think for ourselves, and compare what we read with the result of our own observation.

How various and wonderful is nature! How bountiful the God of nature in the provision which he has made for man and animals, adapted to all the variety of soil and climate! How minute and comprehensive is the science of agriculture, and how highly ought we to estimate an art upon which we are all dependent, and which requires so much sagacity, observation, labor, and study to bring to perfection.

And here I cannot but regret that so little provision is made in our systems of collegial education for the acquisition of agricultural knowledge. Their object seems to be, to educate young men principally for the learned professions, in which a few only meet with that success which they anticipated, while a large number who have no patrimony, are placed in a precarious dependence upon the labor of others. How much more happy and useful would be the man of modest merit, who cannot take the kingdom of this world by violence, if his education enabled him to labor himself, or direct the labor of others in the most profitable manner, while he found in rural retirement that health, competence, and peace, which he who possesses has no reason to envy the cares of wealth, or the precarious honors which feed, but cannot satisfy ambition.

Our peace is thus, a *bonum in, utroque*
To disappointment and fallacious hope;
Rich in content, in nature's bounty rich,
In herbs and fruits; whatever greens the spring,
When heaven descends in showers, or bends the bough
When summer reddens, and when autumn beams."

In some parts of our country, schools have been instituted, in which the science of agriculture forms a part of their system of education. I wish to see, however, not mere boys, but young men, educated in this science, and reducing it to practice by the labor of their hands. A college on an extensive and fertile farm would be the best seat of the muses, and with a professor of agriculture who would not confine himself or his pupils to theory, would not need a gymnasium. Here might be a pattern farm where the most scientific mode of farming might be practised, and experiments tried for its improvement. Here, free from the vices of cities, towns, or villages, young men might be taught everything requisite for the learned or practical professions, and the community would take a deep interest in the success of an institution, the utility of which would be displayed to the eye as well as to the ear, which would become the nursery of scientific and practical farmers, and communicate that knowledge to the future lawyer, physician, and clergyman, which would render them still more respected and useful.

In striving, gentlemen, to improve our estates and the industry of the community, let us not forget the mind. And as, in this state, we have commenced a system of public instruction, may we aid, with our best efforts, an object which is as

much more important than agriculture and manufactures, as the mind is more important than the body.

While we are contemplating the operation of second causes, and the changes and productions of the seasons, may we be mindful of the great First Cause, whose power is as necessary for the continuance, as it was for the creation of all things. And whether we are cut down like the grass of the field, or "gathered like a shock of corn fully ripe," may we be found faithful servants, who have not hid our talent in the earth, but so used it as to promote the benevolent purposes for which it was intrusted to our keeping.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. PRESIDENT—As one among the many who were present at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, I cannot refrain from expressing my favorable opinion of the beautiful paintings, exhibited in the Hall, at that time.

In the representation of the Bland and Isabella Grapes, and Bartlett Pear, the artist (Mr HARVEY) has executed them with great nicety and precision, affording to the observer an accurate delineation of the above fruits. The judicious shades thrown in the background, with the just and true colors, not only give satisfaction to the observer on the first view, but show, on a longer examination, a very exact imitation of the fruit itself; particularly the Bland Grape, with the fine bloom on the berries, and the true color of the wood and leaf.—The Isabella will bear the same close examination; you perceive the dark green and smooth leaf with the whitish cast underneath; the large berries with their dark and heavy bloom, the true color of the wood, with the accurate effect given of the cluster as it hangs. Of the Bartlett Pear, any one who has observed them on the tree, must be struck with the justness of this painting; the skin, with its beautiful yellow color, the red tints on one side and often its glossy surface. This pear may truly be called a majestic fruit; the glossy leaves also are beautiful, dark green and finely serrated; chance has made this variety one of our favorites.

Other varieties of pears are to be executed by the same eminent artist, which we hope will prove as satisfactory to the Society as the aforementioned.

The Flower Stand also should not pass unnoticed. Its oval and pyramidal form, with the shelves filled with beautiful glasses, is in good style and taste.

AN ADMIRER OF FINE PAINTINGS.

ISABELLA GRAPES.

[Extract of a letter from E. STRIMMAN, Newburyport, to the publisher of the New England Farmer.]

"The three Isabella Grape Vines that I purchased at the New England Farmer office, May 17, 1827, have produced the past season upwards of 1200 bunches; the largest weighed 7 ounces; they have grown vigorously, and promise to become enormous bearers."

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

(Continued from page 178.)

Pimelea linifolia, c. 2. Feb. Aug. wh. 1793 N. S. Wales.
Scurrula odontocera, c. 3. June, Sept. violet. Spain 1810
Plectranthus fulvous, c. June, Sept. blue. Cape. 1771
Aster agryllus, c. 10. May, July, wh. 1801 Van Diemen's Land.

Gomphocarpus arborescens, c. 5. Dec. white. Cape 1711
Westringia tomaniformis, c. 1. May. Aug. blue. N. S. Wales. 1791

These plants are grown in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in sand under a bell glass.

Bouvardia tolyalica, c. 2. Ap. June, scarlet 1791.

A beautiful Mexican plant, not very tender, and which is in flower the greater part of the year.—It is grown in sandy peat and increased by cuttings in the same soil.

Greville linearis, c. 6. Ap. June, white. 1790

From N. S. Wales, grown in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat.—It ripens abundance of seeds by which it may be increased.

Brunia ericoides, c. 3. July, Aug. white. 1804.

A pretty, bushy Cape shrub, which does best in sandy peat soil with a moderate supply of water; and young cuttings planted in sand under a bell glass will strike root freely.

Statice mucronata, c. 1. June, Aug. crimson. 1781.

An ornamental plant from Barbary, which requires care in cultivation.

Podalyria sericea, c. 6. Jan. Oct. purple. 1778.

A Cape shrub with silky leaves, which may be grown in leaf mould and peat, or peat loam, and rooted by cuttings in sand, or raised from seed, *Swainsona gallegifolia*, c. 2. July, Aug. crimson. 1800.
coenillifolia, c. 2. July, Aug. purple. 1802.

Plants which do best in sandy peat and are increased by seed. They are natives of N. S. Wales, *Gnaphalium arborescens*, c. 6. June, July, white. 1777.
congestum, c. 3. May, June, purple. 1791
grandiflorum, c. 3. June, Aug. white. 1731

Beautiful Cape plants which are cultivated in a sandy peat soil, and increased by cuttings under a bell glass in sand.

Lobligesia ovalifolia, c. 14. May, Sept. pale purple. 1802.
 A pretty Cape plant grown in peat and loam and increased by cuttings.

Cassia corymbosa, c. 3. July, yellow. 1796.

A native of B. Ayres, grown in sandy peat, and increased by cuttings in pots of sand in moist heat under a hand glass.

Cytisus tomentosus, c. 14. July, Aug. yellow. 1812. Cape Good Hope.

Grown in peat loam and increased from seed, *Andersonia sprengeloides*, c. 2. March, July, pink. 1803.

A New Holland shrub which grows freely in sandy peat soil, well drained and care taken not to over water it. The very young tops put in for cuttings under a bell glass in sand will root readily.

Cassine mauraeana, c. 5. July, Aug. white. 1690.

A Cape shrub with handsome foliage but inconspicuous flowers.

Sclagocorymbos, c. 2. June, July. 1699.

A pretty, half shrubby Cape plant, with beautiful spikes of purple flowers.—It is hardy and propagated with facility by cuttings.

Stylobium frotscherum, c. 14. May, Oct. pink. 1803.

A beautiful New Holland plant remarkable for the singular elasticity of its column, which being touched with a pin starts with violence from the side to which it was turned when stimulated. It grows in sandy loam and peat, and is increased by seed or by dividing the root.

Bossiaea scaberrima, c. 10. May, July. 1792.

monophylla, c. 2. May, Aug. 1803.

heterophylla, c. 3. May, Aug. 1793

viridica, c. 3. May, July. 1803.

Very beautiful New Holland plants with yellow flowers which thrive best in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat well drained. Cuttings not too large will strike root if planted in sand under a bell glass.

Dillwynia glaberrima, c. 2. March, July. 1800.

floribunda, c. 2. April, June. 1791

From N. S. Wales, grown in sandy loam a peat well drained. Young cuttings root freely sand under a bell glass.

Virgilia capensis, c. 2. July, Aug. 1767.

A Cape plant grown in peat and loam, and increased by cuttings.

Playtilobium formosum, c. 1. June, Aug. orange. N. Wales. 1790.

triangulare, c. 4. June, Sept. orange. Van Diemen's Land. 1805.

Handsome free flowering plants which grow sandy loam and peat.

Tristania neriifolia, c. 6. June, Sept. yellow 1804. N. Wales.

conferta, c. 6. July, Sept. yellow. 1805. N. Wales.

Eutaxia myrtilifolia, c. 14. March, June, yellow. 1803 N. Holland.

Goodia latifolia, c. 3. Ap. July. 1793. yellow. Van Diemen's Land.

pubescens, c. 3. Ap. July. 1805. yellow. Van Diemen's Land.

Sphaerobolium vineumum, c. 2. May, Aug. yellow. 1802. Holland.

Buddleia salicifolia, c. 3. Aug. Sept. C. G. Hope. 1760.

Dais cotinifolia, c. 10. June, July, white. 1776. C. G. Hope.

Clethra arborea, c. 8. Aug. Oct. white. Madeira. 1784

Clethra ericifolia, c. 3. July, Sept. yellow. 1779 C. Good Hope.

Laehnea purpurea, c. 2. June, July, purple. Cape of Good Hope. 1800.

Leptospermum ambiguum, c. 3. June, July, white. N. Wales. 1791.

separatum, c. 6. June, July, white. Zealand. 1772.

Pretty plants. *L. scoparium* grows common in dry places near the shores in New Zealand and the underwood in Adventure Bay. Van Diemen's Land chiefly consists of this shrub. Leaves were used by Capt. Cook's ship's crew tea, whence they named it the tea plant. Young cuttings will root in sand under a bell glass.

CLIMBING GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Aristolochia sempervirens, c. 4. May, June, purple. dia. 1727.

glauca, c. 6. purple. Barbary. 1725.

Cultivated in peat and loam, and increase cuttings.

Hibbertia volubilis, c. 4. May, Oct. yellow. N. S. V. 1790.

Kennedia rubicunda, c. 10. March, Aug. brown. 178 S. Wales.

coccinea, c. 10. May, Aug. scarlet. 1803. Holland.

monophylla, c. 10. March, June, purple. Wales. 1790.

These are handsome climbers, of the culture in sandy peat; the two first are increased by cuttings, and the last by seed.

Psoudea palestinica, c. 2. Ap. Sept. violet. Levant 17

Bigonia grandiflora, d. 30. Ap. July, yellow. China.

Capparis spinosa, d. 3. May, Aug. white. South of Eu 1596.

This plant has the habit of the common hellebore; it grows in similar situations in the South of Europe, especially on rocks and ruins. It is cultivated in the neighborhood of Toulon in orchards in the intervals between fig and olive trees, in the neighborhood of Paris where it is trained low walls, and the shoots during winter laid out and covered with soil to protect from the frost. As a pickle the flower buds of the caper are of great esteem throughout Europe. In Italy orange fruit is prepared in the same way as flower buds; both are highly acid and but to the taste. The plant is increased by cuttings in sand.

bea scandens, e. May, Oct. 20. purple. Mexico. 1792. This is the most rapid growing green house cucumber known, having been found to grow 200 ft in length in one summer in a conservatory.— It will thrive equally well in the open air during summer, but is destroyed by frost; and its shoots e. only annual, or at most of biennial duration strikes in sand in moist heat, but it generally bears seeds, which sowed early in the spring will over in the green house, or open air the same season. (To be continued.)

From the New American Gardener.

HOT BED.

A hot bed, in gardening, is a small bed or mound of earth, composed of certain substances, which, by their fermentation, give warmth to vegetables or seeds, set or sowed in them, and thus hasten their growth. The fermenting substances used for forming hot beds are, stable litter or dung, a recent or fresh state, tanners' bark, leaves of peas, grass, and the herbaceous parts of plants generally.

Stable dung is in the most general use for forming hot beds, which are masses of this dung e. it has undergone its most violent fermentation. These masses are generally in the form of solid parallelograms, of magnitude proportioned to the uses which are to be placed on them, the degree heat required, and the season of the year in which they are formed.

Tanners' bark is only preferred to dung, because the substance, which undergoes the process putrid fermentation, requires longer time to decay. Hence it is found useful in the bark pits of t. houses, as requiring to be seldom removed renewed than dung, or any other fermentable substance, that can be procured in equal quantity.

Leaves, and especially oak leaves, come the next to bark, and have the additional advantage, at, when perfectly rotten, like dung, they form a t. mould, or excellent manure; whereas, rottenness' bark is found rather injurious than useful vegetation, unless well mixed with lime and t. th.

Preparation of Manures.—The object of preparation in these three substances being, to get of violent heat, which is produced when the fermentation is most powerful, it is obvious, that preparation must consist in facilitating the process.

For this purpose, a certain degree of moisture and air in the fermenting bodies is requisite; and hence the business of the gardener is, to turn them over frequently, and apply water when the process appears impeded for want of it, and exclude rain when it seems chilled and impeded too much water. Recent stable dung generally requires to lie a month in ridges or beds, and be turned over in that time thrice, before it is fit for cucumber beds of the common construction. But linings, or for frames with moveable bottoms, three weeks, a fortnight, or less, will suffice; or time at all need be given, but the dung formed once into linings. Tan and leaves, in general, require a month; but much depends on the state of the weather, and the season of the year. Fermentation is always most rapid in summer; and if the materials are spread abroad during frost, it is greatly impeded.

The formation of the dung beds is effected by first marking out the dimensions of the plan, which should be six inches wider on all sides than that of the frame to be placed over it; and then,

by successive layers of dung, laid on by a fork, raising it to the desired height, pressing it gently and equally throughout. In general, such beds are formed on a level surface; but Knight's mode is, to form a surface of earth as a basis, which shall incline to the horizon, to the extent of fifteen degrees; on this he forms the dung bed to the same inclination; and, finally, the frame, when placed on such a bed, if, as is usual, it be deepest behind, will present its glass at an angle of twenty degrees, instead of six or eight; which is, undoubtedly, of great advantage in the winter season. This seems a very desirable improvement, where light is an object, which it must be in a high degree in the case of the culture of cucumbers and melons, as well as in forcing flowers.

Ashes are often mixed with the dung of hot beds, and are supposed to promote the steadiness and duration of their heat, and at first to revive it if somewhat decayed. Tan and leaves have been used for the same purpose; and it is generally found, that about one third of tan and two thirds of dung will form a more durable and less violent heat than a bed wholly of dung. The heat of dung beds is revived by linings or collateral and surrounding walls or banks of fresh dung, the old dung of the bed being previously cut down close to the frame. These linings, as before observed, require less preparation than the dung for the beds. The dung bed, being formed, and having stood two or three days with the frame and lights placed over it to protect it from the rain, is next to be covered with earth of quality, and in quantity, according to the purpose to which it is to be applied. In severe weather, the sides of the bed are often protected by bundles of straw or fagots, which tend to prevent the escape of the heat.

SILK WORMS.

M. Turck of Plombiers, in France, having proposed the employment of the leaves of the *Scorionera*, to rear silk worms, Madlle, Coge, of Epinal, was requested to try the experiment; the success was complete. The silk produced, did not yield in excellence to that produced by the worms fed upon Mulberry leaves, and surpassed the specimens obtained from worms fed upon Lettuce leaves. This new food does not in the least degree derange the vital functions and habits of these insects. The quantity of silk obtained was at least double to that procured by employing the lettuce leaves; and the facility with which the plants of the *Scorionera* can be raised, renders it desirable that further experiments should be made in this country on this interesting subject. We learn with pleasure that Mr E. C. Cyuet, member of the Linnaean Societies of Paris and New York, has written to his friends, in France, to obtain an ample supply of the seeds of that valuable plant, which, naturalized here, would much accelerate the time at which the importation of silk, exceeding now in value the whole exportation of our bread stuffs, would be much reduced.—*American Farmer*.

RAIL ROADS.

A motion has been made in the Virginia House of Delegates, to instruct the proper Committee to report a bill incorporating a Company to construct a Rail Road from Petersburg to the Roanoke River.

The shares in the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, which, a few months ago, were selling at £118 a share, are now selling for £175, being at

the premium of £65. They have risen with great rapidity since the experiments at Rainhill.

The success which has attended the use of iron railways in England, has led to their introduction into France; and the great one which is now laying down between St Etienne and Lyons, will be partially open at the beginning of the ensuing year, and the whole will be completed by the end of the year 1831.

Endive, or Succory, substitute for Coffee.—A communication made to the London Medico Botanical Society, states, that the root of Endive, or Succory, roasted and reduced to a powder, is an excellent substitute for tea or coffee. It is in general use in Russia. This information is considered valuable in England.

The quantity of cider produced in the county of Devon this year exceeds all former precedent in the memory of man; one individual is stated to calculate on making more than 3,000 hogsheds. The number of empty casks landed at Exeter, from London and other places, has been extraordinarily large, it being computed that, including home manufacture, at least 12,000 have been sold in Exeter.

Leeches.—The Egyptians adopt the following method of keeping leeches for repeated use; immediately on falling off, the leech is taken by the head, and gently squeezed downward between the thumb and fore finger of the other hand, so as to force through its intestinal canal a portion of the blood. It is then put into water sweetened with sugar, in which it empties itself of blood. The sweetened water is renewed three or four times a day, till it remains clear, when the leech may be reused; and when it is said, bite with much greater avidity than before the operation. The same leech may be used every day, and will serve for three years. Mr Rees Price, in his treatise on the leech recommends a similar treatment, with the exception of employing river water instead of water with sugar.—*Gazette of Health*.

It is said that the tolls on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal already amount to about one hundred dollars a day. On Monday week no less than 20 sloops and schooners passed the western locks.

The anti-duelling law in Florida makes no distinction whether the duel occurs in Florida or not. If one party is killed, the other is to be hung.

In the early times of this State, as we learn from Lewis's History of Lynn, a person was decapitated to wake the sleepers in church. He wore a long wand. On one end was a fox's tail with which he gently touched the faces of the drowsy fair; but on the other end was a ball with which he bestowed on the scenes of the snoring men, a startling rap.

Receipt for a sore throat.—Take a glass of sweet oil and a half glass of spirits of turpentine, mix them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing flannel round it at the same time. It proves most effectual when applied early.

The Bedford (Pa.) Enquirer says that Mr Dillon, of that place, treated his guests with a service of strawberries and cream last week, by way of dessert to a good dinner.

¶ In our paper No. 19 of the present volume we promised to enrich our columns with extracts from the LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, a work published under the superintendance of a British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. We now proceed to redeem our pledge by committing to type the following

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

CHAPTER I.

Into this and the various breeds of horses, we shall enter at some length, and although the more practical division of the Treatise will be thereby necessarily postponed until the next monthly part, we shall not, even at present, forget the name of the Library to which it belongs, but endeavor to blend the useful with the entertaining.

The native country of the horse cannot with certainty be traced. He has been found, varying materially in size, in form and in utility, in all the temperate, in most of the sultry, and in many of the northern regions of the Old World.

In the Sacred Volume, which, beside its higher claims to stand at the head of the Farmer's Library, contains the oldest authentic record of past transactions, we are told that, so early as 1630 years before the birth of Christ, the horse had been domesticated by the Egyptians. When Joseph carried his father's remains from Egypt to Canaan, "there went up with him both chariots and horsemen." One hundred and fifty years afterwards, the horse constituted the principal strength of the Egyptian army. Pharaoh pursued the Israelites with "six hundred chosen chariots, and with all the chariots of Egypt."

If we could believe the accounts of the uninspired historians, Sesostris (the monarch probably whom Joseph served,) had twenty-seven thousand chariots of war; and Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, had one hundred thousand chariots, and a million of horsemen; but this was probably a great exaggeration.

Fifty years after the expulsion of the Israelites from Egypt, and 1450 years before the birth of Christ, the horse was so far naturalized in Greece, that the Olympic games were instituted, including chariot and horse races. We have, therefore, sufficient evidence that the horse was, at a very early period, subjected to the dominion of man, and unfortunately, for the worst of purposes,—the business of war.

From the records of the Old Testament, we are likewise enabled to ascertain the precise period of time, when in Egypt and Canaan, and the neighboring countries, this animal began to be domesticated. 1920 years before the birth of Christ, when Abraham, having left Haran, in obedience to the divine command, was driven into Egypt by the famine which reigned in Canaan, Pharaoh offered him sheep and oxen, and asses and camels. Horses would doubtless have been added, had they existed, or had they been subdued in Egypt.

When, fifty years afterwards, Abraham journeyed to Mount Moriah, to offer up his only son, he rode upon an ass, which, with all his wealth and power, he would scarcely have done, had the horse been known.

Thirty years later, when Jacob returned to Isaac with Rachel and Leah, an account is given of the number of oxen, sheep, camels, goats, and asses, which he sent to appraise the number of Esau, but not one horse is mentioned.

It is not until twenty-four years after this, when the famine devastated Canaan, and Jacob sent into Egypt to buy corn, that he is first heard

of. "Wagons," probably carriages drawn by horses, were sent by Joseph into Canaan to bring his father to Egypt. It would seem, however, that horses had been but lately introduced, and were not numerous, or not used as beasts of burden; for the whole of the corn, which was to be conveyed some hundred miles, and was to afford subsistence for Jacob's large household, was carried on asses.

It appears, then, that about 1740 years before Christ, horses were first used in Egypt; but they soon afterwards became so numerous as to form a considerable proportion of the Egyptian army; and when the Israelites returned into Canaan, the horse had been introduced and naturalized there; for the Canaanites "went out to fight against Israel with horses and chariots very many."

The sacred volume, therefore, clears up a point upon which no other record throws any light,—namely, the period when the horse first became the servant of man, at least in one part of the world, and that the most advanced in civilization, and before Greece was peopled. A long time must have elapsed before man was able to ascertain the value and peculiar use of the animals that surrounded him. He would begin with the more subordinate—those which were most easily caught and most readily subdued; and the benefits which he derived from their labors would induce him to attempt the conquest of superior quadrupeds. In accordance with this, the writings of Moses shew us that, after the ox, the sheep, and the goat, man subdued the ass, and then the camel, and, last of all, the horse became his servant; and no sooner was he subdued, and his strength and docility and sagacity appreciated, than the others were comparatively disregarded, except in Palestine, where the use of the horse was forbidden by divine authority, and an extensive and barren deserts, where he could not live.*

From Egypt the use of the horse was propagated to other and distant lands; and, probably, the horse himself was first transmitted from Egypt to several countries. The Greeks affirm, that Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and a horse appeared. The truth is, that the Thessalians, the first and most expert of the Grecian horsemen, and likewise the inhabitants of Argos and of Athens, were colonists from Egypt.

The Bible likewise decides another point—that Arabia, by whose breed of horses those of other countries have been so much improved, was not the native place of the horse. Six hundred years after the time just referred to, Arabia had no horses. Solomon imported spices, gold, and silver from Arabia; but all the horses for his own caval-

* When Sir Gore Ouseley travelled through Persia, and the different countries of the East, he examined, among other relics of antiquity, the sculptures on the ruins of Persepolis, and he draws from them a curious and interesting conclusion as to the manner in which the horse was originally subdued. "There are no figures," says he, "mounted on horseback, although some travellers have supposed horsemen among these sculptures. One would think that the simple act of mounting on a horse's back would naturally have preceded the use of wheels and bridges and their complicated harness; yet no horsemen are found at Persepolis, and we know Homer's horses are represented in chariots, from which the warriors sometimes descended to combat on foot, but the poet has not described them as fighting on horseback." The absence of mounted figures might authorize an opinion that these sculptured figures had been executed before the time of Cyrus, whose empire had been extended before the time of Cyrus, with a love of opulence and excess of which, before his time, they were totally ignorant.—vol. ii. p. 276.

ry and chariots, and those with which he supplied the Phœnician monarchs, he procured from Egypt.

In the 7th century after Christ, when Mahomet attacked the Korish near Mecca, he had but two horses in his whole army; and at the close of his murderous campaign, although he drove twenty-four thousand camels, and forty thousand sheep, and carried away twenty-four thousand ounces of silver, not one horse appears in the list of plunder.

There is a curious record of the commerce of different countries at the close of the second century. Among the articles exported from Egypt to Arabia, and particularly as presents to reigning monarchs, were horses.

In the fourth century, two hundred Cappadocian horses were sent by the Roman emperor, the most acceptable present he could offer a powerful prince of Arabia.

So late as the seventh century, the Arabs few horses, and those of little value. These circumstances sufficiently prove that, however superior may be the present breed, it is comparatively lately that the horse was naturalized in Arabia.

The horses of Arabia itself, and of the southern parts of Europe, are clearly derived from Egypt; but whether they were there bred, or imported from the south-western regions of Asia, is as more probable, brought from the interior northern coasts of Africa, cannot with certainty be determined.

(To be continued.)

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

[Further extracts from Prince's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, now in press, and speedily to be published.]

EARLY GRAPE.

By this title a grape is known and cultivated around Boston, which is much valued; the fruit ripens very early, the skin is thin, and the flesh delicious; the berries grow close, and are generally thinned out by cultivators.

I noticed a large number of very thrifty vines in the nurseries of the Messrs WISSMANS at Brighton, in whose collection are also concentrated a great variety of the choicest kinds of vines to be found in the grape houses and gardens around Boston, in addition to which, they have a large assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, plants, &c., which they show great enterprise in extending.

JULY GRAPE.—Pr. Cat. No. 1.

- Maurillon hatif, Dub.
- Madeleine.
- Mordillon hatif.
- Mouillon noir hatif.
- Petit mordillon hatif.
- Raisin près ocre.
- Raisin de la madeleine.
- Early black cluster.
- Magblen.
- Vitis precox of Columella.

Vitis acino parvo, subrotundo, nigricante, præ—Dufoumel.

* The Persian gives us the price of the horse and chariot at that time. A horse brought from Egypt, it being, probably, the expense of the poney, cost one thousand and fifty shekels of silver, which, at two shillings three pence, and one half farthing each, amounts to seventeen pounds, two shillings. A chariot cost six hundred shekels, or sixty-eight pounds, eight shillings; a enormous sum at that early period, but little to him expended more than fifty millions of pounds in silver, to ornament the Temple which he had built.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

ERRORS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

Almanacs.—Some intelligent gentlemen in Boston have published "The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1830." It comprises a great deal of valuable information respecting Astronomy, Agriculture, Statistics, &c.—Price \$1.—308 pages.

One article in this Almanac, (from an English publication,) exposes and ridicules the errors and superstitions in England, with regard to the weather, signs, saints' days, &c. A British almanac for 1678 is compared with those for 1829, and it is found that many of the silly notions entertained 150 years ago, respecting the weather, the influence of the planets, comets, &c. are still kept up by the English almanac makers. The weather prophecies for 1829 are similar to those for 1678, and the writer remarks that thousands of credulous farmers in England, too often have their grain and hay spoiled by their reliance on these false predictions, which are expressly manufactured to impose upon the ignorant. Predictions of wars, famines, insurrections, disorders, &c. are still included in the British almanacs; the cheat goes on from age to age, and the language of imposture is not altered by the progress of knowledge.

Men can calculate and predict accurately the eclipses of the sun, moon, and planets, but they cannot foretell about rain, hail, snow, and winds. Eclipses depend upon the relative positions of the heavenly bodies; their motions result from a few simple laws which have been discovered, and it can be ascertained where one of these bodies will be at any particular time, almost to a hair's breadth. But fair weather and foul are the result of so many causes, some of which are very imperfectly understood, that no man can honestly make any pretensions to foreknowledge in these things. From certain states of the air, and certain appearances in the heavens, we may anticipate the weather for a few hours, but no one can lay claim to such knowledge a week beforehand, and still less in season for an almanac. All such predictions are to be regarded as a species of quackery, the relics of astrology, of a system of fraud which the selfish and designing are always ready to practice upon the credulous and unthinking part of society.—(Abridged from the American Almanac.)

Some 40 or 50 years ago, a farmer in Hampshire county, found in his almanac against a day in July, the following alarming words:—

C. P. Barnstable. *thunder.*

On the preceding day, he gathered into his barn all his grass that was mown, and resolved to do no more at laying until the tempest was past. The next morning he found one of his neighbors mowing, and expressed his surprise that he should cut his grass when such a terrible storm was at hand. "Storm! what storm?" said his neighbor. "Why, we are going to have a dreadful storm of Barnstable thunder today; the almanac says so." "What is Barnstable thunder?" asked his neighbor. "Oh, I do n't know exactly, but it must be the most horrible thunder ever known." This man's belief was not a whit more irrational and absurd than that of those who now consult the signs and weather predictions of the almanac. We know not why those almanac makers, who endeavor to keep up popular delusions, have banished from its place the figure of a man stuck full of arrows

in the year 1825, this grape exceeded all that had been anticipated from it; vines trained in the espalier form gave an abundant crop fully ripe the 18th of August; a profuse second crop was at perfect maturity on the 20th September, the fruit of which was larger and in greater quantity than the first; and at the same period the berries of the third crop had formed, and the vines presented a fourth crop of blossoms. The season being particularly favorable, the latter ripened on the 30th of October; they were abundant, about the size of common peas, of good appearance, but slightly acid. Some writers have confounded this with the Madeleine or Morillon habit, but their only resemblance is in color and early maturity.

BLACK TOKAY.

New black cluster.—Pa. Cat. No. 2.

This grape I received from my esteemed friend the Hon JONATHAN HUNEWELL, of Boston, whose liberality and general attainments in horticultural pursuits are so generally known and appreciated.

It is an exceedingly vigorous and productive variety, and supports the cold better than most of the foreign kinds usually cultivated, and cuttings planted in my nursery have formed in a single season, vines nearly or quite as large as those of our native varieties of the same age. The fruit is of medium size, black and of pleasant flavor, is suitable for the table, and has also the qualities requisite for making good wine. It has been called by some persons Black cluster, and being received by me under that title, and finding it different from the kind usually so called, I enumerated it in my last catalogue as the "New black cluster." It is possible it may prove synonymous with one of the dark varieties of Tokay, which will be found under the head of wine grapes.

PROBYN'S LARGE WHITE.—Pr. Cat. No. 11.

Under this title I have in cultivation a variety which I received from EDWARD PROBYN, Esq. of New York, in whose garden is now growing a very large, flourishing, and productive vine, which affords annually numerous shouldered clusters of excellent white fruit, the berry is round and of large size; the skin firm, and the juice very sweet and delicate. Some bunches have been exhibited by that gentleman, weighing about one and three quarter pounds. I do not mention it here from a consideration that it is distinct from all others, but to show that it is not the kind which it has been considered by several intelligent horticulturists. By such it has been pronounced to be the royal muscadine, from which I find it to differ in several respects; particularly in this, that it is one of those kinds most sensible to early frosts, and to those kinds most severe in our country exposure; where, if unprotected at that season, the young vines are killed to the ground, and older ones often much injured; whereas the royal muscadine is well known to be one of those which best support the cold. It is doubtless a variety introduced from the south of France, or some other southern climate, or perhaps a seedling from some grape from that quarter. Mr Probyn states, that his vines support the severest winters entirely uninjured, although he affords them no protection. But this is to be attributed to their being in a city garden, where the great shelter and ameliorated atmosphere consequent on such a congregated mass of dwellings, generally cause the most tender southern varieties to succeed.

The leaves of this vine are small, of a light green hue above and beneath, and the borders incised with large teeth somewhat pointed; the nerves are small and very compact; the berries which compose them are also small, round, and of blackish violet color, covered with bloom—they are sweet, but not high flavored, the principal merit consisting in their early maturity, it being the earliest of all foreign grapes except the one next described, and in this vicinity ripening its fruit early in August. It serves as an appendage to the dessert where persons pride themselves on the earliest fruit. The soils most congenial are such as are light and loose, and a southern exposure is also deemed preferable in order to advance its maturity; but I have found it to do well and bear early in very indifferent soils and unfavorable exposures, and I consider it by no means difficult in regard to these points.

VITIS CALIA.

Thrice bearing vine.

Raisin des trois récoltes.

Précoce noir, ou des trois récoltes.

Vitis trifera, } *Pliny.*
insana, }

This peculiar variety of the vine, which is alluded to by Virgil (Geor. II.) and also by Pliny (Hist. Nat.) appears to be a native of the island of Chios, from which it was carried to Calabria, and the land of Ischia, where it is known by the title of Uva di tre volte l'anno, or "Vine of three crops year."

The fruit possesses a most agreeable flavor and much sweetness, and has the different qualities deemed necessary for making good wine. The vine is of very vigorous growth, so much so, that regular pruning is deemed preferable to cutting close when the vine is at the age for bearing, the first and largest crop ripens in latitudes corresponding with New York, and where the vines have a southern exposure, from the 10th to the 15th of August; the second crop from the 25th of September to the 5th October, and the third, which is mere demonstration, from the 25th October to the 10th November, unless the growth of the vine should be stopped by frosts.

The two last crops are produced by an appropriate system of pruning. About the 10th or 15th of June, just as the blossom has passed and the fruit becomes formed, the ends of the strongest booms must be cut off two or three joints beyond the last bunches—this will cause new shoots immediately to spring from the joints of the new wood that are left, which will unfold in due course a second crop, and as soon as the blossoms of these secondary clusters have fallen, the operation of pruning off the shoots must be renewed with these as in the first instances which will cause the formation, but with less rapidity than before, of a third set of shoots, from which will be developed a third crop of clusters. These last it is better never to prune; and the fruit on them, which is not scanty, seldom attains to maturity in high latitudes.

A light and rich soil is preferable for this vine, and in drought it would be better to irrigate it. To obtain the three crops in this latitude, espalier or lattice trailing is indispensably necessary, accompanied by a southern exposure.

In open field culture two crops only, and the second rather indifferent in point of size, have been obtained from it, but in the vicinity of Paris,

from head to foot, which used to embellish all our altars. Why has this old fellow lost his place, while his members are scattered through all the months? It was an interesting picture for children and dunces; it exposed to the eye the whole system of signs, and prevented mistakes.

Friday.—The Pagan superstitions connected with Friday, still retain their existence among us, and, with other delusions, show too plainly that the progress of knowledge is not so great as some people imagine. There are many persons in this county, who could not be induced to set up the frame of a building, begin a journey, commence spinning, or engage in any new business on a Friday. This is all folly. Friday is neither better nor worse, neither more nor less unlucky than Wednesday or Thursday; and one Friday is just as good as any other Friday. Those who adhere to the silly notions of former times, say that Friday is an unlucky day, and that whatever is commenced then, will prove disastrous. It is wonderful that such a stupid notion should so long have been retained among a christian people. "Let me ask the observers of Friday," says an intelligent writer, "whence you came by the opinion that this is an unlucky day? Did you learn it from your bible? Has God anywhere informed you that when, in the course of the six days of creation, that day first appeared, and when he pronounced his productions of that day very good, he, notwithstanding, designed the day itself to be very bad? Surely you will not charge God foolishly. If you believe that some evil agent busies himself in mischief on that day, and relinquish your lawful pursuits through fear of him, you do homage to the devil. Ye worship ye know not what."

Health.—Repletion *excessively* *on* *men*, is one cause of most maladies and this is particularly injurious as we advance in life. Occasional fasting will generally correct indisposition, without medicine, which should be considered as only a desperate resource. We require about a fourth of the twentyfour hours for sleep; but it should be good, and that can only be acquired by a regular digestion and inhaling pure air while in bed. If we do not rise early, sleeping with open windows, will be a tolerable substitute for that important aid of health.—*Simplicity of Health by Hortator.*

American Silk.—The National Intelligencer mentions two beautiful specimens of Sewing Silk, made in the interior of New Hampshire which have been exhibited at the seat of government.—The colours of which are bright, the thread very smooth and even, and the quality throughout, seldom exceeded.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1830.

LEADEN PIPES.

A correspondent writes, that among the evils which have had their origin in the avarice and indolence of mankind, "first in our view is, the introduction and use of the leaden pipe for water to be used for family purposes," &c. Again he says, "We believe it will be generally admitted that the land of New England is strongly impregnated with lime; and where lime is found, there the water is impregnated with carbonic acid; the acid

will corrode lead; the water will hold the lead in solution, and the lead passes into all our food, where water is used in preparing it. This remark will apply to all kitchen utensils that are used in preparing food. None should be used which are made of lead, or leaded inside."

We think this writer's apprehensions relative to the use of lead, for water pipes merely, are not well founded. There are, we believe, no acids found in water in its natural state, which will act on lead. The most common are, sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, and carbonic acid, which gives pungency and sprightliness to most mineral waters of any celebrity, whether natural or artificial. Guyton Morveau, a celebrated French chemist, has asserted that sulphuric acid, so far from acting upon, or corroding lead, will precipitate that metal from any of its solutions. And lead is the material used in making vessels in which water, containing copperas, (sulphate of iron) or blue vitriol, (sulphate of copper,) is evaporated by boiling. It appears, then, that sulphuric acid, even when aided by heat, will not dissolve lead. A union of lead with carbonic acid, forms a carbonate of lead; but this, we are told, is not soluble in water.

Dr BIRKLOW, in an excellent work lately published, entitled *Elements of Technology*, makes the following remarks relative to pipes for the conveyance of water:—

"Iron pipes are at the present day, considered preferable to those of wood, being stronger, and in most situations more durable. They are made of cast iron, with a socket, or enlarged cavity at one end, into which the end of the next pipe is received. The joints thus formed, are rendered tight, either by filling the interstices with lead, or by driving in a small quantity of hemp, and filling the remainder of the socket with iron cement, made of sulphur, muriate of ammonia, and clippings of iron. Copper pipes are extremely durable, and are made of sheet copper, with the edge turned up and soldered. They require to be tinned inside, on account of the poisonous character of some of the compounds which are liable to be formed in them. Lead pipes are much employed for small aqueducts, owing to the facility with which they can be soldered, and bent in any direction. They are commonly cast in short pieces, and afterwards elongated by drawing them through holes in the same manner as wire. Leaden pipes in general, are supposed not to contaminate the water contained in them, because the carbonate of lead, which is sometimes formed in them, is insoluble in water. They are not safe, however, for pumps and pipes intended to convey acid liquors. Stone pipes preserve the water contained by them in a very pure state. They are, however, expensive, on account of the labor of working them, with the exception of soapstone, which, being easily shaped and bored, may be usefully applied to the purpose of conveying water, in those places where it is easily procured. Earthen pipes made of common pottery ware and glazed on the inside are sometimes used, but are more liable to be broken than most of the other kinds."

There may be other mineral acids besides the sulphuric and carbonic, to which water is exposed as it percolates through different strata of earth, such as the nitric, muriatic, phosphoric, &c. But we have no evidence that these, or any of them, have any action on lead. If so, there can be no danger in the use of leaden pipes for conveying water only. But lead for cooking utensils, vessels

for containing milk, or any oily or greasy substance, as well as for pickles, vinegar, cider, &c. &c., are dangerous, and may be the cause of the *colica feritona*, (painters' colic) one of the most dangerous and distressing complaints to which the human frame is liable. We will therefore give an extract from our correspondent's communication, showing where substitutes for leaden pipes may be obtained.

"There are other materials for pipes besides lead, and innocent too, such as cast iron, earthen, wood, all which are innocent, if the earthen is made without being glazed with lead, as the best pipes would be of what is denominated stone ware. These may be obtained at the Potteries in Cambridge, Lynn and Salem. These kinds of pipes are very strong and durable. But cast iron pipes are to be preferred, for they will rather improve the water than otherwise. The joints of these may be locked and cemented for a trifling expense. They may be had at the iron foundries in Boston, and all other foundries, where they are prepared for casting hollow ware."

This writer's observations on pumps may perhaps be quoted or adverted to in a succeeding number.

MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

Extracts of a letter written by an eminent agriculturist in Hallowell, Me. and directed to Hon. J. W., Boston.

Some persons from Devonshire, in England, having assured me here that cider was made in that country which would remain good for two or three years, though *not piced in cellars*, but kept on ground floors, I detained one of them in my employ through the last spring and summer, as having been the principal manager on a considerable farm near Exeter, making a number of hundred large barrels of cider annually. As I have reason to be content with the measure, I presume now to recommend the party to you.

My custom had been, to grind my apples when ripe for *cating*; whereas he has taught me, (as I find was the practice in his neighborhood, and is so in part of France,) to grind them when *most fully ripe*, even though some of them should become past that state; but rejecting those which were musty or fairly decayed. Another principle has been, to grind all that were ripe *together*; without regard to their kinds. A third was, to grind with iron nuts, of small length and cast, placed *horizontally*. It is very true that for this last purpose, I have been obliged to use a substitute, namely, to employ my wooden perpendicular nuts *twice* to the same apples; but so as to add twenty per cent. without water to my cider; the last being still very good. My press, however, like that of Devonshire, is very powerful. I enumerate only a *part* of his principles; but hitherto I have reason to think very highly of them. His master supplied the table of Lord Clifford, and various country gentlemen, besides some physicians at Exeter; sending some of his crop also to the London market. His master's grinding lasted 4 or 5 months, consisting for much the larger part of his crop, of *wind falls*, by system. I am going to send for iron nuts to England, where they cost only a few pounds; and shall lend them to my friend Mr R. H. G. to serve for models for casting in his furnace. I have examined large iron *perpendicular* nuts sold here, but rejected them as more costly, and much less efficient; the Devon-

hire nuts making dry pomace at ONCE. Some horizontal ones exist in Pennsylvania.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There was a meeting of the Society at their Hall on Saturday, the 2d inst., when some wines from the vineyard of Major ADLUM, near Georgetown, D. C. and fruits by some of the Members, were presented for examination.

Of the wines, Tokay, Champagne, Catawba, Schuykill, and Adlum's Madeira, a decided preference was given to the Tokay, Madeira, and Catawba, all of which were pronounced excellent of their kind. The other varieties were of fair quality, although it is very likely that age would have improved them.

From J. PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury, specimens of Ambrette pears in fine eating, other pears not mature. Also, some Old Currant wine, made in 1821 and 1825, from white Dutch Currants; an excellent dry wine. Some Black Currant Wine made in 1828, very pleasant.

From Z. COOK, Jr. Esq. Dorchester, a basket of Isabella grapes, which had been preserved in sawdust; they were full, fair, and pleasant flavored, although they had lost a portion of their sprightliness.

From E. BARTLETT, Esq. Roxbury, specimens of Golden Pippins, very handsome. Nonsuch apples, large and very handsome. A large and handsome pear, name unknown, not in eating.

From ADAMS FOSTER, Esq. Providence, specimens of large fair yellow apples, said to be from a seedling of Rhode Island; the flavor quite pleasant, and a medium eating apple; part of them rather dry, and becoming mealy.

From E. M. RICHARDS, Esq. Dedham, specimens of Ambrette pears, in fine eating; also, the Colmar, not mature.

From Mr N. SEAVER, Roxbury, specimens of Ambrette pears, in fine eating.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 4.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

666 Cattle and 1899 Sheep at market, of which 199 cattle and 1046 sheep, (including 8 cattle, and 219 sheep unsold last week) were at the upper market, and 467 cattle, 853 sheep, (including 50 cattle and 194 sheep unsold last week) were at the lower market. More beef cattle remained unsold at the close of the market today than at any one day for the last three or four weeks. We are not aware that prices varied materially; we continue our last week's quotations, viz: beef \$4 75 a \$5 per cwt.; next quality 4 1/4 a 4 1/2, and other kinds 3 1/4 a 4; store cattle were all taken. The sheep at market today were not of so good quality as we sometimes notice; but very few brought over \$2 per head. We quote lots, generally at from \$1 33 a \$1 75 per head. Swine—since our last 230 Shoats from Chemungo Co. N. Y. have come to market, and were disposed of at 33 c. per lb.; subsequently a part were taken at 4 1/2. Today 125 at market; a few were sold by retail at 4 1/2 a 5, and the residue in one lot at about 4 c. per lb.; a lot of 80 from Vermont were taken before getting in, at 4c.

The Milkia.—Efforts are now making in the Maryland Legislature to abolish *milkia* trainings. They have been wholly or partially abolished in several States. Public opinion calls loudly for a reform in this particular in Massachusetts.

To CORRESPONDENTS—An interesting article from J. W. W. Harvard University, on the Milk of the Cow tree of South America, will appear next week.

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations; permanent employ and good encouragement will be given. Application may be made at 543, Washington Street, Boston. Jan. 3. if THOMAS BREWER.

Seneca Oil.

A few gallons Seneca oil, for sale by Jan. 3. 41 JONATHAN P. HALL, JR. No. 1, Union-street, Boston.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, 370 acres of land in the town of Bradford, Mass. called the Elwell Farm, lying on Merrimack river, and on the post road from Haverhill to Salem and Newburyport, one mile from Haverhill bridge, and which would be sold in divisions to purchasers, having several houses, barns, and out houses thereon, to accommodate five or more farms, as might be wanted. Said land consists of mowing, tillage, and orcharding excelled by none in the county of Essex, and has an island directly opposite containing 20 acres, well situated for the keeping of sheep, or cultivation of grapes. Also, about 70 acres of salt meadow. For terms, which will be made easy please apply at the Merrimack Bank in Haverhill, or, of Messrs J. & H. J. How, merchants, in Boston. Jan. 3. 71 Haverhill, Ms. Jan. 3, 1830.

Green House Manual.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 52, North Market street.

ONE COPY only of the Hot house and Green house Manual, giving full instructions on the general management of Stove and Green House Plants—Hardy Trees and Shrubs—Hardy Herbaceous Plants—Annuals and Biennials—Management of Plants in Rooms, &c. disposed under the generic names of the plants, alphabetically arranged under the heads of the departments of Horticulture to which they belong.—1th London edition, by ROBERT SWEET, F. L. S.—574 pages, price \$1. Jan. 3. if

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *gleditsia triacanthos*, or three thorned Acacia, for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL. (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 164.) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country for hedges; of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. Jan. 6. if

For Sale.

A very superior Imported Maltese Jack, five years old the coming spring, a sure foot gater. Apply at the office of the New England Farmer, or through the Boston Post Office, post paid, direct to 'C'. Jan. 3. if

Pulverized Herbs.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street, an assortment of pulverized Herbs, neatly put up in packages of one quarter of a pound each, at the following prices:—Sweet Marjoram, 12 cents—Thyme, 35 cents—Summer Savory, 25 cents—Sage, 17 cents—Also, White Root Flowers, at \$1 per lb., a liberal discount made to dealers. The above were prepared by the Shakers at Harvard, and are all the growth of 1829. Jan. 3. if

Treatise on Agriculture.

Just received at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, No. 52, North Market street,

A Treatise on Agriculture; comprising a concise history of its origin and progress, the present condition of the art, abroad and at home, and the theory and practice of Husbandry, which have arisen out of the present state of philosophical attainments in Europe. By a Practical Farmer.

CONTENTS.

- Of the rise and progress of Agriculture.
- Of the actual state of Agriculture in Europe.
- Of the Theory of Vegetation.
- Of the analysis of Soils, and the agricultural relations between Soils and Plants.
- Of practical agriculture and its necessary implements.
- Of Manures—their management and application.
- Of Tillage, and the principles on which it is founded.
- Of a Rotation of Crops, and the principles on which it is founded.
- Of the plants recommended for a course of crops, (in the preceding section) and their culture.
- Of other plants useful in a rotation of crops, and adapted to our climate.
- Of Meadows.—Of Orchards.—Of Farm Cattle.—Of the Dairy.
- The above work is in one octavo volume, 168 pages, price 62 1/2 cents. Published by J. BULL, Albany.

Situation Wanted.

Wants a situation as Gardener, a married man, a native of Scotland, with a wife and three healthy children; he is thoroughly master of the kitchen, fruit, and flower garden, hot and green houses, and their repositories, having had a considerable practice in Scotland and England, likewise has a good knowledge of dairy and other farming; the wife would be subject to the charge of the dairy, with which she is well acquainted; the neighbourhood of a public city would be preferred; would not object to the middle or western states. Address by letter, post paid, to JOHN CAMERON, Salem Mass.

P. S. A respectable place, with liberal encouragement, will be attended to only. Jan. 1.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copland's Ammunition Store, 15 Broad St, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. if

Hat Store.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed. Jan. 1. if

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted an intelligent, industrious, and capable man, with a small family, to take charge of a large farm; the wife, active, industrious, and well acquainted with the dairy. A person who can well manage such a farm, where a large stock of sheep is kept acquainted with the cultivation of roots, and systematic in all branches of farming, and who is well known for his integrity of character, may, perhaps, hear of a place that will please him by applying at the office of the New England Farmer. Jan. 1. if

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best, - - -	barrel	1 75 2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort, - - -	ton	12 00 13 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bushel	1 00 1 25
BEEF, cased, - - -	barrel	9 25 9 50
Cargo, No. 1, - - -	"	7 75 8 00
Cargo, No. 2, - - -	"	6 75 7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new, - - -	pound	12 14
CHEESE, - - -	" "	6 8
Swiss, - - -	" "	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street, - - -	barrel	5 50 5 75
Genesee, - - -	" "	5 50 5 75
Hart, best, - - -	" "	3 62 3 85
GRAIN, Corn, - - -	bushel	62 63
Rye, - - -	" "	75 78
Barley, - - -	" "	62 67
Oats, - - -	" "	40 45
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new, - - -	pound	8 00 8 50
LIME, - - -	" "	85 90
PLASTER PARIS retails at - - -	ton	3 50
PORK, clear, - - -	barrel	15 00 16 00
Navy, mess, - - -	" "	12 50
Cargo, No. 1, - - -	" "	12 50
SEEDS, Herb's Grass, - - -	bushel	12 00
Orchard Grass, - - -	" "	3 00
Fowl Meadow, - - -	" "	3 00
Rye Grass, - - -	" "	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass, - - -	" "	3 00
Red Top - - -	" "	1 00
Laverne, - - -	" "	35 50
White Honeyuckle Clover, - - -	pound	33 50
Red Clover, (northern) - - -	" "	7 8
French Sugar Beet, - - -	" "	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed, - - -	" "	38 40
Merino, full blood, unwashed, - - -	" "	30 25
Merino, three fourths washed, - - -	" "	26 35
Merino, full blood, - - -	" "	28 33
Merino, quarter washed, - - -	" "	25 28
Native, washed, - - -	" "	25 28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort, - - -	" "	37 33
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort, - - -	" "	26 20
Pulled, " spinning, first sort, - - -	" "	50 53

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Use of Finesell-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces, - - -	pound	6 10
PORK, fire-sh, best pieces, - - -	" "	6 7
whole hogs, - - -	" "	5 6
VEAL, - - -	" "	4 6
MUTTON, - - -	" "	2 8
POLTRY, - - -	" "	5 10
BUTTER, keg and tub, - - -	" "	14 16
Lamp, best, - - -	" "	12 22
EGGS, - - -	dozen	16 17
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bushel	70
Indian, retail, - - -	" "	70
POTATOS, - - -	" "	33 40
CIDER, [according to quality,] - - -	barrel	1 20 2 60

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

HOT COFFEE.

Let bacchanals chant the praise of wine,
And bow their trembling knees before its shrine,
While Gout and Dropsy follow in their train,
And form the chorus of their mirthful strain.—
Let others sing the spirts of the still,
Tell how they elevate, and how they kill—
Show how, like Cere's fatal cup, they charm,
Tame man to brute, of reason quite disarm.—
Show weeping wives, heart broken with despair,
And hungry children, ignorant and bare—
Describe this fiery Moloch raging rotund,
Disclose the victims in his letters bound.—
Show how, with poverty and lasting shame,
Lethes's black mantle covers up their name—
From scenes like these my nose disgusted turns,
And with impatience of their folly burns.
A nobler theme inspires my youthful tongue,—
A nobler theme, though yet in verse unsung ;
COFFEE, I sing! celestial gift! design'd
To soothe the wants and sorrows of mankind,
The tempting grape, which gives such madd'ning bliss,
Sinks into nothing, when compar'd with this.
So other strong, intoxicating draughts
Burn up the entrails, while the sufferer laughs;
So deathless vultures round Prometheus flock,
Feast on his liver, and his groanings mock.—
And the gay peppy clams in vain our praise—
When named with Colch's ever blooming bays,
Its potent juice may ease the sick man's pain,
But often used, will stupefy the brain,
And drive all noble daring from the mind,
With all the virtues that adorn mankind.
Inebriate Turks lie grovelling on the ground,
With opiate fetters long ignobly bound ;
On them fair science never deigns to shine,
Nor freedom wakes the soul to acts divine ;
But on their necks the haughty Sultan treads,
Applies the bow-string, or demands their heads,
So artful boys throw poison in the brook
And take the sleeping fish without a hook.
Even China's boast must hide its path (as
Composed by Heron, all the Temporal Race,
When coffee courts, hot smoking from the vase,
The evening feast, and morning's chief delight,
Like nectar, fragrant, and like amber, bright,
Health and good feeling, sparkling in the bowl,
We quaff delight, and elevate the soul,
While charity divine, in one embrace,
Includes all Adam's co-existing race.

Florida, N. Y. Dec. 17, 1829.

PYRO.

The paragraph going the round of the press, termed "Shakspeare altered a little," is nothing more than another reading of an old stage manoeuvre in the State of New York. A strolling company was performing Macbeth near Albany, and the only musical instrument they had, was a flute, played by the manager's son, a lad of fourteen. Instead of "A drum—a drum, Macbeth doth come," this Yankee Strut managed the reading as follows:—

- 1st *Witch*.—Hark! I hear a flute,—a flute!
2d *Witch*.—Macbeth doth come—
3d *Witch*.— A wicked brute.

This new reading was never found fault with till one night, an Irish settler settled with the manager; for on the witch exclaiming, "A wicked brute," Paddy, imitating the *Witch's* voice, exclaimed, "Och! Yankee witen, your rille about."
—*Lon. paper*

From the Journal of Health

Choice of Occupation.—It is a very common error with parents, in determining upon the future occupations of their children, to fix upon a profession, or some sedentary employment, for those of a weakly or delicate constitution; while to the

robust and vigorous, is assigned a more active and laborious occupation, demanding considerable bodily exertion, and repeated exposure to the open air.—As a general rule, the very opposite of this course should be pursued; the robust being the best able to bear up against the pernicious effects of that confinement and inactivity, to which the enfeebled constitution will very speedily fall a prey; while the latter will be materially benefited by the very exertion and exposure to which it is supposed to be unadapted.

When we examine the individuals who compose the various trades and occupations, and find certain classes to present, very commonly, a pale, meagre, and sickly aspect, while others are replete with health, vigor, and strength; we are not to suppose that because the pursuits of the one demand but little, and those of the other, considerable bodily strength, the first are best adapted to the weakly, and the latter to the strong; we are rather to ascribe this very difference in their appearance to the influence their several occupations exert upon the health of the system.

Let the most healthy and vigorous individual exchange his laborious occupation in the open air, for one which requires confinement within doors, and but little exercise, and his florid complexion, well developed muscles, and unimpaired health, will very speedily give place to paleness, more or less emaciation, and debility, and occasionally to actual disease of the stomach or lungs. On the other hand, the reverse effects will be produced, by the sedentary exchanging, before it be too late, their confinement and inactivity, for some active employment in the open air. These are important considerations, an attention to which in the choice of a profession, would be the means of saving not a little suffering,—in many instances, of prolonging life.

WORMS.

A popular doctrine, which prevails to a very great extent is, that nearly all the diseases during a particular period of childhood, owe their origin to worms. The moment, therefore, the pallid and suffering countenance of an infant, its restlessness and moans of anguish, indicate it to be the subject of disease, it is forced to swallow, in succession, almost every prescription of reputed virtue in the destruction of these insects. If a worm or two be expelled, and the child recover, the doctrine is confirmed; but even, on the contrary, should none be detected or death itself take place, suspicion is not for a moment excited that the opinion of the case may have been erroneous, and the remedies administered improper or even pernicious.

The public have yet to learn that worms are by no means such pernicious inmates of the bowels as is generally supposed; that in a majority of cases they are rather the concomitant than the cause of disease. Often the symptoms which are ascribed to their presence, indicate rather the commencement of serious disease of the stomach itself, constant in its progress, and in not a few instances, sooner or later extending to the brain and producing dropsy of this organ. The remedies popularly prescribed for destruction of worms, are, under such circumstances, not merely useless, but in the highest degree improper. They augment the existing mischief, and not unfrequently hurry on to a fatal termination, a disease, which, under proper professional care might have been speedily cured.

Some of the prescriptions most commonly employed in domestic practice, in these cases, are

garlic or tansy steeped in spirits, a strong solution of common salt, pink-root tea, &c. If parent would only reflect that most of these will redd and inflame the skin when applied to it, and that the inner surface of the stomach is far more delicate than the exterior covering of the body, it would certainly pause before they introduced in the former articles of so irritating a nature; articles which cannot be administered, even to an infant in a state of health, without producing more or less disturbance, and which, when the stomach already the seat of disease can be viewed only in the light of active poisons.

We do not pretend to say that worms are not productive of injurious effects; all we desire is point out to parents and nurses, the improper and even danger, of administering, with the view of destroying these animals, active remedies of real effects of which they know but little, and exciting the existence of symptoms on whose set cause they are still less informed.

The foregoing remarks apply with equal force to all those articles popularly vended under the posing appellation of "worm destroyers." Most of these contain ingredients productive of delirious effects under every circumstance. No one of them can be administered to a child with jeopardizing its health, if not its life.—*Ibid.*

A monkey-faced fellow offered himself to Garrick as an actor.—"It will not do," said Garrick—"but if you had a tail, no money should part from me."

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830.

Just published by CAREY & HOWELL, corner School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830*. By THOMAS G. FASSENBAND, Secy of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—tides particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declivity—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, princip upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, groce, or dozen Sept. 18.

White Mulberry Seed.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with New England Farmer, No. 52, North Market-street, 20 lbs. White Mulberry Seed, raised at Coven Conn this season, and saved expressly for us. Vanted of the very first quality. Sept 18.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article, beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 30 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 11

Notice.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed they can have their volumes neatly and faithfully half bound and lettered at 75 cts. per volume, by leaving them at office.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay within six days from time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by T. R. BETTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers.—Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market-street.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MILK OF THE COW TREE.

Mr FESSENDEN—In your paper of December 15, is a short notice of the Cow tree of Colombia. Having, through the politeness of FERNANDEZ RECHELE, Esq. American Consul at Puerto Bello, received a quantity of the juice of this tree, together with a piece of the bark, I have deposited in the cabinet of the University, I have submitted it to a chemical examination. From the nation where the specimen I received was taken, and other circumstances, it is probable that the tree might be readily cultivated in some parts of the United States, and Mr LINDSEY has been requested to procure small plants or seeds for cultivation in the Botanic Garden in Cambridge.

The following is an extract from Mr LINDSEY's letter:—"I have the pleasure to send you a bottle of the milk of the *Arbol de la Vacca*, or cow tree, which belongs to the family of the *Gastodendrons*, as well as a piece of the bark which cut from the tree, out of which I assisted to collect the milk contained in said bottle. The tree in Patanemo, about 5 leagues from this port, is at a height of from 3 to 4000 feet above the level of the sea. Its circumference was about 24 feet, and its elevation, I should judge, nearly 100 feet. At this altitude the temperature is quite cold, and for five or six months of the year, the atmosphere is quite damp, and frequent rains fall on the mountains. I also send a small piece of wax which has been formed by merely exposing the milk to the air."

The specimen of the juice received, is white, and in general bears a very close resemblance to cow's milk, or rather cream; it is, however, somewhat thicker and has a viscid feel. By exposure to the air, its color is changed to a light brown, and the viscidty is increased by drying till it becomes of the consistency of wax; in this state it is the color of Rosin.

The odor of this specimen is nearly the same that of sour cream, and its taste is similar.

When heated, it presents the same appearances as cow's milk. By continuing the application of heat, a substance resembling wax is obtained, which is soluble in alcohol, and may perhaps become of use in some of the arts. This substance has some resemblance to Caoutchouc. It can be made to answer the purposes of wax in forming candles, as it burns with the emission of a pure and strong light.

A fibrous matter is separable from the milk, very analogous to the fibrin of animals.

There are some circumstances in which this highly curious and interesting liquid differs from cow's milk, viz. the absence of what is commonly called curd, and albumen. Wax, Fibrin, Sugar, and coloring matter are the principal substances obtained from the juice by analysis.

The tree which affords this milk, has been described by HUMBOLDT, and the Spanish naturalists RIVERO and BOUSSINGOULT. "I confess," says HUMBOLDT, "that, among the great number of cu-

rious phenomena I have observed in the course of my travels, there are few which have made a stronger impression on my mind than the cow tree. All that has any connexion with milk, all that relates to cereals, inspires us with an interest which is not simply that of the knowledge of causes, but which is connected with another series of ideas and feelings. We cannot, without difficulty, believe that the human species can exist without firmaceous substances, nor without the nutritious milk contained in the bosom of a mother, which is intended for the long weakness of infancy. The starchy nature of grains,—an object of religious veneration among so many ancient and modern nations, is disseminated in the seeds, and deposited in the roots of vegetables; milk appears exclusively to be the production of animal organization. Such are the impressions we have received in childhood, and such is the cause of the astonishment we feel at the sight of the tree we are going to describe. Here our emotion is not caused by the dark, thick solitude of woods, nor by the majestic courses of rivers, nor by those mountains covered with eternal snow, but a few drops of a vegetable juice, make us sensible of the power and fecundity of nature. On the barren declivities of a rock grows a tree, whose leaves are dry and coriaceous. Its thick, ligneous roots scarcely enter the rock; for several months in the year, rain scarcely waters its fan-shaped leaves. The branches appear dry and dead. But when an incision is made in the trunk, a sweet and nutritious milk flows from it. It is at the rising of the sun that the vegetable liquid runs most abundantly. Then the natives and negroes are seen to come from all parts, provided with vessels, to receive the milk, which becomes yellow, and thickens at the surface. Some empty their vessels under the same tree; others carry them to their children. It is like a shepherd distributing to his family the milk of his flock."—*Humboldt, Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau continent*, lib. v. chapter xvi.

The following is from the account of Messrs RIVERO and BOUSSINGOULT:—"If those who possess these precious trees near their habitations, drink with so much pleasure their beneficent juice, with what delight will the traveller, who penetrates into these high mountains, appease with it his hunger and thirst? Thus we have seen, on the road from Patito to Puerto Cabello, all these trees full of incisions, made by the travellers, who suck them with anxiety. It would be sufficient, it appears to us, that this milk could be used as an aliment, to value it, and invite to the cultivation of the trees which furnish it, but nature has been pleased to make it still more precious and useful; for besides containing so nutritious a substance as fibrin, it also contains, in abundance, an exquisite kind of wax, which may be extracted with great facility." Yours, &c.

Harvard University, } J. W. W.
January 2, 1830. }

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREAT YIELD OF POTATOES.

Mr RUSSELL—Having witnessed the past season, on the farm of Mr WILLIAM THURLOW in

West Newbury, a very extraordinary growth of Potatoes, I requested him to furnish me with a statement of the culture and produce; and the following are the facts as communicated by him; of the correctness of which I have no doubt. "In the spring," says he, "I cut one Long Red potato into about sixty pieces, and planted these pieces in fiftytwo hills; one of which did not come up. The hills were about three feet distant, one way, and two feet the other. The land was of good quality, and the manure was put in the hills. The potatoes were carefully hoed, and kept clear from weeds. I dug them the first of October, and I obtained from these hills, the produce of one potato only, five bushels and a half by measure. Twenty of the potatoes weighed thirty-nine and one quarter pounds." These potatoes were planted about the middle of Mr THURLOW's field, on land cultivated like the rest of the field, until the present year. The soil of his farm is probably as good as that of any other farm in the county. The experiment is a good illustration of how much our crops may be increased by careful cultivation.

Yours truly,

J. W. PROCTOR.

Danvers, Mass. Jan. 14, 1830.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS, &c.

(Continued from page 191.)

- Convolvulus canariensis*. d. 20. May, Sept. purple. Canaries. 1695.
Dolichos Benincasa. d. 17. July. Aug. purple. Inl. 1775.
Jasminum. d. 20. 6. 3. Jan. Dec. white. Norfolk Island. 1791.
revolutum. c. 12. 5. May. Oct. yellow. E. Indies. 1812.
azoricum. c. 5. Ap. Nov. yellow. Madeira. 1721.
grandiflorum. c. 15. June, Oct. white. E. Indies. 1629.
Paspilora carulea. d. June. Oct. white. Brazil. 1799.
v. cordata-racemosa. c. 20. June, Oct. purple. 1820.
 The variety *cordata-racemosa* was raised by Mr MELNE of Fulham, Eng. from seed of *P. racemosa* impregnated by *P. carulea*. It is figured in the *Transactions of the London Horticultural Society*, vol. iii. tab. 3. and is remarkable for its beauty, and for having acquired the hardihood of its parent.

SUCCULENT GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

- Aloe ferox*. 6. Ap. May. yellow. 1759.
glauca. 4. Jan. Sept. crimson. 1731.
reticulata. 5. May. Aug. green. 1794.
lingua. 3. March, Nov. crimson.
margaritifera. 1. May, Sept. green. 1759.
pentagona. 13. June, July. 1731
mitrifolias. 6. Aug. crimson. 1732.
maculata. 3. July, Aug. crimson. 1739
rigida. 1. May, Sept. green. 1739.
vesicaria. 13. June, July. green. 1727.
albicans. 1. July. green. 1795.
cymbiformis. 4. May. Aug. green. 1795.
pupureasens. 12. July, Oct. purple. 1787.
arborescens. 12. March, Nov. crimson. 1721
piralis. 1. Aug. Sept. green. 1790.
dichotoma. 3. crimson. 1780.
pieta. 4. Aug. Oct. crimson. 1727.

These plants are odd looking succulents, from the Cape of Good Hope; some of them may be classed as trees; others as shrubs, but the greater number have mere the habit and appearance of evergreen herbaceous plants. One or two are used in medicine. In the West Indies, the Cape, and most

countries where they abound, they are planted as hedges, and the fibres of the leaves, after being macerated for juice, manufactured into cordage or coarse cloth. These curious inhabitants of the green house require but little water: sandy loam, mixed with a little lime rubbish, or gravel, suits them best; and they flower more abundantly by being exposed to the open air in summer. They are increased by suckers; or leaves stripped off the plants and laid on a pot of mould, or platted shallow in it, will produce young plants.

Agave americana. 20. Aug. Oct. yellow. South America. Inlo.

This plant from its appearance, its size and the beauty of its flowers, is a popular succulent throughout Europe. It grows wild, or is acclimated in Sicily, the South of Spain, and Italy, and is much used in the latter country planted in vases as an ornament to piers, parapets, and about houses. About Milan and other towns in Lombardy, where it will not endure the winter, they use imitations of copper so well formed and painted, as to be readily mistaken for the original. An idea used to prevail that it only flowered once in a hundred years; but independent of this unnatural application of time to the inflorescence, it has long been known to flower sooner or later, according to the culture bestowed upon it. Many have flowered within these few years in England; and if the plant had the same treatment of the pine apple, it would probably flower nearly as often.

Mesembryanthemum difforme. 3. Aug. yellow. 1731.
depressum. 4. Sept. Nov. yellow. 1795.
bellidiflorum. 4. June, Aug. crimson. 1717.
marginatum. 1. white. 1793.
capitatum. 1. July, Sept. pale yellow. 1717.
compressum. 4. Aug. pink.
microphyllum. 4. May. pink. 1795.
corniculatum. 2. July, Oct. pink. 1796.

The species of *Mesembryanthemum* are singular, yet beautiful, and some even splendid plants. Their leaves are of odd shapes, and the habits of most of the sorts slovenly and insignificant, though some are grotesque; but the flowers make ample amends by their profusion, the brilliancy of their colors, and the length of time the bloom continues. These plants require but little water, and to be grown in small pots, in sandy or gravelly soil; they should be kept quite dry when in a dormant state; but when growing freely, and at the flowering season, they require a moderate supply of water. Cuttings strike root readily, planted in pots of earth, and kept dry until they begin to wither, when they may have a little water.

Anthemum revolutum. 2. Sept. Dec. white. 1731. Cape.
Mizon lanceolatum. 4. Aug. pink. 1752. Cape.
Portulacaria alba. 3. purple. 1752. Africa.
Sempervivum notatum. 3. June, July. Conson Switz. land. 1752.

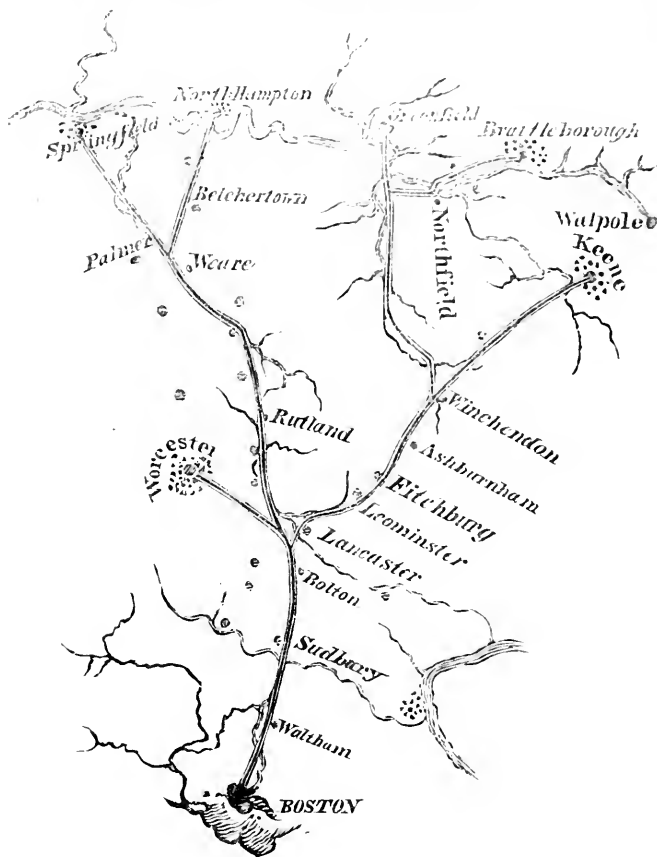
villosa. June, July. yellow. Madeira. 1778.
Tetragonia herbacea. 3. June, July. green. 1752. Cape.
Crasulobolus. 4. Ap. May. crimson. 1759. Cape.
orbicularis. 3. July, Sept. pink. 1731.
canescens. 3. July. Aug. white. 1800.
effata. 3.

Cotyledon fascicularis. 1. July, Sept. crimson. 1759. Cape.
hemisphaerica. 1. June, July. 1731. Cape.
oblonga. 2. July, Sept. crimson. 1690. Cape.

Caralva repens. 1. June, Oct. yellow. 1759. Cape.
articulata. 3. Sept. Nov. 1775.
carnea. 13. June. 1757.
froides. 6. Nov. 1719.
klemca. 3. Sept. Oct. yellow. 1731. Canaries.

Septas capensis. 4. Aug. Sept. white. 1771. Cape.
globiflora. 4. March. April. 1809. Cape.

RAIL ROAD FROM BOSTON TO BRATTLEBOROUGH.



The above plan represents the line for a Rail Road to Brattleborough, in the State of Vermont with various branches. From this line a branch may be constructed from Stow or Lancaster, through Boylston, to Worcester; the same may be continued through Rutland, thence down Ware river, Palmer and Springfield, with a branch to Northampton, and another from Winchendon Village, Keene and Walpole, in New Hampshire. By constructing two sets of tracks from Boston to a place convenient to branch, one set would then be ample to accommodate the travel upon each other route, until the increased business required an additional set. When completed thus far, the road may be continued through Montague to Greenfield or Deerfield, thence up Deerfield river, or the Hoosac Mountain, (by stationary power) or around it, as may be considered best, to the city of Troy upon the Hudson river. It may also be continued through Springfield, up Westfield river to Pittsfield with a branch to Stockbridge. By the above plan, a considerable sum of money might be saved, a large portion of the people in the Western counties accommodated, together with the benefits derived by constructing short branches to many towns upon each side of the main track, and, with prudent management, the stock would net the best interest for the amount invested.

As the citizens of Boston will be obliged to subscribe for the largest portion of the stock, it will be for the interest of each individual to investigate this subject for himself. Any plan that a majority of the inhabitants in this City should conclude upon, would be for the interest of the whole Commonwealth. As whatever is beneficial to the City, is equally so to the country, since both live by each other's prosperity.

If the Commonwealth prefer being interested in a Rail Road, subscriptions may be made to the Brattleborough, the company enlarged, and branches in various directions, as above described may be constructed without delay—which would give employ to the poor, confidence would then revive, money would circulate, emigration would cease, the farmer's produce would be in demand and enable each to convey his products to a market, without having the bulk of it consumed over

ally road. Young men would find business at me, without being obliged to seek it abroad; my spindle would be put in operation; the ship would receive not only new rigging, but a canvass. The trowel, the hammer, and the saw each could resume its former music, and business could revive in every part of the Commonwealth.

A PETITIONER.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

Address delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the celebration of their first Anniversary, September 19, 1829. By H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

Man hath his daily work of body, or of mind

Appointed, which declares his dignity,

And the regard of heaven on all his ways.—MILTON.

Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—

The history of Horticulture is co-extensive with that of the human race. The first movement towards civilization is evinced, in the cultivation of the soil; and a garden is the incipient era of extended agriculture, and of flourishing cities; the wild and erratic pursuits of the savages exchanged for the local and quiet avocations of the husbandman; the arts and sciences gradually developed, and rendered subservient to the wants of society; but in the progress of intelligence and refinement, those which were first called into existence, although expanded and rendered universal, to meet the demands of increased, and condensed population, are the which are perfectly matured. All the others, previously, have approximated towards perfection. It is then, that the grand results of their application are manifested, in the variety, utility, and beauty of the products of the industry; and that the conveniences, comforts, and enjoyments of life are fully realized, by triumphant labors of the accomplished horticulturist.

The imperious demands of man are food, raiment, and shelter. These are furnished by the flocks, herds, and flocks of agriculture, and the use of the mechanic. As riches are multiplied, ambition excited, they are rendered conspicuous in the splendor of apparel, the magnificence of mansions, and the sumptuousness of furniture. The embellishments of letters, and discoveries of science gradually claim attention, and operating, alternately, as cause and effect, accelerate the progress of nations, in the career of prosperity, power and glory;—legislation, jurisprudence, and statistics, become subjects of profound study, and the deepest interest; the honorable profession of arms, in the field on the ocean, obtains precedence among the noble, and aspiring, over the less alluring and tentatious vocations of civil life; while music, poetry, eloquence, painting, sculpture and architecture have their votaries, and competitors, for prize of distinction and immortality; but it is until after all these various objects of intimate interest, or of contingent and associated importance, have been zealously pursued and successfully attained, that horticulture unfolds her cheering attributes and exalted beauties. She is the wreath which crowns the monument of an empire's greatness, and takes rank among the noblest, and becomes the most distinguished of the fine arts.

The mighty kingdoms of antiquity were conspicuous for their martial achievements, wealth, and extended dominion,—for the intellectual attainments of their inhabitants, and most of the embellishments which gave them lustre, and renown, in the imposing march towards national grandeur, before the genius of horticulture was successfully invoked. Egypt, the cradle of civilization, so far perfected her tillage, that the fertile banks of the Nile were adorned by a succession of luxuriant plantations, from the cataract of Syenna to the marine shores of the Delta;—but it was after Thebes, with its hundred brazen gates, had been erected, and while the regal cities of Memphis, Heliopolis, and Tentyra, were rising in magnificence, and the stupendous temples, pyramids, and obelisks, of her mythology became the wonders of the world.

The olive crowned hills, extended vales, and teeming plains of Palestine, have ever been celebrated for the beautiful gardens which varied and enriched the landscape,—indicating the effect of that long ancestral residence of the Israelites within, and their juxta position to the realm of the Pharaohs;—but it was not until the embattled walls and holy temple of Jerusalem, announced the resources and advancement, and the prophets had rebuked the extravagance and luxurious pleasures of that eternal race. The queen of the East “had heard of the fame of Solomon,” and went to do him homage,—his commercial fleets of Ezion-Geber and Tharsish, brought him the gold of Ophir, the silver, ivory, spices and precious stones of Africa and Asia, the kings of Tyre and Arabia were his tributaries, and princes his merchants, ere he “made orchards,” “delighted to dwell in gardens,” or planted the “vineyard of Baalhamon.”

The Assyrians had peopled the borders of the Tigris and Euphrates from the Persian Gulf to the mountainous regions of Ararat, and their victorious princes had founded Nineveh and Babylon, before we hear of the expensive gardens of Semiramis.

The Persian empire had extended from the Indus to the Archipelago, when the Paradise of Sardis excited the astonishment of the Spartan general, and Cyrus mustered the Grecian auxiliaries in the garden of Celenæ.

The Greeks had repulsed the formidable invasions of Darius and Xerxes, and Athens had reached the culminating point of her exaltation, when the accomplished and gallant Cimon established the Academus and presented it to his fellow citizens, as a public garden. Numerous others were soon planted, and decorated with temples, porticos, altars, statues, and triumphal monuments;—but this was during the polished age of Pericles;—when Socrates and Plato taught their sublime philosophy, in the sacred groves;—when the theatres were thronged to listen to the enrapturing poetry of Euripides and Aristophanes;—when the genius of Phidias was displayed in the construction of the incomparable Parthenon, and sculpturing the statues of the gods;—when eloquence and painting had reached perfection, and history was taught by Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon.

Imperial Rome had subjugated the world, and emulated Greece in literature, science, and the arts, when the superb villas of Sallust, Crassus, Pompey, Cæsar, Mæcenas, and Agrippina were established, and the palaces of the Emperors were environed by magnificent gardens.

The history of modern nations presents similar results. Horticulture had lingered in the rear of other pursuits, until the commencement of the eighteenth century, when it began to claim the attention of some of the most illustrious characters of England; but the origin, establishment, and extension of the present improved style of gardening are of recent date. “Bacon was the prophet, Milton the herald, and Addison, Pope, and Kent the champions of true taste.” The principles, which were developed in their writings, and those of Shestoune, the Masons and Wheatly, and their successful applications in the examples produced by the taste and genius of Bridgeman, Wright, Brown, and Eames, soon rendered the system popular, and gradually extending over Europe, it ultimately reached this country. Still, gardening, in the broadest signification of the term, did not receive that distinguished and universal consideration, which it merits, until the establishment of the London Horticultural Society, which constitutes an era in the annals of Great Britain, of momentous import. It has given an impetus to cultivation, which is felt in the remotest regions of the globe. The noble example has been followed in the most flourishing kingdoms of the Eastern continent, and many similar institutions have been founded in the United States. An interest has thus been excited, and a spirit of inquiry awakened, which cannot fail of producing highly important results. The auspices are favorable, and the period is not distant when associations will become the foci for concentrating, and from whence will be disseminated, the horticultural intelligence and products of every clime.

Notwithstanding gardening preceded, it was ultimately surpassed, by agriculture, for a long succession of ages, still, when prosecuted with the lights of experience, the instruction of matured theory, and the advantage of various and multiplied examples, horticulture becomes the successful rival of her younger, yet more favored sister, and finally usurps her entire domain; for, “that field is best cultivated, which assumes the appearance of a wide extended garden.” It was thus learned and skillful tillage, which, in ancient times, maintained the dense population, that crowded the classic shores of the Mediterranean, the fertile islands of Crete, Cyprus and Rhodes, the emeralds which spangle the Ægean sea, and realized in Sicily the Hesperides of fabulous poetry;—and which, in our age, is so conspicuous in China, Holland, portions of France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, and has rendered the rural economy of England, the model of all countries.

(To be continued.)

PRIZE ESSAY.

The editor of the Philadelphia United States Gazette informs the public, that the premium of a gold medal, value one hundred dollars, for the best essay on the inadequacy of the wages generally paid to seamstresses, spoolers, spinners, shoe binders, &c. to procure food, raiment and lodging; on the effects of that inadequacy upon the happiness and morals of those females, and their families, when they have any; and on the probability that those low wages frequently force poor women to the choice between dishonor and absolute want of common necessities, has been awarded to the Rev. JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, of Boston.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Continued from page 196.

CHAPTER III.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE WILD HORSE.

Troops of wild horses are found in the plains of Great Tartary, and also in several parts of South America. In neither, however, can we recognize an original race. The horses of the Ukraine, and those of South America, are equally the descendants of those who had escaped from the savery of man. The Tartar horses are fleet and strong, but comparatively of an ordinary breed. Those of South America retain, almost unimpaired, the size and form of their European ancestors.

In no part of America, or of the more newly discovered islands of the Pacific, was the horse known, until he was introduced by European; and the origin of the horses of Tartary has been clearly traced to those who were employed in the siege of Azooph, in 1657, but which were turned loose for want of forage.

All travellers who have crossed the plains extending from the shores of La Plata to Patagonia, have spoken of numerous droves of wild horses. Some affirm that they have seen ten thousand in one troop. They appear to be under the command of a leader, the strongest and boldest of the herd, and whom they implicitly obey. A secret instinct teaches them that their safety consists in their union, and in a principle of subordination. The lion, the tiger, and the leopard, are their principal enemies. At some signal, intelligible to them all, they either close into a dense mass, and trample their enemy to death; or, placing the mares and foals in the centre, they form themselves into a circle, and welcome him with their heels. In the attack, their head is the first to face the danger, and, when patience demands a retreat, they follow his rapid flight.

In the thinly inhabited parts of South America it is dangerous to fall in with any of these troops. The wild horses approach as near as they dare; they call to the loaded horse with the greatest eagerness, and, if the rider be not on the alert, and have not considerable strength of arm, and sharpness of spur, his beast will divest himself of his burden, take his heels, and be gone forever.

Captain Head gives the following account of a meeting with a troop of wild horses, where the country is more thickly inhabited. Some poor captured animals are supposed to be forced along by their riders at their very utmost speed. As they are thus galloping along, urged by the spur, it is interesting to see the groups of wild horses one passes. The mares, which are never ridden in South America, seem not to understand what makes the poor horse carry his head so low, and look so weary. The little innocent colts, coming running to meet him, and then start away frightened while the old horse, with his white manes on the flanks and back, betray their acquaintance with the spur and saddle, walk slowly away to some distance, then breaking into a trot in the road.

The same kind of wild horse was found in the north and the south of the Old World, and at a very early period in the East.

An English traveller, though not a native, says he was once attacked by a troop of these horses, and that he was obliged to cut off his ears and nose.

See *Journal of the South Sea Voyages*, p. 143, &c. that it needs a stout man to manage them in the mountains.

their safety, snort and look behind them, first with one eye and then with the other, turning then nose from right to left, and carrying their long tail high in the air.*

The same pleasing writer describes the system of horse management among the noble inhabitants of the plains of South America. They have no stable, no fenced pastures. One horse is usually kept tied at the door of the hut, and several at night on mazy or at other times, generally may be enclosed in the *corral*, which is a circular space surrounded by four posts, driven firmly into the ground. The man's name is never called, or attempted to be raised, but wander with their tails wherever they please.

When the *Gauchos*, the native inhabitants of the plains, want horses for himself, or for the supply of the traveller, he either goes with his *lasso* to the *corral*, and selects those, possibly, who on the preceding day had for the first time been hauled, or he scampers across the plain, and presently returns with an unwilling, struggling, or subdued captive. When the services of the animals have been exacted, he either takes them to the *corral*, and feeds them with a small quantity of maize, if he thinks he shall presently need them again, or he once more turns them loose on the plains.

Travellers give some amusing accounts of the manner in which all this is effected. Miers thus describes the *lasso*, simple in its construction, but all-powerful in the hands of the *Gaucha*.

"The *lasso* is a missile weapon used by every native of the United Provinces and Chile. It is a very strong plaited thong of equal thickness, half an inch in diameter, and forty feet long; made of many strips of green hide, plaited like a whipthong, and rendered supple by grease. It has, at one end, an iron ring above an inch and a half in diameter, through which the thong is passed, and this forms a running noose. The *Gaucha*, or native Peon, is generally mounted on horseback, when he uses the *lasso*. One end of the thong is affixed to his saddle girth; the remainder he coils carefully in his left hand, leaving about twelve feet belonging to the noose end, in a coil, and a half of which he holds in his right hand. He then swings this long noose horizontally round his head, the weight of the iron ring at the end of the noose assisting in giving to it, by a continued circular motion, a sufficient force to project it the whole length of the line."

When the *Gauchos* wish to have a grand breaking in, they drive a whole herd of wild horses into the *corral*.—"The *corral* was quite full of horses, most of which were young ones about two or three years old. The *capitan* (chief *Gaucha*) mounted on a strong stony horse, rode into the *corral*, and threw his *lasso* over the neck of a young horse, and dragged him to the gate. For some time he was very unwilling to leave his comrades; but the moment he was forced out of the *corral*, his first idea was to gallop away; he was, however, a timely jerk of the *lasso* checked him in the most effectual way. This peon now ran after him on foot and threw a *lasso* over his fore legs, just above the hilt of his arm, and treading it, they pulled his feet from under him so suddenly, that I nearly thought he had fallen; he got holed, however, in an instant, a *Gaucha* was seated on his head, and with his heels up, and in a few seconds, out of the *corral* he rode."

See *Journal of the Pampas*, p. 27.
Miers' Travels in the Pampas, p. 88.

while of the horse's mane, while another cut hair from the end of his tail. Thus, they told me, was a mark that the horse had been once mounted. They then put a piece of hide into his mouth, serve for a bit, and a strong hide halter on head. The *Gaucha* who was to mount, armed his spurs, which were musically long and sharp, and while two men held the horse by his ears, put on the saddle, which he girdled with a rein tight. It then caught hold of the horse's head, and in an instant vaulted into the saddle; upon which the man who held the horse by the halter threw the end to the rider, and from that moment no one seemed to take any further notice of it.

The horse instantly began to pump in a manner which made it very difficult for the rider to keep his seat, and quite different from the Lieplunge of an English horse; however, the *Gaucha* spurs soon set him going, and off he galloped, using everything in his power to throw his rider.

Another horse was immediately brought forth, and so quick was the operation, twelve *Gauchos* were mounted in a space which hardly exceeded an hour. It was wonderful to see the different manner in which different horses behaved. Some would actually set while the *Gauchos* were girding the saddle on their backs; some would instantly lie down, roll upon it; while some would stand without any field—their legs stiff, and in unnatural positions, their necks half bent towards their tails, looking vicious and obstinate; and I could help thinking that I would not have mounted of those for any reward that could be offered me, for they were invariably the most difficult to subdue.

"It was now curious to look around and see the *Gauchos* on the horizon in different directions trying to bring their horses back to the *corral*, which is the most difficult part of their work. The poor creatures had been so scared, that they were unwilling to return to the place. It was amusing to see the antics of the horses—some were jumping and dancing in different ways, while the right arm of the *Gauchos* was logging them. At last they brought the horses back, apparently subdued, and broken in. The saddles and bridles were taken off, and the horses trotted off towards the *corral*, nothing one another."

When the *Gaucha* wishes to take a wild horse, he mounts one that has been used to the spur gallops over the plain. As soon as he comes sufficiently near his prey, the *lasso* is thrown at the two hind legs, and as the *Gaucha* rides on one side, the jerk pulls the entangled feet laterally, so as to throw him on his side, not endangering his knees or his face. If the horse can recover the shock, the rider mounts, and snatching his *poucho*, or cloak, his shoulders, whips it round the prostrate animal.

"The manufacture of the *Corral*'s gates is singular. The *Corral* of the *Gauchos* are to be made of wood and part of the leg, Sun of a coil of rope around the noose, which is said to be made of the rope, put at the time of being, when the horse begins to grow. At this stage, the Sun strips off, and is very white and not indurated, and appears like a hair, or a coil of the hair, the *Corral* is very difficult to be pulled, and the leg, above the *Corral*, is made of the wood, making a gate, and is made with the same material, surrounded by the rest of the *Corral*." And see *Journal of the South Sea Voyages*, p. 26.

See *Journal of the Pampas*, p. 558.

ad. He then forces into his mouth one of the powerful bridles of the country, straps a saddle on his back, and bestriding him, removes the poncho; upon which the astonished horse springs on his legs, and endeavors by a thousand vain efforts to disentangle himself of his new master, who sits quite composedly on his back, and, by a discipline which never fails, reduces the horse to such complete obedience, that he is soon trained to lend his whole speed and strength to the capture of his companions.*

These animals possess much of the form of the Spanish horse, from which they spring; they are tamed, as has been seen, with far less difficulty than could be thought possible; and, although theirs is the obedience of fear, and enforced at first by the whip and spur, there are no horses so soon and so perfectly exert their sagacity and their power in the service of man. They are possessed of no extraordinary speed, but they are capable of enduring immense fatigue. They are frequently ridden 60 or 70 miles without drawing out, and have been urged on by the cruel spur of the Guecho, more than a hundred miles, and at the rate of twelve miles in the hour.

Like the Arab horses, they know no intermediate pace between the walk and the gallop. Although at the end of a day so hard, their sides are horribly mangled, and they completely exhausted, there is this consolation for them,—they are immediately turned loose on the plains, and it will be their own fault if they are speedily caught again. The mare is occasionally killed for food, and especially on occasions of unusual festivity. General San Martin, during the war for independence, gave a feast to the Indian allies attached to his army; and mares' flesh, and the blood mixed with gin, formed the whole of the entertainment.

On such dry and sultry plains, the supply of water is often scanty, and then a species of madness seizes on the horses, and their generous and docile qualities are no longer recognised. They rush violently into every pond and lake, savagely mangle and trampling upon one another; and the carcasses of many thousands of them, destroyed by their fellows, have occasionally been seen in and around a considerable pool. This is one of the means by which the too rapid increase of this quadruped is, by the ordinance of Nature, there prevented.

The wild horses of TARTARY, although easily domesticated, materially differ in character from those on the plains of South America. They will not suffer a stranger to join them. If a domesticated horse comes in their way, unprotected by his master, they attack him with their teeth and their heels, and speedily destroy him. They readily submit, however, to the dominion of man, and become perfectly docile and faithful.

Among the Tartars, the flesh of the horse is a frequent article of food; and although they do not, like the Indians of the Pampas, eat it raw, their mode of cookery would not be very inviting to the European epicure. They cut the muscular parts into slices, and place them under their sad-

dles, and after they have galloped thirty or forty miles, the meat becomes tender and soddens, and fit for their table; and, at all their feasts, the first and last and most favorite dish, is a horse's head.

When water was not at hand, the Scythians used to draw blood from their horses, and drink it; and the dukes of Muscovy, for nearly two hundred and sixty years, presented Tartar ambassadors with the milk of mares. If any of this milk fell upon the mane of the horse, the duke, by custom, was bound to lick it off.

Troops of wild horses are occasionally met with in the central parts of Africa, in the island of St. Domingo, on the deserts of Arabia, and in a few other parts of the world; but no where do they equal the domesticated horse in form, strength, or even speed.

(To be continued.)

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

[Further extracts from Prince's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, now in press, and speedily to be published.]

Continued from page 197.

QUEEN. Gibbs.—Pr. Cat. No. 131.

This has round berries of good size, which are white with a bloom, and a little colored on the sun side; they are sweet, and of very pleasant flavor, and the bunches are also of good size.

BLACK SCUPPERNON.—Pr. Cat. No. 399.

Scuppernon.

Purple Muscadine.

Sloe grape.

Bullet grape.

Bullace.

Vitis rotundifolia, v. nigra.

I have not seen the fruit of this vine; but as it is produced from the seeds of the other in far the greater proportion, it may justly be considered as the primitive species, and the fruit no doubt is of the same form and possesses the same qualities, with the exception of the color, which is dark red or purple, and in some cases black. The tendrils being purple, easily distinguish it, without seeing the fruit; the foliage is also of a darker hue, and the leaves much less in size than the white variety, but resemble it in other respects. I think it quite probable that there are two distinct varieties of the Scuppernon with colored fruit, as the descriptions of different persons vary as to the color. In North Carolina the purple or dark variety is by some preferred to the white.

The wood of the different varieties of the Scuppernon is very hard, which is doubtless the cause why they do not grow as readily from cuttings as the generality of other vines, for in most instances those who have pursued this course of culture have met with a total failure. From this circumstance the vines are more scarce in the nurseries than other native kinds. The vines of this species spread their branches to a great extent, and I have been informed by a gentleman residing near Newbern, North Carolina, that those cultivated in that vicinity, are planted thirty feet from each other. As the flowers of this species expand nearer the period at which the European vines produce their flowers than is the case with our natives generally, it offers great advantages for obtaining hybrid varieties by admixture of the pollen.

ALEXANDER'S.—Pr. Cat. No. 372.

Schuykill muscadine.

Spring Mill constantia.

Cape of Good Hope grape.

Tasker's grape.

Vitis labrusca v. Alexandria.

This vine is a sure and plentiful one in its crops. It has been erroneously called, at the Spring Mill vineyard and at Philadelphia, the Constantia, or Cape of Good Hope grape, but is unquestionably a native of our own country, and originated in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It is stated to have been first found growing near the Schuykill river, previous to the revolutionary war by a Mr. Alexander, gardener to one of the Penns. The berries are black when fully ripe, sweet, and of a slight musky flavor, but contain a pulp. Wine of a fair quality has been made of this grape in different sections of the Union; and Mr. Adlum, of the District of Columbia, and a number of other gentlemen, have succeeded in making from it wine of quite a pleasant flavor. I have also in my possession some wine made from it several years old, which is of very agreeable flavor, but not equal to that I have obtained from some other native varieties.

It seems proper here to remark, that Mr. Adlum makes a distinction between the Alexander's or Schuykill muscadine, and the Spring Mill Constantia. The leaves, he states, are very similar, but there is a difference in the appearance of the clusters of fruit, the latter being the handsomest; both have a pulp, and the Alexander's has a little of the Fox grape flavor, but the Spring Mill Constantia has not any of it; it is sweet, without any musky flavor. Mr. Adlum, however, considers both as American grapes, as they most certainly are. The author has cultivated them separately, so that amateurs might gratify themselves by contrasting the two in their experiments.

CLIFTON'S CONSTANTIA.—Pr. Cat. No. 406.

Vitis labrusca, var.

I should not enumerate this under a head distinct from the Alexander's were it not that Mr. Adlum conceives there is some distinction. It originated in the garden of Mr. CLIFTON, Philadelphia, and Mr. C. stated that it was a chance seedling, unown by any one. It was obtained from him by Peter Legeaux, and extensively planted at the Spring Mill Vineyard; and it has been imposed on the public as the genuine Constantia of the Cape of Good Hope. It is some satisfaction to know that Americans were not concerned in this deception. It has the same qualities as the Alexander's for wine, and they are generally cultivated and considered as synonymous, although it appears the two have been obtained from different original vines.

CATAWBA.—Pr. Cat. No. 377.

Catawba tokay.

Tokay.

Red musky?

Vitis labrusca v. Catawba.

This is a large grape, of a lilac color, and in some situations, covered with a beautiful bloom, giving to them a bluish-purple appearance. The berries have a slight musky taste, and delicate flavor; hang loosely on the bunches, which are of good size; and, in fact, they are beautiful to the eye, very abundant bearers, make an excellent wine, and are tolerable for the table. The pulp diminishes and almost disappears when they are left on the vine until they attain to perfect maturity.

Although this grape is said to be from the river Catawba, still there is much uncertainty on that

*Basil Hall's Journey to Peru and Mexico, vol. I. p. 151. The Jesuit Dobrizhoffer, in his History of the Abipones, a nation of Paraguay, and speaking of the tamed horse, (vol. II. page 113) says, that, "straps are not in general use. The men lay on their horse on the right side. In the right hand they grasp the bridle, and in the left a very long spear, leaning on which, they jump with the impulse of both feet, and then fall right upon the horse's back."

point, as I am informed by THOMAS McCALL, Esq. of Georgia, a gentleman now far advanced in years, that, in his boyhood, he knew the Catawba from its source, to where it loses its name in that of the Wateree, and that no such grape was known there. Mr ADAMS states, that he procured it from a Mr SCROLL, at Clarksburg, Montgomery county, Maryland, and that it was called by this name by that gentleman. The grape called by Mr ADAMS Red munny, and found by him wild in Maryland, and also in Lyscoming county, Pennsylvania, proved to be very similar to this kind. Mr A. considers this grape "to be worth all others, indigenous or exotic, as a wine grape," and that a greater variety of wines may be made from it than from any other variety. [To be continued.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1830.

SWEET LOCUST, OR THREE THORNED ACACIA.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Three thorned, or horny locust, by Mr BRETT of Albany, as the plant which he thinks "will be found to surpass all others for live fences," we have been induced to copy the following from *Michaux's North American Sylva*.

The Sweet Locust belongs peculiarly to the country west of the Alleghany Mountains, and it is scarcely found in any part of the Atlantic States, except in Limestone Valley and its branches, which lie between the first and second ranges of the Alleghanies, beginning near Harrisburgh in Pennsylvania, in the latitude 40° 42', and extending from northeast to southwest into the State of Virginia. The soil in this valley is generally very substantial. In the fertile bottoms, which are watered by the rivers emptying into the Mississippi, in the Illinois country, and still more in the southern parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Sweet Locust is abundant. It commonly grows with the Black Walnut, Shell bark Hickory, Red Elm, Blue Ash, Locust, Box, Elder, and Coffee tree, and forms a part of the forests that cover the most fertile soils. In different parts of the United States, this species is called indifferently, Sweet Locust and Honey Locust; the French of Illinois call it Fevier.

In situations the most favorable to its growth, such as I have observed on the banks of the Ohio, between Gallipolis and Limestone, the Sweet Locust attains a very ample size. I have measured several stocks which were three or four feet in diameter, and which appeared to equal in height the loftiest trees of those immemorial forests. Some of them had the trunk undivided for forty feet.

The Sweet Locust is easily known by its bark, which at intervals of a few inches, detaches itself laterally in plates of three or four inches wide and two or three lines thick, and by the form of its trunk, which presents three or four crevices of considerable depth, opening irregularly from the bottom towards the top. The large thorns which cover the branches, and frequently the trunk of young trees, afford another very distinct character. These thorns are sometimes several inches long, lignous, of a reddish color, and armed, at some distance from the base, with two secondary thorn about half the size of the first.

The leaves of the Sweet Locust are pinnated and composed of small, oval, serrate, sessile leaflets. This foliage is elegant, and of an agreeable tint, but it is thin, and scarcely obstructs the passage of the sunbeams. It is shed annually at the approach of winter.

The flowers are small, not very conspicuous, and disposed in bunches. The fruit is in the form of flat, crooked, pendulous pods, from twelve to eighteen inches long, and of a reddish brown color. The pods contain brown, smooth, hard seeds, enveloped in a pulpy substance, which, for a month after their maturity, is very sweet, and which then becomes extremely sour. Beer is sometimes made by fermenting the pulp while fresh, but the practice is not general, as the Apple tree, and Peach tree, particularly the last, have become common in the Western country, and afford a much superior beverage.

The perfect wood or heart of the Sweet Locust nearly resembles that of the Locust; but its grain is coarser, and its pores more open; in these respects it is more strikingly characterised even than the wood of the Red Oak. When perfectly seasoned, it is extremely hard. It is little esteemed in Kentucky, where it is more employed, and consequently can be better appreciated than elsewhere. It is used neither by the carpenter nor the wheelwright; it is sometimes taken by the farmers for rails to fence their fields, but only when they are unable to procure better wood. It is found by experience to be far inferior to the Wild Cherry and Black Walnut for cabinet making. The only destination for which it appears to be peculiarly adapted, is, the forming of hedges, which would be rendered impenetrable by its long thorns.

The Sweet Locust has been cultivated for many years in Europe. It flourishes, blooms, and yields seed in the climates of London and Paris, but its vegetation is less active than in the south of France. [No insect attacks it.—Ed. N.E. Farmer.]

Quarterly Review.—The 82d Number of this valuable work, just published by Wells & Lilly, Court-street, Boston, is well filled with ably written articles on the following subjects:—Remains of Lucretia Davidson of New York—Systems and Methods in Natural History—Tyler's History of Scotland—the Co-operatives—Life and Services of Captain Beaver—Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, and Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America—European Turkey—the Finance Committee—the Anti-Panper System—Home Colonies—Quarterly List of New Publications. Published quarterly, at \$5 per annum.

APPLE TREE BORER.—Continued.

To destroy the Borer that attacks the apple tree, take a small stick, clear the borings so as to get in a piece of camphor about as large as a kernel of Indian Corn; that will destroy the worm in less than twenty-four hours.

I have about ninety apple trees, and found in the fall of 1827, that the Borer had attacked two or three trees. I went to work with a chisel, and cut them out, and found the worm to be a white one, with red head. But in cutting them out I hurt the trees very much. In 1828 the borer got into twenty or thirty trees, which cost me thirty minutes' time. After putting in the camphor, no borings came out, and I have had no tree bored

since. This makes me conclude that the eggs of the borer are in the borings.

JOSEPH YOUNG.

Chatham, Dec. 29, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are apprehensive that the remedy would be of no avail unless it prevent the attacks of the winged insect, which the parent of the Apple tree Borer. The hole, into which our correspondent advises "to get in a piece of camphor," is said to be the avenue through which the insect makes its escape from the tree, when it assumes its perfect state. If so, any application made to the hole from which it issues, would be like shutting the door after the steed is stolen. See *New England Farmer*, vol. v. page 57. It is possible, however, that the application of camphor may have a tendency to prevent the parent of the borer, (said to be a fly, resembling a wasp,) from depositing the egg from which the worm proceed in the bark of the tree.

From the Post-Office Courier.

AMERICAN HEMP.

The citizens of this city had the satisfaction yesterday (12th) of witnessing the exhibition before our State House, of several loads of *America Hemp*, grown and fitted by the Northampton Hemp Company. We are happy to learn from intelligent gentlemen from that section of the Commonwealth, that these huge piles "were but the earliest of the quantity which is to follow, and that this company have now in preparation for market more than 130 tons of hemp grown the past season." This quantity at \$200 per ton, which is no more than an average price for this article of good quality, will amount to the very comfortable sum of \$26,000. One fact more—we are informed that this quantity of hemp is the product of about four hundred acres of land—yielding on the average about *sixtyfive dollars* to the acre; and too when the season was known to have been extremely unfavorable for this crop. How creditable is this enterprise to the individuals engaged, to our state and to our country. It is also a profitable business to growers and to those who prepare the hemp for market. Let no one envy the originators or promoters of this new and lucrative branch of agriculture, but let him "go and do likewise." The growers of wool have met with loss and discomfiture from every quarter; almost every other agricultural product is depressed in the market. Will not the growth of this crop afford the desired relief? Had my one predicted year ago "what our eyes have seen and our heard" from unquestionable sources it would have been viewed only as the idle speculation and "trifles light as air." It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we contemplate the wealth which may accrue to the citizens of this Commonwealth from this laudable spirit of enterprise; and will no every section of it seek a participation in this golden harvest? We wish no one to enter into the business without a thorough examination and calculation as to product, profit, &c. but to us it seems just the thing for our farmers in these hard times.

The specimens of the above American Hemp, also of Cragge manufactured from the same, have been left at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street, for public inspection. Farmers, members of the Legislature, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine it.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 11.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

The Market continues abundantly supplied, with Beef Cattle in particular. At market this day, 697 Cattle and 1290 Sheep, of which 241 are and 730 Sheep (including 219 Sheep un-dled last week) were at the *Upper Market*, and 56 Cattle and 560 Sheep, (including 44 Cattle sold last week) were at the *Lower Market*. Early 100 head of Cattle remained unsold at the close of the market, among which were many bad Cattle. As the Barrellers have about done, the supply is greater than the demand for market, which occasioned this day a slight reduction in former prices. Sheep meet with a steady market and fair prices—we noticed sales of a few of good Sheep at \$2 25 a 2 50 per head—inner qualities at from \$1 33 to 1 75. Not much doing in Swine—a small lot of 36, is all here were at market; a few were retailed at 4 1/2 5/2, the residue remain on hand.

From the American Farmer.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The progress of this stupendous undertaking equals the expectations of its most sanguine friends. A sufficient portion having been finished to afford trial of the cars, experiments have been made, the result has proved highly flattering to the eyes of the company and the public. About a mile and a half of the road is railed, and various passenger and passenger carriages have been put on trial, the most useful of which are those on the Winans principle. With one of these, containing twenty-two passengers, one horse travelled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Three cars have been hitched together, loaded with eighty-four passengers, and drawn by one horse with great ease, at the rate of eight miles an hour. These experiments were made while the carriages were new, and of course subject to the disadvantage of all new work, which requires some use to give it to a state of greater freedom from friction. We have heard no one express any thing but the most perfect satisfaction with the experiments, and we have no doubt they have tended greatly to the advancement of the Rail-road cause. The Rail-road is now nearly ready for the rails, as far as Ellicott's mills; a distance of about thirteen miles, including by far the most difficult and expensive part of the whole route; and sixteen miles far, beyond Ellicott's, is in a state of great forwardness. The bridge over Gwynn's falls, is one of the most magnificent pieces of architecture in America. There are other works much greater in magnitude, and more costly, but in everything it constitutes grandeur in architecture, we had little in saying, this stands unrivalled. Its portions, workmanship, and materials, are all suitably adapted to each other, and the whole is an object in view. It is neither too high for length nor the reverse; neither is it too heavy or too light. It does not seem to bear too heavily any part, nor yet cause the observer to shudder at the safety of the passengers, in consequence of its apparent want of strength. The arch is grand, ostentatious, and the whole structure magnificent without any other apparent aim than utility. So far as the experiments have gone, Rail roads have obtained a decided advantage over canals in Europe and America.

These advantages are, indeed, so striking and undeniable, since the late illustrations with locomotive engines in England, that it is not easy to perceive how any public agents, entrusted with money to be expended for the promotion of internal trade, could now answer to the public for giving preference to canals. The responsibility of such agents is not only to the existing public but to posterity, and if those who expend public means on canals at this time, should twenty years hence escape with being only laughed at, they will be more or less fortunate only in the degree that ridicule is or is not easier to be borne than indignant rebuke. A gentleman told us the other day that the damage to the banks of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal was already greater than will be compensated by the toll to be derived from passengers' boats; and these boats, be it remembered with six horses move not as fast as one horse has done with eighty, or one hundred passengers on the Baltimore Rail-road—all this is not now, matter of speculation, but of demonstration.

GEOLOGY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr HOLLBROOK will be happy to meet any of the Members of the Legislature, at the Columbian Hall this afternoon, Friday, the 15th inst. at 3 o'clock, on the subject of Geology.

IMPROVED APIARY.

A Model of an improved Bee Hive and Bee House, comprising all the latest improvements, by JAMES THACHER, M. D. author of a valuable Treatise on the Management of Bees, has been placed by him in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for their inspection.—We shall next week give a more particular description of it.

GREEN HOUSES.

Mr HENRY GRAY, horticultural architect, of Roxbury, has left at the Hall of the Society, two drawings or plans of Green Houses, comprising all the recent improvements in use in Europe. We take pleasure in recommending Mr GRAY to persons who are about to construct Green Houses, summer houses, arbors, &c. he having visited most of the celebrated establishments in England, and is moreover a man of fine taste and intelligence.

CORRECTIONS.

The Author of the Frugal Housewife is anxious to correct two errors of the press in that little work, lest the inexperienced should be led into serious mistakes. Meat should be *broiled* not *boiled* for Beef-tea;—and celery should be covered with *tan*, not with *tar*. See page 27 and 32.

Green House Plants and Flowers.

The subscriber, gardener to J. FRANCE, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, Russia, has for sale a large variety of plants (among them 20 varieties of Camellia Japonica from \$1 to \$3 each,) also flowers for Bouquets; and in the proper season, a variety of hardy shrubs, plants, and fruit trees; also, a quantity of Box for borders, at reasonable prices. EDWARD SAYER. Jamaica Plains, Jan. 15, 1830.

Fine Stud Horse For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay stud, half blood of the English draught horse, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and well formed, eight years old the ensuing spring, is offered for sale. He is a sure foal getter, fine figure, kind in any harness, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. His stock has proved excellent, and will sell at \$50, at four months old. Apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer. Jan. 15

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 267, written by SAMUEL W. POMEROY, Esq. and the late DOCT. JOHN G. COFFIN. Price 75 cts. per bottle.—Also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cts per bottle. Jan. 15.

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street, A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, growth of B29, (raised wholly from the celebrated Vergeuses seed, which cost \$5 per bushel.) It is a small lot of uncommonly fine quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at \$3 per bushel, if applied for soon. Jan. 15.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted an intelligent, industrious, and capable man, with a small family, to take charge of a large farm; the wife neat, industrious, and well acquainted with the dairy. A person who can well manage such a farm, where a large stock of sheep is kept, acquainted with the cultivation of fruits, and systematic in all branches of farming, and who is well known for his integrity of character, may, perhaps, hear of a place that will please him by applying at the office of the New England Farmer. Jan. 1

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations; permanent employ and good encouragement will be given. Application may be made at 24 1/2, Washington-street, Boston. Jan. 8. THOMAS BREWSTER.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street, A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *Gleditsia triacanthos*, or three thorned Acacia, for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge BUEL, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 164,) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country, on account of its very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. Jan. 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	150 00
Bears, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 25
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	9 25	9 50
Cargo, No. 2,	" "	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 1,	" "	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, unskipped, No. 1, new,	" "	16	14
CHEESE, new milk,	" "	6	8
Skipped milk,	" "	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	" "	3 50	5 75
Rye, best,	" "	3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	62	65
Rye,	" "	75	78
Barley,	" "	40	45
Oats,	" "	40	45
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	" "	8 00	8 50
LIME,	" "	83	90
PLASTER PARIS, retails at,	ton.	3	50
PORK, navy,	barrel.	15 00	16 00
Clear,	" "	12	50
Cargo, No. 1,	" "	12	50
SEEDS, Orchard Grass,	bushel.	3	00
Fowl Meadow,	" "	3	00
Rye Grass,	" "	4	06
Fall Meadow Oats Grass,	" "	3	00
Red Top,	" "	62	1 00
Lucerne,	" "	38	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	" "	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	" "	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	" "	1	40
WOOL, Merino, full blood, unwashed,	" "	38	40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	" "	28	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	" "	30	35
Merino, half blood,	" "	20	35
Merino, quarter washed,	" "	25	28
Native, washed,	" "	25	28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	" "	37	38
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	" "	29	31
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	" "	50	55

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HARWARD,

(Care of Everett's Hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	" "	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	" "	7
whole hogs,	" "	6
VEAL,	" "	5
MUTTON,	" "	5
POLTRY,	" "	19
BUTTER, keg and tub,	" "	14
Lamp, best,	" "	15
EGGS,	" "	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	7 1/2
Indian, retail,	" "	7 1/2
POTATOS,	" "	33
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	1 24

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Mr. FISHBURN.—I enclose a few lines on the opening of the new year; they are the production of an uneducated farmer's boy, which title, he hopes, will excuse their imperfection. If you think them worthy of a place in your excellent paper, will thank you to revise and insert them.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. T.

NEW YEAR, 1830.

Time hastens on.—Ere long draws near
And death rides dreadful on each curling year
A few days since we heard the last year's home,
And now another, trembling on the verge of time,
Drops into chains; waving its tresses full,
His sad records, like a funeral pall,
Closed o'er the dear remains of lighted love,
Whose soul illumines brighter scenes above,
And while the gloomy scene is floating by,
The New Year's dawn soft trembles o'er the sky,
A cheerful ray, bright as the rainbow's line,
In early radiance, but as transient too,
Time pauses not, but terrors shakes his glass,
That the swift yearly sands may swifter pass,
We suggest smiles, why will ye stop to think,
What ye shall do when ye shall rest on death?
When summer smiles, prepare the bonny soil,
And sow a recompense for all your toil;
The generous earth will yet refuse to pour
Her precious products into labor's store.
The chilling tempest hovers aloof, thick clad in snow and sleet,
And nature lies enshrouded in a snowy web of sheet;
Dread winter rides upon the storm, with dark and threatening mien,
O where shall we for comfort look, and such a cheerless scene
Shall we find her in the city, where each luxury abounds?
Does he meet us in the drawing room, where revelry resounds?
Does she wear the sloop-gard's heart, the whole he clamors
loud for bread?
While buffeting the stern rude trade, which howls around his
head?
Ah, no! we know a happier, a fairer scene of bliss,
A comfort more he not desiring, and more permanent than this
Tis found beneath the Farmer's smug, and storm-resting
roof.
Gaiety which cold winter beats in vain, and tempests stand
aloof
There, round a crackling fire, behold a smiling circle form'd,
Their hearts by social intercourse, and pure affection warm'd.
Each grave in storm takes his turn, and hastens to relate
(His pauses not to mark the storm,) the hapless sailor's fate.
Here forms the figured Cider Mug, and there the Apple Tray,
Piled with Pomona's precious gifts, a delicate display,
The dog lags by his dignify, exclaims his yawning jaws,
And pillows, now his sleepy head upon his outstretch'd paws,
Puff fans, by nature's bonny clad in robes of spotted white,
Now pines his sweetest tones, to fill the circles of delight.

Andover, Jan 1 1830.

C. C. T.

DAIRYING.

At the late Cattle Show and Fair in Worcester County, the Committee on Baines, reported in part as follows:—

Not expecting to instruct the skilful and experienced, the Committee on this occasion, for the sake of the *incomparible* and *deficient*, wit indulge in a few general remarks on the very important subject of Dairying.

Though various materials have been used for coloring Butter and Cheese in order to make them more saleable, yet it is believed, that the quality is seldom if ever improved by the infusion of any artificial tincture; and, though the coloring may sometimes be innocuous, yet it is often deleterious in its effects.

The use of all coloring, therefore unless used very sparingly and with good judgment, is earnestly recommended to those who manufacture these articles, so in full, nutritious, and so healthful, when rightly made, and so deadly when mixed with poisonous ingredients. We are, however, happy to say that little of this objectionable and deceptive appearance was manifest to our view in

the articles exhibited at this anniversary. It is to be deeply regretted that Butter and Cheese, two articles so prominent in Rural Economy—so long and so extensively manufactured over the whole civilized world—contributing so largely to the support of life, and so greatly affecting the health of the consumers, should in quality even to this time fall so much below the standard of excellence to which all who are engaged in the production of them, might very easily attain.

A few days since it was announced, that in the city of Boston, four millions of pounds of Butter were used in a year, yet that but a small part of it was good—and that one half of it was a *slow poison*—the poorest selling for 13 cents, and the best for 25 cents. No doubt this statement is very near the truth; and what a pity it is, that it should not all be faultless, and command the highest price in the market. "Butter, as a wholesome aliment, should be fresh and free from rancidity and not fried, or burnt, otherwise it will disorder digestion, and be injurious."

There is certainly no inherent difficulty in the process of making good Butter and Cheese; nor can the failure be attributed to other causes than the ignorance, inattention and mismanagement of those who are the agents and superintendents of the Dairy. In the manufacture of these articles great cleanliness, neatness, and unremitting care are requisite to produce superlative kinds. All the vessels used about the Dairy, and the cellar in which the milk is kept must be preserved clean and sweet, and the whole process, from the beginning to the end, must be carefully attended to, or results will follow dishonorable to the Dairy-woman and disadvantageous to the proprietor of the Dairy. Only let there be neatness and assiduity through the whole course, and rancid, fetid, white, greasy Butter, will seldom be found.

In order that cheese may have a rich and agreeable flavor, mellowness and tenderness, and not be rank, unsound, or in any respect faulty, a variety of things, in the preparation and making, are necessary to be considered. As leading characteristics, cleanliness, sweetness and persevering attention must attend the whole process. Much depends on the *preparation* of the rennet; and the *proportion* of rennet infused into the milk, is of more consequence than the state of the rennet itself. As the breaking and gathering the curd; the management of the cheese in the press; the process of salting, and the treatment afterward requisite in the cheese room; and many other things simple and easy of execution, must be regarded and followed with discretion and fidelity. In short, the credit, the goodness, and the profit of the dairy must, under all circumstances, principally depend on the neatness of the management which is pursued, every part being kept perfectly clean, sweet, and in order; the floors being regularly rendered cool by frequent washing with cold water and the various utensils well cleaned and scalded after every time of being used."

It is hoped, that all those who are devoted to the manufacture of butter and cheese, will consider that they are engaged in a very *useful* and *honorable* employment, and that a high and enviable reputation belongs to those who excel in this most beneficial art; and we sincerely wish their labors may ever be followed with a liberal remuneration.

By order of the Committee,
NAHUM BARRINGTON, Chairman.

The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the Anniversary discourse before the Columbian Institute in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Washington on the 3d instant.

Great Rail Road.—The New York Journal of Commerce contains a long letter from De W. Clinton, son of the late Gov. Clinton, in favor of a rail road from near the city of New York to Mississippi, 1000 miles. Expense calculated 15,000,000 of dollars.

The Geneva, N. Y. Gazette, states that seven men, Ames and Pimook, of that village, crimp and made fortyfive pairs of stoga boots in a womanlike manner, in six days.

Great Crop of Wheat.—Mr. David Smith Northampton, Mass. raised, the last season, nine one bushels of winter wheat on three acres and a few rods of ground, situated near the College cut. The soil is alluvial.

The Miner's Journal proposes a public meeting of the citizens of Galena, for the purpose of adopting measures for the destruction of the rats which they are infested.

Intemperance.—A female slave in Wilmington N. C. was lately burnt to death by spontaneous combustion. She had long been intemperate addicted to ardent spirits.

Temperance.—A State Temperance Society been formed in Indiana, at a large meeting of members of the Legislature and others held the Hall of Representatives.

7500 tons of coal from the Lackawanna in have been delivered in Philadelphia by the Hudson and Delaware Canal Company, since they commenced its transportation, late in the Fall.

New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830

Just published by CUTLER & HISSELL, corner School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RICE, No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanack for 1830*. By THOMAS G. FISHBURN, of the New England Farmer.

This Almanack, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city, and particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston—A seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, prime upon Agriculture and Gardening.

Country traders, and others supplied up in the liberal terms, by the thousand, gross, or dozen.

Sept. 15.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, Market-street. Tomato Mustard, an excellent article, beef-steak, a most savory, and, in the best manner by a person remarkably educated at the business in England—price of cents per bottle also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles, price 50, or 35 cents per bottle. Oct.

Published every Friday at 2 o'clock, or on payment of the year—of those who pay well a sixty cents discount of subscription, are entitled to a reduction of this value.

No paper will be sent to assistance, without paying me in advance.

Printed by J. B. RICE, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SWAMP MUD FOR MANURE.

MR FESSENDEN—In my last note to you,* I misadvised to give some further account respecting the decayed vegetable matter, generally called swamp muck, which many sections of our country abound with. The use of which, applied on an upland loam, gravel, or sandy soil, will pay expense of labor in removing it, two for one first year, as the statement of facts hereafter recited, fully proves.

The last fall I carted several loads of muck on a knoll of loam, and put it in one heap, though I think it would have been better to have dropped a load only in a place. In the spring, prior to planting corn, the muck was spread and ploughed in. The crop of corn where the muck was used, was large. I thought larger than where a yard manure was put. A neighboring farmer made use of muck for several years. The first year he thought it equal to barn yard manure, its effects were perceivable a much longer time. The soil on which the muck was put, was a very gravelly loam. The muck was used by other neighboring farmers, for manuring corn in a hill, which was used in the following manner: A row of each alternately, one of muck, one of a yard manure, and one of hog manure. He assured me the corn was much the best manured with the muck. The soil a sandy loam.

MR DANIEL BLOOMER when residing in North West Chester county, in the year 1796, had four acres of gravelly loam of equal quality, which he planted with corn. Prior to planting corn, he applied fifty loads of muck per acre, two acres; these two acres produced him ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY bushels; the other two acres yielded only sixty bushels. The next spring these four acres were sowed with oats and grass seed. The oats were more than twice as large as the two acres dressed with muck as they were the other two. The grass for the four succeeding years produced in much the same ratio. I might recite other improvements of a similar kind. It is presumed that every intelligent, industrious farmer will be satisfied of the utility of muck as a manure. Those farms which are interspersed with swamps of muck and uplands either of loam, sand, gravel, may be made, at an expense of five to ten dollars per acre, capable of paying an interest annually of one hundred dollars per acre. It is thought that ten dollars, expended with economy, will, in most circumstances, be sufficient to cart and spread one hundred loads of swamp manure on an acre.

Those who are owning farms, situated as just recited, now valued at \$25 per acre, have only to go to the word, and go forward, for one or two years, to convince themselves and their neighbors they have farms intrinsically worth one hundred dollars per acre. Why so? it may be asked, because they will pay a nett profit over and above

all expense, amounting to the interest of one hundred dollars. Look for a moment at the statement of MR BLOOMER. He tells you he applied fifty loads of muck in the spring, (though the fall is a better time, and the muck is better to be laid on lands in the fall) per acre, which cost him five dollars. On this acre he had an excess of corn of thirty bushels, at fifty cents per bushel, which would leave ten dollars, nearly, to pay the interest of \$150 at 7 per cent, and this only for the first year. It is worthy to consider, by taking the muck from the low lands, that ditches may be made or improved, so that the low lands may be made to produce a bountiful crop of timothy and red top, &c. &c. It is desirable that farmers in different parts of the country would try the utility of the muck on the different summer crops, and inform the public of the results of their labor, through your useful New England Farmer, all of which are highly beneficial to us farmers.

W. H.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

The crops of Mangel Wurtzel raised by E.D.A.* is worthy of notice, and establishes a fact worth remembering, that an acre of ground has produced the past season at the rate of fortyfive tons per acre of vegetable nutriment, valuable for fattening heeves, or feeding to milk cows, at an expense less than any other vegetables can be raised. This, I have no doubt is true. The root is worthy of the attention of all those who have rich lands, of easy culture, and can raise fifty tons per acre. I have raised this root for several years in my garden, and have thought that barely the leaves nearly paid the expense of cultivation. They may be taken off from the first of August till the crop is harvested late in the fall. The seed ought to be planted as early in the spring as the season will admit, about the first of April. Were I to rear an acre of this root, I should prepare my ground as E. D. A. did; plant about two thirds of it, which I had intended for this root in rows two feet apart, and the seed dropped six inches apart in the rows. The surplus plants will be sufficient to fill out the other third, as they ought to be thinned out when of the size of a goose quill, so that each plant has six inches space. The transplanting can be done about as quick as the seed can be planted. This plant will endure transplanting, or any of the beet kind, as well as the cabbage. Taper a stick to a point, the size of a rake's tail, with which the work is done with despatch.

Cutskill, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1830.

W. H.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR EDITOR—I have been endeavoring for several years to raise a flock of first rate sheep, and have been at much pains and expense for this purpose; but have become almost discouraged, in consequence of a disease that has repeatedly swept off many of my flock, and which has hitherto baffled all my attempts, either to ascertain the cause, or apply a remedy. This complaint, where it has proved fatal, has been mostly among

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 138.

lambs in the fall, winter, or spring, before their first shearing. Old sheep, and sheep but once shorn, have been the next greatest sufferers. If the disease has always been the same, (of which I have little doubt,) I have had it in my flock three or four times within six or seven years, and have lost perhaps fifty sheep of various descriptions. It has prevailed most during the cold seasons, but no part of the year appears to be entirely exempted from the evil.

Gauntness has generally been the first indication of disease that I have noticed. The appetite gradually decreases, and though the animal may feed almost as busily as usual, it rather nibbles than eats. The fleece externally becomes shabby, and internally loses its lustre, near the skin begins to adhere together, and through the whole opens less freely, and is often near the roots filled with a scurf resembling dandruff. Its growth nearly or quite ceases, and sometimes a large portion of it cleaves from the skin, while that which still adheres, appears sickly and feeble. The skin becomes pale, and the sheep more or less gradually loses flesh, strength, and spirit; grows exceeding light; nearly ceases to eat; is taken with incurable scouring, that increases in severity, and scents worse and worse as the disorder advances, till the creature, unable to rise, expires a mere skeleton from perfect exhaustion.

Such perhaps is as common a course as any. Sometimes the scouring is at intervals, and the animal has by means an increase of appetite, but sinks lower at each attack. In some instances the above described internal appearance of the wool, is the first warning I have of the disease in a sheep, while nothing very noticeable is otherwise observed. In some, the disorder seems to progress no farther, and the sheep survive, but with less flesh, a less and poorer fleece, and if she has a lamb, less milk, with the best of food, and the most careful attendance. In some instances, when sheep have died, they have not scoured at all, but have for a time appeared feeble and inactive, and perhaps died suddenly without being greatly emaciated. The scouring seems to me rather a consequence of the disease than the disease itself, for many exhibit several of the symptoms, but escape this, and recover; but I think I have never known more than two survive where scouring attended. In this stage of the disease, I consider recovery almost hopeless.

I do not know that any means I used had any permanently beneficial effect, though all my little knowledge and invention have been most assiduously employed to discover the cause, and find a cure. To obtain the last, it is very important to ascertain the first; but what that can be, I can hardly guess, much less determine. All I can pretend to know definitely, is, that the evil exists. The first time my sheep ever suffered in this way, if I rightly remember, I lost from half to three fourths, or four fifths of my lambs, and two or three yearlings. This took place in parts of the years 1821-25, and among grade sheep, native and merino. In the fall and winter of 1825-26, I purchased and brought home a small flock of Merino ewes, of which about a fifth part died before the expiration of the following summer,

* We believe our correspondent refers to an article written by him, and published in the New England Farmer, vol. vi. p. 285.

but from what cause, I presume not to say, although I am by no means sure that it was not the disease under consideration.

During the same summer of 1826, my lambs of the previous spring began to dwindle and drop away one after another, and five or six died before winter. The rest survived till Feb. or March, and then disease thinned their ranks again, and I lost nine more, leaving me but six out of twenty-one that had survived their infancy. I was, in the earlier period of this season of destruction, pretty well persuaded that it was occasioned by worms in the head, as most of those that first died had more or less of them; but several of the last dying in a similar manner had none, which seemed to spoil the proof that worms produced the evil.

From the spring of 1827 till the latter part of the summer of 1828, I lost none in this way, and but two in any other, excepting lambs in their infancy. In the latter part of the summer of 1828, the disease again appeared, and from this period of its ravages, which I watched with much care and solicitude, have been drawn the foregoing descriptions of its symptoms, progress and termination. Of this I have the most vivid recollection, and the most accurate minutes: but the several periods of sickness, though attended with some circumstantial differences, had so much general resemblance, that I must think they had but one origin. In this visit of the dire malady, I lost near twenty sheep, viz: thirteen lambs in their first three or two of two years old, one of three, and three old sheep. All but one of these seemed to have the same complaint. From the commencement of warmer weather last spring, till within a short time, my sheep have appeared well; and for five or six months, I did not lose one; but symptoms now indicate another visitation.

Several of my lambs in their first fleece begin to look gaunt and shabby, with a commencement of the above described internal appearances of the wool, and already, strength, flesh and appetite, are on the wane, and another period of destruction seems at hand, nothing of which, with all my past bitter experience, although I tend my sheep most carefully in person, and hardly trust them a day in other hands, did I notice till within a very few days, my sheep almost universally looking plump, and as far as I could discern, eating heartily. The cause baffles all my conjecture.

I once, as above stated, thought it worms, but found the evidence that season not at all satisfactory, as some had worms, and others dying under similar circumstances had none. Among those I lost last winter, I searched for worms till convinced that they could not occasion the evil. I should say I found not above six, and those mostly in the head of one sheep. I think it cannot be in poor keeping, for I cut my hay early, and feed my sheep with the best. I think it cannot be want of attention, for certainly I have endeavored to be very careful. No increase of attention, or improvement in keeping, has effected any discernible good, more than prolonging a miserable existence, if it has even done that, which I have sometimes doubted, and have been suspicious that in some instances it had a contrary effect. I have supposed it possible that it arose from confining my sheep too closely to my shed, and yards, but the disease has more than once commenced its ravages previous to bringing my sheep to winter quarters, so that such a conjecture appears ground-

less. I have thought of its being owing to exposure to cold rains in the summer and fall, when the fleece affords the least protection, or to too open and cold sheds in winter; but this season I have been very careful to shelter my flock in the colder storms, especially at night, my shed has been rendered closer, and the winter has thus far been so mild and pleasant as to give little trouble from the cold, so that these suppositions also appear poorly supported. I tried last winter to believe that the extreme wetness of the preceding summer might have produced such destructive consequences, as wet seasons are considered unfavorable to the health of this animal, and more than an usual number were said to have perished; but the past season has with us been just the reverse of the preceding, being very dry, and thus spoils that theory also. For a time I thought that it might be a disease that having once entered a flock, could not easily be eradicated, and being perhaps somewhat contagious, continued its effects by propagation. But this conjecture seems improbable, from the facts, that I have changed my flock once since I have known the disease, with the exception of two or three sheep that were never unhealed after their connexion with my new flock, and that more than a full year at one time, of apparent perfect health in my flock, has intervened between the periods of sickness. And to conclude, I have thought that the situation of my farm, or that some of its productions, might occasion the evil. Possibly this may be the case, but I should not be able to say why.

I am not much of a botanist, and consequently a poor judge of the qualities of many vegetable productions. My farm is mostly hill land, descending to the north, north east, and east, originally covered principally with maple, beech, birch, and hemlock, and is much of it rather moist and heavy, and a little inclined to bake. It is interspersed with many rocks and ledges, and has two small brooks running through it, that are frequently dry, or cease to flow, in the warm season, but there is very little that resembles swamp, or meadow, not more than an acre or two at most, and that hardly deserving the name. Its productions have nothing peculiar that I know of to distinguish it from other farms so situated, or from the surrounding soil. My pastures are pestered considerably with Canada thistles and the common brake; but I have never seen sheep touch the latter, and have never supposed either possessed of any noxious qualities, except as intruders upon the soil. A species of nightshade finds shelter here and there in the crevices of the rocks, and lobelia is occasionally observed; but I am not aware that sheep will taste of either. To this long, and perhaps tedious communication, Mr Editor, I have nothing more to add at present, but the earnest request that you would upon its reception give it a place in your very interesting paper without delay, and *submit*, or give immediate information on the subject, if any light exists, and can be obtained, either as to the cause, or an efficient remedy, for the plague is manifestly progressing in my flock, and perchance in others. It certainly is of individual, and may be of national importance.

A. I. H.

At H. Jan. 12, 1830.

Silk.—\$50,000 worth of sewing silk is said to be made annually in the county of New Haven, Conn., where the Mulberry grows in great abundance.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 208.)

When nations first emerge from a state of barbarism, the demands for food and clothing are the most powerful inducement for agricultural industry, and the coarsest products satisfy the general consumption; but as manufacturers and commerce begin to divide the labors of an increasing and more intelligent population, and the accumulated wealth of successful enterprise creates more refined taste, and furnishes the means of education, the industrious cultivator of the soil is encouraged to increase the variety, quantity, and value of his legumes, esculent vegetable fruits and flowers, until his rude fields are converted into gardens. It is then that horticulture assumes a station which commands the general individual interest, but governmental consideration as one of the most important branches of national industry, and is deemed worthy of the patronage of the state. Such is its present elevated character, and while the sovereigns, princes, and nobles of Europe are proud to enrol their names among the members of those institutions, which have been founded for the rational and patriotic purposes of mutual instruction, and the diffusion of information on all the branches of rural economy, we not profit by the experience of other nations, emulate the honorable examples they have presented, for perfecting the tillage of our national land.

The co-operation of individuals, by the means of variously organized societies, for the accomplishment of objects of public utility, and general or private interest, is a discovery of modern times, and has been one of the most efficacious means of accelerating the progress, and enlarging the bounds of knowledge. They have explored the vast Heracleum of antiquity for those treasures of intellect, which once gave lustre to thrones, and traced the history of the inventive discoveries and improvements of all ages; they have collected the facts of isolated research, and the valuable results of private experiments; they have brought to light the labors of unobtrusive genius, rendered local information available to all, and concentrated the scattered intelligence of nations, in every department of science and art. With the facilities afforded by the wonderful art of printing, they are substitutes for, or have superseded that long cherished desideratum, a universal language; for whatever is valuable, merits attention, or is worthy of adoption in the writings of the ancients, or the publications of a visiting nation, is speedily acclimated, and rendered as familiar as if it were of indigenous growth. There is still another glorious advantage in these institutions, in honorable to the human race;—in war as well as in peace, their names become the paroles of intercourse between the republics of letters, of science and of arts, round the globe.

It will witness the happy effects of associations, for the promotion of literature, natural history, physics, agriculture, the mechanic, economical and fine arts, we may confidently anticipate that the same salutary influence will be experienced in the operations of horticulture, by the harmonious labors of those numerous societies which have been founded for its encouragement.

The literature, history, science, art and practice of gardening, open a wide field for study and inquiry, and present exhaustless sources of pleasant instruction and wealth. Blessed is the man who

icipate in these enjoyments. They are not humble for the most exalted, or beyond the limit of honest and retiring industry. It is a banquet of reason, at which wisdom and health preside, and where the amphitryons of genius and intellect revel in the unsatiating luxuries of nature.

The holy scriptures teach us, that the Almighty has adorned the peerless beauties and refined pleasures of a garden, by planting that of Eden, and decorating it as a terrestrial paradise for the proficients of the human race. The Elysian Fields of the heaven of heathen mythology, and to a part of their prototypes, on earth, was ascribed a tutelary divinity. The promised rewards of the Mahomedan religion are the perennial festal feasts of celestial gardens.

The bards, scholars, and philosophers of the heroic ages, have transmitted descriptions of the verdant plantations of the ancients, from those which Homer places the regal palace of Alcibiades, and the rustic dwelling of Laertes, to the magnificent villas of Pliny and Lucullus.

By numerous works of imagination and instruction—which have rendered their authors illustrious and established epochs in the grand cycle of letters, since the revival of letters,—we are enabled to ascertain the actual state of cultivation, to receive the relative estimation in which it is held, and to appreciate the beneficial consequences of progressive ameliorations, from the first noble efforts of the anchorites of St Basil and Benedict, to the splendid developments of individual enterprise and public patronage, which characterize the period in which we live.

The scientific relations of Horticulture are numerous, and require an extensive acquaintance with various branches of Natural History and Philosophy.

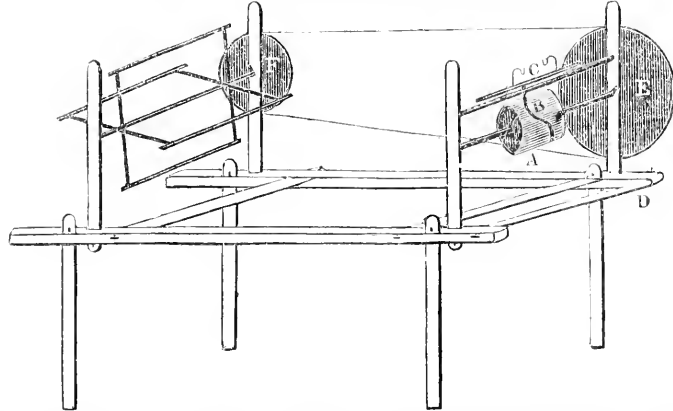
Botany, Mineralogy, Hydraulics, Chemistry, Architecture, and Mechanics are called upon to furnish their several contributions; and it is the peculiar province of the artist, to render them subservient to his practical operations, by a judicious application of each to its appropriate purpose.

(To be continued.)

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 18.
(Reprinted for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

The market today was uncommonly thin of all species of stock, only 378 Cattle and 1224 Sheep being a less number of Cattle than at the preceding market day since August last. They were divided as follows:—122 cattle, including 21 unsold last week, and 538 sheep, at the *upper market*, and 256 cattle, including 14 unsold last week, and 686 Sheep at the *lower market*—withstanding the depreciation in the quantity of stock we are not aware that prices varied materially from the last 3 or 4 weeks—an attempt by speculators to advance the prices caused the sales to go off rather heavily—a very few best Cattle brought \$5 per cwt.; but the greatest proportion sold from 3½ to 4½. A few Beef Cattle and about 25 head of stores remained unsold at the close of the market. We shall begin next week to give the number of the different kinds of Cattle and their respective heads. The Sheep at market today, with one or two exceptions were of an ordinary, and sales were effected with difficulty—good Sheep are in fair request—we note the sales of 1 or 2 lots best at market, at \$2 per head. *Swine*—only 30 at market—the same mentioned in our last—not much doing in trade.

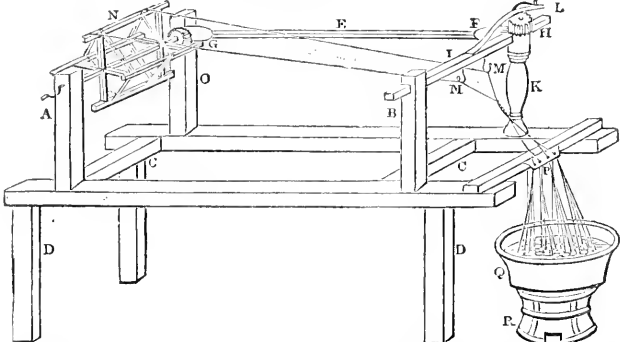
GIDEON B. SMITH'S IMPROVED SILK REEL.



This is an improvement on the Silk Reel of Piedmont, the most approved reel of Europe. The improvement consists in the simplicity of the machinery, compared with that of the Piedmontese Reel, the operation of both being exactly the same. A, is a cylinder eight inches in diameter and eight in length. B, a circular groove, half an inch deep, which has a sweep of six inches. To lay out this groove, a strip of paper six inches wide, and of the exact length of the cylinder's circumference, is doubled, and with the compass a sweep is made from the middle of one end of the doubled paper to the edge, and thence to the middle of the other end; the paper is then turned over, and the same sweep made on the other side, in an opposite direction. The paper is then laid on the cylinder, and the groove marked upon it for cutting. Thus on each side of the cylinder the groove will form a semicircular meeting in the middle, and will thus cause a peculiar motion in the traversing bar, (C,) which will cause it to move slowly at the extremities of its course, and rapidly in the centre, thus giving time for the threads to take hold of the rails of the reel on the outside of the skein before it begins to move back. C, the traversing bar, with the brass hook through which the silk passes. D, a bar of the frame on which a brass plate is fixed, with small holes, for the silk to pass through, and which stands immediately over the vessel containing

the cocoons. E, the drum, eighteen inches diameter. F, the pulley, ten inches diameter. The size of the drum and pulley precludes the possibility of the band slipping. The whole frame is five feet long, four high, and two wide in the clear, and the timber about two inches square. It is put together with keys, for the convenience of taking down and putting up. The necessity of the machinery for producing the vibratory motion of the traversing bar will be understood when it is stated, that, if the threads are laid on the rails as cotton is reeled, they would adhere and become useless, as they could not be separated. The traversing bar causes them to be laid on in such a manner as to obviate this entirely. By a small handle near the rim of the drum, the reel is turned. With this reel the relative proportionate diameter of the drum and pulley is necessary, to produce the proportionate movement of the traversing bar, and the revolution of the reel, as the bar must move back and forth five times, while the reel makes nine revolutions, and as the groove is formed, one revolution of the cylinder causes the bar to move out and back once. It has been thought advisable to accompany this drawing of the improved reel with one of the Italian reels, that the improvement may be the more readily perceived.

PIEDMONTSE REEL.



The Piedmontese Reel, it will be perceived, requires four cog wheels, a crank, a carrier bar, and a connecting reel, all which are superseded by the cylinder in the improved reel. Orders for these reels will be received, and any information given by the inventor, Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, Md. They can be made in a very neat form of good timber for \$18, and can be packed for transportation in a box. All letters must be *post paid*.

The reel is not patented, but a free privilege is given by the inventor to all persons to make and use it. Gideon B. Smith has a large supply of silk worm eggs of the best kinds, 10,000 of which he will send by mail, with ample instructions for making silk, to any person who shall enclose to him *five dollars*—the postage on the package will not be more than one dollar. The winter season being the only time when they can be sent by mail, no time should be lost in making application.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 204.]

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE BARB.

It has already been stated, that the earliest records we have of the horse trace him to Egypt, whence he gradually found his way to Arabia and Persia, and the provinces which were colonized from Egypt; and thence to the other parts of the old world. But Egypt is not now a breeding country, and it does not appear to possess those requisites which could ever have constituted it one. Without, however, entering into the question whether the horse was primarily the inhabitant of some particular region, whence other parts were gradually supplied, or whether it was common to many countries, but differing in each; we have tated it to be probable that the horses of Egypt, the earliest on record, were derived from the neighboring and interior districts of Africa. Therefore, in giving a very summary account of the most celebrated and useful breeds of different countries, it is natural to begin with those of Africa.

At the head of these is the *Barb*, from Barbary, and particularly from Morocco and Fez, and the interior of Tripoli; and remarkable for his fine and graceful action. It is rather lower than the Arabian, seldom exceeding fourteen hands and an inch. The shoulders are flat, the chest round, the joints inclined to be long, and the head particularly beautiful. The Barb is decidedly superior to the Arab in form, but has not his spirit, or pep, or countenance.

The Barb has chiefly contributed to the excellence of the Spanish horse; and, when the improvement of the breed of horses began to be systematically pursued in Great Britain, the Barb was very early introduced. The Godolphin Arabian, as he is called, the origin of some of our best racing blood, was a Barb; and others of our most celebrated turf horses trace their descent from African mares.

More in the centre of Africa, in the kingdom of Boumou, is a breed, which Mr Tully, in his almost romantic history of Tripoli, reckons superior even to those even of Arabia or Barbary; it possesses the best qualities of both of those breeds, being as serviceable as that of Arabia, and as beautiful as that of Barbary.

In the more southern and western districts of Africa, and particularly in the neighborhood of the Senegal coast, the breed of horses is very inferior. They are small, weak, unsafe, and untractable, at neither horses, nor any other produce of value, can be looked for in those unhappy countries, so long as they are desolated by the infernal slave-trade inflicted upon them by the most civilized, and truly unchristian, nations of Europe.

THE DONGOLA HORSE.

The kingdom of Dongola, and the neighboring districts lying between Egypt and Abyssinia, contain a horse not at all like any other oriental.

The Dongola horses stand tall, sixteen hands high, but the length of the body, from the shoulders to the quarter, is considerably less. Their action, therefore, is opposite to that of the Arabian, or English thorough bred, which are longer by some inches than they are high. The neck is long and slender, the crest fine, and the withers sharp and high, giving a beautiful forehead; but the

breast is too narrow, the quarters and flanks too flat, and the back curved. They constitute excellent war horses, from their speed, durability, and size. Several of them have lately been imported into Europe, but they are little valued. Possibly, with three-part-bred mares, they might improve our cavalry horses."

Bosman, whose descriptions prove him to be no bad horseman, thus speaks of them, but in somewhat too flattering a manner.—"The Dongola horses are the most perfect in the world, being beautiful, symmetrical in their parts, nervous and elastic in their movements, and docile and affectionate in their manners. One of these horses was sold in 1816, at Grand Cairo, for a sum equivalent to £1000."

Mr Bruce tells us, that the best African horses are said to be descended from one of the five on which Mahomet and his four immediate successors fled from Mecca to Medina, on the night of the Hegira. He thus accounts for very singular and opposite customs among the Arabs and Africans.

"No Arab ever mounts a stallion; on the contrary, in Africa they never ride mares. The reason is plain.—The Arabs are constantly at war with their neighbors, and always endeavor to take their enemies by surprise in the grey of the evening, or the dawn of day. A stallion no sooner smells the stall of the mare in the enemy's quarters, than he begins to neigh, and that would give the alarm to the party intended to be surprised. No such thing can ever happen when they ride mares only. On the contrary, the Funge trust entirely to superior force. They are in an open, plain country—must be discovered at many miles' distance—and all such surprises and stratagems are useless to them."

THE ARABIAN.

Going further eastward, we arrive at Arabia, whose horses deservedly occupy the very highest rank.

A few wild horses are yet seen on some of the deserts of Arabia. They are hunted by the Bedouins for their flesh, which is considered a delicacy, if the animal be young; and also to increase their stock of inferior horses, which they often palm on the merchant as descended from the sacred breed. They are said to be even swifter than the domesticated horse, and are usually taken by traps hidden in the sand. Mr Bruce, however, doubts whether any wild horses are now found in Arabia Deserta.

Although in the seventh century the Arabs had no horses of value, yet the Cappadocian and other horses, which they had derived from their neighbors, were preserved with so much care, and propagated so industriously and strictly from the finest of the breed, that in the thirteenth century the Arabian horse began to assume a just and unrivalled celebrity.

There are said to be three breeds or varieties of Arabian horses:—the *Mechi*, or inferior breed, on which they set little value, and which are found wild on some parts of the deserts; the *Kodishki*, literally horses of an unknown race, answering to our half-bred horses—a mixed breed; and the *Kochlani*, horses whose genealogy, according to the Arab account, is known for two thousand years. Many of them have written and attested pedigrees extending more than four hundred years, and with true Eastern exaggeration, traced by oral tradition from the stud of Solomon. A more care-

ful account is kept of these genealogies than belongs to the most ancient family of the proud Arab chief, and very singular precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of fraud, so far as the written pedigree extends.

The *Kochlani* are principally reared by the Idumian Arabs, in the remoter deserts. A stallion may be procured without much difficulty, although at a great price. A mare is rarely to be obtained except by fraud and excessive bribery. The Arab should be careful to find out that which the English breeder should never forget, that the female is more esteemed than the male in the excellence and value of the produce; and the genealogies of their horses are always reckoned from the mothers.

The Arabian horse would not be acknowledged by every judge to possess a perfect form; his he, however, is inimitable. The broadness and spanness of the forehead, the shortness and fineness of the muzzle, the prominence and brilliancy of eye, the smallness of the ears, and the beautiful course of the veins, will always characterize the head of the Arabian horse.

His body may be considered as too light, his chest as too narrow; but behind the arms barrel generally swells out, and leaves sufficient room for the play of the lungs.

In the formation of the shoulder, next to the head, the Arab is superior to any other breed. The withers are high, and the shoulder-blade inclined backward, and so nicely adjusted, that descending a hill, the point or edge of the l never rolls the skin. He may not be thought sufficiently high; he seldom stands more than fourteen hands two inches.

The fineness of his legs, and the obliquity of his pasterns, may be supposed to lessen apparent strength; but the leg, although small and wiry; anatomists know that the bone no common density, and the starting muscles the fore-arm and the thigh indicate that he is capable of accomplishing many of the feats we are recorded of him.

The Barb alone, exceeds him in noble and steady action; and if there be defects about him is perfect for that for which he was designed, presents the true combination of speed and ton—strength enough to carry more than a weight, and courage that would cause him to rather than to give up.

We may not, perhaps, believe all that is told of the Arabian. It has been remarked, that there are, on the deserts which this horse traverses, mile stones to mark the distance, or watches calculate the time; and the Bedouin is naturally given to exaggeration, and, most of all, when relating the prowess of the animal which he holds as dearly as his children; yet it cannot be denied, that at the introduction of the Arabian into European stables, there was no other horse comparable to him.

The Arab horse is as celebrated for his docile and good temper, as for his speed and courage. In that delightful book, Bishop Heber's Narrative of a Journey through the Upper Provinces of India, the following interesting character is given of his horse. "My morning rides are very pleasant. My horse is a nice, quiet, good-tempered Arab, who is so fearless, that he goes with starting close to an elephant, and so gentle and docile that he eats bread out of my hand, and almost as much attachment and coaxing ways of dog. This seems the general character of

rab horses, to judge from what I have seen in this country. It is not the fiery, dashing animal I had supposed, but with more rationality about him, and more apparent confidence in his rider, than the majority of English horses."

The kindness with which he is treated from a foal, gives him an affection for his master, a wish to please, a pride in exerting every energy in obedience to his commands, and, consequently, an apparent sagacity which is seldom seen in other breeds. The mare and her foal inhabit the same pen with the Bedouin and his children. The neck of the mare is often the pillow of the rider, and, more frequently, of the children, who are rolling about upon her and the foal; yet no accident ever occurs, and the animal acquires that friendship and love for man which occasional ill-treatment will not cause him for a moment to forget.

(To be continued.)

NOMENCLATURE OF GRAPES.

Further extracts from Prince's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, now in press, and speedily to be published.]

[Continued from page 211.]

ELSINGBURGH.—Pr. Cat. No. 380.

Elsinburgh.
Blue Elsinburgh.
Elsinborough.
Smart's Elsinborough.

Vitis labrusca v. Elsinburghii.

This grape was found near the town whose name it bears, in Salem county, New Jersey, where it would probably have remained unregarded, had it not been brought into notice and cultivation by Dr HULINGS. It is a very sweet, juicy fruit, and of a blue color; it is very hardy, exceedingly productive, and promises to be valuable for wine; the leaves assimilate to those of the European vines much more than those of our native varieties generally do, and in color they resemble the Bland's. The bunches are of middle size, and the berries hang loosely; it ripens at the same time as the Memier, and is free from pulp or musky taste, and has generally but two seeds. It is undoubtedly a native, all the characteristics of which it bears. Its wood resembles that of the Isabella, but the fruit approximates more to the Memier of France than any other American grape.

RAISIN DE COTE.—Pr. Cat. No. 395.

Of this grape, a native of Louisiana, there are two varieties, which are found through a vast extent of territory from the Attakapas to the Missouri. The variety, or species, most known, is dark blue and round; skin rather thick, and the fruit somewhat pulpy, extremely sweet, and not musky.

BLAND'S PALE RED.—Pr. Cat. No. 374.

Bland's.
Powel.
Bland's Fox grape.
Virginia.
Red Scuppermong.
Vitis Blanda.
labrusca Blanda.
Vitis Blandi.

The foliage of this vine is of a pale green hue; the bunches of grapes are shouldered or divided, and are five or six inches in length, and sometimes more. It is a round grape, of a pale red color, of good size, juicy, sweet, and of very pleasant flavor; it is an agreeable table fruit, and is also a wine grape of very superior order to the Alexander,

and many others cultivated as such; indeed, a person has but once to taste this grape to form his decision on this point. It has been supposed for many years to be a native of Virginia, and its origin has been the subject of much comment. A Virginian gentleman, whose opinion I highly respect, stated to me that it was an Italian grape, and was brought from Italy by Mr MAZZEI, and his statements had so much weight with me that I almost resigned my own judgment thereto; but I have now to aver that it is certainly a native, and that vines sent to Col. GEORGE GIBBS, of this island from North Carolina, under the name of the Red Scuppermong, have proved to be identically this same variety, and vines have also been received by others from that state, which have afforded the same result. It appears, also, that this grape was cultivated in our country before Mr MAZZEI visited it, and the vines he brought, however closely they may have resembled it, could not therefore have been of this kind.

Another fact is certain, that several native vines which I have received from different parts of our country so greatly resemble in foliage, wood, and manner of growth the real Bland's grape, that I strongly suspect further examination will identify them with it, and prove that this variety is found wild in more than one state of the Union. And even among those native varieties, whose fruit essentially differs, there are several whose foliage possesses the same general characteristics, particularly in regard to color and form, inasmuch that I doubt not but further investigation will class them under one head as the varieties of a single species, distinct from *V. labrusca*.

It appears that Col. BLAND, of Virginia, was among the first that brought this vine into notice and cultivation, from which circumstance his cognomen was attached to it at that time, by which title it has been most generally known since.

From the American Farmer.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Strange that for passengers this work is not superseded by a rail road!—We have seen it stated that the toll paid by the canal boats of one line is \$14,000, but be that as it may, there are two or three simple acknowledged facts, that in all conscience ought to be sufficient to satisfy any rational mind. We know that at six miles an hour, with six horses, the banks sustain almost irreparable injury, and it has been said to be matter of deliberation whether the company will not have to put a stop to passengers' boats, which take two hours and a half to pass through. On the other hand, we know that even with horse power, the greatest number of passengers that ever cross at one time might be taken across in half the time, with four horses. But horse power will give way to locomotive engines that will take their passengers over, whether many or few, in half an hour! Why then hesitate to construct one at once? the ground is of all others best adapted to it. The topography is suitable, the distance short, the travelling great; and altogether, it is only surprising that the first rail-road in America should not have been constructed on this route. The incomparable advantages of these structures for travelling, would have been there demonstrated under the eyes of travellers from all points of the compass, who would have spread the knowledge of their principles and facilities through every state, and to the remotest

sections of the union. Were not "the sinews of power" with us, of all commodities in nature, the scarcest, we should not desire a better investment than a rail-road would have been for the Union Company years ago, one member of which could have supplied the needful. But no, we are too much the slaves of the "wait, wait, wait, time enough" policy. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is an illustrious instance of that sagacity which knows when to say, now is the accepted time; and verily its projectors shall have their reward.

Temperature of December, 1829.—The most remarkable feature in the weather of the past month is its mildness. It has been about two degrees warmer than December last year, five degrees warmer than any other within our observations, and more than seven warmer than the average of December for the last fourteen years. The surface of the ground has been frozen slightly a few times, but only for a few days; and at the end of the month there is no ice in the streams, the steam-boats are plying as easily as in summer—and the farmer may plough most of his grounds as well as in May. Rains have been frequent but not very copious. But the frequent changes and prevalence of clouds have made the month to be not more agreeable than it has sometimes been when it was colder. House-keepers of every class have had ample opportunity to prepare for severe weather, and cannot much longer fail to experience it.—*Williamstown Advocate.*

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

[Extracts from a pamphlet recently published, on the importance of protecting the study and investigations of anatomy by legal enactments.]

During the past year, a mechanic from a seaport town, being on a visit to his friends in the country, trod upon a scythe in such a manner as to cause the point to wound him just below the ear. Notwithstanding the plugging and stuffing practised by the medical attendants, this man died of bleeding on the fourth day, without an attempt being made to tie the great artery of the neck, which probably was wounded.

A woman, in a neighboring State, fell down cellar, and wounded the carotid artery with a broken earthen pot. She bled to death after several days, without an attempt having been made to put a ligature on this artery, which would have been an effectual and comparatively safe method of stopping the bleeding, and which a moderate knowledge of Anatomy would have enabled any resolute practitioner to perform.

A child, in a town not many miles from the metropolis of Massachusetts, having got a bean in its windpipe, was suffocated, after several days of great torment and distress. After its death, the body was examined, and, on making a slit into the air tube, the bean dropped out. A bystander, not medical, instantly exclaimed, "Why could not this have been done while the child was alive?" The answer to this question can only be found in the humiliating acknowledgment, that the physicians, in whose hands the case had fallen were ignorant of Anatomy.

A farmer, in the county of ———, struck the point of a scythe into the left leg. A violent bleeding was the consequence. A physician in the neighborhood being called to him, stuffed the wound with balsam and lint, and put on a bandage as tight as possible. The force of the blood

however, was greater than that of the bandage; and the bleedings returned repeatedly, till the patient was nearly exhausted. Then a surgeon well acquainted with Anatomy came, and took the bandages from the limb, which he found mortified around the wound, from the tightness of the bandage. He next made an incision deep in the sound part of the leg, and exposed the wounded artery, and tied it. The bleeding was entirely stopped, and the poor man, though very low, recovered at last, and continued a valuable member of society. This is not a solitary case. We could relate a great number very similar, in which important lives have been preserved, which must have been lost without a very minute knowledge of Anatomy.

Alabama.—It has been proposed, in the Legislature, to establish a State Agricultural Society.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1830.

PUMPS.

In a late number, page 198, we intimated an intention to take notice of some observations of a correspondent on the subject of raising and conveying water by pumps, pipes, &c. We now proceed to quote from his communication such parts as are most useful, and to add such remarks of our own as may serve further to explain the objects of the writer. He observes as follows:—

"We will now say something for those who are under the necessity of placing their dwellings in such situations that they cannot obtain good water without bringing it from a distance, and from fountains situated below their habitations. In this case, made of the before mentioned pipes, [viz. those made of cast iron, wood, or earthen,] will answer the purpose by cementing the joints air tight, and laying the pipe in a straight line, or in a curve or arch not undulating; for in the latter case the air will accumulate on the top part of the waves, and so obstruct the water that it will be difficult drawing water through the pipe with a pump attached to the upper end of the pipe, whereas by keeping the pipe as far as possible from a zigzag form, there will be no difficulty in bringing water from a distance, provided the bore of the pipe is always in proportion to the altitude of the place where the water is to be drawn to above the fountain; for it will be seen by any who will notice the principle on which the pump operates, that a column of water thirty feet in height, will be of more weight than one of ten feet, if they are of the same diameter. Hence we say, that if it is our wish to raise water thirty feet, with the same power applied to the lever of the pump, that we should were the pump but ten feet it is obvious that we must diminish the bore of the pipe that is thirty feet long, or the power and weight will not be equal.

"There is one other thing that is worthy of notice, that is, although water is a very subtle fluid, yet there is some friction which obstructs its passage through an aperture or pipe. This friction will be nearly in proportion to the rubbing surface. This friction cannot always be overcome in pipes, yet it may be greatly diminished by the accuracy of finishing the bore of the pipe.

"It is worthy of remark that some workmen make all pumps of the same bore, whether they are 10, 20, or 30 feet long, and the piston rods

are all of the same length. This is an error, which should be corrected, for by adhering to the weight of water, it will be seen that a column of water 30 feet high will weigh more than one of ten feet; besides, as we have before said, though water is a very subtle fluid, yet it cannot pass through an aperture without friction; this friction is nearly in proportion to the rubbing surfaces.* This should always be taken into the account.

"One thing more must be considered, viz: The piston rod being so short as it is usually made, causes great friction on the piston, as will be seen by noticing the vibratory motion of the upper end of the rod, whereas were the rod twice, and in some instances, three as long, the piston or bucket, will work much more free, and the column of water being above the valve will be raised much easier than if it were below.

"Buchanan's pump, if generally adopted, would be found of the greatest utility, for it may, with a small expense, answer the double purpose of a pump and fire engine. All the additional expense will be an air vessel, attached to the pump. This pump at isolated farm houses, and other rural establishments, we should think must be of the greatest importance.

"In considering the pump, I have thought it necessary to calculate a table, showing the difference between the quantity of water raised by the pump with its piston rod of the common length, and one that has its piston rod of half the length of the sucking pipe, using the same power in both cases.

	ft. in.
For a pump of 10 feet in height,	6 9
" " 15	5 6
" " 20	4 9
" " 25	4 1
" " 30	4 0

With the rod as it should be it will stand thus:	ft. in.
For 10 feet	6 9
15	5 8
20	5 4
25	4 8
30	4 5

"These tables both refer to the bore of the sucking pump, and are of such diameters as ought always to be observed in making pumps. But should the piston rod be lengthened to two-thirds the length of the pump, it will be readily seen that the water would be raised easier than it would be if it was but one-third the length of the pump."

By the Editor.—It is remarked by Dr Gregory in his *Dictionary of Arts, &c.* that "common as the pump is, and overlooked even by the curious, it is a very abstruse and refined invention. No thing like it has been found in any of the rude nations whom the Europeans have discovered, either in the new continent of America, or the islands of the Pacific Ocean. Nay, it was unknown in the cultivated empire of China, at the time of our arrival there by sea; and it is still a rarity every where in Asia, in places unfrequented by the Europeans. It does not appear to have been known by the Greeks and Romans in early times, and perhaps it came from Alexandria, where physical and mathematical science was much cultivated.

The rubbing surfaces, however, are greater in small than in large pipes, in proportion to the water they are capable of discharging.—Ed. N. E. FARMER.

vated by the Greek school under the protection of the Ptolemies.

What is called *suction* in pumps, is produced altogether by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. "The air inside of the pump stock is lifted or laded out by the piston, which may be called an *air-ladle*. As fast as the air is dipped out, the water is pressed in." The same power which is necessary to lift the air out of the pump stock, and thus make way for the water, would be required for lifting an equal quantity of water, by any other method, as high as it is elevated by working the pump.

With regard to drawing or forcing water to a distance from the fountain, or source, by a pump the following from Dr Bigelow's *Technology*, contains useful directions.

Arrangement of Pipes.—The pipe through which water is raised, by pumps of any kind ought to be as short and straight as possible. Thus, if we have to raise water to a height of 20 feet, and to carry it to a horizontal distance of 100, by means of a forcing pump, it will be most advantageous to raise it first vertically into a cistern 20 feet above the reservoir, and then to let it run along horizontally, or find its level in a bent pipe, than to connect the pump immediately with a single pipe, carried to its place of destination. And for the same reason a sucking pump should be placed as nearly over the well as possible, in order to avoid a loss of force in working it. If very small pipes are used, they will much increase the resistance by the friction which they occasion. —*Elements of Technology*, p. 320.

With regard to the length of the piston rod the following observations by Dr Gregory are much to the purpose.

"A pump intended to raise water to any height whatever, will always work more easy and require no greater power to give motion to the bucket, if both the valves are placed towards the bottom of the pipe, than if they were fixed 33 feet above the surface of the water.

"The playing of the piston thus low in the pipe will, besides, prevent an inconvenience which might happen were it placed above, viz: in case of a leak beneath the bucket, which in a great length of pipe may very easily happen, the outward air getting through would hinder the necessary rarefaction in the barrel on moving the piston, and consequently the pump might fail in the operation. This can only effectually be prevented by placing the pump work in or near the water; in which case should any leak happen upward, it will only occasion the loss of some of the water, without any other inconvenience; and the leather and the valves being kept under water will always be found supple, pliant, and in a condition to perform their office.

"Placing the pump work, (that is the valve and piston) pretty low and near together, will also prevent the inconvenience of not being able in all cases to fetch up water from the spring by the ordinary pump, when of an equal bore, by reason of the shortness of the stroke; which therefore cannot rarely lift the air sufficiently to bring the water up to the piston from the lower valve. For instance, Take a smooth barrelled pump, 21 feet long, having the piston fitting, suppose a foot stroke, placed above, and the check or fixed valve at the other end below. By the playing of the piston, admit it possible for water to rise 11 feet, and you will, let water be poured on the check, to the

eight of 11 feet, and refit the piston; there will remain still nine feet of air between it and the water, which cannot be sufficiently rarefied by a hot stroke, to open the clack, or fetch up more water."

The same writer says "It will always be more easy to draw with pipes that are large, and of an equal bore throughout, because the water will have less velocity in them, and the friction will be proportionally less. Upon this account, the common pumps, made by plumbers, do not work so well as those bored out of trees; because by making the pipe that brings up water from the spring much less than the bucket, they as it were wire-draw the water raised. If the barrel for instance four inches in diameter, and the pipe of conduit, it will in raising move sixteen times as fast rough the latter as it will through the former, and at the expense of needless labour, as well as eat wear and friction of the machine.

"In practice, however, it is generally observed, that such leaden pumps as work pleasantly, and give light on the hand, have the water-way in the sucking-pipe nearly equal to one fourth of the area of the barrel; and accordingly, an inch and an half pipe will pretty well supply a three inch barrel; and a four inch barrel, should have a leading pipe nearly two inches in diameter.

"In forcing pumps, it is of the utmost consequence to avoid all contractions in the pipes. The pipe which leads from the forcing pumps should be equal to the working-barrel. If it has only half the diameter, it has but one fourth of the area; and the velocity in the main is four times greater than that of the piston, and the force necessary for discharging the same quantity of water is sixteen times greater."

Dr Gregory highly recommends Buchanan's pump, and says, "The points in which it differs essentially from the common pump, and by which it excels, are, that it discharges the water below the piston, and has its valves lying near each other," &c. He says, likewise, that it is "capable of being instantaneously converted into an engine for extinguishing fire." A minute description of that pump may be found in Gregory's Dictionary of Arts, art. Pump.

THACHER'S IMPROVED APIARY.

We have received and deposited in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, a model of an improved Bee house and Hive, presented by DR. THACHER, Gen. DEARBORN, for the use of said Society. The inventor and donor is the well known author of the *American Orchardist, a Treatise on Bees*, and other valuable works.

The advantages of the invention are thus stated in a dated description, which was transmitted with the above mentioned model.
 1. I have found by late experience, that a close house of confinement of hives, afford advantages greatly preferred to any other method. 1. It affords security against the ravages of the bee moth, as it deprives them of the plentiful effluvia which entices them to the apiary and denies them all access to the hives except at the entrance, where the bees will have a great advantage over their enemies. But where the moths are very numerous the entrance may be covered at night. 2. The hives are warmed from the intense heat of the sun in summer by which the combs are frequently melted to the great injury of the bees. 3. The hives being secured from the weather are less liable to decay, and the bees are kept dry and comfortable during winter. The house, being in length according to the number of hives, should be placed upon posts about 2½ feet high. The hives to be used may be 13½ inches square in the clear, and 18 inches high as described in my Treatise on Bees page 82, two drawers supporting the upper part for the convenience of taking honey." Further particulars may be learnt at Mr

NEWELL'S Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market Street—or at MARSH and CAFFEN'S Bookstore, No. 262 Washington Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer till next week, a valuable Report from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, on Grain and Vegetable crops, raising Trees and Hedges, Silk, Apple Orchards, Mulberry and Locust Trees, &c. Also a valuable communication from Gen. DEARBORN, president of the Mass. Horticultural Society; one from Bristol, R. I. by L. W. B. on Canker worms; another from J. M. G. of Weston, on Potatoes; one from Inquirer; two from J. L., York, Pa. and several others.

Notice.

S. DOWNER having received from E. W. BULL, Esq. of Hartford, some cuttings of the Winne [Buck] Grape, will distribute them at the Hall of the Horticultural Society, to members on Saturday, 30th January, 1830.

New England Farmer, complete.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
 A COMPLETE set of the N. E. Farmer, in seven volumes, from its commencement, Aug. 3, 1822, being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England, and the Middle States—forming in itself a useful library for the Farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at \$3.75 per volume.

Wants a Situation.

As gardener, a steady, active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, particularly hot houses and green houses, and the treatment of trees and vines in general; has a wife, but no children; will labor himself as a single man, and his wife to live with the family, or in any other town which may answer, according to arrangement; will take charge of a farm and garden if required, and can give the most respectable reference in the vicinity of Boston. Any commands directed to G. F. No. 9, Devonshire street, near of the Exchange Coffee house, Boston, will be respectfully attended to.

For Sale.

At Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, south side of Barker's hill, a full collection of the finest kind of green house plants, comprising 30 varieties of camellia japonica, 100 kinds of the finest geraniums, about 20 varieties of the finest China roses, many of which are entirely new, 5 varieties of Pæonia Arbores, a quantity of white and pink Primula Sinensis, with a great number of other plants of the most rare and valuable kinds.
 The above collection consists of such plants as are hardy, and suitable for parlors; many of them have recently been selected from the first establishments in England and Scotland, by a person who had previously resided for several years in the neighborhood of Boston. He has been particular in procuring such plants as will meet the taste of the Boston public, and be suitable to the climate. They have arrived within the last month, and are in fine order, having been under the immediate care of the individual who selected them on their passage across the Atlantic.

The above will be sold at the green house, at reasonable prices, and warranted for the kinds specified on sale. A constant supply of camellia flowers and ornaments for sale as above.
 Jan. 25. DAVID HAGERSTON.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, 370 acres of land in the town of Bradford, Mass. called the Elwell Farm, lying on Merrimack river, and on the post road from Haverhill to Salem and Newburyport, one mile from Haverhill bridge, and which would be sold in divisions to suit purchasers, having several houses, barns, and out houses thereon, to accommodate five or more farms, as might be wanted. Said land consists of mowing, tillage, and orcharding excelled by none in the county of Essex, and has an island directly opposite containing 50 acres, well situated for the keeping of sheep, or cultivation of grapes. Also, about 70 acres of salt meadow.

For terms, which would be made easy, please apply at the Merrimack Bank in Haverhill, or, of Messrs J. & H. J. How, merchants, in Boston.
 Haverhill, Ms. Jan. 5, 1830.

Hat Store.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Messrs Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.
 Nov. 20. STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Situation Wanted.

Wants a situation as Gardener, a married man, a native of Scotland, with a wife and three healthy children; he is thoroughly master of the kitchen-trait, and flower garden, hot and green houses, and then repositories, having had a considerable practice in Scotland and England, likewise has a good knowledge of dairy and other farming; the work would not object to the charge of the dairy, with which she is well acquainted; the neighborhood of a public city would be preferred; would not object to the middle or western states. Address by letter, post paid, to JOHN CAMERON, Salem Mass.

P. S. A respectable place, with liberal encouragement will be attended to only.
 Jan. 1.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street.
 A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity; an account of its astronomical and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat can be culled in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 207, written by SAMUEL W. POMEROY, Esq. and the late Dr. JOHN G. COFFIN. Price 75 cts. per bottle,—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cents per bottle.
 Jan. 15.

Gladiolus triacanthus Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
 A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *Gladiolus triacanthus*, or three thorned Acanth, for live flowers. This is the sort recommended by Judge PEET, in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 161, who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country; for berries; of very rapid growth, long and abundant thrives, and of hard and strong wood.
 Jan. 8.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75 2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	130 00 135 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	140 00 150 00
BEANS, white,	basket.	75 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	6 25 9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 75 8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 75 7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	12 14
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 8
Skimmed milk,	"	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50 5 75
Genesee,	"	5 75 6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 64 3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	busheL	62 63
Rye,	"	75 78
Barley,	"	40 42
Oats,	"	30 32
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	3 00 3 50
LIME,	cord.	50 50
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	15 00 16 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50
SEEDS, White Grass,	busheL.	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	"	4 06
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3 00
Red Top,	"	62 1 00
Lucern,	pound.	35 50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	33 50
Red Clover, (northern),	"	6 5
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	38 40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	30 35
Merino, half blood,	"	25 33
Merino, quarter washed,	"	25 28
Native, washed,	"	25 28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	37 38
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	33 31
Pulled, spinning, first sort,	"	29 33

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Clock of Concord-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	6 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6 7
whole hogs,	"	5 7
VEAL,	"	1 6
BUTTER,	"	2 8
Lard,	"	6 10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	11 16
Lamp, best,	"	12 22
EGGS,	dozen	16 13
MICAL Rye, retail,	busheL.	70
Indian, retail,	"	71
POTATOES,	"	33 40
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	1 30 2 60

MISCELLANIES.

From the Boston Centinel.

A MORNING AT A FARM HOUSE

The sun is up—and to the hill

The farmer goes to rake;

The ducks and geese go forth, to fill

The bosom of the lake.

The housewife and the dairy maid,

The children, girl and boy

Are in the field, with hoe and spade

Their morning hours to employ.

The cockle and his crackling wives,

The turkeys with their young,

Apparently pass through their lives

As if in union strung.

The farmer's dog beside the door

In sweetest slumber lay;

For he had had no sleep—

He watch'd the night away

His swine were kept in mead trim,

Which, with his horse and cows,

Had been supplied with food by him

Before he left the home.

His barns were tight, his fences whole

To keep marauding hands

From passing carelessly

Through his well managed lands.

And when the hour of breakfast came,

There was no vacant place,

The maid, as well as farmer came,

With happy, smiling face.

This was the morn—and through the day

The same good order reign'd,

And for reward, Fairies must say,

They wealth and honor gain'd

And when I left this pleasant spot,

I left my heart behind—

'Tis only in the farmer's cot

That happiness we find.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POISONED ARROWS OF SOUTH AMERICA.

MR RUSSELL.—In WATERBON'S "Wanderings in South America, just received from Europe, I met with the following account of the preparation of the deadly Wourah, with which the Indians of that country poison arrows. As it may be interesting to the curious, I herewith enclose it for your paper.

Yours, truly,

Salem, Jan. 18, 1830. J. M. I.

A day or two before the Macousha Indian prepares his poison, he goes into the forest in quest of the ingredients. A vine grows in their woods which is called wourah. This is the principal ingredient in the poison. When he has procured enough of that, he digs up a root of a very bitter taste, ties them together, and then looks about for

Mr WATERBON, on the tour of the United States in 1824, after visiting the New York canals, Niagara Falls, &c. he wore the following pattern lines in an album at a public house near the Falls.

"He spanned his foot and hid his toe,

On the rough road near Buffalo,

It quite distresses him to stagger on

Using the sharp root, called named Nourah."

two kinds of bulbous plants, that contain a green glutinous juice. He fills a little gourd, which he carries on his back, with the stalks of these; and, lastly, ranges up and down till he finds two species of ants. One of them is very large and black, and so venomous that its sting produces fever; it is commonly found on the ground. The other is a little red ant, which stings like a nettle, and generally has its nest under the leaf of a shrub. After obtaining these, he has no more need to range the forest. A quantity of the strongest Indian pepper is used; but that he has already planted round his hut. The powdered fangs of the libani and coumarouchi snakes are added. These he commonly has in store; for when he kills a snake, he generally extracts the fangs and keeps them by him. Having thus found the necessary ingredients, he scrapes the wourah and the bitter root into thin shavings, and puts them into a kind of colander, made of leaves; this he holds over an earthen pot, and pours water over the shavings; the liquor which comes through, has the appearance of coffee. When a sufficient quantity has been procured, the shavings are thrown aside. He then bruises the bulbous stalks and squeezes a proportionate quantity of their juice through his hands into the pot. Lastly, the snakes' fangs, ants, and pepper are thrown in to it. It is then placed upon a slow fire, and as it boils, more of the juice of the wourah is added, according as it may be found necessary, and the scum is taken off with a leaf. It remains on the fire till reduced to a thick substance, of a dark brown color. As soon as it has arrived at this state, a few arrows are poisoned with it to try its strength. If it answers the expectations, it is poured into a calabash or little pot of Indian manufacture, which is carefully covered with a couple of leaves, and over them a piece of deer's skin, tied round with a cord. They keep it in the driest part of the hut; and from time to time suspend it over the fire to counteract the dampness. The preparation of this, which bears no small resemblance to the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, is performed with solemn rules and incantations. The women and young girls are not allowed to be present, lest the Yavahou, or evil spirit, should do them harm.

The shed under which it is baked, is pronounced polluted, and abandoned ever after. He who makes the poison must eat nothing that morning, and must continue to fast while the operation lasts. The pot in which it is boiled must be a new one, otherwise the poison will be deficient in strength; add to this, that the operator must take particular care not to expose himself to the vapor which arises from it while on the fire. Though this and other precautions be taken, such as frequently washing the face and hands, still the Indians think that it affects their health; and the operator either dies, or what is more probable, supposes himself to be, sick for some days after. It is quite natural that an ignorant people should attach a mysterious gloom to the manufacture of so fatal a poison. This poison is used upon arrows which are blown from a tube by the breath. This tube is a hollow reed, which grows on the wilds between the Maroushi country and the Rio Negro. Mr WATERBON says, they can send arrows in this manner at one hundred yards distance, and the prey is seldom missed; in about three minutes it is seized with convulsions, and soon dies, and, what is very remarkable, the flesh of the game is not in the

best injured by the wound. As Mr WATERBON and his party were crossing the woods from El Esquibo to the Demerara, they fell upon a herd of wild hogs; an Indian let fly an arrow, and the hog was found dead at the distance of 170 yards. A-bath wounded with the poison, appeared to die without any symptom of pain; an ox staggered and was convulsed, and died in five and twenty minutes.

On Mr WATERBON'S arrival in England, he made many experiments with the wourah, the effects of which were partially prevented by keeping the limbs of the wounded animal inflated.

DESTRUCTION OF WOOD.

M. THUAN in a speech in the French house of commons, said that war, famine and pestilence are the terrible afflictions that the waste of wood. France (said he) will disappear, as many flourishing countries have already, if she does not follow the example of Cyrus, who planted forests in Asia Minor. It is only the abundance of forests and what enables China to sustain three hundred millions of souls, because in this empire there is more planted than cut down." Spain, so highly cultivated and so thickly populated, in the time the Romans, the Moors, and even Charles the first owes her present desolate aspect to this want of woods; the same is the case with most of the countries in Asia and the same will be the case our country if proper steps are not taken to prevent it. It is indeed a painful sight to observe wanton destruction of our native forests, and barren hills and naked mountains rising almost every where. It is not the waste of wood alone it is the destruction of all the elements of fertility which this waste carries with it. It is a prospect which we think of legislative interference. *N. Y. Courier.*

New England Farmer's Almanac for 1830.

Just published by CARTER & HENDEL, corner School and Washington-streets, and by J. B. RICE No. 52, North Market-street, the *New England Farmer's Almanac for 1830*. By THOMAS G. FRENCHMAN, ed. of the *New England Farmer*.

This Almanac, it is thought, will be found to be considerably improved upon that of the preceding year. The Astronomical calculations have been prepared revised with great care by a gentleman of this city—titles particularly noted—a complete Calendar of Courts for each state in New England, including Probate Courts of Massachusetts—the Sun's declination—a table of Roads and distances from Boston, &c. seventeen pages of miscellaneous articles, principally Agriculture and Gardening.

It is Country traders and others supplied upon the liberal terms, by the thousand, gross, or dozen.

—Sept 18.

Toronto Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, Toronto Mustard, an excellent article beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles, priced 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 11

Powder at 2s per lb.

DEPONS'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale SHOOTING, FENCIBLE, &c. to be found at several SHOOTING, &c. of the best quality—cheap for each.

Published every Friday at \$3 per annum payable in advance of the year, or in six installments, with six days from the end of each month, or a certificate of the date of the year. No papers will be sent to a distance, without payment of postage in advance.

Printed by J. E. FRENCHMAN, by F. R. PETERS, by all the proprietors of Printing, can be procured at the will of customers. Orders for proof or copies, by J. B. RICE at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1830.

No. 28.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Committee on Grain and Vegetable Crops, and on raising Trees and Hedges, respectfully submit the following

REPORT.

The Committee regret that, after so good a season as the last was, for almost everything, there could not be numerous claims from our industrious and skillful farmers, for the twenty-several premiums proposed by the Trustees under the heads of their list. A premium of twenty thirty dollars may not, of itself, be a sufficient incentive for keeping so exact an account of crops as the Trustees have deemed it proper to require, but our spirited and intelligent agriculturists would do well to consider the influence of example, the importance of making constant improvement, and of communicating all such information as may tend to the advancement of agriculture. Detailed statements, as to crops, may furnish useful hints to others, and is as often done an account of the failures of our experiments, of their success. The Committee cannot but be glad that another year will bring forward more competitors.

The only account presented to the Trustees this year, "of the greatest quantity of vegetables for winter consumption on the farm, &c." was furnished by a person of intelligence and observation, crops from his farm in Lynn. To this gentleman, the Committee recommend the payment of a premium of \$30.—He has produced the usual amount of having raised on his farm the present season—

	Bushels.
Of Indian Corn,	199½
Onions,	349
Potatoes,	1493
Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet,	513
Common flat and globe Turnips,	210
Ruta Baga,	513
Carrots,	383
Total	3681½

More than two tons of Winter Squashes,—

A large quantity of Cabbages—

And the summer supply of vegetables for two families, and some sent to market, of which no account was kept. The farm contains about 63 acres.

The claimant would have made his communication more satisfactory and instructive, could he have stated the number of acres occupied by his crops, and the expense of raising them, either separately, or together. It would not have been very difficult to have presented the aggregate cost, though, where so many things were attempted, it might not have been easy to do it in detail. He is, in our opinion, however, as a practical man, and, if it be correct, may serve to induce our farmers generally, to raise more vegetables, as winter food for their cattle, instead of feeding them for the year, as we are now but too apt to do, wholly with dry hay and corn stalks. He says he is well convinced that, when the cost of seed,

allowing 25 bushels of good potatoes to an acre, is taken into the account, and the produce is at the rate of 200 bushels, which he thinks a large average, that potatoes, cultivated in hills, according to the ordinary mode, are the most expensive of any of our vegetable crops. Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel, and Ruta Baga, are raised, he says, at as little labor as the acre, and the ordinary difference in the amount of crops, will bring the cost of them to not much more than half the amount per bushel.— His carrots were sown from the 29th May to the 25th of June; Mangel Wurtzel first week in June; Ruta Baga and common turnips middle of July; Potatoes last of May to middle of June.—But repeated experiments, he says, have satisfied him that earlier planting, with all these articles excepting Mangel Wurtzel, would be more favorable to an increased crop. His seeds were sown on ridges formed by the turning of a back furrow, excepting onions and potatoes, and at sufficient distance to admit of ploughing between them: so that after the first weeding and thinning, if well done, the principal labor is considered as over. The onion, turnip, and carrot seed were sown with a drill, made by the Shakers and well known. Of manure, there was used from five to six cords to an acre, whether spread abroad, or put in the ridges, is not stated,—and it was composed of stable dung, with a good mixture of litter of manure hay and leaves, the contents of the pig sty, some muscle bed, sea weed, and whatever could be collected to form a compost. The soil was generally a black and friable loam of a good depth, resting in general on hard clay or a gravelly pan, moist, and not likely to suffer from drought. Most of the land had been exhausted, and for a long time neglected.

Dec. 1829.

Mr WALDO CLEVELAND of Williamsburg, in the county of Hampshire, has sent to the Trustees an account, duly certified, of his crop of Winter Wheat, amounting to 31 bushels and seven quarts an acre. It is the only claim for a premium on this article, and on this account, mainly, have the Committee concluded to recommend paying him the premium of \$20,—for they do not perceive any particular merit, in this instance, as respects either the skill used, or the useful instruction imparted. The crop exceeds the quantity limited by the Trustees, and therefore they feel bound in some measure to award the premium; but they wish it to be fully understood, that they do not feel under any obligation to grant it, in any case, where the crop is but an ordinary one, the mode of culture such as cannot be in common use, and where but a single acre has been sown, as in the present case.

Mr CLEVELAND's statement is as follows:—"Some time in the first part of October last, I sowed a bushel of wheat on one acre of newly burnt land, lying in Hatfield, and harrowed in the seed without ploughing. The land was high, and faced the east. I took no more charge, and performed no more labor on this acre until harvest, which was about the middle of July. It yielded thirtyfour bushels and seven quarts of good wheat, a sample of which is herewith enclosed to the Trustees."

To Mr TRISTRAM LITTLE of Newbury, for his crop of Winter Rye, of thirty bushels and one peck, the Committee propose to give the premium of \$20. Here, again, it was the sole account given in for this article, and for aught that appears, but a single acre was sown, as in the preceding case of the Wheat.

Mr LITTLE's account is, in the opinion of the Committee, calculated to be useful, and they recommend that his letter be printed as part of this Report.

Dec. 1829.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society—

GENTLEMEN—I submit the following, as a statement of a crop of Rye, which I have raised the past season, it being the first that I have cultivated. The soil on which it grew is a yellow loam, without much grit, such as has generally been considered not good for growing the same. I was induced to try it as a substitute for barley, that has commonly been our crop preceding grass; but that grain has for the last two or three years been destroyed by a fly or insect that attacks it in its early state, and poisons the same, and at harvest time is found in or near the lower joint, in the straw, in a maggot state. We have reason to think that the evil was imported in some barley from Bremen, or some port in the North of Europe, which was sown by our people some three or four years since, that has spread so surprisingly as to discourage me from sowing it at present. But to return to my rye statement. In the spring of 1828, I planted one acre of Indian Corn, with about three cords of manure put in the hole, and had the common cultivation through the season. On the 12th or 13th of September following, I cut it up at the ground, and shocked it. In about a month it was husked, and when dry, it was as full on the cob, not pinched any more than if it had stood till November. There was about 35 or 40 bushels. The same day that it was cut, I split the hills, and sowed five pecks of rye, and harrowed it in. In April, 1829, I hauled about 50 or 60 bushels of sea coal ashes and cinders, that was considered by most of our farmers as worthless, as a manure, and spread it on about seven eighths of the lot, the other one eighth was left without any dressing. The thriftiness was so visible in favor of the former that travellers observed the difference. I, for my own part, think that the small quantity of ashes doubled the crop. It was reaped about the first of August, and I finished threshing it about a month after, and there was thirty bushels and one peck of clean rye, besides the light grain.

Respectfully, yours.

TRISTRAM LITTLE.

Newbury, Nov. 27, 1829.

This may certify that I reaped, and assisted in threshing and measuring the above crop of rye, and the said statement I believe to be correct.

HENRY LITTLE.

This may certify that I surveyed the piece of land cultivated with rye, and there was one acre, and no more.

PIKE NOYES

Essex, ss. Nov. 28, 1829.—Personally appeared the before named Tristram Little, Henry Little, and Pike Noyes, and made oath to the foregoing statements by them severally subscribed before me.

SILAS MOODY, Justice of Peace.

Mr JOHN P. WEBBER of Beverly, has made experiments which must have caused him some care, relating to the question so fruitful of experiments, but not yet decided, whether it is most profitable to plant large or small potatoes, whole or in parts. The Committee advise that his statement be printed, as affording results which may lead to further trials. It is really very desirable to ascertain whether this valuable article of food can be had in equal quantity from a much smaller amount of seed, *by cutting*,—since we usually plant about 25 bushels of good whole potatoes to an acre. No premium has been offered for experiments of this kind.

Dec. 1829.

Experiments tried by JOHN P. WEBBER of Beverly, Mass. in the cultivation of Potatoes, in 1829.

The land on which the potatoes were raised was manured alike, and the land of one quality and newly broken up.

1. I planted four hills with one large potato in each hill, and dug from the same, potatoes weighing $12\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
- Took potatoes of the same size, and cut them in six pieces, and made the following experiments, in four hills, viz:—
2. Put four pieces in each hill, and dug therefrom potatoes weighing 12 lbs.
3. Put three pieces in each hill, and dug therefrom potatoes weighing 13 "
4. Put two pieces in each hill and dug 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
5. Put one piece in each hill, and dug 9 "
6. Planted four hills with one small potato, and dug 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
7. Planted four hills with eyes of the potato, and dug 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

Six experiments were with small potatoes, about the size of hens' eggs. JOHN P. WEBBER. Beverly, (Mass.) Oct. 12, 1829.

JOHN H. COBB, Esq. of Dedham has presented an interesting account of his White Mulberry trees, of his Silk, and of his Silk Worms. The premium proposed by the Trustees, on Mulberry Trees cannot be awarded till 1832—and the quantity of silk offered by Mr COBB is not sufficient to entitle him to that premium. In the hope that this gentleman's example will be followed by others, in a pursuit that seems so likely to succeed well in Massachusetts, the Committee subjoin the following abstract of his statement.

Mr COBB's plantations of Mulberry trees, in Dedham, are in four inclosures, containing in the whole about twenty acres; the trees, 641 in number, are set about thirty feet apart, are from one to five feet in height, and intended as standard trees. The young plants, in duds, from one to five inches high, are supposed to amount to ten thousand.—Mr COBB exhibited before the Horticultural Society, in August last, six pounds of raw silk. He had at work, in July last, about eight thousand in sets.

Dec. 1829.

Mr JACOB DEANE, of Mansfield, in the County of Bristol, claims the premium of \$50, "for the

best Apple Orchard," and it is the only claim of the kind made this year. His statement is, that, since 1820, he has set out, and now has on his farm, 226 apple trees. Sixty-nine of them were set in 1828 and 1829. Thirty of them have not been grafted—and were set out in 1827. His trees are not in a set orchard, being placed along the walls, and not all in one inclosure. This circumstance ought not, perhaps, to form an objection, though no application of a similar kind has ever been presented. The management of Mr DEANE'S trees, while there is nothing new or uncommon in it, seems judicious and deserving of praise. On an attentive examination of Mr DEANE'S statement, however, it does not appear to the Committee that his orcharding is so well entitled to the premium as some others which were seen by the Trustees in 1827. In that year, four fine orchards were visited by the Trustees, Mr HARRY'S, Mr BALDWIN'S, Mr DAVIS', and Mr PHINNEY'S. One premium only was offered, and that was awarded to Mr HARRY, not so much from its being better or more judiciously managed than the others, as for its having a much greater number of trees. To the other competitors the Trustees gave gratuities, one of \$20, and two of \$10 each. A rule of the Trustees is, that "whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction,—yet if, in the opinion of the judges, the object so offered, is not deserving of a reward, they have a right to reject such claims." Under these circumstances, not feeling justified in recommending the payment of the \$50 to Mr DEANE, they propose to allow him a gratuity of \$15.

Dec. 1829.

Mr WILLIAM CLARK, Jr. of Northampton, entered a claim for the premium for 1832, for an acre of Locust Trees.

Dec. 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON POTATOES.

MR EDITOR.—Several communications on the culture of potatoes have lately enriched the columns of the New England Farmer, and, truly, few subjects could be of more interest to the generality of your readers, this root having become an article of great importance both to the grower, and to the consumer, and, as it appears to me, will increase yet greatly in estimation and usefulness, by its aptitude, when of a good quality, and under proper management, to be worked with wheat-en flour into excellent bread. The attention of the farmer should be particularly directed, in the raising of potatoes, to that choice of soil, of manure, and manner of cultivation, which are most likely to procure excellence; because as it relates more particularly to the table, nothing is more desirable than a fine potato, and nothing so intolerable as a poor one. Long experience has convinced me, that a cool bottom is indispensable to raise a fine potato; hence, deep loams, which even in times of drought will continue to hold moisture enough below, to send up a cool steam to the surface, will in general answer very well; but of all soils, the first, and the best, is the soil of a reclaimed meadow, [a bog] drained and laid out in that effectual way, that the water should be under command, and that the surface should, if possible, never be wet nor mury in the season when the crop is on; such soil is sure to give a good crop

of neatly potatoes, and of a mild pleasant flavor. The cool effluvia which continually keeps ascending from below, increases in proportion as surface is heated; the never failing dew of nights, will defy the severest droughts, and send an abundant crop there, when the best uplands may fail.

I have of late years brought to cultivation, 1 of a meadow, which, before, was covered with bushes, and very unproductive; the depth of mud is from six to twelve feet; the top is so great, and by means of drains and of bankings have now secured it against being annoyed with water. Last season I raised there some blue potatoes, (the seed ten years since from Nova Scotia) and having sent a sample of them to a respectable friend of mine, who owns lands of the same denomination, and contemplates to reclaim them, he expressed himself as follows, in a letter I received from him:—"I am, from the proof given from the eating, pronounce the crop of your meadow to be of the first quality." The seasons on the meadows are shorter than on the upland; the soil there is not in fit situation for planting, before the beginning of June, and in fall the westerly frosts come earlier. I planted the 11th of July and harvested on the 22d of September; the soil adapted for planting or meadow ground, are that of a quick growth, the blues and the whites, in fact, from the great aptitude of that soil for potato crop, the same kinds will come to perfection and maturity there, quicker than they will upon the upland.

However excellent I hold a well drained meadow soil for the culture of potatoes, yet it is no doubt that in very wet seasons, when the rains come on in succession, the spongy soil meadow, if it is ever so well drained, may eventually get drenched, in which case the crop is likely to be injured; in such seasons, thin up with gravelly bottom may do well, which at other times would give but scanty crops of an inferior quality. A soil just reclaimed from nature gave potatoes of the best quality. Grass just broke up, will prove, in general, very favorable, both for quantity and quality; the furrows should be well turred, and then harrowed the same way, lightly, taking care not to disturb the soil which will ferment, and be the best dressing that crop. Grounds which are situated near cities, and have been long and heavily enriched with dung, will yield great crops, but seldom of good quality.

Respecting the most proper time for planting a general crop intended for the winter consumption, conceive that it is the first days of June, in such manner that it may come to ripeness about time in the fall when the first frosts take place and not sooner. If potatoes ripen sooner, I have to lay in the hot ground, or if dug, they are to go down warm, into a warm cellar, which variably will injure their quality, and occasion may set them to ferment and decay. I think favorable for the quality of that root to have first pass over the ground, before they are taken out, that they may get perfectly cooled before they are cellared; from this general rule for the time of planting, the Long Red should be excepted, its growth is much slower than any other requires the whole length of our seasons to attain a full ripeness, without which the quality will acquire its wonted excellence, and the ends remain watery. They should be planted as

they may be likely not to suffer from the frost. The choice of the best seed I consider to be indispensable for a good crop; small potatoes are unfit for the purpose, the eyes or germs, which to be the principle of life for the new crop, being large, but half horn, dwarfish, weakly and spe; by a careful attention to select the handsomest best potatoes for seed, I have found my sorts to prove, and to run, not out, but gradually into later perfection. The largest potatoes it will never well to cut, provided not less than three are left on each piece, and three such pieces be a sufficient stock for a hill. I have tried to cut whole potatoes of the largest size: the produce were all large, and but few in the hills, which I conceive is not desirable; the largest pieces of every kind I am acquainted with, (the *g Red* excepted) are apt to be hollow in the middle, and then it is difficult to get them boiled in the centre without over doing the outside: the *g Reds* are exempt by the peculiarity of their size, from getting injured in that way, and I never wish them to be hollow.

Next to the choice of seed, we are to consider which of manure is the most favorable for that crop. I believe that on that question all practical persons will agree, that fresh dung, wherever of a kind of litter is mixed, is the most favorable, being strength and richness with somewhat to loosen the soil round the plant, to make a sort of nest for the bulbs to form, to grow, and to ripen. Cattle dung is generally used, and the cully often is, that the quantity of litter among it be small, and that it is not sufficiently turned, mixed, and made fine before it is used, whereby many hills are manured with clear dung, large pieces, which, if the season turns out dry, harden in the hills, and do but little good. In hard pieces are often found in fall in digging the crop, which evidently have been of little profit. Fine compost manure, which is proper for corn, is not fit to use for a crop of potatoes, will make but a poor return. For many years we have been in the habit, in the fall, to collect in my wood lot, and to use them as a litter for my cattle throughout the winter; when the ice is cleared in the morning, the leaves and dung are turned over, and chopped together, and are thrown out. This kind of manure for planting potatoes, I find superior to any other I ever used; it connects the richness of animal manure with the sweetness of a woodland and I feel confident that it not only contrasts to the abundance of the crop, but that it is sure of a superior quality. On meadow soil it certainly is unrivalled. From the repeated sfts I have received from the practice, my nation of fallen leaves has gradually increased, they have become such an essential article in cultivation of my small farm, that I should be at a loss how to do without them. I have a hill in my yard 24 feet long, and 9 feet wide, which I got nearly filled, this season, with well den leaves. We brought in sixteen cart loads, the ladders fore and aft, and slats on the sides. At loading, a lad stands on, and treads leaves. They may be collected at all times, in the ground is dry and free from snow. They are better if they are somewhat damp, and when cut and chopped with the dung, will more readily ferment.

I have always planted my potatoes in hills at three feet three inches apart, and I believe

that there would be a risk to place them nearer, the vines would be exposed to get trodden and the roots disturbed, either of which injuries will greatly affect the crop. I hoe them twice, and at each hoeing I plough both ways, and each way two furrows, which leave the ground well stirred, and prepared for low square hills, which it requires but little time and labor to finish, and which are well formed to secure the benefit of the showers. The second hoeing should take place before the vines have come to their full growth, and before the blossoms are near to open, otherwise the roots having come to their full length, the ploughing and hoeing will disturb them, and greatly injure the crop. In case of being belated the second hoeing had better be omitted, and if weedy, be at the trouble of cutting the worst of the weeds close to the ground. When the planting is performed, or at the first hoeing, one small handful of calcined plaster of Paris to each hill, in addition to the usual large shovel-full, and well heaped, of manure, will be of great service on upland, especially if the season should turn out dry. This article suits potatoes admirably; the darker and richer green of the plaster-red hills, will readily point out those which were omitted.

Although there is little, or no difference, in the relative weight of the various sorts of potatoes, yet the quantity of nutritive matter which they contain differs essentially. I tried lately of *Long Red*, of *Blue*, and of *Yellow* potatoes, one bushel of each, uniformly filled, and I found that they weighed alike sixty-five pounds. I tried next for the starch and for the fibrous matter, or grounds, after the starch was obtained, and here I found the result different. I weighed four pounds of each of those three sorts, and I obtained from the four pounds of *Long Reds* nine ounces and one half of dried starch; from the four pounds of *Blues* eight ounces, and the same from the four pounds of *Yellows*. The grounds, or fibrous matter, after being thoroughly dried weighed four ounces, alike from the three sorts.

This result has realized the opinion which I entertained of the superiority of the *Long Reds*, as containing a greater proportion of nutritive substance, and being on that account more profitable to raise, whether for the food of man, or of beast. Being more substantial they keep better than any other sort; I have had them firm and hard the beginning of October. It has another quality to recommend it, which is, that it will bear bad cooking better than any other sort. It may bear soaking in the water after it is sufficiently boiled, and yet be tolerable eating, whilst the *Blues* or *Whites* would prove spoiled.

Potatoes of a good quality will work very well, whilst hot, into dough with wheaten flour, and make very good bread; some thirty years ago the crops of grain failed in England, and on the Continent of Europe, to such an alarming extent, that serious apprehensions were entertained; the government offered great premiums for the importation of foreign grains; public meetings were called, and among other recommendations, potatoes were pointed out as a fit article to make into bread with flour, or meal, and they were generally used in the proportion of one third, and by many of one half. I have a strong belief that in most cities of the United States, they are used for that purpose by many bakers; the bread is white, good tasted, and light, but will soon dry.

After all the farmer can do, to raise potatoes of

a fine quality, it is of little avail unless the cooking of them is attended with care: it is done best by steam, and the moment they are done they should be served, or placed after peeling into an iron pot, without water, near the fire.

Huston, Jan. 22, 1830.

J. M. G.

P. S. The starch above mentioned, was obtained by rasping the potatoes over a common grater, into soft water; the starch settled soon at the bottom: the grounds were then washed a second time into fresh water, and some more starch obtained, but the quantity was so trifling as to give no encouragement to attempt a third washing. The grounds were then pressed through a sifter, and dried, as well as the starch, before the fire. The water used for the washings was highly colored by the operation, especially by the *Long Reds*. The concluding result, therefore, appears to be, that in the case of the four pounds of *Long Reds*, the whole amount of solid matter obtained, after being well dried, weighed thirteen ounces and one half, that is to say, short of one quarter part of the weight of the potatoes, and that the remainder of their weight, that is to say, about three quarters of the whole, must have been juice or sap, which mixed with the water and thus colored it.

Now, Mr Editor, it is a question of some interest, in this matter, to know whether this juice, or sap, which appears to exist in potatoes, in so great a proportion as fifty ounces and one half, out of 64, is nutritive in itself; or whether the usefulness of that root is limited to the small proportion of solid matter, as stated above, which it contains. The favor of your opinion and elucidations on the subject, would be highly esteemed, and interesting to farmers in general, who being in the habit of using large quantities of potatoes for the food of their swine, and occasionally of their cattle, should understand as exactly as possible the real benefit which may be expected from the practice. It would be also very desirable to be informed of some method of obtaining the starch, which would unite more despatch, and make them to yield the largest proportion thereof possible. J. M. G.

The collector of Canal Tolls at Albany, has published his statement for the past season. The amount of tolls collected by him is \$161,418.64. The total number of boats that arrived and departed from Albany was twelve thousand three hundred and twenty-nine. The property which arrived at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals consisted of 260,520 bbls. flour; 18,558 bbls. ashes; 13,211 bbls. provisions; 39,218 bushels salt; 18,191 bbls. and 3,744 hds. whiskey; 9,493 boxes glass; 226,287 bushels wheat; 206,251 bushels corn, rye, and oats; and 132,164 bushels barley; 9,182 bbls. of lime; 18,008 cords of wood; 32,156 feet of timber; 17,130 thousand shingles; 28,180,884 feet of lumber.

Effects of Internal Improvement.—At a sale of lots, which took place at Hebron, Ohio, on the 4th and 5th ult. about thirty acres were sold, the whole embracing about seven acres of land, which averaged more than one thousand dollars per acre.—This town is at the junction of the great national road and the Ohio Canal, 26 miles west of Zanesville.

March of Improvement.—A locomotive engine of ten horse power, is building near Baltimore for the rail road.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(To be continued on page 221.)

CHAPTER III.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE ARABIAN.—Continued.

When the Arab falls from his mare, and is unable to rise, she will immediately stand still, and neigh and assistance arrives. If he lie down to sleep, a fatigue sometimes compels him, in the midst of the desert, she stands watchful over him, and neighs and rouses him if either man or beast approach. An old Arab had a valuable mare, that had carried him for fifteen years in many a hard fought battle, and many a rapid weary march; at length, eighty years old, and unable longer to ride her, he gave her, and a scimitar that had been his father's to his eldest son, and told him to appreciate their value, and never lie down to rest until he had rubbed them both as bright as a looking glass. In the first skirmish in which the young man was engaged he was killed, and the mare fell into the hands of the enemy. When the news reached the old man, he exclaimed that life was no longer worth preserving, for he had lost both his son and his mare, and he grieved for one as much as the other; and immediately sickened and died.

Man, however, is an inconsistent being. The Arab who thus lives with, and loves his horses, regarding him as his most valuable treasure, sometimes treats them with a cruelty scarcely to be believed, and not at all to be justified. The severest treatment which the English race horse endures is gentleness, compared with the trial of the young Arabian. Probably the filly has never before been mounted; she is led out; her own springs on her back, and goads her over the sand and rocks of the desert at full speed for fifty or sixty miles without one moment's respite. She is then forced, steaming and panting, into water deep enough for her to swim. If, immediately after this, she will eat as if nothing had occurred, her character is established, and she is acknowledged to be a genuine descendant of the *Koehbani* breed. The Arab is not conscious of the cruelty which he thus inflicts. It is an invariable custom, and custom will induce us, to inflict many a pang on those whom, after all, we love.

The following anecdote of the attachment of an Arab to his mare, has often been told, but it comes home to the bosom of everyone possessed of common feeling. "The whole stock of an Arab of the desert, consisted of a mare. The French consul offered to purchase her in order to send her to his sovereign, Louis XIV. The Arab would have rejected the proposal at once with indignation and scorn; but he was miserably poor. He had no means of supplying his most urgent wants, or procuring the honest necessities of life. Still he hesitated;—he had scarcely a rag to cover him—and his wife and children were starving. The sum offered was great,—it would provide him and his family with food for life. At length, and reluctantly, he consented. He brought the mare to the dwelling of the consul, he dismounted,—he stood leaning upon her;—he looked now at the gold, and then at his favorite;—he sighed—he wept. "To whom is it, said he, I am going to yield thee up? To Europeans, who will tie thee close, who will beat thee, who will render thee miserable. Return with me, my beauty, my jewel,

and rejoice the hearts of my children! As he pronounced the last words, he sprang upon her back, and was out of sight in a moment."

The next anecdote is scarcely less touching, and not so well known. "Ibrahim, a poor but worthy Arab, unable to pay a sum of money which he owed, was compelled to allow a merchant of Rama to become partner with him in a valuable mare. When the time came, he could not redeem his pledge to this man, and the mare was sold. Her pedigree could be traced on the side of sire and dam for full five hundred years. The price was three hundred pounds; an enormous sum in that country. Ibrahim went frequently to Rama to inquire after the mare; he would embrace her,—wipe her eyes with his handkerchief,—rub her with his shirt-sleeves,—and give her a thousand benedictions during whole hours that he remained talking to her. "My eyes!" would he say to her, "my soul! my heart! must I be so unfortunate as to have thee sold to so many masters, and not keep thee myself? I am poor, my antelope! I brought thee up in my dwelling as my child. I did never beat nor chide thee; I caressed thee in the proudest manner. God preserve thee, my beloved! thou art beautiful, thou art sweet, thou art lovely! God defend thee from envious eyes!"

Sir John Malcolm gives two anecdotes to the same purpose, but of a more amusing nature.

"When the envoy, returning from his former mission, was encamped near Bagdad, an Arab rode a bright bay mare of extraordinary shape and beauty before his tent, until he attracted his attention. On being asked if he would sell her;—"What will you give me?" was the reply;—"That depends upon her age; I suppose she is past five?"—"Guess again," said he, "Four?" "Look at her mouth," said the Arab, with a smile. On examination she was found to be rising three. This, from her size and symmetry, greatly enhanced her value. The envoy said, "I will give you fifty tomans" (a coin nearly of the value of a pound sterling.) "A little more, if you please," said the fellow, apparently entertained. "Eighty. A hundred." He shook his head and smiled. The offer at last came to two hundred tomans! "Well," said the Arab, "you need not tempt me further,—it is of no use.—You are a rich elehee (nobleman.) You have five horses, camels, and mules, and, I am told, you have loads of silver and gold. Now," added he, "you want my mare, but you shall not have her for all you have got."

"An Arab sheik or chief, who lived within fifty miles of Bussorah, had a favorite breed of horses. He lost one of his best mares, and could not for a long while discover whether she was stolen or had strayed. Some time after, a young man of a different tribe, who had long wished to marry his daughter, but had always been rejected by the sheik, obtained the lady's consent and eloped with her. The sheik and his followers pursued, but the lover and his mistress, mounted on one horse, made a wonderful march, and escaped. The old chief swore that the fellow was either mounted upon the devil, or the favorite mare he had lost. After his return, he found the latter was the case; that the lover was the thief of his mare as well as his daughter; and that he stole the one to carry off the other. The chief was quite gratified to think that he had not been beaten by a mare of another breed (and was easily reconciled to the young man, in order that he might recover the mare, which appeared an object

about which he was more solicitous than about his daughter."

One of our own countrymen, the enterprising traveller, Major Denham, affords us a pleasant instance of the attachment with which the docility and sagacity of the horse may inspire the owner. He thus relates the death of his favorite Arabian in one of the most desert spots of Central Africa. His feelings need no apology. "We naturally honor the man in whom true sensibility is undaunted courage, excited for useful purposes; thus united.

"There are a few situations in a man's life, which losses of this nature are felt most keenly and thus was one of them. It was not grief, it was something very nearly approaching to and though I felt ashamed of the degree of derangement I suffered from it, yet it was some days before I could get over the loss. Let me however, be remembered, that the poor animal had been my support and comfort,—may, I may say, companion, through many a dreary day and night;—had endured both hunger and thirst in my service; and was so docile, that he would stand still for hours in the desert while I sat beneath his legs, his body affording me the shelter that could be obtained from the powerful influence of a noon day sun;—he was yet the best of the fleet, and ever foremost in chase."

Our horses would fare badly on the sea-mountains afforded the Arabian. The man usually has but one or two meals in twenty-four hours. During the day she is tied to the door of the tent, ready for the Bedouin to spring, a moment's warning, into the saddle; or she is turned out before the tent ready saddled, the bridle and taken off, and so trained that she gallops immediately at her master's call. At night, she receives a little water; and with her sea provender of live or six pounds of barley or bean and sometimes a little straw, she lies down content, in the midst of her master's family. She can however, endure great fatigue; she will trot fifty miles without stopping; she has been pulled on emergency, one hundred and twenty miles; occasionally, neither she nor her rider has taken food for three whole days.

To the Arabian, principally, England is indebted for her improved, and now unrivalled breed horses for the turf, the field, and the road, as will be shown when we treat of the English horse.

[To be continued.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURE.

MR. FESSENDEN'S.—Among the books recently imported from France, for the Library of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are four volumes of the "Annale Horticulture de Paris." This work has justly acquired high reputation in Europe, from the variety and value the scientific and practical information which it contains on the most pleasing branches of rural economy; believing that translations of many of the articles, will found interesting and instructive to the cultivators of our country, I shall occasionally offer such, as you may be disposed to publish in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The Horticultural Society of Paris was not instituted until 1826, but so successful have been its efforts to excite a spirit of emulation, and encourage a taste for the refinement of the Arts, that more than fifteen hundred numbers are already come upon its rolls, and they are rapidly

leasing. Patronized by the sovereign, most of the nobles, and illustrious men of France, have eagerly united, the proprietors of estates, and the practical cultivators of the soil, to collect and diffuse intelligence, as well the seeds and plants of every climate, for the common benefit of the whole population of that rich and flourishing empire.

The "Council of Administration" holds two meetings each month, when the reports of the numerous committees, and the communications of correspondents are read. From these, selections are made of such as merit to be inserted in the Journal of the Society, and are submitted to a "Committee of Compilation," whose duty it is to prepare them for the press.

The Annales are published in numbers, which are occasionally embellished with engravings, on the first of every month, and form two octavo volumes annually, of about four hundred pages each. They are printed under the superintendance of an Editor en Chef.

Each number is divided into four principal sections, as follows:—

Memoirs, Reports, and Communications.

Notices, Extracts, and an Analysis of important works. Medley and News,—comprehending the proceedings of learned societies, a Table of the prices of the products of the garden, a Calendar of the horticultural work to be performed in each month, and Extracts from the Procès Verbaux of the meetings of the Council of Administration.

The Bibliographical Bulletin, in which is announced all works which are published, on Horticulture, Agriculture, and on the Sciences connected with them.

The plan of this Horticultural Journal, and the able manner in which it has been executed, commands universal approbation. It is not surpassed by any other similar work, and cannot fail of producing glorious results in a country so fortunately situated as France, for the full enjoyment of all the treasures of the garden and field.

The translated extracts which I shall furnish, will be inserted, to facilitate a reference to them, and if desirable, I can send one every week.* The first, which I enclose, is much longer than most of those which may follow; but the subject is so important, and the manner of stating it so interesting, that it could not be easily curtailed.

With sincere respect,
your most obedient servant.

Brimley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Jan. 13, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. I.
from the "Annales de la Société D' Horticulture de Paris."

CONSIDERATIONS, on the process, which nurserymen adopt to obtain New Ameliorated Fruits, and that which nature appears to employ to arrive at the same result. By M. POITEAU.

It is remarked, with astonishment, that when a new ameliorated fruit appears, it is not, generally, in nurseries where great efforts had been made to obtain it, that it first manifests itself; it is also remarkable, that but few, or none, are developed in those countries, where there are only good fruits,—as, for example, in Paris: finally, in casting a retrospective glance over the history of ameliorated fruits, whose origin is known to us, it is remarkable, that all these fruits have originated in the woods, and hedges,—and always in the interior of some province, where superior fruits were

rare, or unknown, inferior trees numerous, and cultivation much neglected.

It is not possible, but that these remarks have been made a thousand times, during past ages, still it does not appear that an attempt has been made to deduce any argument or theory therefrom, applicable to the research for new ameliorated fruits. In this research, however, we have proceeded, in conformity to a tradition, based upon a great number of facts, observed among men, animals, and even among some vegetables; but our failure ought, at last, to induce us to think, that, either nature has not acted in the same manner, in cases which appear to us to have a greater analogy between them, or that the thread of the analogies has eluded our grasp, and left us to grope in obscurity. Be that as it may,—upon that as founded the process which has been followed in France, in the research after new ameliorated fruits.

At all times, observation and reason have authorized us to think, that a well constituted man and woman would produce better formed children, than if the father, or mother, or both, were imperfectly organized—the same reasoning has, also, induced us to admit, that children should inherit the physical and moral qualities of their parents; and it is in conformity to this principle, that a general rule has been established, in the union of domestic animals, in order to preserve pure breeds of cattle, or to ameliorate them; finally, after having remarked, that the seeds of semi-double flowers, often produce double flowers, then the seeds of those that are single, it has been concluded, from all these inductions, that the seeds of a superior Pear ought to produce a better fruit, than those of an inferior kind.

Here, I think, Gentlemen, is the origin of the process, generally followed by nurserymen, when they plant with the hope of obtaining new ameliorated fruits; they prefer sowing the seeds of the best fruits, expecting that these, being already ameliorated, will be more likely to produce a good fruit, than those of a degenerated kind.

But, as I have before stated, either nature does not, always, act in the same manner, in cases which appear to us to have the greatest analogy between them, or, that the thread of the analogies has escaped us, since we do not, generally, obtain new ameliorated fruits, by the process commonly followed, although founded upon numerous analogies.

DUCAMEL, during his long scientific career, carefully planted the seeds of all the best fruits, which were eaten at his table, and never obtained a fruit worthy of being cultivated. His cotemporaries followed his example, and were not more fortunate. M. ALFROY, our fellow member, has informed us, that he has annually made large seminaries, with the same care and precaution taken by DUCAMEL, and still he had not obtained any new ameliorated fruit. His father, and grandfather did the same, and with no better success. You do not see any new ameliorated fruits produced, in the numerous and vast nurseries of Vitry. Still the process which we now follow, reposes upon well attested analogies; it cannot be incorrect in itself; but we, probably, execute it badly,—in an incomplete manner, and above all, we appear to have lost the thread of the analogies, which should conduct us to that result, which we have vainly sought during several centuries, and which nature attains, entirely, alone, and by our side,—as if to show us the path, which we should follow.

The investigation, which I intend to undertake in order to find this path, obliges me to request, that you would be pleased, Gentlemen, to transport yourselves, in imagination, with me, to the United States of America; because, it is there that nature actually operates in a grand laboratory, to produce new ameliorated fruits. Perhaps, after having examined the works of nature in that grand laboratory, we shall return to our own country with more enlightened ideas upon the subject, to which I have the honor of drawing your attention.

You will recollect, Gentlemen, that when the Europeans established themselves in that country, nearly three centuries since, they found neither Apples, Pears, or Peaches, and that they immediately introduced some of our ameliorated fruits. But a colony which is established in a country inhabited by savages, is, at first, occupied with such numerous and necessary cares for self-preservation, that a long time must elapse, before the colonists would think of multiplying, by grafts, the ameliorated fruits which they had received from Europe; and it is conceding much, to suppose, that they had then time to plant even a portion of the seeds of those fruits. Fortunately, nature, always active, planted them with her own powerful hand; but this was a resumption of her rights, and causing the new fruits to reenter her domain; so that in less than a century, all the ancient ameliorated varieties which had been brought from Europe, were transformed, in their first generation, into wild and sour kinds, unfit for the table.

In the mean time, these wild fruits, in their turn, produced seeds, which, having been planted, partly by nature, and partly by the hand of man, formed a second generation, whose fruits were not, probably, scarcely better than those of the first. Finally, a third, fourth, and fifth generation succeeded the first; then the inhabitants began to remark, that among the latter, some fruits were to be found, better than the preceding. This is not a bold and unwarrantable assertion, Gentlemen, but a tradition, preserved in that country, and which was transmitted to me by the inhabitants, when I was in Virginia, during the year 1801.

Nature does not make leaps in her conceptions, and it is only progressively and slowly, that she grants us what we demand of her, while she receives back, and immediately again causes to reenter her domain, the ameliorated fruits which we have enjoyed for several centuries, if we confide to her the seeds of them. This new information ought to enlarge and rectify our ideas:—it should enable us to perceive that we have done wrong, in eradicated and throwing into the fire, a tree, whose fruit did not answer our expectations;—it teaches us, that we should plant the seeds of the first fruit to obtain a second:—those of the second to procure a third, a fourth, a fifth, &c, until we have attained the desired degree of amelioration; or that which nature cannot surpass, in her transformations.

It was by eradicated and throwing into the fire the tree, whose first fruit answered not our expectations, that we dropt, in fact, the thread of analogy,—that we were then misled, and it became impossible to obtain the result which we sought. Now, when our ideas are more clear, let us ask M. HUZARD, our fellow member, if, among domestic animals, the highest degree of possible amelioration, is ever attained in the first generation. His answer, in the negative, will be the comple-

* We should be happy to receive and publish the proposed articles, or any others, from the pen of our accomplished correspondent.—EDITOR.

ment of that which we have learned in America, and convince us, that when we seek for new ameliorated fruits, we proceed exactly in such a manner as never to obtain them.

We will now pass on to the question, to ascertain whether it is advantageous, useless, or injurious, to prefer the seeds of table fruits,—that is to say, the best fruits,—when we plant, in the hope of obtaining new ameliorated fruits. This question, which is not in conformity to practice, is still worthy of being discussed before the Horticultural Society of Paris, which can only admit and propagate such principles and processes, as are founded on successful results.

The nursery men, seeing that in domestic animals, the races which have already begun to be ameliorated, arrive sooner at the maximum of amelioration than those which commence from the lowest degree of degradation, have thought that it should be the same with the fruits of the apple, and pear; and they have established as a general rule, that it was advantageous to select the seeds of the best fruits, when they planted, with the hope of obtaining new ameliorated fruits. This rule has been followed, to the letter, from its origin to the present time. Very well! You all know, Gentlemen, that they have obtained, absolutely, nothing; neither facts or results can be cited in its favor; it even appears, that nature abrogates it, by the course which she pursues in her ordinary march. In fact, we have seen, that the seeds of ameliorated fruits, planted in America, have produced only wild fruits, which have not shown a sensible amelioration until after several generations. If to this example, we join a fact recorded by several authors,—to wit, that the seed of a Winter Bou-Chretien always produce a detestable fruit, we shall be induced to consider the rule of the nursery men as without foundation; finally, if we support ourselves by the respectable authority of Mr KNOX, President of the London Horticultural Society, who positively asserts, that the seed of the wild pear, fructified by the stamens of a blossom of an ameliorated one, it will yield a better fruit than the seeds of an ameliorated pear; if, I say, we support ourselves by the respectable authority of Mr KNOX, we shall be fully authorized to think, that the rule of the nursery men is not only ill founded, but that it is adverse to the success of the operation.

After these considerations upon the course which we have always followed to obtain new ameliorated fruits, and upon that which nature appears to pursue, to arrive at the same results, it is proper to glance at the process which the Belgians, our neighbors, employ in like cases. You know already, that they are much more fortunate than we are in their results, that they frequently obtain excellent new ameliorated fruits, several of which have enriched our gardens, and those of England, for a number of years; and as the process and theory establish the cause of their results, we should now be disposed to receive favorably, the method of the Belgians.

Their compatriot, M. VAN MOSS, has made known the method which is pursued in Belgium, to obtain new ameliorated fruits; and the information which I now have the honor, Gentlemen, of communicating to you, is but an extract from the compilation of M. VAN MOSS.

The Belgians give no preference to the seeds of table fruits, when they plant to obtain new ameliorated kinds. When their plants appear,

they do not, like us, found their hopes upon individuals exempt from thorns, furnished with large leaves, and remarkable for the size and beauty of their wood; on the contrary, they prefer the most thorny subjects, provided that the thorns are long, and that the plants are furnished with many buds, or eyes, very near together. This last circumstance appears to them, and with reason, to be an indication that the tree will speedily produce fruit. As soon as the young individuals which offer these favorable appearances, afford scions, or buds capable of being grafted or inoculated upon other stocks, those operations are performed; the apples on Paradise, and the pears on quince trees, to hasten their fructification. The first fruit is generally very bad, but the Belgians do not regard that; whatever it is, they carefully collect the seeds and plant them; from these, a second generation is produced, which commonly shows a commencement of amelioration. As soon as the young plants of this second generation have scions or buds, proper for the purpose, they are transferred to other stocks, as were the preceding; the third and fourth generations are treated in the same manner, and until there are finally produced ameliorated fruits worthy of being propagated. M. VAN MOSS asserts that, the peach and apricot, treated in this manner, afford excellent fruit in the third generation. The apple does not yield superior fruit before the fourth or fifth generation. The pear is slower in its amelioration; but M. VAN MOSS informs us, that in the sixth generation, it no longer produces inferior, but affords excellent fruits, intermixed with those of a middling quality.

You will recognise, Gentlemen, by this exposition, that the method of the Belgians, is an imitation of the course which nature pursues, in the United States of America, to produce new ameliorated fruits; and whether the Belgians had a knowledge of what had passed in the United States, and that they have taken nature for their guide; or whether by reason alone they have found out this method, it is not less true, that they obtain many new ameliorated fruits,—several of which are now scattered over Europe, while we obtain none, absolutely none, by our process.

I have accomplished the task which had been assigned me; I have placed the result before the Horticultural Society, that it may decide, in its wisdom, whether my labors have been, in some degree, useful to the progress of Horticulture; and whether we should not abandon our unsuccessful method, and adopt that of the Belgians, which appears to me excellent, and in conformity to the course of nature.

Agriculture.—A plantation in the neighborhood of Magnolia, Florida, on which 25 persons were employed produced last year 50,000 lbs. of sugar, 40 bales of cotton, and 7500 bushels of corn besides quantities of rice, peas, and rye.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1830.

(*To*) We beg leave to proffer our most grateful acknowledgments to the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the efficient testimony of their approbation, which they have manifested by the following vote—and our assurances that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to continue to merit their approbation.

The value of the following vote is enhanced by the circumstance of its emanating from a body of men whose public spirit, enlightened zeal, and interested efforts to improve the arts of Agriculture and Domestic Industry are so well known and appreciated.

—
MR. J. B. RUSSELL,

President of the New England Farmer.

"DEAR SIR.—The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, at the last meeting passed a unanimous vote, authorizing me to subscribe and pay in advance for one hundred volumes of the New England Farmer; enclosed you have my check on the Pawtux Bank for the amount of the same.

—
WILLIAM RHODES, *Treasurer*

R. I. Soc. En. Dom. Ind.

Providence, Jan. 16, 1830."

SEGAR BEET.—FOR CATTLE.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I wish to recommend to my brother farmers, a more general use of the French Sugar Beet for cattle, as an improver of the quality of their milk. I purchased some of the seed of Mr RUSSELL, last spring, at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office which has more than answered my expectation affording a bountiful crop of large sound root which, if not so large as the Mangel Wurtzel, think are heavier and will keep better. The use as food by my cows, has produced a *decided improvement in the quality of their milk*, which has been perceptible by all my family, in two days after I began to feed them out to my cows.

This root is a good deal similar to the Mangel Wurtzel in appearance and properties; and I have no doubt the following remarks by those eminent agriculturalists LOWELL and POWELL, on Mangel Wurtzel, would have a still stronger application to the Sugar Beet, it being a sweeter root.

MR. LOWELL says, (*Mass. Ag. Rep. vol. II, No. 7*), "cows fed upon this root solely, give a great quantity of milk and cream, and of a *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 it." Some further interesting particulars will be found in Deane's New England Farmer, page 42.

Col. POWELL says, (*Hints to American Husbandmen*), "In proof of the advantages of this root I have exhibited cream obtained from one of my cows, fed for several weeks upon Mangel Wurtzel and Millet fodder. Its color and flavor are perfectly good; the butter which it affords is more like that produced in June, than any I have used, excepting such as had been derived from cows fed on carrots and corn meal."

I will only add, that in addition to its excellence for cattle, in improving the quality of their milk, it is an excellent and tender root for the table, when drawn small and young.

Yours, truly, E. B.

Concord, Mass. Jan. 23, 1830.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 25.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At market this day, 467 Beef Cattle 71 Stores 2440 Sheep and 171 Swine; divided as follows at upper market, 269 Beef Cattle, (including 16 unsold last week) 3 Stores, 1120 Sheep, and 26 Swine; lower market, 198 Beef Cattle, 68 Stores

cluding 26 unsold last week) 1320 Sheep and 5 Swine.

A good deal of business was done today in the cattle Market, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. A great proportion of the market cattle were uncommonly good, particularly lots from Dutchess Co. N. Y. and one or two lots from Connecticut River. From the quality of the cattle the market must be considered a shade lower, as the prices were about the same as last three or four weeks, with the exception of sheep of the best—a less number brought \$5 per cwt. than in either the preceding weeks, including Cattle, Steers, &c, ditto.

Milk Cows—but few at market, and of ordinary quality: those of good quality are in demand.

Sheep—The market today was uncommonly well supplied with good Sheep, and sales were effected readily.—One lot of 233 Wethers, bred and fattened by Jos. French, Esq. of Randolph, Vt. deserves more than a passing notice, being highly creditable to the gentleman. They were sold for \$4 1/2 per head. In addition to those, we noticed the sale of the following lots of good sheep—1 lot of 60 at \$4; 1 do. 80 at \$3 1/2, and 1 do. 100 at \$2 1/2. The following lots comprise the principal transactions of those of a different quality—1 lot of 160 at \$2; 1 do. 160 at \$1 67; 1 do. 130 at \$1 33, and 1 do. 50 at \$1 33.

Steine—Of the two lots at market, the only instance we noticed, was the sale of one lot to the owner of the other at about 4 1/2 cts per lb.

The Presidents of the following Agricultural Societies will each of them find a valuable package addressed to them, at the office of the New England Farmer, which they will please send for, viz.—the Hartford, Conn.—theeshire, N. H.—the Middlesex, Mass. and the Strafford, N. H.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer several communications this week.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A package of Assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each contains a package of the following seeds:—

- Early Washington Peas
- Large Blue Imperial Peas
- Early Marrowfat Peas
- Early Mohawk dwarf string Beans
- Early dwarf white Caskknife Beans
- Early Saba Pole Beans
- Red Blood Beet (true sort)
- Early Turnip rooted Beet
- Early York Cabbage
- Early Savoy do.
- Early Dutch do. (for pick)
- Early Cauliflower
- Early Horn Carrot (very fine)
- Early Orange Carrot
- Early Solid Celery

Med. Cress or Peppercress
Sweet Majoram, Sage, Summer Green Turkey do.
POT HERB SEEDS.
Sweet Majoram, Sage, Summer Savory.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the best common vegetables, besides several new varieties of uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality as to shew and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price \$3 per box. Jan. 29. epist

Hat Store.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington-st., a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends to confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed. Jan. 20. #18 STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Full Blooded Horse for Sale.

The celebrated full blooded horse "Young Eclipse" is for sale. He was four years old last May—is a fine bay, well formed and active. Eclipse is bred from a Messenger Mower, his grandam from the young Ley of Algiers. The owner is willing to compare him with any horse of his age that has been raised in the New England States. Many of his colts which have taken premiums at the exhibitions, may be seen in the neighboring towns. The horse may be seen on application to E. W. to DEVEREAUX, Esq. Little Compton, R. I. and further information given on application at the New England Farmer office. Little Compton, Jan. 29, 1830.

Seeds for Hot Beds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52, North Market-street, a fine collection of seeds, both of American and European origin, for forcing in hot beds, among which are the Early Frame and fine Long Green Turkey Cucumber, and other varieties—Early Curled Silesia and Early Teems-hall Head Lettuce—fine Early Cauliflower (from Holland)—Green Ciron, Pine-apple and other Melons—the true Early Short-top Scarlet and Turnip rooted Radishes—Early York, Early Dutch, Early Lampoon, Early Sugar-loaf, and Early Turnip Cabbages—Also, Early Turnip Blood Beet, and Early Horn Carrot, (a peculiarly delicate sort for the table)—and every other variety of Kitchen Garden Vegetable Seeds, cultivated in the United States. Jan. 29.

Sugar Beet, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. 100 pounds prime French Sugar Beet Seed, raised expressly for this establishment, by JOHN PARRELL, Esq. of Roxbury, from seed originally received by him from Paris. The excellence of this root for cows, in improving their milk, and for fattening sheep, and other kinds of stock is well known—it is also a fine root for the table when dressed in vinegar and tender. It is later and better in the spring than Mangel Wurtzel. Also, a most extensive collection and variety of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c, both of European and American growth, comprising the greatest variety to be found in New England. Country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, either with well assorted boxes for retail—or by the pound or bushel. Jan. 29.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, 370 acres of land in the town of Bradford, Mass. called the Ellwood Farm, lying on Merrimack river, and on the post road from Haverhill to Salem and Newburyport, one mile from Haverhill bridge, and which would be situated to suit purchasers, having several houses, barns, and out houses thereon, to accommodate five or more farms, as might be wanted. Soil land composed of various tilths, and on harding excelled by none in the county of Essex, and has an island directly opposite containing 20 acres, well situated for the keeping of sheep, or cultivation of grapes. Also, about 70 acres of salt meadow.

For terms, which would be made easy, please apply at the Merrimack Bank in Haverhill, or of Messrs J. & H. J. How, merchants, in Boston. Haverhill, Ms. Jan. 8, 1830.

For Sale.

At Charlestown Vineyard, Eden-street, south side of Bunker's hill, a full collection of the finest kind of green house plants, comprising 30 varieties of *conchita japonica*, 100 kinds of the finest geraniums, about 20 varieties of the finest China roses, many of which are entirely new, 5 varieties of *Pezomachus Arborea*, a quantity of white and pink *Primula Sinensis*, with a great number of other plants of the most rare and valuable kinds.

The above collection consists of such plants as are hardy, and suitable for parlors; many of them have recently been selected from the first establishments in England and Scotland, by a person who had previously resided for several years in the neighborhood of Boston. He has been particular in procuring such plants as will meet the taste of the Boston public, and be suitable to the climate. They have arrived within the last month, and are in fine order, having been under the immediate care of the individual who selected them on their passage across the Atlantic.

The above will be sold at the green house, at reasonable prices, and warranted for the kinds specified on sale. A constant supply of camellia flowers and bouquets for sale as above. Jan. 22. DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Wants a Situation.

As gardener, a steady, active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, particularly hot houses and green houses, and the treatment of trees and shrubs in general, has a wife, but no children, and will hire himself as a single man, and his wife to live with the family, or in any other form which may answer, according to arrangement; will take charge of a farm and garden if required, and can give the most respectable reference in the vicinity of Boston. Any commands directed to G. F. N. 9, Devonshire street, near that of the Exchange Coffee-house, Boston, will be respectfully attended to. Jan. 22.

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street. A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this vicinity, on account of its astringent and detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Stone Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 267, written by SAMUEL W. POMEROY, Esq. and the late Doct. JOHN G. COLFIS. Price 75 cts. per bottle—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine, price 50 cents per bottle. Jan. 15.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *Gleditsia triacanthos*, or three thorned Acacia, for five flowers. This is the sort recommended by Judge PERKINS, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. H. page 161.) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country for hedges; of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. Jan. 3.

New England Farmer, complete.

For sale at the office of the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A COMPLETE set of the N. E. Farmer, in seven volumes, from its commencement, Aug. 3, 1822, being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the paternal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England, and the Middle States—forming in itself a useful library for the Farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at \$3.75 per volume. Jan. 22, 1830.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	1 75 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	130 00 135 60
Pearl, first sort,	do.	140 00 150 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	75 1 00
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	9 25 9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	do.	7 75 8 00
No. 2,	do.	6 75 7 00
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	pound.	12 14
CHEESE, new milk,	do.	6 8
Skimmed milk,	do.	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50 5 70
Genesee,	do.	5 75 6 00
Genesee, best,	do.	3 62 3 75
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	62 63
Rye,	do.	75 78
Barley,	do.	40 42
Oats,	do.	40 42
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	8 00 8 50
LIME,	do.	35 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	15 00 16 60
Navy, mess,	do.	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	do.	12 50
SEEDS, Horn's Grass,	bushel.	2 40
Orchard Grass,	do.	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	do.	4 06
Rye Grass,	do.	3 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	do.	3 00
Red Top	do.	62 1 00
Laverne,	do.	35 50
White Hornsuckle Clover,	do.	33 50
Red Clover, (northern)	do.	7 8
French Sugar Beet,	do.	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	do.	38 40
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	do.	25
Merino, three fourths washed,	do.	30 35
Merino, half blood,	do.	20 33
Merino, quarter washed,	do.	25 28
Native, washed,	do.	25 28
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	do.	37 38
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	do.	29 31
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	do.	30 33

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	do.	7 7
whole hogs,	do.	5 7
VEAL,	do.	4 6
MUTTON,	do.	5 0
POTTERY,	do.	6 2
BUTTER, Reg and tub,	do.	11 16
Lump, best,	do.	15 12
EGGS,	dozen.	16 70
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	10 10
In bulk, retail,	do.	7 6
POTATOS,	do.	33 40
CHIEF, (according to quality.)	barrel.	1 50 2 40

MISCELLANIES.

EUROPEAN KINGS.

[Extract of a letter from Thomas Jefferson to Governor Langdon, of N. w. Hampshire, written in 1810.]

When I observed that the King of England was a cypher, I did not mean to confine the observation to the mere individual now on the throne. The practice of Kings, marrying only into the families of Kings, has been that of Europe for some centuries. Now, take any race of animals, confine them in ill-health and inaction, whether in a sty, a stable, or a state room, pamper them with high diet, gratify all their appetites, immerse them in sensualities, nourish their passions, let everything bend before them, and banish whatever might lead them to think and in a few generations they become all body and no mind; and this, too, by a law of nature—by that very law by which we are in the constant practice of changing the characters and propensities of the animals we raise for our own purposes. Such is the regimen in raising Kings, and this is the way they have gone on for centuries. While in Europe, I often amused myself with contemplating the characters of the then reigning sovereigns of Europe. Louis the XVI. was a fool of my own knowledge, and in despite of the answers made for him at his trial. The King of Spain was a fool, of Naples the same. They passed their lives in hunting, and despatched two couriers a week, one thousand miles, to let each other know what game they had killed the preceding days. The King of Saradinia was a fool. All these were Bourbons. The Queen of Portugal, a Braganza, was an idiot by nature. And so was the king of Denmark. Their sons, as regents, exercised the powers of government.—The king of Prussia, successor to the great Frederick, was a mere log in body as well as in mind. Gustavus of Sweden, and Joseph of Austria were really crazy, and George of England you know was in a strait waistcoat. There remained, then, none but old Catharine, who had been so lately piked up to have lost her common sense. In this state Bonaparte found Europe; and it was this state of its rulers which lost it with scarce a struggle. These animals had become without mind and powerless; and so will every hereditary monarch be after a few generations. Alexander, the grandson of Catharine, is yet an exception. He is able to hold his own. But he is only of the third generation.—His race is not yet worn out. And so endeth the book of Kings, from all of whom the Lord deliver us.

Turkey.—A letter from Smyrna published in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, says the severe taxes and requisitions laid upon the Turkish population produced discontent, and smoothed the way for the successes of the Russians. Asia Minor was never so desolate, so thinly populated as now. Cities are crumbling to ruin, villages exhibit nothing but roofless and blackened walls, and vast fertile plains lie entirely unencultivated. Thousands and tens of thousands of the Greeks were butchered by the Turks at the commencement of the revolution, and the demands of the ulan and pachas ruined the Turks, and left the country in an enervated condition. Mahomed will not understand that his own prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the people. "It is painful," says the writer, "to contemplate such a country as Turkey

—so beautiful, so fertile yet left in such a state; to look upon the stately figures and noble countenances of the Turks, and know that they are hampered by a religion and government which tend to repress every movement towards civilization."

"Look now at Greece, ye scoundrels at her name; look at her, and compare her with any province of Turkey, and say, if ye dare, that her bloody struggle has been an unavailing one. Though soiled with dust, she is erect; though much of her blood has flowed, she stands free, and ready to start forward in the course of civilization. Give Greece 15 or 20 years of tranquillity—gratify her thirst for knowledge—give her schools; and if she does not put to the blush all who have declared her incapable of regeneration, then have I been mistaken after four years intimate acquaintance with her people."—*Hampshire Gazette.*

Onions.—During the last season there was raised at Flatbush, in the garden adjoining the Academy, and in charge of Mr Kellogg, forty bushels of onions on the twentieth part of an acre of ground, being at the rate of \$00 bushels to the acre. This fact was witnessed by all the neighbors, and is a strong evidence of what may be accomplished by good husbandry.—*Long Island Star.*

The South Carolina Agricultural Society have offered premiums for the encouragement of persons engaged in the culture of sugar, silk, indigo, and madder, within that state.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

The Baltimore American of Tuesday last, says—"We are gratified to learn that the installment of five dollars per share on the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, which was due on Wednesday last, has been entirely paid up, and that not a single forfeiture has taken place for non-payment. This fact affords conclusive evidence of the confidence of the stockholders in their Board of Direction, and in the importance and advantages of the enterprise which they have in charge.

The Pennsylvania state loan for Rail Roads had all been taken up.

Scandal.—A correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph proposes to establish a Society for the suppression of Scandal in all its branches. All persons on entering are to give up all their old enmities and prejudices; to use no double dealing nor equivocation and to consider the names and characters of their fellow creatures as sacred. Each member is to repeat 12 times a day the following sentence:—"Judge not, that ye be not judged." Members using such expressions as the following are to be censured and confess their faults:—"I can believe almost anything of that woman"—"Mr. V. who has been a widower only three months is paying particular attention to Miss I."—"I am glad Mr. B. has been turned off by Miss C."—"You don't know what a wicked thing Mrs.—has said of you."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

\$50 reward is offered for a villain who cut out the tongue of a brewer's horse in Southwark, Philadelphia.

Rail Road.—The Manassas Chunk Rail Road in Pennsylvania, is completed. Its cost has fallen short of \$25000 per mile.

The Middlesex Agricultural Society has awarded the 1st premium for Hops, \$10, to Jo and the 2d \$5, to Simon Blaphardt, of Boxborough Nathan Barrett, of Concord, for a remarkable crop of Onions, received a gratuity of \$81.

The tolls of the Erie and Champlain Canal more than pay the interest of debt incurred their construction by the sum of \$93,819.

The Hudson and Delaware Canal Company expect the next season to transport to the Hudson 360 tons of coal in a day.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article of beef steaks, roast meats, &c made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottle prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 10

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Compt. Annan's Store, 15 Broad st, at retail.* SHOT, CAPS &c. of the best quality, for sale at retail.

Green House Plants and Flowers.

The subscriber, purchaser to J. PRINCE, Esq. at Jam Plains, Roxbury, has for sale a large variety of plants, (on their 20 year stock of Canada Japonica from \$1 to \$20, &c. also flowers for Longways; and in the preparation a variety of hardy shrub, plants, and fruit trees; also a variety of hot houses, at reasonable prices. EDWARD SAYEL, Jamaica Plain, Jan. 13, 1859.

Fine Stud Horses For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay stud, half blood of the English draughts, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and well formed, eight years old the racing spring, is offered for sale. He is a fine gaited, fine formed, strong, any harness, and can travel at sixty-five in a hour. His stock has proved excellent, have sold at \$50, at four months old. Apply first to J. B. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Jan.

Farmer Wanted.

Wanted an intelligent, industrious, and capable man, a small family, to be in charge of a large farm, the wife and children, and well acquainted with the dairy. A person can well manage such a farm, where a large stock of sheep kept, appropriate with the cultivation of roots, and system in all branches of farming, and who is well known for his good character, many, perhaps, fear of a place that please him by applying at the office of the New England Farmer. Jan. 1

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street. A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing grow \$29, (transit wholly inclusive) celebrated Vermont seed, worth \$29 per bushel. It is a small lot of uncommonly good quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, a per bushel, if applied for soon. Jan. 1

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations permanent employ and good encouragement will be given. Application may be made at 316, Washington street, Boston, Jan. 7.

Seneca Oil.

A few gallons Seneca oil for sale by JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr., No. 1, Union street, Eastern Jan. 8.

Published every Friday at \$3 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within six months from time of subscribing, are entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. No papers will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by F. P. BATES—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to order of our customers. Objection printed received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

NEW YORK.—G. THOMPSON & SON, 67 Liberty street Philadelphia.—D. C. LINDSEY, 15 Chestnut street. BOSTON.—G. B. SUTTON, Office of the American Farmer, Atlantic Block, 115 North Brattle. HARTFORD.—GODDARD & SONS. HALLOWELL.—N. B.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TIN BAR AGAINST THE CANKER WORM.

MR FESSENDEN—Among the many expedients adopted to prevent the ascent of the Canker worm, circling the trees with tins so formed as to contain a liquid through which the insect must vel, is, without doubt, the most certain, and, at the same time, all things considered, the most economical. Mr IRISH, of Rhode Island, it is believed, is the first who made use of tins; a notice of which may be seen by referring to the *New England Farmer*, vol. v. page 409.

The tins of Mr IRISH, it is understood, were elegantly adjusted or fitted to the shape of the tree, being nailed to it, and were effectual for the time, merely preventing the ascent of the grub. Mr CENTON'S method, of Lynn, as detailed in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vii. page 91, is very ingenious, and agrees, it is conceived, in every particular, with that of Mr IRISH, if we except the material of which it is constructed, Mr HOWARD'S being "made of strong pasteboard, painted, I made impervious to the water." It must be evident, from the form of their construction, they must both fail in a year, or two at most, on account of the growth of the tree to which they are attached, and therefore become ineffectual.

It is a known fact, that the bodies of all trees increase in size in a greater or less degree, as they more or less flourishing. Tins, pasteboard, or wooden belts, nicely adjusted to the tree, as so many recommend, (which in all cases cannot be done, on account of inequalities or irregularities,) will, in a short time, cease to be an effectual barrier to the ascent of the Canker worm. The method I am about to propose is not liable to these objections. I herewith send you one for your inspection. It is formed of tin, (the cheaper and poorer qualities of this article will answer the purpose for its construction.) It is of a square form, and ought to be made at least two inches longer every way than the tree to which it is to be attached. But to be a little more particular, I may not see this model. Four pieces of tin, each 2½ to 3 inches wide, of a desired length, are to be folded, so as to form a trough one and a quarter to one and a half inches deep, and from one to a quarter to one and a half inches broad at the top. The four pieces are to be soldered together at their extremities, except one corner, which is to be left open or slightly tacked. To form the sides, four pieces of tin about two inches in width are to be soldered, so as to form a cover set upon the trough, and projecting over the trough an inch or more, the corresponding corner to be left open.

When it is to be applied to the tree, the unfolded corner is to be separated, one part raised up to the other depressed, and thus put around the body of the tree. The trough part, if not the cover, is now to be soldered so as to be water tight. Two narrow strips of board are to be horizontally nailed to the tree, parallel to each other under the tins, a sufficient distance from the ground to be out of the way of swine, &c, that they may not be suffered to run in the orchard. Should

the trees be large, small strips of lathes or slings may be placed across the ends, to keep the tins more steady. The interval between the tree and the tins must now be carefully filled with swinging tow, on which some small stones may be placed to keep the whole in its place.

All that remains to be done, is, to fill the trough half or two thirds full of water, and to this add a small quantity of common whale oil, of the thinnest quality. It is not certain but water alone will be sufficient to so enfeeble them as to prevent their more difficult ascent after they have got through it, but it is certain that the least contact of their bodies to oil, at once kills them; and in the fall, in particular, it is found always in a proper state to impede their progress, when the temperature of the weather favors their ascent. It is very probable that a decoction of tobacco leaves or stems would answer the purpose, where whale oil cannot readily be obtained. Mr E. GIFFORD, of this town, was the first who adopted this plan, and it has been in operation two or three years, and such has been the success attending it, as to silence the most skeptical. One gentleman, having a young orchard in this town of 350 trees (averaging 7 inches in diameter) for a few years, had a bearing state, found last spring, that they were attacked with the Canker worm. In the month of October last he had them all timed in the manner I have described. He informs me that the whole expense for the 350 trees will not be far from \$75, a little exceeding 21 cents each. I have examined said orchard since it was timed, and was truly astonished at the destruction of Canker worms. Not one, it is confidently believed, has gone up the trees since said operation. Now should we reckon the cost of tar, the labor and time spent in the fall, through the frequent thaws of the winter, in which they have been known to go up, and until late in the spring, when they have done raving, I think the expense cannot be less than above mentioned. And should we further consider, that the most wary farmer may inadvertently neglect to tar some time, or, as has been the case, when he was sure of success, he has found in the spring that many, far too many, had deposited their eggs beneath the tar, under the crevices of the bark, or on the grass or small twigs or shoots near the tree, and their young progeny are seen, when too late, travelling up, and thus all his hopes are blighted, and he has in the ensuing autumn, to go through his labor again. Now should the expense of tinning, oil, &c, be thirty-seven and a half cents a tree, (the most, it is thought, it would cost for the largest,) still the farmer will be amply compensated. Besides, after the tins have remained on the trees say two or three years, they may be taken off, and laid up in a dry place, against time of need, or may become an article of traffic. Perhaps it would be well to paint them in the first instance. The whole is submitted to a candid public.

LEMUEL W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, R. I. Jan. 15, 1830.

The model alluded to above, is left in the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, No. 52, North Market-street, where it may be

inspected by any person who has a wish to view a simple, but we believe effectual safeguard against an odious and destructive insect.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.—QUERY.

MR FESSENDEN—Will you, or some of your correspondents, inform me at what time potatoes were first introduced into any part of New England? In Gov. WINTHROP'S *Journal*, I find mention made of "potatoes," but these were undoubtedly sweet potatoes. Dr BELKNAP, in his *History of New Hampshire*, states, that the first potatoes ever raised in New England, grew in the garden of NATHANIEL WALKER of Andover, in 1719. Tradition asserts that they were raised in Lynn as early as 1717 or '18. It is certain that the Rev. JOHN TERP of Newbury, cultivated them in 1723, and it is said that a few were raised on the Indian Hill farm in Newbury, in 1717. In 1735 they were introduced from Salem into Chebacco parish, (now Essex,) but at what time they were introduced into Salem, I know not. Very few, however, were raised in New England, till many years after. In a letter written by Capt. CORWIN, who, with his company, spent the winter at Louisburg, in 1745, after the siege and reduction of that place, he expresses a wish among other articles, to have one "peck of potatoes" sent to him. Being a great lover of potatoes, I fully appreciate the idea advanced in your New Year's Address, that "good potatoes make good men," and should be highly gratified to know at how early a date it can be satisfactorily proved that potatoes formed any part of the diet of a Yankee. WOOD, in his *New England's Prospect*, mentions "Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots, Radishes, Pumpions, Muskmillions, Squon-tropushes,* Cucumbers, and Onions," as cultivated in New England before the year 1631.

It is said potatoes were introduced into Ireland by SIR FRANCIS DRAKE, in 1610. SHAKESPEARE, who died 1616, has this expression in the 5th act of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*:—"Let the sky rain Potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of *Green Sleeves*; hail, kissing confits and snow eringoes."

Yours, &c. INQUIRER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANNUAL FLOWERS.

Cultivators of these plants, some of which are very splendid, do not sufficiently regard the effect which may be produced upon the size of the plant and the beauty of its bloom by retarding the protrusion of the flower stalk. This may be accomplished by sowing early in the season, as in March, in pots of a very small size, filled with rich compost, shifting every week or ten days into pots a size larger every time, until at last the plants are in pots of the largest size; the object being, not to compress the roots, as that has a tendency to accelerate the flowering of all vegetables, but to keep the plant in a vigorous growing state for the longest period of time possible. The pots should be kept all the time in a hot bed or pit, plunged, with abundance of room and air, in a heat of 80

[*What, in the name of Helioiogobalus, were these?]

to 100 degrees, and plentifully supplied with manured water. It was in this way that the Dutch gardeners produced those monstrous specimens of *campanula pyramidalis*, which, before the importation of *Lobelia fulgens* and *splendens*, were the common ornaments of the halls, stair cases, and the places of Holland, but which, since the introduction of these beautiful American plants, have given way to a better taste. FAIRWATER, (London Horticultural Transactions page 106,) by transplanting only three or four times, produced balsams (*impatiens balsamina*), four feet high and fifteen feet in circumference, with strong thick stems, furnished with side branches from bottom to top, and these covered with large double flowers. And KNIGHT (Horticultural Transactions iv. 322) by transplanting from pots of four inches in diameter, into others a foot in diameter, placing the plants close to the glass, in a heat of seventy to one hundred degrees, taking care to remove all side branches, and to give abundant supplies of pigeon-dung water, produced a flower of the popular Japan annual *celosia cristata*, (cockscorn) which was sent to the Horticultural society, where it was measured and found to be eighteen inches in width, and seven inches in height from the top of the flower stalk, thick, full, and of the most intense purplish red. Many species of amaranthaceae are very ornamental and deserve attention in their culture, as that popularly known by the name of Love-hos-bleeding, (*amaranthus caudatus*), which, with its long tail-like pendant masses of crimson flowers, has a fine appearance. The climate of the United States, if not so well suited to the cultivation of these plants, as that of India, of which country the most beautiful are natives, is superior to that of England, and, perhaps, quite as favorable as that of Japan, where THURBERG says he has frequently seen the flowers or crests of *celosia cristata*, a foot in length and breadth. In England they are often cultivated in pots with singular effect. In the Gardener's Magazine for October, 1829, Mr. LONDON says, "In the vinery [of Petkeworth House] we observed sixty pots of cockscorns of uniform size, the comb about twenty two inches in length, and the height of the flower not more than ten inches. The art of raising them with such large combs on so short stems, Mr. HARRISON says, is, after transplanting them for the first time out of the seed pot, to let them remain in a small sized pot till the comb has made its appearance, and then, and not before, to begin to transplant, as in the case of balsams, into larger pots, and thus supply as much rich earth, liquid manure, and moist heat, as they can make use of. The rationale of this practice is, that after the comb or flower has made its appearance, the stem ceases to increase in length, and, consequently, all the nutriment supplied by the transplanting goes towards increasing the size of the comb."

No ornamental herbaceous plant in the country is more deserving of attention than *primula sinensis*. It is but a very few years since it was imported from China, and it is already to be met with everywhere in Europe and America. To induce the exhibition of its beauties, however, it is absolutely necessary that it be frequently transplanted. When the writer first received this plant from Mr. THOMAS HUBNER of Philadelphia, a skilful grower of exotics lately from England, it was divided in the root, one part left in the pot in which it was received, which quickly put forth a number of uninteresting pale flowers. The

other division was transplanted, as above recommended in loam and leaf mould, which delayed the flowering some weeks; but when it did bloom, nothing could exceed its beauty, covered with a profusion of neat pink blossoms, which were double the size of those of the other plant.

It is gratifying to the purchasers of the Encyclopedia of Gardening, by JOHN CLAVIUS LONDON, to learn, that a supplement thereto is now publishing in London, of which a sufficient number of copies will be printed to supply all the holders of the principal work. A new edition is also said to be in the course of preparation. There is also cause for believing that an Appendix to the Encyclopedia of Plants, will be given ere long, which is necessary to the completion of the work as it was commenced in 1822, since, which time, important discoveries have been made in the science. Any man who wishes correct information of the present state of Botany, Agriculture and Horticulture in Europe, cannot do better than supply himself with the Encyclopedias of Plants Gardening, and Agriculture, and the Gardener's Magazine. Even in the small matter of the purchase of a book, it is desirable to receive our money's worth, which is ever the case in buying the works of Mr. LONDON. The fifth edition of the Encyclopedia of Gardening is as neat a specimen of typography as has been issued from the London press; it contains more than seven hundred engravings, and as much reading matter as three of the large quarto volumes of Rees' Encyclopedia. L.

York, Pa. Jan. 15, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIVE GRAPES.

MR. FESSENDEN.—There seems to exist much perplexity in the public mind, which variety of the *Bland* grape, that has been presented to the Horticultural Society for examination the last season, is the true *Bland*. That many should be confounded, is not surprising, as there has been placed before the Committee for inspection, four varieties so called, of Red grapes, viz. *Bland's pale Red*, *Bland's Virginia*, *Bland's Madeira*, and the *Hand or Pawel* grape, which, in fact, are all one kind. As one of the Committee, and usually present at the tasting of fruits, I will endeavor to select the variety that I consider the *true Bland's pale Red* grape; (this name I shall call it), and the reasons why I am induced to believe it is.

As the foliage and wood of the above kinds are so similar, it would be difficult to observe the difference, I will resort to the different forms of the bunches, and size of the berries; some were short bunches, small berries, and quite acid;—some large berries, good size, but on short bunches, were nearly ripe and good tasting; but those from the garden of N. SEEVER, Roxbury, were decidedly the best in taste, fine, long bunches, and handsome berries; this variety I shall speak of as the *true Bland*.

MR. SEEVER offered his grapes the last Saturday in September, and the two following in October, for examination; in my opinion, this is the best variety of our native grapes. Mr. S. informed me his vines were cuttings taken from Major J. ADAMS's vineyard, Georgetown, D. C. from his *Bland* vines, and I will select Mr. ADAMS's description of this grape from his "Treatise on the Vine," by which you will have a true delineation

of Mr. S.'s grapes. I will also add the history of a origin of this variety, in a letter to the writer of this article, which appears to be good authority and sets it in a clear light; likewise I will add extract from a gentleman's letter in New Jersey to show that this variety the last two years, *had matured better there than with Mr. ADAMS; this has been the case here, for Mr. SEEVER informs his grapes have ripened well the last four years; I prefer that our summers are sufficiently warm & long, to remove all doubts that have been expressed their not ripening so far North.*

Description from Mr. ADAMS's Book.—"The grape, when perfectly ripe, is of a dark purplish otherwise of a pale red color. Mr. BARTRAM, his letter to Dr. MEASE, above mentioned, describes it as follows:—"The bunches are large, branched and well shaped, six or eight inches in length the berries large, about the size of the common white grape of Europe, and round or oblong when perfectly ripe, of a dark purple, or red color; the juice sweet and lively, having a luscious flavor, with a small portion of an agreeable stringency, somewhat like our best bunch grapes, though much sweeter than any of the. If this grape is what I take it to be, a genuine American, it is a hybrid or variety. * * * * * have been thus particular, because, in Virginia they call it, or a grape like it, the MAZZEPA and say that it was brought from Italy by him. From the respectable authority that gives I account, I have no doubt but that Mr. MAZZEPA carried a grape like it, or itself to Virginia; at the same time, I am as certain as a person can be, that did not see the whole operation, of grape growing from the seed, that the Mr. BARTRAM had the grape that I call the *Bland* Madeira, and am now cultivating by that name before even Mr. MAZZEPA came to, or saw country."

Extract from Major J. ADAMS's letter to me, dated November 8, 1829.—"My opinion is, that *Bland* Madeira will not answer so far north Boston; it is the best I have, and they only pen well with me once in about three years; without they are growing against a house, or well sheltered arbor, or in a town, I think but very little chance of their ripening well your latitude; the year before last they ripen well with me; but last and this year they did ripen at all. The late Mr. BARTRAM, whose theory before the revolution, was called the *Quebec* Botanist, informed me as far back as the year 1788, that the *Bland* Madeira was a native, found on the eastern shore of Virginia, by a BLAND, and from whom he got it; and the SAMUEL POWELL, Esq. got the same grape from Mr. BLAND."

Extract from another letter from Major J. ADAMS dated November 29, 1829.—"Your account Mr. SEEVER's *Bland* grape is very gratifying me; I recollect you Mr. SEEVER's getting cuttings from me, and I am certain he got the *Bland*. Mr. SEEVER's *Bland* grape is, I suppose, a well sheltered situation; whether they would pen equally well in a vineyard in the country is a question. My *Blands* are now on the vines ripe. There is no accounting for fruits' ripening in different climates; probably the change of soil and the nature of it, with the sun being so powerful, and the season more uniform in a northern than a southern latitude, may in less time,

nate the fruit removed to it. The two last seasons a considerable part of the ends of the vine remained green until the frost came, when they were of course destroyed when the wood was not so.

Mr SEEVER'S Bland vines are planted apart; one in the centre of his large garden; some seven feet from the southwest end of his house, and one vine the east side of a stone wall, under tree; this last is the only one on which the grapes did not mature well.

From the following extract from a letter to me, in a gentleman in New Jersey, of Dec. 11th, 1829, it will appear the Bland grape does well here.—“The Bland or Powl grape has been cultivated with success here; it is a large red berry posed in large long bunches, and it is a greater earer; this season it has not ripened so well as usual, but my neighbor had them in the best perfection of any person I know; he had a beautiful crop from the middle of September to the late end of October.

CATAWBA GRAPE.

As this grape will be introduced into cultivation this part of the country, and probably will take considerable place in our gardens and fields, I will state the information that has been given me, in Major J. ADLUM, in a letter of Nov. 8, 1829. “The Catawba vine, I found in Mrs SCHELL'S garden, at the village of Clarksburgh, Montgomery county, Maryland, and the family could not inform me how or where Mr S. got it; all they saw about it, was, that he in his life time, called *Catawba*. It makes wine of various qualities, good, and I look upon it as worth all the grapes the United States, foreign or domestic, for a backyard. I have no doubt, but the Catawba grape will please you as a native of our country, is the most beautiful grape to the eye, when they begin to ripen, that I know of. Those that ripen early in the sun are of a purple color; those that are partially shaded, are of a lilac color; and those that ripen in the shade are mostly white, and are longer in ripening than those that have advantage of the sun, but have none of the spicy flavor, resembling the Frontignac, that the forced ones have; when white they are perfectly sweet, and semi transparent.

I had heard so much about Mrs SCHELL'S vine the summer, and the quantity of grapes on it, that in the autumn, I rode to her house to view it, an arbor seventeen feet long. I estimated there were on one vine over eight bushels grapes fine order. I then rode to JASHUA JOHNSTONES, to see the eleven vines he had from Mrs SCHELL'S vines growing on fifty yards of trellis, and I estimated the crop would exceed thirty shelves of fine grapes. I have had from a single vine in my vineyard, from three to five pecks of grapes, of four years old, from one cutting. Foreigners invariably prefer the Catawba to the sand, and so do some Americans; the berries of the Catawba are rather larger than the Bland, as to the clusters; they ripen earlier, and when they have not too much color, will, I think, suit your palate as a table grape; they have been kept good order till the following March.”

The writer will take this opportunity to remark that it appears to him the time is not far distant, when we shall manufacture our own wine from five grapes, instead of currants, that take so much sugar. Also the Bland, Isabella, Catawba,

and other native grapes, will be raised in such abundance, they will be preserved through the winter, and handed round as common as apples now are.

S. DOWNER.

Dorchester, Feb. 2, 1830.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from page 211.]

In this pursuit, as in all others, practice has been too long estranged from scientific theory. Enc. has had its professors and disciples, but without any reciprocation of benefits, or scarcely the recognition of affinity. Science was cultivated as an abstract mental embellishment, rather than to facilitate the labors of the artist, while the arts have been practised, unaided by the instructions of science. The latter was deemed too ethereal and sacred, to pass even beyond the seclusions of philosophy, save in a language which was unintelligible to the multitude; and the uninitiated operator accomplished his work, ignorant that he was successfully performing an experiment which depended on established theoretical principles as the scientific was incapable, of illustrating the correctness of his theory by actual experiment. There was an ostentatious display of intelligence without practical utility, while the useful, unaided by intelligence, was but imperfectly practised. But more comprehensive and liberal views are now entertained, and it is the enlightened policy of modern instruction, to effect a re-union of science and art, of theory and practice. We behold philosophy directing the labors of the workshop, and practical mechanics giving instruction in the halls of science. The happy consequences of this moral revolution; its exhilarating influence on all the economical, as well as the ornamental arts are apparent, in the unparalleled prosperity of those nations, which have taken the lead in the development of mind, the encouragement of industry, and the prudent management of their natural resources.

Chemistry has taught the manufacturer the mode of ascertaining the causes, which so often disappointed his hopes of successful results,—has enabled him to rectify mistakes, without the loss of materials,—to discover new resources, perfect his manipulations, improve the quality of his products, and open other avenues to wealth.

The mechanic is guided by a knowledge of physics;—the illustrations of science have enabled the machinist to triumph over the inertia of matter, and to give it such an infinitely varied combination of movement, that they appear the effects of vitality and intelligence. Who can behold the mysterious movements of the steam engine, without being forcibly impressed with the idea, that it acts like a thing of life,—that it is some huge monster,—a subdued Polyphemus, who, breathing vapor, and smoke, and fire, labors in agony and wrath, obedient to the will of man. Located in the gorges of the mountains, it drains subterranean rivers, from the profound caverns of the miner; and allied to the fleets of commerce and of war, they are driven triumphantly through adverse tides and storms, like roused Leviathans.

The unnatural alienation of the sciences and arts, which so long retarded every other branch of national industry, had the same deleterious effect on tillage, which was also doomed to encounter other difficulties, equally, if not more discouraging. It was too generally considered as a degrading occupation, and was scarcely ranked among the

pursuits of the learned, and affluent, until Lord Bacon and the erudite Evelyn deemed it worthy of attention, and gave it the sanction of their illustrious names.

The first English treatise on rural economy was Fitzherbert's “Book of Husbandry,” which was published in 1631. Tassers's “Five Hundred Points of Husbandry” appeared about thirty years after, and was followed by Barnaby Googe's “Whole Art of Husbandry,” and “The Jewel Houses” of Sir Hugh Platt. Early in the eighteenth century, the celebrated treatise of Jethro Tull excited much attention, and several new works of considerable consequence were announced before 1764, when the valuable publications of Arthur Young, Marshal, and of numerous other authors, spread a knowledge of cultivation, and cherished a taste for rural improvements throughout Great Britain, which has rendered that kingdom as distinguished for its tillage, as for its advancement in manufactures and commercial enterprise. Agriculture has covered her barren heaths with luxuriant crops, converted her pools and morasses into verdant meadows, and clothed her bleak mountains with groves of forest trees,—while horticulture is rapidly extending her beneficent and gladsome influence, from the palace to the cottage, and adorning the precincts, or overspreading the entire regions of her adventurous precursor.

After the immortal Linnaeus published his “System of Nature,” Botany became a popular science, and its numerous votaries produced a variety of interesting elementary works, which, with those of Miller, Wheatly, Abercrombie, Repton, Price, Maddock, Panty, Sang, Landon, and Knight,—the British Columella,—rapidly diffused intelligence among all classes of society. A passion for experiment and ornamental planting was thus induced, which gave sufficient promise, that what had been figuratively expressed, might be, ultimately, realized, and the whole island become, in truth, a “Garden.” (To be continued.)

Curious fact in Natural History.—The large snails which are found in gardens and woods, discharge a whitish substance, with a slimy and gelatinous appearance, which has been known to cement two pieces of flint so strongly as to bear dashing on the pavement without the junction being disturbed, although the flint broke into fragments by fresh fractures.

It is stated in the annals of the Horticultural Society of Paris, that the white maize (Indian corn) of China, although it produces a smaller grain than the maize of Pennsylvania, which has been hitherto much cultivated in France, yields more abundantly, and gives a much finer flour. Some Chinese maize, sown in the south of France during the present year, is stated to have turned out very well, notwithstanding the badness of the season.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Mr Stephenson, the Engineer, to whose locomotive was awarded the £500 premium, in a late communication, says “the Rocket actually accomplished one mile in one minute and twenty seconds; being at the rate of fortyfive miles an hour.

Rhode Island.—The Legislature of this year has passed a law (38 to 20) for abolishing all regimental, and all company trainings, except one each year.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 220.]

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE EAST INDIAN HORSE.

We will now travel further eastward, and look at the breeds of horses in our Indian possessions. First, we have the *Thooky*, originally from a *Tourkoman* and a *Persian*, beautiful in his form, graceful in his action, and docile in his temper. It is said that, when skilfully managed, the grandeur and staidness of his carriage are equal to what the warmest imagination can conceive of the horse; his spirit rising as his exertions are required, he exhibits to his beholders an appearance of fury in the performance of his task, yet preserving to his rider the utmost playfulness and gentleness.

Next comes the *hance*, well limbed, and his joints closely knit, and particularly powerful in the quarters, but with scarcely sufficient spirit, and his ears large and loose.

The patient and docile *Cozakee* is deep in the girth, powerful in the forearm, but with large head, and sadly cat-hammed; hardy, and calculated for long journeys and severe service.

The *Mujinniss* have spirit, beauty, speed and perseverance.

The *Tazsee* is slight, hollow backed, and, far that reason perhaps, although deficient in strength, and leaning, as it were, his legs behind him, and likewise irritable in temper, yet sought after on account of the peculiar business of his pace.

A sale of horses near the Company's stud, at *Hissar*, is thus described by an excellent judge.—“Not less than one thousand horses were shown. They were all above fourteen hands and a half in height, high crested, and showy looking horses. The great defect seemed a want of bone below the knee, which is indeed general to all the native horses throughout India; and also so great a tendency to fulness in the hocks, that, in England, it would be thought half of them had blood spavins.”

THE CHINESE HORSE.

This breed is small, weak, ill formed, without spirit, and altogether undeserving of notice.

THE PERSIAN HORSE.

Returning westward, we find the *Persian* next in estimation, and deservedly so, to the *Arabian*. The head is almost equally beautiful, the crupper superior; he is equal in speed, but far inferior in endurance. The whole frame is more developed than in the *Arabian*.

The *Persian* horses were celebrated for many a century before the *Arabians* were known, or even existed. They constituted, in ancient times, the best cavalry of the East. The native *Persian* was so highly prized, that *Alexander* considered one of them the noblest gift he could bestow; and when the kings of *Parthia* would propitiate their divinities by the most costly sacrifice, a *Persian* horse was offered on the altar. An entertaining traveller, (*Sir R. Ker Porter*) bears testimony that they have not now degenerated. He gives the following account of this breed.

“The *Persian* horses never exceed fourteen or fourteen and a half hands high, yet certainly, in the whole, are taller than the *Arabs*. Those of the

desert and country about *Hildah* run very small, but are full of bone, and of good speed. General custom feeds and waters them only at sunrise and sunset, when they are cleaned. Their usual provender is barley and chopped straw, which, if the animals are petted, is put into a nose bag, and hung from their heads; but if stabled, it is thrown into a small lozenge shaped hole left in the thickness of the mud wall for that purpose, but much higher up than the line of our mangers, and there the animal eats at his leisure. He is a kind of food not known here. The holding of the horse consists of his dung. After being exposed to the drying influence of the sun during the day, it becomes pulverized, and, in that state, is nightly spread under him.* Little of it touches his body, that being covered by his clothing, a large *mummal* from the ears to the tail, and bound firmly round his body by a very long sangle. But this apparel is only for cold weather; in the warmer season the night-clothes are of a lighter substance, and during the heat of the day, the animal is kept entirely under shade.

“At night he is tied in the court yard. The horses' heads are attached to the place of security by double ropes from their halters, and the heels of their hinder legs are confined by cords of twisted hair, fastened to iron rings, and pegs driven in to the earth. The same custom prevailed in the time of *Nepoleon*, and for the same reason, to secure them from being able to attack and maim each other, the whole stud generally consisting of stallions. Their keepers, however, always sleep on their rugs amongst them, to prevent accident; and sometimes, notwithstanding all this care, they manage to break loose, and then the combat ensues. A general neighing, screaming, kicking, and snorting, soon rouses the grooms, and the scene for a while is terrible. Indeed no one can conceive the sudden uproar of such a moment who has not been in Eastern countries to hear it, and then all who have, must bear me witness that the noise is tremendous. They seize, bite, and kick each other with the most determined fury, and frequently cannot be separated before their heads and haunches stream with blood. Even in skirmishes with the natives, their horses take part in the fray, tearing each other with their teeth, while their masters are in similar close quarters on their backs.”

His description of a *Persian* race does not altogether remind us of *Newmarket* or *Doncaster*.

“My curiosity was fully on the spur to see the racers, which I could not doubt have been chosen from the best in the nation, to exhibit the perfection of its breed before the sovereign. The rival horses were divided into three sets, in order to lengthen the amusement. They had been in training for several weeks, going over the ground very often during that time; and when I did see them, I found so much pains had been taken to sweat and reduce their weight, that their bones were nearly cutting the skin. The distance marked for the race was a stretch of four-and-twenty miles, and, that his majesty might not have to wait when we had reached the field, the horses had set forward long before by three divisions, from the starting point, (a short interval of time

* It is the usual fashion of the stable and the tent. The united influence of the sun and air deprive it of all unpleasant color, and when from use it becomes a second time offensive, it is again exposed to the sun, and all unpleasant smells once more taken away.

passing between each set,) so that they might begin to come in, a few minutes after the king had taken his seat. The different divisions arrived in regular order at the goal, but all so fatigued and exhausted, that their former boasted fierceness had exceeded a moderate canter when they pass before the royal eyes.”

In *Creassia* almost every family of distinction whether of princes or nobles, boasts of possessing a peculiar race of horses, which, when young, is burned on the buttock with a particular mark. On this occasion, they act with the most scrupulous adherence to custom, so that a person would attempt to burn a charac ere expressing a noble descent, on a filly of a common race, would be such a forgery, forfeit his life. The most celebrated race of *Circassian* horses has received the name of *Sladakh*, and is in the exclusive possession of the *Tau Sultan* family. This race is valuable for its strength and swiftness, more than peculiar beauty. Its distinguishing mark is a horse shoe, without an arrow.

THE TOURKOMAN HORSE.

Turkistan is that part of South Tartary, north east of the *Caspian* sea, and has been celebrated from very early times, for producing a pure & valuable breed of horses. They are called *Tourkoman*. They are said to be preferable even to the pure *Persians*, for service. They are large standing from fifteen to sixteen hands high; swift, and inexhaustible under fatigue. Some of them have travelled nine hundred miles in eleven successive days. They, however, are somewhat too small in the barrel,—too long on the legs, occasionally ewe necked, and always have a bent of proportion large; yet, such are the good qualities of the horse, that one of the pure blood is worth two or three hundred pounds, even in the country.

Captain Fraser, who is evidently a good judge of the horse, (in his *Journey to Khorasan*) thus relates the impression which they made on him.—“They are deficient in compactness. Their bodies are long in proportion to their bulk. They are not well ribbed up. They are long on the legs,—deficient in muscle,—filling off below the knee;—narrow chested,—long necked,—he large mouth, and seldom well put on. Such was the impression I received from the first sight of them, and it was not for some time that the superior valuable qualities were apparent to me.

[To be continued next week.]

HORTICULTURE.

MR. FESSENDEN.—As the cultivation of *Silk Worm* now claims attention, in all parts of the United States the following extract may be found interesting to the experimentalist; and believing that the newly discovered Mulberry tree, which has excited so much inquiry in Italy and France, would be a valuable acquisition to this country, measures have been taken, to procure seeds from Europe, for distribution among the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Silk will become one of the great staple products of our country, and although the rearing of the valuable insect which produce it, does not properly belong to the domain of Horticulture, still, the cultivation of the tree which afford them their appropriate aliment, is peculiarly included, and constitutes one of the most important departments. Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

Bradley Place, }
Jan. 29, 1830. } H. A. S. DEARBORN.

EXTRACT NO. II.

From the Annales D' Horticulture.

report on a new species of Mulberry Tree, discovered by M. MORETTI, Professor of Agrarian Economy in the University of Pavia; by Dr FONTANELLES.

GENTLEMEN—Having been directed, at your last meeting, to make a report upon a letter, which has been published in 1826, in the Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Pavia, and presented to the Society by Baron de SILVESTRE, I have attentively examined it, and the following is the most essential portion of its contents.

M. GERA, the author of this letter, informed M. APRILIS, professor of natural sciences in the Lycœum of Udina, that a new Mulberry tree had been found, about twelve years since, by M. MORETTI, in the midst of a nursery of wild white mulberry trees, which had been formed in the garden, consecrated to the instruction of the pupils. The extraordinary size of the leaves of this young tree, attracted the attention of the professor, who immediately perceived that they differed in form from those of the common mulberry tree. The fact that this was only a deviation of nature, did not satisfy the perspicacity of M. MORETTI. He received the great advantage which these leaves, several times larger than ordinary offered, and immediately isolated the young tree, and paid particular attention to its cultivation. The intelligence of this professor has not been at fault. A few years have been sufficient to realize his anticipations. Experience now proves that this valuable tree is a new species; for, within nine or ten years, there have been cultivated at least one hundred and twenty thousand plants, all resembling their parent; their leaves having exhibited no alteration in size, or in the particular qualities recognised in those of the first wild tree.

M. GERA has given the following description of its tree.

1st. Petiole grooved, and about three inches long; leaf ovate, sharp pointed, entire, cordate at the base; as thin as the leaf of the common wild mulberry; smooth on the under and upper surfaces, and especially the latter, which is also of a beautiful, rather deep and shining green. This leaf is not near so thick as that of the large white mulberry, which is called in France the *Admirable*, and is thinner than those of the Spanish mulberry, (*Morus nigra* L.) It has very few nerves, and is either wrinkled or plaited. It is in general nearly eight inches wide, and about ten in length.

2d. The male ament, (*amentum celvulus*) is longer than that of the common mulberry; the florets at greater distances, and the anthers shorter and more obtuse.

3d. The female ament, on the contrary, is shorter, and the florets nearer together; the pistils are more developed, varied, and firmly attached until the perfect maturity of the fruit, which at first appears of a violet color, and then becomes black.

This mulberry has some resemblance to the *Morus rubra*, L. *Morus virginianus*, Pluk; nevertheless, it appears to flourish best in the form of a hedge; besides, its leaves are more agreeable to the silk worm, and they are more profitable. The male flowers of the two varieties above named, are separated from the female; still it is not uncommon, to find them united in one receptacle, upon the *Morus virginianus*.

The Count DANDOLO has proved by many experiments,* and M. DOISELEUX-DESLONGCHAMPS, has confirmed it, that the leaf of the wild mulberry produces a finer and stronger silk, than that yielded by the silk worms, which are fed on leaves from grafted trees.

It was this fact which attracted the attention of M. MORETTI; the new wild mulberry, said he, affording larger leaves, with the same qualities as those of the common mulberry, the product should be considerably augmented, and this has been proved, by the author of the letter, which is the subject of my report, by conclusive experiments, made on his own estates, which I shall succinctly make known to you.

M. GERA selected the eggs of the common silk worm, and when hatched, he divided them into three equal portions; one of them he fed with the leaves of the grafted mulberry, another with those of the common wild mulberry, and the third with the leaves of the new mulberry.

The better to ascertain the effect of the food and consequently the difference of the products, he made at the same time another experiment; he isolated a certain number of silk worms, which were fed with the leaves of the grafted mulberry, and after they had shed their second skin, he divided them into separate lots. He continued to feed the worms of one lot with the leaves of the grafted mulberry, but gave to the others none but the leaves of the new mulberry. When he had collected the cocoons of all the silk worms submitted to his experiments, the silk was wound from each parcel and kept separate. The silk produced by the worms fed entirely with the leaves of the grafted mulberry, was, in weight, of the standard of 26 deniers, and that made by the worms fed with the leaves of the wild mulberry, as well as that of those fed with the new mulberry, had each the weight of twentyfour deniers,† which directly proves the superior fineness of these two over the first; and that, with the leaves of the new mulberry, the same degree of fineness was obtained as with those of the common wild mulberry. M. GERA has also remarked, that, in general, the silk produced from the leaves of the new mulberry, has a more beautiful gloss, that it is of a more delicate straw color, and that it is stronger than common silk.

This active and intelligent cultivator having multiplied his experiments to obtain other advantages, has ascertained, that, when the worms have been fed with a mixture of the leaves of the grafted and new mulberry the silk is of a better quality, and that, if the eggs of the worms thus fed, are hatched and nourished in the same manner, the product is still more ameliorated. These experiments, which were made in 1826, were to be repeated in 1827–28. I have requested M. MORETTI to make known to me the results, and I shall hasten to communicate them to the society.

Observation has equally proved to M. GERA, that the seminaries of the new mulberry contain more male than female plants. He has also remarked that the latter yield less fruit than the common white mulberry, but that it is larger.

In general, up to the period of the publication

* See 'L' Art d' elever les vers a soie (The Art of raising silk worms) by Count DANDOLO, which has been translated by FONTANELLES.

† It appears that the word *denier* expresses the weight of the silk, whose degree of fineness is based upon the degree of comparative levity.

of 'L' Art d' elever les vers a soie,' by M. DANDOLO, it was the custom to distribute the leaves among the worms, in the last stages, without taking off the fruit, which is then ripe, and produces a great quantity of moisture, which is very injurious to these insects; but I believe that this custom has now entirely ceased. On this subject, I will add, that it appears to me we should view a too great abundance of fruit in another aspect, not less interesting; there is not an agriculturist, who does not know, that all plants require most nourishment at the epoch of their fructification; from this axiom, the just consequence has been deduced, that by preventing the fructification, the plant will have more, and continue a longer time in vigor. Experience has proved this, especially in exotic plants, such as oranges and lemons, which have been despoiled of their blossoms. Should we not do the same with the mulberries? If this operation should be favorable to the conservation of these valuable trees, the system of lopping or pruning, after the leaves have been gathered, which is generally adopted in Upper Italy, and in the east of France, might be dispensed with. It may certainly be objected, that the expense would be too great; to this I reply that at the period of the year when this operation should be performed, the laborers have but little to do in the field, and besides, the cost would be balanced by the suppression of the practice of pruning.

On presenting to the society the letter, which has been the subject of my report, M. le Baron de SILVESTRE, distributed some of the seed of the new mulberry, which he had received from Professor MORETTI, at the time he visited Paris. This philosopher also presented some to me, which I offer to the members of the Society who are desirous of making an experiment. We should encourage in France the cultivation of this new tree; for if it answers our expectation, the product of silk will be considerably augmented.

I propose that the thanks of the Society be tendered to M. MORETTI for the favor he has conferred upon it, as well as on the agriculture and industry of France. FONTANELLES, D. M.

From Silberman's Journal of Science and Arts.

Origin of Coal.—A man in Monongalia county, Va. in digging a well, penetrated a layer of bituminous coal at the depth of 34 feet, and about five feet lower came to another stratum of coal. Between these strata he found a piece of wood perfectly sound, except its being a little charred. It is inferred from this that wood buried in the earth is the origin of coal beds.

Much of the land in the Ohio and Mississippi valley is "made land," to the depth of 40 feet or more. A man in Warren county, Ohio, found a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, in a perfectly sound state, forty feet below the surface. It was on high table land, 20 miles from the Ohio river.

Foundling Hospitals.—In Catholic countries, numerous asylums have been open for new born children, which are abandoned by their parents. Protestant countries, on the contrary, have suppressed the greater part of these institutions. The consequence is, that illegitimate and abandoned children are far more numerous in Catholic than in Protestant countries. About one third of all the births in Paris are illegitimate and more than 5000 children are annually abandoned by their parents and supported in Foundling Hospitals at

the expense of the state.—[Let there be no such asylums in the U. States.—The number of abandoned children will be greatly increased by every establishment of this kind.]

Light of the fixed stars.—The light of the sun is estimated to be one million times greater than that of the moon; and Dr. Wollaston concludes from various experiments, that the light which reaches us from the brightest of the fixed stars, Sirius, (Dog star,) does not exceed a 20,000,000,000th part of the sun's light, and that the light of the star Lyra is about the 180,000,000,000th part of the sun's light.—The distance of the fixed stars is a problem not yet solved.

Temperature of the sea.—It has been ascertained by many experiments that the temperature of the sea at a distance from land always decreases (that is, the water is colder) in exact proportion to the depth. At the depth of 2144 feet the water was found to be 19 degrees Reaumur (equal to 43 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer) colder than at the surface, without calculating the rise of the mercury, while the thermometer was coming up. These facts seem inconsistent with the theory of M. Cordier, that the heat of the earth is increased in proportion to the depth, and that the interior is an ocean of fire.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1830.

ADVANTAGE OF THOROUGH CULTURE.

We understand that the following is the amount of produce raised on a farm of fortyeight acres in the vicinity of the city of Boston, (fortyeight acres excluding building grounds.)

31 tons of English hay.

A small lot of Lucerne valued, (cut green for fodder) five dollars.

300 bushels potatoes.

417 " beets.

150 " mangel wurtzel.

886 " or 21 tons carrots.

Pasture for 14 cows 9 weeks, (aftermath.)

222½ bushels barley.

900 " onions.

100 " parsnips.

1000 cabbages.

600 bushels turnips.

2½ tons squashes.

Cash received for vegetables \$206,64.

Amount used in a large retailing concern, \$175,00.

Celery on hand, valued at \$5.

DISEASED SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR.—In compliance with the request of your correspondent, A. L. H. (vide N. E. F., Jan. 22d) for some advice relative to what he describes as a destructive malady in his flock of sheep, I beg leave to inform him of the result of my experience and observation for several years, during which my flock has risen from five hundred to near two thousand.

I have heard and read much of the diseases of sheep, and have been agreeably disappointed in my own case by discovering no diseases but the following. *Scouring* arising from unsteady and unwholesome feeding; worms in the head, attributed to the fly; and old age. In regard to worms in the head, I am inclined to consider this, also, as incident to poor keeping, which predisposes the animal to disease.

I have seen all the symptoms named by A. L. H. attending my young sheep, and could trace the cause directly to gross negligence in the keeper, from scanty subsistence at critical periods. Such as weaning time, change from grass to hay, and from hay to grass. No animal requires more methodical treatment than the sheep. The great desideratum seems to be, to keep them in as uniform a condition as possible. Not too warm, or confined; neither starved, or surfeited.

A NEW YORK FARMER.

Saratoga County, N. Y. Feb. 1, 1830.

SWEET POTATO.

MR. FISSENER.—I have it in contemplation to attempt the raising of sweet potatoes, the ensuing season. I have hitherto found it difficult to procure the slips in the spring, in consequence of their liability to rot before the time of planting.

Will they not vegetate and grow from the whole potato, which can be obtained at most of our Connecticut markets during the spring months?

If you think the above inquiry worth your notice, I wish you would have the goodness to answer it in your paper.

Connecticut, Jan. 25, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—In a valuable paper by the Hon. J. LOWELL, published in the New England Farmer, vol. 1, page 210, that gentleman states that "the slips of the Sweet Potato are nothing more than the small potatoes or roots last thrown off by the plant.—They are preferred to larger ones, on the several grounds of economy, of food and of room—of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted.

"The slips should be put up for preservation without *bruising* them, (or as the directions from New Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as carefully as eggs,) in a dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth, and kept in a dry state, as free as possible from moisture."

We are assured that the slips of the best sorts of this root, from EDMUND DARNELL, of New Jersey, (the gentlemen recommended by MR. LOWELL, in a communication to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society,) are expected at the Seed Store of J. B. RUSSELL, connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, in the course of March and April.

A correspondent of the Albany Argus, "*Rusticus*," has published the following account of the weather in that meridian.

The season is one of the most remarkable I remember. During the last fortnight, we had but a trifle of frost, the thermometer having been generally above 32 degrees. This has enabled me to anticipate my spring farm work. I have set out hundreds of forest and fruit trees, grubbed up bushes and stumps, ploughed, and sown, and planted seeds. On the first day of January, I planted flowers of the flax, adonis, and heart ease, which had stood and bloomed in the open ground; and today, January 1, in hoeing and cleaning my strawberry beds in the garden, discovered a fine expanded blossom upon one of them.

GRAPE VINES.

The quickest method of procuring grapes, is to graft into the body, near the ground, or which is preferable, into the roots of large vines. In the

following year, if the graft has taken, fruit will be produced. Thus every farmer, who has his vines growing on his grounds, may, by procuring cuttings of hardy foreign or native kinds, and paying a little attention to the grafting and training be soon and amply supplied with grapes for market or wine making.

CURING BACON.

The Edenton (N. C.) Gazette gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a gentleman who has fully tested their value by experiment:

Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as will take it. Hams from hogs weighing 150 lb and upwards, should remain in the cask, flesh twentyone days; from 100 to 150 lbs, sixteen eighteen days. When taken out to hang sprinkle them on the flesh side with about a teaspoonful of saltpetre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverized red pepper. Hang them by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine carefully and wash it with strong lye made free clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke. In damp weather, throughout the year, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of oak. By following these directions, I am convinced you will always find your meat sweet and free from insects.—*Montgomery (Alabama) Gazette*

Windsor County, N. E. Poor House.—The average expense of supporting a pauper in this house is 50 cts a week, for food, clothing, keeper salary, doctor's bill, medicine, and hired help, with the expense of burial of those who have died.

It is also stated that the institution is a saving to this county, of \$7,000, compared with the former expenses of supporting the poor, which is just about three fifths of the whole. The establishment has a farm; and work shops, to furnish constant and profitable employment for all who are able work. Their labor has materially lessened the expense of their support; although a part of it has been applied to the erection of additional buildings, &c. In conclusion the committee say that their institution has met the expectation of its friends; that it has afforded comfort to the poor medicine to the sick, introduced the Gospel to them; and not a few have evidenced its moralizing influence in their life, and its consolation have been witnessed in a dying hour; beside the instruction given to the children, and the guard over their morals.—*Jour. of Com.*

Such is the economy practised by the Duke of Orleans, one of the richest Princes of Europe, that he keeps no regular establishment for the supply of his table, but is furnished with his dinner by a traiteur at so much per head. He is also his own farmer, and looks minutely into every item of receipt and expenditure. The sum paid by Mr. Crookford for one year's services of his cook, M. Lde, would supply the table of the Prince with good fare for nearly the same period.—*Boston Examiner.*

One of the favorite dishes of the late King of France was soup made of sorrel, white beans and eggs. He has frequently dined exclusively from this dish and bread, and observed that his dinner cost him less than two pence.

MISCELLANIES.

We have been induced to make an exception to our general rule not to insert obituary notices in the New England Farmer, from a desire to pay the respects of the deceased, and a wish to give publicity to eulogiums of a personal friend of her, whose virtues they commemorate.

DEED, at Rutland, Vt. on the last day of 1829, MISS SARAH HOOKER, daughter of Dr THOMAS HOOKER, in the 23d year of her age. To her numerous and respected friends no one may write her eulogy. She was above the reach of common pangyria; and if among her acquaintances, some one should dare to point her to those who had not seen the original, the friends will be censured, as too perfect for humanity. All should rejoice that she had lived;—none should lament that she has more happiness than the condition of apostate earth could have given to her.

So east from Hermon's sacred mount, had come
The holy dew,—on Sharon's rose, stood bright
In vernal suns, one precious, hallow'd drop.
The passing pilgrim might' had ought so pure
On earth could be!—I drank a beam from heaven,
And upward went, to shine in endless day.
Boston, January, 1830.

Abstracts from Stillman's "Journal of Science and Arts," for January, 1830.—By the Editor of the Hampshire Gazette.

Origin of springs and fountains.—George W. Long addresses facts from which he thinks it may be demonstrated that springs flowing on the sides of hills, and in deep places and wells receive their water from the condensation of vapor exhaled under the surface and not from rains. The heaviest rains seldom penetrate more than a few inches, especially on the sides of hills where springs are the most numerous. Springs that have their sources near the surface fall in periods of drought, because the vapor escapes through the dry earth into the atmosphere. Rains or a moist atmosphere by moistening the ground, form an impediment to the escape of the vapor. There is a great amount of exhalation in the form of vapor, constantly going on from the interior of the earth towards its surface; strata of rocks and various kinds of earth oppose the escape of this vapor and convert it into water which falls into cavities or saturates the earth underneath and gives a supply for springs. The origin of the subterranean water which affords the exhalation is not explained. The editor suggests that it may be derived, not directly but ultimately from rains and waters upon the surface, which sink into the earth, and are distributed through the interior, or there may be some great subterranean reservoirs of water. He does not doubt the formation of vapor, and its condensation into water in the earth.

Mechanics.—Zachariah Allen has published at Providence, "The Science of Mechanics, adapted as a Manual for Mechanics and Manufacturers." This book may save the expense of many useless and abortive experiments. An immense amount of property has been squandered in unavailing experiments, and in the construction of mills and machinery, from the want of a theoretical knowledge of the chemical powers, and a practical knowledge of their application. This work treats of gravitation, cohesion, friction, heat, motion, i. e. hydrostatics, water wheels, pneumatics, wind-mills, elements of machinery, wheel work, &c.

In regard to heating rooms, Mr Allen calculates that it costs ten times as much for fuel to produce an equal degree of heat in an apartment by means of ordinary open fire places, as by close stoves, with long pipes; and that an open Frank-

lin stove requires nearly three times the expense for fuel as a close stove with long pipes.

The motion of over-rot water wheels is sometimes seriously obstructed by the quantity of back water sucked up by the ascending bucket, when it first leaves the water. Dr Bigelow says this difficulty may be remedied by making a few small holes near the base of the bucket, communicating with the next bucket. The air will enter through these holes, and prevent the suction; the water which escapes through the holes only flows from one bucket to the next, and its effect is inconsiderable, when compared with the advantage gained.

Cause of morning fog over rivers.—A fog is formed whenever watery vapor arising from the earth meets with colder air, which condenses it. A river does not become sensibly colder during the night than it was the preceding day, but the air over the land becomes a number of degrees colder, and the vapor from the river, which is nearly as much by night as by day, coming into contact with colder air, is condensed into fog.

Malaria, or bad air.—The Journal has a long article to show that fever and ague, intermittent and remitting fevers, and some other diseases, result from those poisonous exhalations, which arise from marshes, morasses, ponds, canals, swamps, wet pastures and meadows, bogs, newly cleared lands, neglected gardens and ruins, and inundated plantations. Juicy weeds and aquatic plants in a state of decay yield more of these noxious effluvia than other vegetables. To subdue the causes of malaria, it is recommended to drain or fill up wet grounds, and to prevent the collection of pools and standing water where vegetation flourishes. Next in importance, are cleanliness and ventilation. Fire and smoke have been found of great utility. In the low countries of Carolina, emigrants, teamsters, &c, find no injury from sleeping in the open air, because they build a large fire of logs, and lay themselves beside it.

Burying grounds.—A writer in the Journal disapproves the custom of burying under churches. The monuments raised over the dead in churches cherish pride instead of humility. "Make not your church a show house, is a lesson which cannot be too strongly inculcated." The New England custom of having one burying ground common to all denominations, is the best, and is every year becoming more prevalent throughout the United States. There is no reason why we should carry our distinctive religious characters to the grave, where speculations and forms can no longer profit us.

Diamonds.—The mines of Brazil furnish annually from 25 to 30,000 carats, (a carat is four grains) or from 10 to 13 pounds of rough diamonds. The expense of exploring the mines is about seven dollars per carat. If a slave finds a diamond of more than 70 grains, he obtains his freedom. A rough diamond weighing one carat sells for \$9; two carats \$36; four carats \$111; eight carats \$576; sixteen carats \$2304, &c. A cut diamond, weighing sixteen carats, if the form and color please, is worth \$9216. The cutting of diamonds is effected by means of diamond powder on a horizontal wheel of soft steel. The diamond consists of pure crystallized carbon, or pure charcoal.

Natural Gas.—The village of Fredonia, N. Y. about 10 miles from Buffalo, and two from Lake Erie, is lighted by natural gas. The inflammable

gas ascends through a hole in the fetid limestone rock, and is conveyed by pipes through the whole village; 100 lights are fed from it at an expense of one dollar and fifty cents yearly for fuel. The gas is supposed to come from beds of bituminous coal.

Humboldt.—This celebrated traveller has made a scientific tour in Siberia. He pushed his researches to the outposts of China, and visited the Chinese commandant, who was seated in his tent dressed in silk, with a long peacock's feather in his cap; for a bit of red velvet he sold Humboldt a historical work in Chinese. The traveller explored the Feral mountains, and the mines of platinum, gold, &c. The gold is found in the sand, a little below the surface; lumps of 18 and 20 pounds at sometimes obtained.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North Market street, Tomatoes, Mustard, an excellent article of beef steaks, roast mutton, &c, made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe.—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles, prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 16,

Powder at 2s per lb.

DI PONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale Captain's Ammunition Store, 15 Broad street, retail. A SHOT, CAPS, &c of the best quality.—Oct. 16

Green House Plants and Trees.

The subscriber, 207 North St. J. FERRIS, at Japan Place, Roxbury, has for sale a large variety of plants, from these 20 varieties of Camellia Japonica from \$4 to \$30 each—also flowers for Bouquets; and in the proper season, a variety of hardy shrubs, plants, and fruit trees; also, a quantity of B for borders, at reasonable prices. EDWARD SAYER, Japan Place, Jan. 15, 1830.

Fin Stud Horse For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay and half blood of the English draught horse, Arabian and half blood horse, strong and well formed eight years old the ensuing spring, is offered for sale. He is sure foot getter, kind in any harness, and can fail to give satisfaction. His stock has proved excellent, a horse sold at \$50, at four months old. Apply (post paid) J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Oct. 16

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 22 North Market Street.
A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, growth 1829, (raised wholly from the celebrated Vergennes seed, which cost \$5 per bushel.) It is a small lot of uncommonly fine quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at per bushel, if applied for soon. Oct. 15,

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations permanent employ and good encouragement will be given. A plethoric may be made at 217 Washington street, Easton, Jan 7, THOMAS BRADY.

Sassa Oil.

A few gallons Sassa oil, for sale by
JAN 7 B. JONATHAN P. HALL, JR
No. 1, Union-street, Boston.

Published every Friday at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—in those who pay within six weeks from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. If a Newspaper will be sent to a distance without payment, the usual mode of advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Office of the Farmer, where all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

NOTES

New York—G. F. BUREAU & SON, 57 Liberty street
Philadelphia—D. C. LIVINGSTON, 35 Chestnut street
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer
Albany—W. J. BENTLEY
Boston—A. J. W. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—GODDARD & SONS
Hilfah, N. B.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder of Office

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. PEsSENDEn, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1830.

No. 30.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

MR PEsSENDEn—Having been requested by you to make a statement respecting the IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORNEd Cow and Bull calf, also four of the DISHLEY or NEW LEICESTER-SHIRE Sheep, imported by me from Newcastle (England) in October last, I would merely observe that two eminent breeders were employed by my friend to make the selection, who stated in a letter to me that Mr ROBERT CURRY, the breeder of said cow and calf (or heifer Agatha and calf Brandon) is per pedigree herewith, "has as good a tribe of improved Durham Short Horns as any man living, and has for several years carried off a great many premiums and sweepstakes at our agricultural meetings." I also furnish you with the sale of one Breeding stock of C. Mason, Esq. that took place at Chilton in the county of Durham (Eng.) on the 31st of August, 1829, for the purpose of showing the estimation and value which the *Short Horned Stock* are held in Great Britain, after a lapse of seventy or eighty years' experience.

Your obedient servant,
Boston, Jan. 27, 1830. ENOCH SILSBY.

pedigree of a Heifer and Bull Calf bred by Robert Curry, Esq. of Brandon, Warwick, Northumberland, (England), and imported into Boston in October, 1829.

AGATHA.

The Roan Heifer AGATHA, got by Sir Charles, y Baronet, see Herd Book, (Dam by Wellington, now Rockingham G D by Sir Rowland G G D, by a son of Phenomenon G G D, by Middleton G G G D, Irishman, see Herd Book.) Her Dam Duchess, by Wellington G D, by Admiral, see Herd Book G G D, by Sir Harry G G G D, by Colonel G G G G, by a grandson of Hubback.—Bull'd June 6th, 1829, by a son of Hector, by Duke (about a year old, not named) see Herd Book —.

BRANDON.

The Roan Bull Calf BRANDON was got by a bull of Mr Joblings of Styford, from Mr R. Collings' stock. His dam Grace, by Mr Dinmings' bull by Barmpton, dam Caroline, see Herd Book, page 555. His G D Duchess by Wellington (now Rockingham) see Herd Book G G D, by Admiral, see Herd Book G G G D, by Sir Harry G G G G D, Colonel G G G G G D, by a grandson of Hubback—calved March 30, 1829.

LEICESTER or DISHLEY Sheep were bred by Mr John Bates of Cock-hill, the breed having been bred for near half a century from the breeds of Messrs Cully, Collings, Thompson, Donkin, Jobling, Mason, &c, all eminent breeders. The Ram Ogle was got by a sheep of Mr Jobling's of Newton.

Sale of Stock at Chilton, in the County of Durham.

The sale of the Breeding Stock of C. Mason, Esq. took place at Chilton, on Monday and Tuesday se'night, and was attended by a numerous

company of agriculturists, from all parts of the country. The following is a list of the stock, with the prices it sold for.

No.	Age.	COWS AND HEIFERS.	In Calf to	Gr.
1	8	By Cato, dam by Pope,	Satellite,	130
2	9	" " " " Jupiter,	Monarch,	70
3	8	" " " " Sir Oliver,	"	44
4	13	" Jupiter, " " "	"	25
5	8	" Farmer, " George,	Childers,	24
6	7	" Syntax, " Charles,	"	31
7	"	" " out of Newby,	Monarch,	31
8	5	" " dam by Charles,	"	52
9	5	" Achmet, " Jupiter,	Childers,	21
0	5	" Boniface, " Farmer,	Monarch,	32
1	5	" Syntax, out of No. 5,	"	69
2	4	" St Albans, out of No. 2,	"	140
3	4	" " " No. 4,	"	145
4	"	" " dam by Charles,	Matchem,	25
5	4	" " out of No. 1,	Childers,	36
6	4	" " dam by Cato,	"	73
7	4	" " out of No. 5,	Monarch,	54
8	4	" " dam by Farmer,	Satellite	47
9	4	" " " Cato,	Magog,	30
0	3	" Satellite, out of No. 2,	Monarch,	150
1	3	" " dam by Cato,	Childers,	72
2	3	" " " Farmer,	Magog,	35
3	8	" " Houghton,	Waverley,	30
4	3	" " " Farmer,	Monarch,	21
5	3	" Richard, " Jupiter,	Childers,	36
6	3	" " " Cato,	"	37
7	2	" Satellite, out of No. 1,	"	73
8	2	" " " No. 5,	Whisker,	60
9	2	" " " Newby	"	115
0	2	" the Younger,	Magog,	38
1	2	" " dam by Houghton,	"	31
2	2	" " " Syntax,	Childers,	69
3	2	" " " "	"	66
4	2	" " out of No. 8,	Monarch	40
5	2	" " dam by Syntax,	"	94
6	2	" " out of No. 6,	"	69
7	2	" " dam by Whitworth,	Magog not sold.	61
8	1	" " out of No. 1,	"	115
9	1	" " " No. 2,	"	78
0	1	" " " No. 3,	"	50
1	1	" " " No. 4,	"	48
2	1	" " " No. 5,	"	45
3	1	" " dam by St Albans,	"	78
4	1	" Monarch, out of No. 13,	"	32
5	1	" " dam by Cato,	"	78
6	1	" " " Houghton,	"	52
7	1	" " " Farmer,	"	26
8	1	" " out of No. 11,	"	36
9	1	" " " No. 10,	"	36
0	1	" " dam by Cato,	"	36
1	1	" Falstaff, out of No. 9,	"	78
2	1	" " " No. 6,	"	30
3	1	" " dam by Syntax,	"	40
4	1	" " " Farmer,	not sold.	40
5	9	months, By Monarch, out of No. 20,	"	58
6	7	" " " " 4,	"	48
7	10	" " " " 5,	"	19
8	9	" " " " Lot 13,	"	56
9	9	" " " " No. 14,	"	52
0	8	" " " " Newby the Younger	19	

60	10 months, By Monarch, out of No. 26,	37
61	3 " " " " 16,	46
62	11 " " " dam by Satellite,	40
63	7 " " " "	27
64	12 " " Falstaff, out of No. 21,	38

62 Cows, &c. 3,285

BULLS.

Monarch,	3 yrs. old, by Monarch, out of No. 1,	270
Childers,	2 " by Satellite, out of No. 2,	225
Mogog,	2 " by Matchem, dam by Farmer,	60
Falstaff,	3 " by Satellite, out of No. 3,	36
Matchem,	4 " by Boniface, dam by Farmer,	110
Driver,	3 " by Satellite, dam by Cato,	33
Volunteer,	3 " by " Farmer,	135
Richard,	5 " by Syntax, " Cato,	28
Waverley,	2 " by Satellite, out of No. 19,	60
Herdsmen,	2 " by " dam by Cato,	28
Worthy,	1 " by " St Albans,	95
Whisker,	1 " by Monarch, out of No. 19,	46
Ploughboy,	1 " by " No. 8,	40
Mercury,	1 " by " Matchem's dam	120
Gammut,	1 " by " dam by Whitworth,	52
Punch,	1 " by Falstaff, " Cato,	32
Merrington	1 yr. by " " "	40
Federick,	1 " by Satellite, out of Newby, jr.	44
Highflyer,	12 mos. by Monarch, out of No. 12,	210
Snap,	8 months by " out of No. 2,	70
Windfall,	8 " by " No. 22,	54
Goldrind,	9 mos. by Falstaff, " No. 9,	44
Trimmer,	6 mos. by Monarch, out of No. 24,	32
Miracle,	4 mos. by " out of Matchem's dam,	120
Windros,	4 mos. by " out of No. 19,	42
Paymaster,	3 mos. by Falstaff, out of No. 6,	22
Satellite,	9 yrs. by Sirius, out of Rose by Wellington,	75

27 Bulls, &c. 2,184

BORER IN APPLE TREES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—I know that your candor will excuse me when I express a difference of opinion as to the suggestion of Mr Young, of Chatham,* in the proposed destruction of the apple tree borer, by camphor. You are right, probably, in supposing that the holes through which the excrements of the insect are protruded, are the avenues through which the perfect insect is to make his escape. But it must be equally true that it has a direct communication with the insect, (whatever its state may then be,) and as camphor is the most efficient substance, (I believe) known for the destruction of insects, I must say, as a merely speculative question, that I have never seen a suggestion so plausible as that of Mr JOSEPH YOUNG, of Chatham. I think so much of it, that I should not be surprised if it should lead not only to a more ready mode of destroying the apple tree borer, but to the destruction of many other insects, which infest vegetable productions, and I hope that this power,

* See New England Farmer, vol. viii. page 206.

known to be one of the greatest, will be fairly tried.

A FARMER.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are ever happy to insert any article which may impeach or contradict our own opinions, or detect any error into which we may have fallen, when truth and utility require the correction. We are, therefore, under great obligations to "A Farmer" for his suggestions, which are given above. But we apprehend that the Apple tree Borer (*Saperda bicolorata* of Professor Say) does not make a hole in a tree large enough to get in a piece of camphor about as large as a kernel of Indian Corn," (which is the process for destroying the insect recommended by Mr Youns) till it leaves the tree. We have always supposed that when we find a hole in an apple tree, about the size of a goose-quill, it leads to the described tenement of the borer or wood-eater, is the avenue of his exit, not the path of his entrance; and any application made to a hole of that size, visible on the outside of the tree, would, we thought, be like shutting the door after the steed is stolen.

It is stated in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. page 360, that a Committee was appointed to examine the subject of the depredations committed by the borer, consisting of SAMUEL G. PERKINS and JOHN PRINCE, Esqrs. who stated that "In apple and mountain ash trees, the existence of the animal in the tree may generally be known by the mossy appearance on the bark, and it may be traced by removing a little earth from the body of the tree, next above the insertion of the great roots. Although the hole at which the insect enters is, in many instances, very small, yet it is easily discoverable by an appearance of powdered wood, or fine saw dust, which is thrown out by the worm;—here you may introduce your chisel, and follow his track."

We fully coincide in opinion with "A Farmer," that camphor is a very efficient substance for the destruction of all kinds of insects; the only difficulty in this case, is in its application. The egg of the borer, according to JESSE BUEL, Esq. is deposited beneath the surface of the soil. The insect is hatched in the wood or bark, becomes a larva or worm, directs its course upwards as it feeds, and issues, we believe, a perfect bug or beetle some distance above the root.

An able writer for the New England Farmer asserts (vol. iv. page 313.) that "the insect, (the borer) after its last transformation is a beetle of a dark slate or brown color, some of the smaller species have figured stripes on their wings; they fly about in the heat of July, quick on the wing and very 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 on which depends the whole tribe of the woodpecker."

This writer is of opinion that the apple tree bo-

rer is one of the species of the genus *Cerambyx*. This genus, according to Rees' Encyclopedia, "comprehends an amazing number of the larger and most beautiful of the coleopterous (winged) insects. In the larva state, they resemble soft, oblong, slender worms, with a shelly head, furnished with strong jaws, and six feet on the anterior part. They live principally in trees, the interior part of which they bore through, reducing the wood to powder, and undergo their changes from the larva to the pupa, and thence to the perfect state in the cavities which they bore."

It should seem then that the borer is introduced into the tree while yet an egg, and does not come out of it till it has gone through all the changes, which are necessary to its becoming a perfect insect. No doubt its course, or the cavity it makes is enlarged as the worm increases in size, but when it makes an avenue leading out of the tree, the exterior part of which is as large as a goose-quill, or a kernel of corn, the mischief is completed, and the depredator has escaped.

While we are attending to this subject, it may not be amiss to state some of the remedies, which have been proposed against this insect.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. v. page 360, contains a paper on this insect, by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. in which that gentleman stated that these worms were "easily got rid of by digging round the trees, and clearing away the earth to the roots, and then with a sharp pointed knife, a chisel or gouge, (and a small wire to probe if they were deep in the tree,) they were easily destroyed."

The Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society above mentioned, after recommending the same method for extirpating the insect, observe that "The seasons when this operation is performed with most effect, are the spring and fall; and if in the spring, before the month of June, as the perfect insects escape before that time."

Dr Thatcher recommends the following methods of preventing the successful attacks of the insect upon the tree.

"Early in the spring, let the sod from around the trunk of the tree be removed, down to the roots, and fill up the vacant place with some substance that would prove obnoxious to the fly or worm, or that would infallibly resist its powers to penetrate the bark. Among the substances which appear most likely to prove successful, I will mention flax rubbish and seaweed, spread about the trunk. The next which occur are ashes, lime, sea-shells, sea-sand, mortar rubbish from old buildings, clay, tanners' bark, fragments of leather from the tanners' and shoe makers' shops, &c."

Professor Say, in a letter to Jesse Buel, Esq. says "You state that it leaves the pupa, and becomes perfect in the latter part of April, and that the eggs are deposited beneath the surface of the soil. These two circumstances ascertained, I would recommend the application early in May, or the latter part of April, of common bricklayers' mortar, around the base of the tree, so as to cover completely the part, and its immediate vicinity, where the deposit is made."—*Mem. N. Y. Board of Agr.* vol. iii. page 479.

This method has been tried by a gentleman in the vicinity of Boston with success; but it is attended with considerable trouble and expense; and there is some difficulty in making the mortar adhere to the surface of the tree, in consequence of its exposure to the vicissitudes of weather.

Since writing the above, we have been favored with the following communication from Messrs F. & J. WISSNER, Proprietors of the Brighton Nursery, near Boston.

"MR FESSENDEN—Conformably to your suggestion, we herewith briefly give you an account of our experience and proceedings with regard to preventing the future depredations and destructive effects of the Apple tree Borer. Five years ago, we were exceedingly troubled, having, at the same time, several thousand trees infested with them. We applied the wash, as recommended by B. WHITLER, Esq. of Frammingham, vol. iv. p. 218, of New England Farmer, and have continued it every season since, the first week in June, in pleasant weather, on from five to ten thousand trees, annually. The admirable effect has been astonishing; not only effectually preventing the destructive effects of the borer, but killing immediately the moss, and destroying those other insects usually found impeding the good health of the tree; also resuscitating and invigorating every kind of tree we have applied it to. We should recommend as a general wash, one pound of potash to six pints of water. And for promptness of execution the mariner's long handled tar brush, which may be had at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market-street, or the common paint brush will answer. Every other year will answer as a remedy against the borer, although the horticulturist will find himself richly rewarded by a more frequent application.

Brighton, Feb. 6, 1830."

GRAFTING IN WINTER.—QUERY.

MR EDITOR—I am credibly informed by an acquaintance of mine, that he has a brother residing in New Jersey, who has a long time been in the habit of grafting in the winter season; and that he does it with great success, and but very seldom sets a graft but what takes and grows well.

I have no particular knowledge about the time of his cutting the grafts, or his mode of setting them.

If any of your subscribers have any particular knowledge on this subject, I should be pleased to hear their remarks. A SUBSCRIBER.

Leds, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1830.

CULTIVATION OF EXOTIC PLANTS.

(Continued from page 22.)

RHIZOMUS GARDEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Antholyza arthropica. 3 May, June, orange. C. Good Hope 1730.

These are humble plants with very beautiful flowers, peculiarly adapted for pots and for chamber decorations in spring.

Cyclamen hederifolium. 4 April, white. Austria. 1596.

Lachenalia angustifolia. 1 April, May, white. Cape. 1783

Gladiolus watsonii. 1 Feb. April, crimson. Cape. 1791.

Augustus. 2 May, June, light yellow. Cape. 1751.

Indulis. 4 June, light flesh. Cape. 1774.

byzantium. 2 June, July, crimson. Turkey. 1629.

campanulata. 4 May, light purple. Cape. 1794

carneus. 2 May, June, flesh. Cape. 1796.

nanquinensis. 3 May, June, orange. Cape. 1800

versicolor. 1 May, June, brown. Cape. 1794

undulatus. 1 April, May, pink. Cape. 1760.

cardinalis. 2 July, Aug, rich scarlet. Cape. 1789

Isia aulica. 2 April, May, pink. Cape. 1774

flexuosa. 2 April, May, pink. 1757

* We were wrong in supposing the perfect insect, which is the parent of the apple tree borer to be a fly, resembling a wasp. On the contrary, it is a bug or beetle. We had confounded the apple tree borer with the worm which destroys peach trees, and is styled, by Professor SAY, *Agria Extona*

† *Mem. of N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, vol. iii. page 479

Most of the species of *irideae* are extremely beautiful, and as they are generally very easily cultivated, they have become universal favorites in gardens. They are sword-leaved plants, with brilliant but transient flowers. The Hon. W. Herbert, who has perhaps paid more attention to the cultivation of bulbs than any other individual in Europe, is "persuaded that the African gladioli will become great favorites with florists, when near beauty in the open border, the facility of their culture, and the endless variety which may be produced from seed by blending the several species, are fully known; nor will they be found to yield in beauty to the tulip and ranunculus." Where it is intended to raise new varieties, the seed should be sown in the spring, in a bed of eat and sand, and well watered before and after they come up. About the middle of October, or soon as the leaves wither, the young bulbs should be taken up and dried; they may be replanted again at any time, placing them about eight inches under ground, to prevent the frost reaching them. Next year they will generally flower. The best way of treating gladioli which are to be flowered in pots is, whenever the bulbs are potted, to plunge the pots about eight inches under ground, and raise them nearer the surface in spring, as soon as the very severe frosts are over; or not to plunge them so deep, and protect them with moss, leaves, rotten tan, &c. The rich carlet flowers of gladioli *cardinalis*, and their lace white spots, distinguish this fine species.

Jasione angustifolia. 1. Mareh, April, white. Cape. 1775.
latifolia. 1. Mareh, April, white. Cape. 1775.
schabrae. 1. Jan. April, white. Cape. 1790.

These are very singular plants, with broad leaves lying flat on the ground, and compact umbels of flowers.

axalis laburnifolia. 1. Sept. Oct. purple. Cape. 1793.
rubella. 1. Sept. Nov. pink. Cape. 1791.
tricolor. 1. Oct. Dec. white. Cape. 1794.
variabilis. 1. Oct. Dec. white. Cape. 1794.
tenifolia. 1. Oct. Nov. white. Cape. 1790.

These are curious and pretty little bulbous rooted plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, where they grow in sandy ground, flowering after the rainy season. In the European green houses they flower either very late in autumn, or very early in the spring. They are best kept in pots which will hold a good many roots. The earth should be so light and sandy as never to become hard, but always to be soft enough not to resist the point of the finger when pressed upon it; when the flowering time is passed, the pots require neither care nor water.

Tulipa elusiana. 1. June, white. Sicily. 1636.
celsiana. 1. June, July, yellow. Levant.

These are elegant little bulbs; inferior indeed to their prototypes in splendor of coloring, but more elegant in their simplicity.

Scilla hyacinthoides. 1. Aug. blue. Madeira. 1585.
Orthogalum niveum. 1. May, June, white. Cape. 1774.
Amaryllis formosissima. 1. May, Aug. deep crimson. N. America.

vitata. 1. April, May, striped. 1769.
v. Johnsonii. 2. May, July, striped. 1774.
blanda. 1. May, June, pink. Cape. 1754.
pumilio. 1. Nov. pink. 1774.

These are lovely plants. They thrive best in a rich loamy soil, and should have but little water given them after they are done flowering, so that the bulbs may harden; they are increased by offset, and by seed, which they bear plentifully if care be taken to shake some pollen on the stigma at the proper season.

Veltheimia viridifolia. 2. April, Nov. flesh. Cape. 1768.

Tigridis ovonia. May, Sept. Mexico. 1786.
Polyantus tobersoni. 3. Aug. Sept. white. 1629.
v. flore pleno.

This popular bulb is generally supposed to be a native of the East Indies, though there is some reason for believing that it came originally from South America. In the *Flora Peruviana et Chilensis* it is stated to have been found wild in Peru, and Rudolphus relates that it was unknown in Androya before the year 1674, having been carried thither from Batavia; it may have been transported from Holland to the latter settlement. Its constitution is more like a Peruvian plant than one of Ceylon or Java. The north of Europe has usually been supplied every year with tubers from Italy, the south of France, and the warmer parts of America, where the roots increase and blossom freely. Flowering bulbs have however been produced in England, by Salisbury, and other distinguished amateurs, equal to those imported. The theory recommended is to keep the roots growing as vigorously as possible from May to October, but in a state of complete rest and drought the rest of the year. The leaves are of a whitish green. Flowers in a terminal spike, white, sometimes tinged with a blush of pink; their odour rich and delicious, most powerful at night. The double variety is in most esteem, though both are equally fragrant.

Nerine sarniensis. 1. Sept. Oct. crimson. Japan. 1659.
humilis. 2. June, July, crimson. Cape. 1795.
curvifolia. 1. May, Sept. purple. Cape. 1777.

Bulbous rooted plants are generally propagated by offsets; most of them may likewise be propagated by stripping off leaves with a portion of the scale of the bulb, which being planted in pots of mould, will produce bulbs. Tunicate bulbs, if cut transversely a little above the middle, will form young bulbs in abundance near the margin of the outer coat. The great art of cultivating these plants is to attend to the proper time of putting them into a state of rest; and when they are in a growing state, to place them as near the light, and afford them such a supply of air and water, as will enable them to bring their leaves to perfection; for on this depends the quantity of nutritive matter prepared and deposited in the bulb, and consequently its ability to flower the following season. Exotic bulbs require nearly the same degree of heat when lying dormant as they do when growing.

DERRACEOUS AND STEMLESS GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

Linum flavum. 1. June, Aug. yellow. Austria. 1793.
Safforticosum. 1. Aug. pink. Spain. 1759.
Lotus ereticus. 1. June, Sept. yellow. Levant. 1680.
Sowerba juncus. 1. May, July, pink. N. S. Wales. 1792.
Campanda mollis. 1. May, Aug. purple. Sicily. 1788.
Witsenia erymbosa. 1. April, Sept. pale blue. Cape. 1803.
Achillea aegyptiaca. 1. July, Sept. pale yellow. Levant. 1640.

Antirrhinum molle. 1. July, Oct. white. Spain. 1752.
Gnaphalium orientale. 1.1. April, Aug. yellow. Cape. 1812.
Agapanthus umbellatus. 3. Jan. Aug. blue. Cape. 1690.

GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from page 287.]

Architecture claims a conspicuous rank among the arts which are subservient to rural economy; but in the United States it cannot be expected, that individuals should indulge that natural propensity of man, for magnificent edifices; still their establishments may assume the beauties of a refined taste, and be made to harmonize more perfectly with the purposes of their appropriation, and the scenery in which they are embowered, without enhancing the cost of construction. The

error has not been merely that of negligence in the plan, indifference as to location, and a disregard of all the characteristics of the various orders of architecture; but in the heedless selection of materials, an ostentatious extravagance in the size, and a wasteful exuberance of fancied embellishments.

There being no law of primogeniture in the American Republics, estates are continually subdivided, until each portion is so reduced, as not to exceed the means of general occupancy; whatever sums, therefore, are lavished on a country residence, beyond the conveniences and comforts usually required by the great mass of the freeholders, are lost to the heirs, and often prove ruinous to the aspiring projector.

We admire what has been done in other countries, and possessing means ample as the actual proprietor of the stately edifice, rashly imitate the pleasing example, without reflecting, that what we behold, has been the work of successive heirs, during the lapse of ages, and will descend with increasing grandeur, to countless generations.

If stone be substituted for wood, utility and neatness, for extent and fantastic ornaments, and less be expended on the structures and more in improving the grounds, each farm would be rendered intrinsically more valuable, and the whole country would assume that flourishing, picturesque, and delightful aspect, which so emphatically speaks the prosperity, intelligence, and happiness of a people.

The natural divisions of Horticulture are the Kitchen Garden, Seminary, Nursery, Fruit Trees and Vines, Flowers and Green Houses, the Botanical and Medical garden, and Landscape, or Picturesque Gardening.

Each of these departments require to be separately considered and thoroughly understood, in all its ramifications, before it can be ably managed, or all so happily arranged, as to combine utility and comfort, with ornament and recreation. To accomplish this, on a large scale, and in the best manner, artists and scientific professors are employed in Europe, and are much required in this country. Hitherto their services have been generally supplied by the owners of the soil, who, as amateurs, have devised and executed plans of improvement, which do honor to their taste and skill, and encourage the hope, that these laudable examples of successful cultivation, will have a salutary influence throughout the Union.

The Kitchen Garden is an indispensable appendage to every rural establishment, from the stately mansion of the wealthy to the log-hut of the adventurous pioneer, on the borders of the wilderness. In its rudest and most simple form, it is the nucleus and miniature sample of all others, having small compartments of the products of each, which are gradually extended, until the whole estate combines those infinitely various characteristics, and assumes that imposing aspect, which constitutes what is graphically called the picturesque.

(To be concluded next week.)

A whale, seventy-five feet in length, was landed on King's [Lynn] Beach, in the month of December, [1756]. Dr. Henry Burchsted rode into his mouth, in a chair drawn by a horse; and afterwards had two of his ribs set up for gate posts, at his house in Essex-street, where they stood for more than fifty years.—*History of Lynn.*

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 226.)

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE TARTAR AND CALMUCK HORSE.

The horses of the other parts of Tartary, comprehending the immense plains of Central Asia, and a considerable part of European Russia, are little removed from a wild state; they are small and badly made; but capable of supporting the longest and most rapid journey, on the scantiest fare. The foals, from the earliest period, are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, have little to eat, and follow their dams in the longest excursions, and, therefore, soon acquire a very great power of sustaining fatigue. They must be hardy for another reason. The Tartars live much on the flesh of horses, and, consequently, those animals that are unable to support the labor of their frequent rapid emigrations are soon destroyed, and only the more vigorous preserved.

The horses which range at large over the plains are divided into herds, at the head of which are placed two stallions, who carefully prevent them from intermingling with each other, and it is rarely that a foal is lost. On the approach of a strange herd, the stallions drive their own into a close body, place themselves in front, and, if necessary, attack and drive off the others. As the stallion foals grow up, they are driven away from the herd, and are seen straggling about at a distance, until they are strong enough to form herds of wild mares for themselves.

These horses, or those of a similar breed and habits, were beaten by not the first rate English blood horses, in a race which fairly put to the test both their speed and stoutness. On the 14th of August, 1825, a race of the cruel distance of more than fortyseven miles was run between two Cossack and two thorough-bred English horses—*Sharper* and *Mina*. The most celebrated Cossack horses from the Don, the Black Sea, and the Eral, were sent; and after numerous trials, the best were selected. On starting, the Cossacks took the lead at a moderate pace, the English following at about three or four lengths, but before they had gone half a mile, the stirrup-leather of *Sharper* broke, and he ran away with his rider, followed by *Mina*, and they went more than a mile and up a steep hill, before they could be held in.

Half the distance was run in an hour and four minutes. Both the English horses were then fresh, and one of the Cossacks. On their return, *Mina* fell lame, and was taken away. The Cossack horse, likewise, began to flag, when the accompanying Russians began to drag him on by the bridle, throwing away the saddle, and putting a mere child on his back. *Sharper*, likewise, evidently showed the effects of the pace at which he had gone when running away, and was much distressed. The Cossacks then had recourse to foul play, and actually carried on their horse; some dragging him on by a rope, and the bridle at his head; and others pulling him on by the tail, and riding alongside of his quarters to support him, and relieving each other at this fatiguing work. *Sharper* did the whole distance in two hours and fortyeight minutes, and the Cossack horse was warped in, eight minutes after him. At starting, the English horse carried full three stone more

than the Cossacks; and during the latter half of the race, a mere child had ridden the Cossack.

THE TURKISH HORSE.

The Turkish horses are descended principally from the Arab, crossed by the Persian and certain other bloods. The body, however, is even larger than the Arabian's, and the crupper more elevated. They have contributed materially to the improvement of the English breed. The *Byedley* and the *Helmley Turk*, are names familiar to every one conversant with horses, and connected with our best blood.

The learned and benevolent *Bishequius*, who was ambassador to Constantinople in the seventeenth century, gives the following account of the Turkish horses. Our grooms, and their masters too, may learn a lesson of wisdom and humanity from his words.

"There is no creature so gentle as a Turkish horse, nor more respectful to his master, or the groom that dresses him. The reason is, because they treat their horses with great lenity. I myself saw, when I was in Pontus, passing through a part of Bithinia called *Axios*, towards *Cappadocia*, how indulgent the countrymen were to young colts, and how kindly they used them soon after they were foaled. They would stroke them, bring them into their houses, and almost to their tables, and use them even like children. They hung something like a jewel about their necks, and a garter, which was full of amulets against poison, which they are most afraid of. The grooms that dress them are as indulgent as their masters; they frequently sleek them down with their hands, and never use a cudgel to bang their sides, but in cases of necessity. This makes their horses great lovers of mankind; and they are so far from kicking, wincing, or growing intractable by this gentle usage, that you will hardly find a masterless horse amongst them.

"But, alas! our Christian grooms' horses go on at another rate. They never think them rightly curried till they thunder at them with their voices, and let their clubs or horse whips, as it were, dwell on their sides. This makes some horses even tremble when their keepers come into their stable; so that they hate and fear them too. But the Turks love to have their horses so gentle, that at the word of command they may fall on their knees, and in this position receive their riders.

"They will take up a staff or club upon the road with their teeth, which their rider has let fall, and hold it up to him again; and when they are perfect in this lesson, then, for credit, they have rings of silver hung on their nostrils as a badge of honor and good discipline. I saw some horses when their master was fallen from the saddle, stand stock still without wagging a foot till he got up again. Another time I saw a groom standing at a distance in the midst of a whole ring of horses, and, at the word of command, they would either go round or stand still. Once I saw some horses, when their master was at dinner with me in an upper room, prick up their ears to hear his voice, and when they did so they neighed for joy."

THE GERMAN HORSE.

The German horses are generally large, heavy, and slow. The Hungarian may be an exception, being lighter, speedier, and giving greater proof of

Eastern blood.* Every part of the continent, however following the example of England, has been diligently engaged in the improvement of its breed, and the German and Prussian horses are now better proportioned, and have considerable endurance, but are still deficient in speed. The Prussian, German, and the greater part of the French cavalry are procured from Holstein. They are of a dark, glossy, bay color, with small heads, large nostrils, and full dark eyes, the fire and clearness of which, seem to denote the inward spirit of the animal. They are beautiful, active and strong.

THE SWEDISH, FINLAND, AND NORWEGIAN HORSE.

Of the Swedish horses, *Clarke*, in his "Scandinavia," says, that they are small but beautiful, and remarkable for their speed and spirit. Those of Finland he describes as yet smaller, not more than twelve hands high, beautifully formed, and very fleet. The peasants take them from the forests when they are wanted for travellers. Although apparently wild, they are under perfect control, and they trot along with ease at the rate of twelve miles an hour."

The following story is told of one of the Norwegian horses. His master had been dining at a neighboring town, and, when it was time to return had exceeded so much, that he could not keep firm seat in his saddle. The horse regulated himself, as well as he could, according to the unsettled motion of his rider, but, happening to make a false step, the peasant was thrown, and hung with one foot entangled in the stirrup. The horse immediately stopped, and twisting his body in various directions, endeavored to extricate his master, but in vain. The man was severely hurt and almost helpless; but the shock had brought him to his senses. The horse looked at him as he lay on the ground, and, stooping, laid hold of the brim of his hat, and raised his head a little; but the hat coming off, he fell again. The animal then laid hold of the collar of his coat, and raised him by it so far from the ground, that he was enabled to draw his foot out of the stirrup. After resting awhile, he regained his saddle, and reached his home. Grateful to his preserver, the man did what every good feeling bid him,—he cherished the animal until it died of old age.

Many an English farmer owes a considerable debt of gratitude to his intelligent and faithful servant, who has taken care of him when he was unable to take care of himself, and, possibly, has preserved his life. Let him repay the debt by kind usage.

THE ICELAND HORSE.

There are numerous troops of horses in this cold and inhospitable country, descended, according to *Mr Anderson*, from the Norwegian horse but, according to *Mr Horebow*, being of Scottish origin. They are very small, strong, and swift. There are thousands of them in the mountain, which never enter a stable, but instinct or habit has taught them to scrape away the snow, or break the ice, in search of their scanty food. A few are usually kept in the stable, but when the peasant wants more, he catches as many as he needs, and shows them himself, and that sometimes with a sheep's horn.

**Mr de Button* strangely affirms, that the Hussars and Hungarians sit the nostrils of their horses with a view to increase their wind, and to prevent their neighing; and that Hungarian, Croatian, and Polish horses continue to old age to have the mark in all their fore-teeth.

HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTE OF FROMONT.
DR FESSENDEN.—When it is fully understood, what able exertions have been made in Europe to extend science, and perfect the art of Horticulture, it is commonly anticipated, that the citizens of the United States will not linger in the rear of this age of general improvement; they will present examples of generous patronage, evince a zeal for the encouragement and extension of Economy, which shall be in some degree, commensurate with the vast extent of their country, and the great fertility of its soil and climate.

It is only twentyfour years since the London Horticultural Society was established, and there are now nearly similar institutions, in the Island of Great Britain. The first to commence in the career of cultivation, England still maintains her distinguished position in the advance. Her fruit and floral nurseries supply the gardens conservatories of the continent, with some of their valuable and splendid ornaments.

France is rushing onward in the same honorable course, that energy and intelligence, which triumphs over impediments. In the various provinces where Horticultural Societies have not been established, those of Agriculture, of the Sciences or Arts, have created a department expressly devoted to that interesting pursuit; and during the last summer, a Practical and Theoretical School founded at Fromont, by the illustrious Chevalier **SOURGE BODIN**, for the improvement of the various branches of Gardening.

Looking forward, with cheering hopes, to the period, when our distinguished, intelligent, and wealthy fellow citizens, aided by the munificent patronage of the government, will emulate this magnificent example, I have been struck that the character, plan, and object of the School of Fromont, would be interesting and instructive, and I have used the account which has been given of it in the *Annales de la Societe D'Horticulture de Paris*.

It is impossible that we should long remain destitute of the advantages of a Garden of Experiment, at least; and either the national, or state governments will extend their protection over such important,—such indispensable institutions, the people will come forward with individual liberality, and place themselves on an equality with the objects of the eastern continent, by the liberal endowment of seminaries, for the promotion of this, and every other branch of science, the arts, and literature. Massachusetts has thus far stood preeminent, for her numerous colleges, academies, schools, and societies of instruction, will hasten to gather fresh laurels in the boundless field of intelligence.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant.

Wm. H. A. S. DEARBORN.
 Wm. H. A. S. DEARBORN.
 Jan. 25, 1830.

EXTRACT NO. III.

Horticultural Institute of Fromont, in Ris, Department of Seine-et-Oise, under the direction of M. Le Chevalier Soulange Bodin.

It is worthy of remark, that the most simple branches of industry, and the rudest occupations, are neglected, by public opinion, to the necessity of an apprenticeship of longer or shorter duration; and parents, who destine their sons to the practice of the liberal arts and occupations, consider themselves obliged to dispense with their labor for several years, and even to pay an annual sum for their instruction; and yet, what is the information which it is requisite they should acquire?—what long and complicated studies have they to pursue?—to repeat, some details of practice, and the use of a few tools, for which, it is thought they do not

pay too dear, by losing the time of the young men, for three or four years. And the gardener, who, to merit a certain degree of confidence, should acquire theoretical information on the physical, chemical, and natural sciences;—the gardener, who becomes a really useless agent, when his labors are not guided by rational practice;—the gardener, who should take counsel of his intelligence, and of circumstances, which vary according to place and time, and the objects to which he applies his industry;—the gardener, we say, is generally, in France, left to his own education; while it is indispensable that he should derive, from the instructions of an able master, elementary ideas on botany, vegetable physiology, on physics and chemistry, on mechanics, geometry, and more especially, on the culture, multiplication, support and conservation of all kinds of vegetables, which constitute the domain of Horticulture, he does not receive even that degree of instruction which an apprenticeship gives to the workman, in the most simple mechanical profession. For, what are the greater part of our journeyman gardeners? men who labor, sow, plant, water, and successively prune, graft, &c;—this is all, and it may be said, without knowing what they do, or why,—imitating in all these operations the master gardeners, who, like them, having received the same instruction, for the same work, have executed it in the same manner, and without ever applying to it a single reflection. We know, that in the capital and its environs, there are a considerable number of honorable exceptions; distinguished cultivators have transmitted their theoretical information, elucidated by the practice of several disciples who are worthy of them, and the Royal Garden, especially, under the illustrious **ANDRE THOÛIN**, has produced many excellent pupils; but, in a general thesis, it may be said with truth, that in most of the departments of France, the gardens are abandoned to the blindest routine; still, it is seen, that gardening is an art which cannot be learned by an apprenticeship, under the direction of a mere practitioner, however able he may be; theoretical knowledge is necessary, which can only be displayed, developed, and followed in its application by the learner.

It is certain, that in proportion as we remove from the capital, the various branches of gardening have been struck with sterility. The embarrassment which proprietors daily experience, in procuring gardeners, who, by their intelligence, are a little elevated above the common practitioners;—the spirit of routine in which are conducted, not only the greater part of the private gardens, but even the establishments of the industrious, on whose cultivation, whether well or ill managed, depends the prosperity or ruin of a laboring family;—the contempt of the greater part of practitioners for that instruction which is communicated by books;—the ignorance of even a large number of proprietors, with regard to an industry and a kind of labor, which touches, nevertheless, so nearly their interest, by increasing the value of their property,—their enjoyments, by the multiplication of products,—their satisfaction and repose, by the amelioration of the social and moral condition of the cultivators, and by the greater comfort in everything by which they are surrounded, are the considerations which have induced **M. SOULANGE BODIN** to found the Horticultural Institute of Fromont, which is intended to embrace the study and knowledge of all plants

cultivated in nurseries and gardens,—their multiplication, and their applications both to our wants and our pleasures.

To attain this result, he has made the following arrangements in the establishment.

1st courses—viz. a course of botany and vegetable physiology applicable to Horticulture, by professor **Guillemin**; a special course of culture, applicable to fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, culinary and ornamental plants, indigenous and exotic, by professor **POITEAU**; a course on the theory and composition of landscape gardens.

2d.—To complete these theoretical studies the establishment possesses a library, a cabinet of demonstrative instruments, models, implements, &c, and a Herbarium.

3d.—For the practical studies, besides the various labors of the Garden of Fromont, which are to be performed by the pupils, there will be formed groups of methodical plantations, and squares of experiments, for the practical studies. Among these groups, there will be some assigned to the formation of a Pomological School, for the examination and verification of the species of fruits, and others to a Forest School, for the examination and comparison of exotic forest trees.

The pupils have the title of *Candidates of Horticulture*, and to obtain admission, they must know how to read, write, cipher, be fifteen years of age, furnished with good recommendations, and engage to work for a determinate period, which is generally three years; no compensation is required of them, their labor being considered sufficient to defray the cost of instruction, and all other expenses.

On leaving the establishment, those who have passed through all the courses of instruction, in a satisfactory manner, receive a brevet, certifying their studies and abilities.

The Garden of Fromont contains about 130 acres. Extensive green houses, stoves, and orange-ries, have been erected, and all the other appropriate appendages, which are required to render the establishment effectual for instruction and experiment in the various divisions of Horticulture.

The Institution was opened on the fifteenth of May, 1829, under the auspices of **M. DE BOISBERTRAND**, Director General of Agriculture, and **Vicomte HERICORT DE THURY**, President of the Royal and Central Agricultural Society. Discourses were pronounced by them and professor **POITEAU**.

The founder and instructors prepare and issue a monthly publication, called the "*Annales de l'Institut Horticole de Fromont*," devoted to the illustration of the studies pursued in the establishment, and to whatever is interesting and instructive in botany or gardening. H. A. S. D.

COFFEE.

There are probably many house-keepers who will be interested in the following simple rules for the preparation of an important item of domestic luxury. It is somewhat remarkable that an infusion which may be made with great ease, and in a very short space of time, is, in many families, the cause of more vexation and complaint than all the other petty annoyances of the household put together. The suggestions below, which we copy from the Virginia Literary Museum, may be the means of soothing the diurnal irritation of many an inquiet spirit.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

1st. The raw coffee should be round and small grained, free from dirt, and of a light color. It should have no appearance of mouldiness, and be quite free from any strong smell. It should not be long kept in sacks, with other provisions, as there is no substance more apt to obtain strong and disagreeable odors from the presence of its neighbors. Rum injures it; and Miller even goes so far as to state, that a few bags of pepper, on board a ship from India, upon one occasion, spoiled the whole cargo.

2d. When the grains are large, flat, and of a green color, they should be kept on hand, in a dry situation, a long time before use. Every West India planter knows this fact, although his interest too often induces him to send the article to market before it is old and dry enough.

3d. Roasting coffee is by far the most difficult operation of the housekeeper; when carried far enough, an aromatic oil is formed by the heat and forces itself out upon the surface of the grains, giving them a glossy appearance, and an odor which is considered their perfection; yet too little roasting prevents the aroma from appearing, and too much completely volatilizes it, leaving nothing but a flat, bitter taste. The heat should be strong and the operation shortened as much as possible, without burning the grains. The roaster should be close or well covered all the time, and in order to improve the looks and flavor, a small piece of butter may be added to the coffee, while parching.

4th. When thus prepared, coffee may be preserved for use in large quantities, without losing much of its freshness, provided the vessels containing it, be kept well covered.

5th. An infusion of coffee is better than a decoction, simply because the heat, in the last case, being stronger and more lasting, drives off more of the aromatic oil. It is better, therefore, to grind the coffee very fine, and then to expose it by means of a bag or strainer, to the action of boiling water than to boil it for any length of time. Heat, although unavoidable, injures the flavor, and the best coffee I remember to have tasted, was made by exposing the powder to a pressure of cold water; a teaspoonful of this extract, thrown into a cup of hot water, is sufficient. It is not a bad method to allow the ground coffee to lie in cold water between meals, and then to prepare it by adding hot water. Just in proportion to the continuance of heat in this and the last operation, the fragrance disappears, and is replaced by a strong bitter taste which, according to the experiments of Chenexis, depends upon the presence of tanning (resembling that in tan bark.) Roasting, besides forming this bitter substance, deprives the coffee of nutritious qualities.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1830.

LOCATION OF A NORTHERN RAIL ROAD.

Extract of a letter from a New-England gentleman, now in Baltimore, to a friend in Charlestown, Mass.

I feel much gratified to learn that something is doing towards obtaining a Railway from Charlestown to the northward. The greatest Rail Road, I have thought for years, ever to be made in this country, may be constructed from Boston, through the valley of Merrimack river, of White river, and of Onion river, all lying nearly on the same course

to Burlington, and from opposite these to the lower end of Lake Ontario at Ogdensburgh. It is the only route by which the Lakes can be reached by land, through the whole of the Atlantic States, without crossing mountains; but on this route there are not very high lands. One other singular fact—These inland seas, which commence at an immense inland distance, gradually approach the Atlantic, and terminate near one hundred miles higher Boston than any other seaport, more than fifty miles higher Boston than Albany is to Lake Erie, by the Erie Canal. This road will be the great highway to Europe four or five months in the year for all the boundless country, the two Canadas, as Boston can be reached more than one hundred miles higher than any other seaport.

MANURES.—BY THE EDITOR.

I will first draw a line of distinction between those manures which actually enrich the soil, and those that merely excite fertility without producing that effect.

All animal and vegetable substances enrich the soil. No other substances are known to effect this invaluable purpose.

Mechanical manures, such as clay, sand, gravel, &c. when properly applied, promote vegetation by altering the texture of the soil, and do not injure the enriching substances found in it.

The manures which are generally termed stimulating, also promote vegetation, but in doing this they exhaust the soil; hence it is that the fertilizing powers of lime and gypsum will cease to act when they no longer find a sufficiency of animal or vegetable matter in the soil to act upon, and will resume their action as soon as either of these enriching manures has been applied.

It seems to be generally believed that gypsum assists the decomposition of such animal and vegetable substances, as either from their texture, or from being too thinly scattered through the soil, cannot be decomposed by the less powerful operations of nature or art, with sufficient despatch to produce luxuriant vegetation; also that this substance excites the plants, and increases their capacity for gathering and digesting nutriment.

It is certain that gypsum produces amazing fertility in old worn out soils, where but few traces of animal or vegetable matter appear; likewise that great debility generally takes place in such soils in consequence of the exhausting influence of this substance, when proper attention has not been given to introduce a sufficiency of animal or vegetable matter to counteract the impoverishing effects of this powerful promoter of vegetation.

When this substance was first introduced as a manure, its exhausting properties were not known, and many greatly injured their grounds by the improper use of it; especially those who resided where there was a ready market for hay. This caused loud complaints. They have, however, been nearly silenced by the practice of those who were careful to return to the ground a reasonable proportion of its product; and the improvement made in the soil by the judicious use of this substance almost exceeds credulity.

Since it has been more generally known that gypsum is a very valuable manure for wheat, when the seed is rolled in it, or when that substance is strowed over the surface of the ground, and is either harrowed or ploughed in with the

seed, its exhausting properties are more to be dreaded. If, however, a sufficient quantity of the produce of the soil be returned to it, this practice may prove very beneficial.

Lime is generally applied immediately or soon after it is slaked; or it is suffered to remain long in heap, after it has been slaked, there is reason to believe that it obtains but little carbonic acid till after it is spread over the soil, for mud will remain a long time in bulk before it becomes a solid body.—*Lochin's Husbandry.*

Lime is either quick lime, or caustic lime, or mild lime, sometimes called effete lime. When first burnt it has a corrosive property, and speedily decomposes or destroys the organization of vegetable or animal fibre. After lime, recently but has been exposed some time to the air, it also carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, and becomes a mild lime, and its qualities and properties are, in particular, like those of pulverized chalk or li stone, which has never been burnt.

When lime, which has recently been burnt exposed to the air, it soon falls into powder; it is then called slaked, and sometimes air-slaked lime. The same effect is speedily produced pouring water upon it, when it beats violet and the water disappears.

Slaked lime is merely a combination of it with about two thirds of its weight of water; fiftyfive parts of lime absorb seventeen part water; and in this case it is composed of a minute proportion of water, and is what is called chemists hydrate of lime; and when hydrate lime becomes carbonate of lime by long exposure to the air, the water is expelled, and the carbonic acid gas takes its place.

When lime, whether freshly burnt or slaked is mixed with any moist fibrous vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and vegetable matter, and they form a kind of cement together, of which a part is usually soil in water.

By this kind of operation, lime renders mud which was before comparatively inert, nutritious as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes at the same time condensed into carbonate of lime.

Mr Evelyn advised to the mixture of lime turf in alternate layers, to lie in heaps for months in which time it will become so rich and me as to run like ashes. He thought it would enrich the soil more than if used alone in a great quantity, and without any danger of exhausting the soil. Dr Deane advised to mix lime with large proportion of clay, or with mud from bottom of ponds or rivers, and says it might be applied even to sandy or gravelly soils great advantage.

The writer of *A Treatise on Soils and Manures* appended to the Philadelphia edition of *De Agricultura Chemistria*, observes that quick lime is efficacious in fertilizing peats, and reducing tillage, soils abounding in hard roots. But when animal and vegetable remains are destitute of fibrous matter, so as not to require a powerful solvent, or when their bulk is not in too large proportion, or their tendency to putrescence

* However useful it may be to harrow in the gypsum does not seem likely to produce the same immense powerful effect as is obtained by rolling the seed in substance.

ve and noxious, the application of quick lime unnecessary reduction of their strength.

John Sinclair recommends to slack lime in to prepare it for manure with sea water or ; and observes that, "Though there are ex- ceptions to the rule, yet, in general, it may be con- sidered asserted that unless where a soil has by it enough of calcareous matter in its compo- sition for the purposes of vegetation, it can be- come brought into the most fertile state, nor other manures be so useful as they ought if or some other calcareous earth be not pre- viously applied. The utility of lime to turnips is great, that though in the same field where no lime had been applied, the crop died away; yet in the other part, the turnips flourished with un- usual vigor."

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 8.
(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)
market this day, 346 Beef Cattle, 72 Stores, Sheep and 160 Swine—divided as follows: **market, 101 Beef Cattle, 9 Stores, and 327 p; lower market, 245 Beef Cattle, 63 Stores, and 52 unsold last week) 222 Sheep, and 5 Swine.**

ie market for **Beef Cattle** continues brisk and prices gradually advance. Those at et today were generally very good. We no- sales of a very few choice pairs at \$5 17 a 3 per cwt. Those we usually denominate readily command \$5—other qualities from \$4 3, which are at all times by the greatest im- port. Store Cattle go off rather heavily. **Wool Cotes**—But few at market—no sales no- The inclemency of the weather prevented deal of business that is usually done on et days.

ep.—The market today was not so bound- supplied with sheep as we sometimes notice, e quality of those at market was uncommo- and, the prices will not suffer by compari- with those of any preceding day this season, ll be seen by the following transactions, — ossets for \$97; 8 do for \$52; 12 do for 11 do for 52, and 2 do for \$9—1 lot, 116 ers, \$33 each; 1 do 100, \$23; 1 do 44, at 1 do 42, at \$3; 1 do 143, \$2; 1 do 42, nd one do 21, at \$1 67.

ine.—Those mentioned above are the same ported last week. Sales go off rather hea- we half incline to the opinion they came igh invoiced.

CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged to defer this two valuable communications from Judge BUEL— the Culture of Hemp, and one on the Proper Size for Transplanting—another from the south, on the Culture of Sweet Potatoes—one from Maine on the Sale of Sheep—several others from this vicinity are on file.

Real Estate,

sale, in the city of Boston, worth about thirty-five hun- dollars, and in a good situation. A farm, worth about 15 dollars, would be taken in part pay; it would be pre- if situated 15 or 20 miles from the city, in a north-wes- t direction. A credit would be given for the balance. The will pay good interest. Inquire at this office, post paid. 5.

Ball Wanted,

be Improved Dutchess short horned breed, one or two sold. Any person having a bull of the above, or some improved breed, may find a purchaser, by addressing a the subscriber at Southbridge, Mass. giving a particular of his age, breed, color, size, form, and temper, to- with the price. EBENEZER D. AMMOND.
Feb. 5.

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assort- ment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds most used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1829, and of the purest quality. If Feb. 12.

Valuable Agricultural Books,

For sale at the New England Farmer office, 52, North Mar- ket-street.
A valuable assortment of standard works in Agriculture and Horticulture, worthy the attention of persons in the country, forming village Libraries, or for Lycæums, viz.

The New American Gardener; containing practical direc- tions on the culture of Fruits and Vegetables, including Land- scape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk, Straw- berries, &c. By Thomas G. Fessenden, Editor of the New England Farmer. [This work has already passed through three editions, and may be pronounced the best work of the kind extant in this country.] Price \$1.25.

The New England Farmer, or Geographical Dictionary; con- taining a compendious account of the Ways and Methods in which the important art of Husbandry, is, or may be, practised to the greatest advantage in this country. By Samuel Deane. —Third edition, revised by Mr Fessenden.— Price \$2.

A View of the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, and the Manage- ment of Orchards and Cider, with accurate descriptions of the most esteemed varieties of Native and Foreign Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, and Cherries, cultivated in the United States; illustrated by cuts of two hundred kinds of Fruits of the natural size. By William Coxe, Esq. of Burlington, N. J.— Price \$1.

A short treatise on Horticulture, embracing descriptions of a great variety of Fruit and Ornamental trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Bulbous Flowers, Green House Trees and Plants, &c, with directions to their culture and Management, &c.—By Wm. Prince, Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden, New York.—Price \$1.
The American Orchardist, or a practical treatise on the Culture and Management of 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 Cur- rants; adapted to the use of American Gardeners and all lovers and cultivators of Fine Fruit. By James Thatcher, M. D.— Price \$1.

A practical treatise on the management of Bees, and the Es- tablishment of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thatcher, M. D.—Price 75 cts.

Cleanings from the most celebrated works on Husbandry, Gardening, and Rural Affairs, interspersed with remarks and observations by a gentleman of Philadelphia; one volume, with plates.—Price \$2.

The Farmer's Assistant, \$2.
Marshall on Gardening, 2 vols. \$2.

Le Ray Champaigne's Treatise on Agriculture, 62 1-2 cts.
A Treatise on the Vine, and Domestic Wine, \$1.

Bakewell on Wool, \$9 cts.
Cobbett's Ride in France, 75 cts.

Letters from the Netherlands, 75 cts.
Gardener, \$1.

Young Gardener's Assistant, 25 cts.
Kirwan on Manures, 25 cts.

Farmer's Manual, by Dr Brown, 75 cts.
Treatise on the Culture of Flowers, by Dr Green, 37 1-2 cts.

Fruit Grower's Instructor, \$1.
Loubart's Vine Dresser, 2d edition, 50 cts.

Agricida's Gardener, 50 cts.
Casey's treatise on the Culture of Flowers, 25 cts.

Agricultural Reader, by Dr Adams, 75 cts.
Taylor's Agricultural Essays, \$1.

Domestic Encyclopaedia, 3 large vols. with plates, \$6.
If Feb. 12.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, 370 acres of land in the town of Bradford, Mass. called the Ewell Farm, lying on Merrimack river, and on the post road from Haverhill to Salem and Newburyport, one mile past from Haverhill bridge, and which would be sold to suit purchasers, having several houses, barns, and out houses thereon, to accommodate five or more farms, as might be wanted. Said land consists of mowing, tillage, and orcharding excelled by none in the county of Essex, and has an island di- rectly opposite containing 30 acres, well situated for the keep- ing of sheep, or cultivation of grapes. Also, about 70 acres of salt meadow.

For terms, which would be made easy, please apply at the Merrimack Bank in Haverhill, or of Messrs J. & H. J. How, merchants, in Boston. 7

Haverhill, Mass. Jan. 8, 1830.

Hat Store.

The subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a first rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed.
Nov. 20. 1829. STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

Full Blooded Horse for Sale.

The celebrated full blooded horse Young Eclipse is for sale. He was four years old last May—is a fine bay, well formed and active. Eclipse is from a Messenger Mare his grandam from the young Boy of Algiers. The owner is willing to compare him with any horse of his age that has been raised in the New England States. Many of his colts which have taken premiums at the exhibitions may be seen in the neighboring towns. The horse may be seen on application to EMORY BROWNELL, Esq. Little Compton, R. I. and further information given on application at the New England Farmer office.
Little Compton, Jan. 29, 1830. 3

Catawba, and Blood's Pale Red Grape Vines.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of S. DOWNER, Dou- chester, by Rufus Howe,
75 Roots Catawba Grape Vines, } From Major J. Adlam,
300 Cuttings do do do } Georgetown, D. C.
75 Cuttings true Blood's pale red, }
at 50.
Isabella Grape Vines, 1 do and 2 years old.
Schuallik, or Alexander Macgarden do, 1 and 2 years old.
True Blood's Pale Red do, 1 and 2 years old.
Feb. 5. 3t

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		From	To
APPLES, best,	- - -	barril	1 75 2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - -	ton.	130 00 135 40
Pearl, first sort,	- - -	"	110 00 150 00
BEANS, white,	- - -	bushel	75 1 00
BEEF, rass,	- - -	barrel	9 25 9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - -	"	7 75 8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	- - -	"	6 75 7 00
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- - -	pound	12 14
CHEESE, new milk,	- - -	"	6 3
Skimmed milk,	- - -	"	2 3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - -	barrel	5 50 5 75
Genesee,	- - -	"	5 75 6 10
Rye, best,	- - -	"	3 62 3 37
GRAIN, Corn,	- - -	bushel	62 43
Rye,	- - -	"	75 78
Barley,	- - -	"	62
Oats,	- - -	"	40 42
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- - -	cwt.	8 00 8 50
LIME,	- - -	cord	50
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - -	ton.	4 00
PORK, clear,	- - -	barrel	15 00 16 40
Navy, mess,	- - -	"	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	- - -	"	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - -	bushel	1 75 2 40
Orchard Grass,	- - -	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- - -	"	3 00
Rye Grass,	- - -	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - -	"	3 00
Red Top,	- - -	"	62 1 00
Lucerne,	- - -	pound	38 50
White Hoopscake Clover,	- - -	"	25 33
Red Clover, (nuttless)	- - -	"	6 8
French Sugar Beet,	- - -	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - -	"	40 45
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - -	"	25 20
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - -	"	32 35
Merino, full blood,	- - -	"	30 35
Merino, quarter washed,	- - -	"	30 30
Native, washed,	- - -	"	28 40
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - -	"	26 40
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - -	"	26 31
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	- - -	"	53 55

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY DR HAYWARD, (Cock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - -	pound	7 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - -	"	8 10
whole hogs,	- - -	"	5 6
YEAL,	- - -	"	8 8
MUTTON,	- - -	"	3 7
POULTRY,	- - -	"	6 10
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - -	"	12 17
Lump, best,	- - -	"	15 15
EGGS,	- - -	dozen	16 70
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - -	bushel	7 0
Indian, retail,	- - -	"	7 0
POTATOS,	- - -	"	33 40
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - -	barrel	2 00 3 00

MISCELLANIES.

Lives on the Tulip tree in Essex Place, once the Residence of Cardinal Wolsey, now that of John Spicer, Esq.

Tree of the olden time, be none
To visit at thy solemn shrine,
When o'er thy dark majestic laughs
The moon a holy stillness throws,
And pale thou stand'st beneath her light,
The lonely genius of the night.
O, who should say what feet have trod
Upon thy roof's encircling sod?
What weeping eyes thy branches made
Then hollow sorrow's grateful shade?
What matted hair, and thy lockers,
For beauty's breast, despoil'd thy flowers;
What knaves in penitence have knelt;
What mad as inspiration left!
O, since thy lofty head was first
A germ, in Earth's warm bosom nursed,
What wyes of human life gone by,
Through ages, to Eternity!

O, could thine own tall'n branches tell
What memories in their ruins dwell,
What nightingale runs they have known,
Of greatness in its strength of earthborn,
Would they not speak of many a name
Burr'd or embell'd by storied fame—
Of Henry's quill, and Wolsey's fall!
Of the fair Boleyn's blood-stain'd poll!
Of martyr'd Askew's virgin bier!
Of grey hair'd Salisbury's madden'd fear!
Of gallant Surrey's pen and plume,
His passion, promise, and his doom!
Of crowns and idols, altars broke
By Luther's heaven directed stroke,
And Britain's sons at once set free
In glorious Christian liberty!

DELIGHTS OF AN EMIGRANT'S LIFE.

The following humorous letter on the comforts of emigration, is given in Mr Hood's Comic Annual.

Squampash Flatts, 9th Nov. 1828.

DEAR BROTHER—Here we are, thank Providence, safe and well, and in the finest country you ever saw. At this moment I have before me the sublime expanse of Squampash Flatts—the majestic Mudiboo winding through the midst—with the magnificent range of the Squab mountains in the distance. But the prospect is impossible to describe in a letter! I might as well attempt a Panorama in a pill box! We have fixed our settlement on the left bank of the river. In crossing the rapids we lost most of our heavy baggage, and all our iron work; but by great good fortune we saved Mrs Paisley's good piano, and the children's toys. Our infant city consists of three log-huts and one of clay, which, however, on the second day, fell into the ground landlords. We have now built it up again, and, all things considered, are as comfortable as we could expect—and have christen'd our settlement New London, in compliment to the old metropolis. We have one of the log-houses to ourselves—or, at least, shall have, when we have built a new hog-sty. We burnt down the first one in making a bonfire to keep off the wild beasts, and for the present, the pigs are in the parlor. As yet our rooms are rather usefully than elegantly furnished. We have gutted the Grand Upright, and it makes a convenient cupboard; the chairs were obliged to blaze at our bivouacs—but thank heaven we have never leisure to sit down, and so do not miss them. My boys are contented, and will be well when they have got over some awkward accidents in lopping and felling. Mrs Paisley grum-

bles a little, but it is her custom to lament when she is in the midst of comforts. She complains of solitude, and says she could enjoy the very stiffest of stuff visits. The first time we lighted a fire in our new abode, a large serpent came down the chimney, which I looked upon as a good omen. However, as Mrs P. is not partial to snakes, and the heat is supposed to attract those reptiles, we have dispensed with fires ever since.—As for wild beasts, we hear them howling and roaring round the fence every night from dusk till daylight, but we have only been inconvenienced by one lion. The first time he came, in order to get rid of the brute peacefully, we turned out an old ewe, with which he was well satisfied—but ever since he comes to us regular as clock work for his mutton; and if we do not contrive to eat his acquaintance, we shall hardly have a sheep in the flock. It would have been easy to shoot him, being well provided with muskets, but Barnaby mistook our remnant of gunpowder for onion seed, and sowed it all in the kitchen garden. We did try to trap him into a pit-fall; but after twice catching Mrs. P. and every one of the children in turn, it was given up. They are now, however, perfectly at ease about the animal, for they never stir out of doors at all; and, to make them quite comfortable, I have blocked up all the windows and barricaded the door. We have lost only one of our number since we came; namely, Diggorry, the market gardener, from Glasgow, who went out one morning to botanise, and never came back. I am much surprised at his absconding, as he had nothing but a spade to go off with. Chippendale, the carpenter, was sent after him; but did not return; and Gregory, the smith, has been after them these two days. I have just despatched Mudge, the heraldman, to look for all three, and hope he will soon give a good account of them, as they are the most useful men in the whole settlement, and, in fact, indispensable to its very existence. The river Mudiboo is deep and rapid, and said to swarm with alligators, though I have heard of but three being seen at once, and none of these above eighteen feet long; this, however, is immaterial, as we do not use the river fluid, which is thick and dirty, but draw all our water from natural wells and tanks. Poisonous springs are rather common, but are easily distinguished by containing no fish or living animal. Those, however, which swarm with frogs, toads, newts, efts, &c. are harmless, and may be safely used for culinary purposes. In short, I know of no drawback but one, which, I am sanguine, may be got over hereafter, and do earnestly hope and advise, if things are no better in England than when I left you, and as many as you can persuade, will sell off all, and come over to this African Paradise.

A postscript to the letter says, that the four men had been killed by wild beasts, that the Mudiboo had overflowed, the Squampash Flatts were converted into a swamp, and that they were all coming back as fast as they could.

The art of lithographic printing was discovered accidentally by Alois Senefelder, a student in the university of Ingoldstadt, who had a passion for dramatic composition and so ravenously a desire to see his works in print, that, as he says himself, he wished for nothing more than to possess a small printing press and thus to be at once composer, printer, and publisher himself. With this view, he labored to substitute less expensive and

more manageable materials for those employ'd by printers, aiming especially to etch his compositions upon stone, in imitation of copper-plate gravings. While he was making experiments this kind, with great industry but small success his mother desired him to write a list of the li to be put into a washer-woman's hands. He happened not to have even the smallest slip of paper at hand, and as the case would not admit of delay he wrote it with ink made of lamp-black wax, and soap, on a polished stone, which he prepared for etching. Afterwards, when he had to wipe the writing from the stone, he conceived the design of biting in the stone with aqua for applying printing ink, and taking impressions from it, as from wood engraving. To this thought are indebted for lithography.

Tomato Mustard and Ketchup.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 N. Market street, Tomato Mustard, an excellent article beef steaks, roast meats, &c. made in the best manner by a person regularly educated at the business in Europe—price 50 cents per bottle—also, Tomato Ketchup, prepared by the same person, in different sized bottles prices 50, or 33 cents per bottle. Oct. 1

Powder at 25 per lb.

DE POINTS POWDER, quality warranted, for sale by Capt. S. B. Inman's Store, 23 Broad st. at retail. SHOP, CAPS &c. of the best quality—40s. per cask.

Green House Plants and Flowers.

The subscriber, gardener to J. PRINCE, Esq. at JAG Plains, Roxbury, has for sale a large variety of plants, (as them 20 varieties of Camellia Japonica from 25 to 50 cts. also flowers for Bouquets, and in the proper season, a variety of hardy shrubs, plants, and fruit trees; also a quantity of borders, at reasonable prices. EDWARD SAYE Jamaica Plain, Jan. 15, 1830. 41

Fine Stud Horse For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay stud, half blood of the English or horse, five or six and a half hands high, strong and well fitted for eight years of the most spring, is offered for sale. He is sure footed, gentle, fine figure, kind in any harness, and is said to give satisfaction. His stock has proved excellent have sold at \$50, at four months old. Apply (post paid) J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer. Jan 12

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street.
A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, 1829 1829, (raised wholly from the celebrated Vergennes seed, cost 25 per bushel) It is a small lot of uncommon quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, per bushel, if applied for soon. 41 Jan.

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations permanent employ and good encouragement will be given. Applications may be made at 36 Washington Street. Boston Jan 3. 41 THOMAS BELMONT

Seneoa Oil.

A few gallons Seneoa oil, for sale by Jan 3. 41 JONATHAN P. HALL, Jr. No. 1 Union-street Boston

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of five cts. If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying made in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

No. 31.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE PROPER SIZE OF TREES FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Seven years ago I went to a nursery to procure trees for a farm which I had commenced improving. Impressed with the popular notion, that *larger the tree the better*, I took the largest I could find. I have nursed them faithfully; yet a hundred I have not yet gathered a bushel of apples. They underwent so great a loss of vigor in transplanting, that they have hardly yet recovered from the operation; and nearly one became so sickly and dozy, that I dug them out and put others in their stead. Trees that have sprung from the seed since these large ones were out, now surpass them in vigor and size.

This unfortunate debut in the cultivation of trees, induced me to search into the cause of my disappointment; and I send you the result of my inquiry in this branch of vegetable physiology.

Roots are literally the mouths of plants. The fibrils, which COBBETT says should be cut and which others say are, like the leaves, an essential production, but which are neither useless nor essential, are furnished with minute spongy substances which absorb from the soil the alimentary juices that nourish the plant. These roots are numerous in proportion to the size of the tree. When in a healthy condition, and in a rich soil, the food which they take in, causes a constant dilation of the sap vessels, and a vigorous growth of the plant. In transplanting large trees, the essential organs of nutrition are greatly diminished, and often wholly destroyed. In this case, if the tree lives, it seldom grows. For want of the juices which the fibrils absorbed and sent to the sap vessels become contracted and rigid, the entire system of the plant becomes deranged, and a long time elapses, under favorable circumstances, ere the organs of vitality are renovated, and acquire their pristine vigor. It resembles the sickly animal, restricted to a pittance of food. The muzzled ox in a luxuriant pasture, that is often starved to death, for want of the natural means, of which man has deprived it, of making of the surrounding plenty. We see this manifested in town and country, in the general failure of large trees, which are planted out for ornament. And we often hear complaints against nurserymen, that their trees are good for nothing, merely because the buyer, impatient to pluck the fruit, or to enjoy the shade, of his new plantation, have none but large trees.

On the other hand, when trees of moderate size are removed, the mouths of the plant may be preserved nearly entire, and if these are kept moist until replanted in a rich mellow soil, the growth is but very little retarded. The supply of food is kept up, the sap vessels are filled, and the ordinary process of vegetable development goes on regularly. I have measured twenty-nine inches of new wood upon a moderate sized apple tree, which grew the first year after transplanting; while many of the large trees noticed in the beginning of this article, did not make that length

of new wood in five years. In transplanting trees from two to seven feet in nursery, it is not common to lose one in hundreds. I have therefore come to the conclusion, that we are likely to enjoy the fruits of our labor the earliest, and with much greater certainty, by transplanting trees while we can preserve the system of roots nearly entire. The absorbing vessels are then preserved; and elaboration and circulation go on actively, and the plant not only lives, but grows. Four years ago, a neighbor called to look at my plum trees, but declined buying on account of their being too small (one year from the bud.) He wanted those which would bear the first year, and said he could buy such for one dollar each. I proposed that he should take two of my small ones, (being very thrifty) upon the condition, that if, at the end of five years, they were not better trees than the large ones, he should not pay for them. At the end of the third year, he told me I was right. That his large trees did produce a few plums the first year, but did not grow; and that the small ones had now outgrown them.

The desire of early bearing is common, though not always wise. The food of the cow is secreted in flesh or in milk. If she is a great milker, she does not increase in flesh. If she takes on flesh rapidly, she does not contribute much to the product of the dairy. So with the tree. If its aliment is required to mature a burthen of fruit, it cannot contribute to the formation of new wood. If the tree is vigorous, the fruit is comparatively trifling. Youth is the season for growth in the plant as well as in the animal, and we cannot contravene nature's laws in either with impunity. The fruit of small trees never repays for the injury the tree sustains in growth.

I do not like to see precocity in animals nor vegetables, nor in intellect. It indicates something unnatural, and forebodes premature death. It is a symptom of lurking disease. In the tree, whatever, natural or artificial, tends to diminish the natural supply of food, to retard its elaboration, or digestion in the leaves, or to obstruct the free circulation of the vegetable juices, becomes often the direct or remote cause of disease, and induces the generation of fruit buds. Thus it is common for trees to show blossoms and fruit the first or second year after being transplanted, before they have acquired a vigorous growth. Hence horizontal limbs produce more fruit than upright ones, crooked trees more than straight ones;—and hence the artificial means for obtaining fruit, by shortening the roots, bending down the branches, ring-barking, applying ligatures, &c. to induce oviparous buds.

Different trees require different periods to bring them to a condition for transplanting. The peach should always be budded the first year, and removed the second. The apple, pear, and plum, if grafted or budded when they are of the size of the finger or thumb, should stand two years in the nursery after this operation has been performed, or may be moved without prejudice the third year. Trees should be grafted or budded immediately after being taken up, and packed, or their roots covered with earth, to prevent the fibres from becoming dry, and disqualified from per-

forming their offices. Bruised and broken roots should be cut off. And the roots should be kept in earth, when planting, until they are individually wanted to put out. A NURSERYMAN.

Albany, Feb. 6, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR. EDITOR—I observe in your paper of the 23d January, a communication from a brother shepherd, with the initials of A. L. H. on the subject of a disorder which affects his flock, the cause of which he is unable to ascertain. I can most sincerely sympathise with him in his misfortune, and wish it was in my power to assign the cause with *certainly*. Were it not for the circumstance, as mentioned by him, that the sheep have died, when away from the barn, there would be little doubt in my mind, that the malady is occasioned by feeding altogether too much on dry food, hay. Unless his farm produces some plant poisonous to the animal, I suspect it is the dry fodder that has produced the mischief, and that when once disordered, if the sheep lives through the winter, the effect is not recovered from, and they continue to droop and die through the season of grass feed, as has been the case in other instances.

It is very desirable, if, as he fears, his sheep die this winter, that the viscera of the abdomen be examined by some person capable of marking the difference, between a healthy and disordered state of the contents of the belly. My conjecture being right he will find the third stomach, or manfolds, the seat of difficulty. Having more than fifty sheep die last winter with symptoms not very dissimilar to those described by him, I opened more than a dozen, and the uniform appearances in this stomach, were, some slight degree of inflammation in the coats, which were also, as well as the folds within, in a dry and *hardened* state in most instances, so much so, that secretion had entirely ceased. The food, with which the stomach was filled, was also so dry, as to be taken out with the fingers, and strewed about like moist sawdust. The malady which affected my sheep, was very general through the State of Maine, and some other parts of New England. There is no doubt with me, from facts collected, and my observations, that the disorder was occasioned by the quality of the hay, grown and cut in a very wet season. It afforded but little nutriment, and perhaps possessed positively injurious qualities.

Leaving the question, what is the cause of the disorder in the flock of A. L. H. undetermined until he has an opportunity to examine his dead sheep, I will venture to say that *the principal cause of the death of sheep in winter is owing to dry food*. It is well known to almost every sheep owner, that he loses but few sheep by grass, compared with those which die in winter. M. D'ARVENTON, a celebrated French agriculturist, is sanguine, that the mortality which more or less prevails among sheep in winter in France, where they are not under the necessity of feeding half so long perhaps, as we do here, is caused by dry food. He examined a great number after death, and describes appearances of the third stomach as similar to those above stated.

In order to insure the health of a flock in winter, they should be fed more or less with ruta baga, sugar beet, or mangel wurtzel. They can be grown as cheap as hay, and when freely given to animals, keep the digestive organs in as healthy a state as grass. My ruta baga, last year cost me 1 1/2 cents per bushel in the cellar; although the season was a bad one for their growth, and I got not more than two thirds of a crop. I do not know, however, that they can be cultivated so cheap elsewhere, as in this cold climate and sterile soil; as a late Honorable Senator was pleased to call the climate and soil of his state on the floor of Congress. For I saw it published not long since, that a farmer in New England had received a gratuity from an agricultural society, for a crop which cost him twelve or fourteen cents the bushel. So far as one winter's experience enables me to judge, I am satisfied that fifty bushels of roots and one ton of hay, are of as much value for feeding sheep as two tons of hay.

I conclude with the request, that Mr A. L. H. will have his sheep, which may die, examined, the appearances carefully noted, and made public through the columns of your New England Farmer.

Inson, Somerset Co. {
Me. Feb. 1, 1830. }

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, and Flowers, submit the following list of premiums for the ensuing year,—viz.—

- For the best specimens of Chinese Chrysanthemums, not less than five varieties, *Three Dollars.*
 For the best half dozen Tulips, *Two Dollars.*
 " " " " Hyacinths, *Two Dollars.*
 " " " " Ranunculuses, *Two Dollars.*
 For the best pot of Auriculas, *Two Dollars.*
 " " " " Anemones, *Two Dollars.*
 " " " " Pinks, *Two Dollars.*
 " " " " Carnations, *Two Dollars.*
 For the best half dozen cultivated native flowers, *Two Dollars.*
 For the finest Roses, not less than five varieties, *Four Dollars.*
 For the best bunch of double and single Dahlias, *Two Dollars.*
 For the greatest number, and finest kinds of the Camellia Japonica, *Three Dollars.*

It being difficult to fix upon a particular day for the exhibition of any of the above named flowers which may be offered for premiums, the Committee will consider all flowers left at the Hall of the Society on the weekly day of exhibition, (Saturday) during the season, which shall be marked with the name of the cultivator, (or some device by which they may be identified,) as presented for premiums. Those not marked, will be considered as sent for exhibition only.

By order of the Committee,

R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1830.

Bingham Plum.—The Rev. J. Kirkpatrick of Virginia in a letter to Wm. Prince of Flushing, remarks, in regard to this Plum, (mentioned in Prince's Treatise on Horticulture,) that it has this year borne fruit for the first time, and that it may with the greatest confidence be pronounced a plum of large size, and highest excellence.

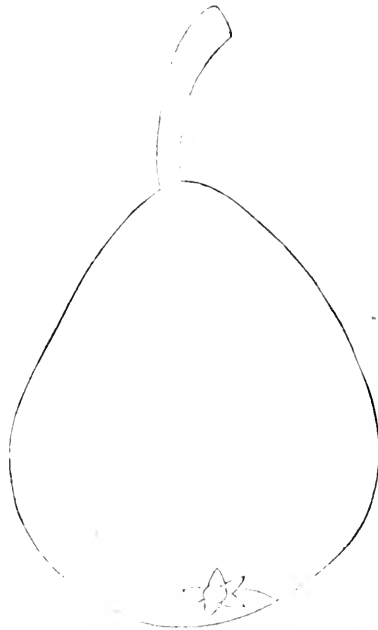
HORTICULTURE.

A respected correspondent at New Bedford, has requested us to give a general summary of the most esteemed native fruits that have come into notice within a few years past,—with reference to their localities, character of their growth, time of ripening, size of fruit, whether melting or breaking, flavor, comparative excellence, &c. An attentive friend at Dorchester has performed this task for us in a very acceptable manner; and has added an account of the Lewis pear, which, we think, will take a high rank as a winter table fruit.

FINE NATIVE FRUITS.

Mr FESSENDEN.—In compliance with your request, I send you a drawing of the *Lewis pear*, and some additional information regarding it; also a short summary of other NATIVE FRUITS, as they have been presented for examination the past season.

Dorchester, Feb. 9, 1830.



Lewis pear.—See N. E. Farmer, Nov. 20, 1829. This fine seedling pear has more than met our expectations the present season; its fine qualities will make it more generally known (at heretofore. This winter they have kept until February—in a dry, cool situation they may probably remain in eating until March. The original tree, and the two suckers transplanted from it, have given full and constant crops the last ten years. I will here allude to the great necessity of allowing our late fall and winter pears to remain on the trees as long as possible, even at the risk of high winds, and hard frosts, (there is no danger from a little frost) their flavor improves very much the last ten or fifteen days they hang on the tree, and it prevents their shrivelling afterwards. The Lewis pear hangs on the tree very strong to the last. They have readily sold in our market, this winter, at \$8.00 per bushel.

Harvard Pear (lately called Epigone).—See N. E. Farmer, Sept. 11, and Oct. 2, 1829. This wildling has done remarkably well the last season, perhaps never better, notwithstanding peculiarly, (particularly foreign varieties, which did not set well, were scarce. I should judge saw on a farm in Roxbury, (S. Wain's) last season over eighty bushels of this variety.

Dix pear.—See N. E. Farmer, Dec. 11, 1829. This fine seedling has only been known to us a few seasons. From what we have seen of this variety I think it will be one of our handsomest and best pears, and will be largely cultivated in a garden.

Gori's Heathcot pear.—See N. E. Farmer, Oct. 3, 1829. This fine seedling did not, the last season, bear as well as usual; but the fruit sent the Hall of the Society, was very excellent. The variety will be a good substitute for the St. Charles—(this comparison is recommended enough for it.

Clapp pear, (a seedling).—See N. E. Farmer, Sept. 4, 1829. Those who like the *Summ* (August) Catherine or Kattern pear, will, I presume, appreciate this variety; as there is a great similarity between them. They have been a favorite for the past season.

Cushing pear, (a wildling).—See N. E. Farmer, Oct. 30, 1829. We may with confidence cultivate largely this very superior pear; it is a constant and great bearer, yielding the last twenty years abundantly each season.

Wilkinson pear.—See N. E. Farmer, Nov. 1829. This very superior and new pear, will be one of our greatest favorites. It is represented as a great and constant bearer.

S. Downer's Native Mazzard Cherry.—Fruit large as the Black Heart, but more the shape the Honey Heart; color light red, flesh middling hard, flavor very pleasant and sprightly, so transparent, can ascertain the size of the stone which is not large, by holding a cherry before a candle,—a constant and great bearer, and has failed to yield abundantly each season for the last ten years; tree does not run up like the mazzard; but is formed more like the May Duke,—ripens late, same time as the little common mazzard. On this account, it is more valuable,—stands high with the marketmen, and commands a good price. I planted the stone of the above mentioned twenty two years since. It has never been moved from the place where it originally sprang up.

[We publish with great pleasure, at the request of the Standing Committee of the Council, the following letter from LEONARD DE LAFAYETTE, Vice President of Horticultural Society of Paris.]

(Horticultural Society,
Paris, Dec. 19, 1829.)

“MR PRESIDENT—I am extremely sensible of the honor, which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been pleased to confer upon me, electing me an Honorary Member. I desire that you would do me the favor of making known to the Society over which you preside, my grate acknowledgments. I have also received your Constitution and By-Laws, which I have presented to the Horticultural Society of Paris. The Society sees with pleasure, that the Art, which seeks to encourage in France, finds citizens in America, not less zealous to hasten its progress in the United States. It is desirous of entertaining with your Society, a correspondence, which will

equally beneficial to both countries; and anxious to evince the interest which it takes in your affairs, and the esteem which it has for the Members of your Society, you, Mr. PRESIDENT, with EDEE COOK, JR., JOHN C. GRAY, ENOCH TRETLET, and JACOB BEELOW, have been elected Honorary Members.

I am much flattered in being the organ of the Agricultural Society of Paris, to announce to you these elections, which will form a new bond of union between the two Societies.

I receive, Mr. President, the assurance of the distinguished consideration, with which I have honor to be,

“Your very obedient servant.

“LE COMTE DE LASTEYRIE.

A. S. DEARBORN,

“Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.”

P. S. Mr. BARNETT, Consul of the United States at Paris, has charge of a small package, containing seeds of the *Somkiera Pimentifolia*, which he will transmit with this letter. It grows the Western coast of France, and has been recently introduced as a plant to be used as a salad. It can be cut four or five times during year, and when the leaves are young, and four five inches high, they make a good salad.”

GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from page 227.]

The details of each grand division of Horticulture cannot be embraced within the range of such general remarks, as propriety seems to prescribe an occasion like the present. They are to be light in the works of the learned, and rendered familiar, by precedent and progressive experiments. The field is ample, and requires an unflagging perseverance, to gather in the rich harvest of instruction, and render it practically available, at this may be achieved in the most economical, speedy, effectual and satisfactory manner. Agricultural Associations have been deemed indispensable. They excite the public interest, foster a taste for the useful and ornamental riches of culture, and stimulate individual exertion; by the distribution of entertaining and instructive publications,—by a correspondence between the officers and among the members of like institutions,—by the establishment of libraries,—premiums for rare, valuable, beautiful, early, superior products,—important discoveries, estimable inventions, excellence of tillage, and meritorious communications,—by periodical meetings, the interchange of opinions, and mutual instruction,—by public exhibitions,—and by collecting and disseminating seeds, plants, models of elements, and information on all subjects, connected with the theory and practice of gardening. Numerous esculent vegetables, delicious fruits, herb flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, cereals, vulnerary, and medicinal plants, and others subservient to the arts, manufactures, and public economy, both exotic and indigenous, are either known to us, or but partially cultivated. Several varieties, which have been obtained from the tropical regions, and confined to the shelter and warmth of green houses, stoves and conservatories, have been found to bear the severities of a real winter, even when first exposed, or have been gradually acclimated; and many are annually detected in every quarter of the globe, which

Mr. BARNETT writes that he shall send the package the January Packet, which has not yet arrived.

deservingly merit naturalization; and still what numbers are “born to bluish unscen and waste their fragrance on the desert air.”

Most of our common fruits, flowers and oleaginous vegetables were collected by the Greeks and Romans from Egypt, Asia, and other distant climes, and successively extending over Western Europe, finally reached this country. But so gradual was their progress, “it was not till the reign of Henry VIII, that any salads, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other edible roots were produced in England. The title of these vegetables that was used was imported from Holland.” Fuller observes, that “Gardening was first brought into England for profit, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, before which we fetched most of our cherries from Holland, apples from France, and hardly had a mess of rath-ripe peas, but from Holland, which were dainties for ladies, they came so far, and cost so dear.”

Peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, melons and grapes were luxuries, but little enjoyed before the time of Charles II, who introduced French gardening at Hampton Court, Carlton, and Marlborough, and built the first hot and ice houses.

At this period Evelyn, the great apostle of planting, translated “The complete Gardener,” and a treatise on orange trees by Quintinye, a French author of great merit; and having devoted the remainder of his life to the cultivation of his rural seat at Sayes Court, near Deptford, and in the publication of his *Sylva*, *Kalendarium Hortense*, *Terra*, *Pomona* and *Acetaria*, he “first taught gardening to speak proper English.”

The Horticulture of France had hitherto been considerably in advance of that of Great Britain; it was soon, however, destined to be surpassed by her powerful rival, in the contest for national grandeur; but these kingdoms are again approximating towards an equality, in the progress of tillage.

In the literature and science of gardening, France has produced numerous authors of celebrity, and several whose works have not been superseded by those of any other country. The publications of Du Hamel, Thouin, Buffon, Gerardin, D'Argenville, Rosier, Du Petit Thouars, and the two Jussieus, are agronomic text-books of the highest repute.

The nursery of the fathers of the Chartreux, established by Louis XIV, near the Luxembourg, long supplied a great part of Europe with fruit trees. The Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, “includes departments which may be considered as schools for horticulture, planting, agriculture, medical botany and general economy;” and there can be no question, says Loudon, of its being the most scientific and best kept in Europe.

The flower garden of Malmaison, the botanical garden of Trianon, and numerous nursery, herb, medicinal, experimental, and botanic gardens, in various parts of the kingdom, are preeminent for the variety, number, and excellence of their products, and for the perfection of their cultivation.

To be concluded next week.

Rail Roads. A bill is before the Ohio legislature to construct a Rail Road from Butler county, through Preble, to Shelby county. Several papers in the state already talk of filling up their canals to afford sites for Rail Roads.

The experiment has been tried near Baltimore

of clearing the Rail Road of snow. “The experiment,” says the American, “was conclusive and highly satisfactory, and proved that we need not apprehend the smallest delay or inconvenience from the deepest snows which are ever likely to occur.”

Lowell Railroad.—We hope soon see to a railway between this town and Boston in successful operation. That the experiment would be successful we entertain no doubt. There are now 100 passengers daily between the two places in stage coaches, and the transportation of cotton, goods, merchandize, &c. amounts to nearly or quite 30 tons a day. We believe that the road would pay immediately six per cent on a cost of \$100,000, which is nearly \$100,000 more than the estimate of the engineer.—*Lowell Journal.*

Very Cold.—On the 24th ult. the thermometer at Bangor (Maine) stood at 27 degrees below zero on the 30th ult. at Albany, at 6, P. M. at 9 degrees below zero—at Newburyport at 12 degrees below zero.—At Portland, on the morning of the 31st ult. at 18 degrees below zero.—At Lancaster, Mass. at the same time 10 degrees below zero.—At Mr. Wilder's in Bolton, an elevated situation at 15 degrees below zero.

England.—Tredgold says, that the first Rail Way in England, was used in the neighborhood of New Castle upon Tyne, about the year 1680. It is stated, by another writer, that there are now in that country, more than sixty companies. Thirtyfour of them have capitals equal in amount to about one hundred and thirtyfive millions of dollars.

MULBERRY TREES.

As the season for transplanting approaches, it would be well for farmers to make ready a small lot for mulberry trees. They are of slow growth, but he that plants an orchard of them, will do better for his descendants than to leave thrice the number of apple-trees. The silk worms, even now, may be made to enrich their masters, and there is a certainty that the demand for silk will never cease. The whole process in which the worms are engaged lasts but six weeks, and a woman, moderately skilled in the business, may, in that time, make about thirty-five dollars, and as her attendance may be had for nine dollars, twenty-six dollars would be the gain of him that hires; and forty females, in the six weeks, would produce a clear gain of more than a thousand dollars.

Another source of profit, as well as enjoyment, is, of late, neglected. Yet it is believed, that as the country has been more richly cultivated, and gardens more extensive, that bees would thrive, and honey be raised in greater quantities: certain it is that there are flowers enough to supply a hundred times the bees that are kept, and demand enough for both honey and wax. It is a mistake to suppose that bees require much care, or are difficult to be *hived* or *taken up*. The few directions requisite may be found in any book of rural economy. The bee seldom stings one who offers no injury; but though he “rewards his friends,” he well knows how to “punish his enemies.”—*Palladium.*

Government has ordered cannon balls from the iron mines in Po'osi, Missouri.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 206.]

CHAPTER II.

THE DIFFERENT FOREIGN BREEDS.

THE FLEMISH AND DUTCH HORSE.

The *Flemish and Dutch* horses are large, and strongly and beautifully formed. We are indebted to them for some of the best blood of our draught-horses, and we still have frequent recourse to them for keeping up and improving the breed. They will be more particularly described when the cart-horse is spoken of.

THE FRENCH HORSE.

France contains, like England, numerous breeds of horses, and considerable attention has lately been paid to their improvement; but they are far inferior to the English in beauty, fleetness, and strength. The provinces of Auvergne and Poitou produce good ponies and galloways; but the best French horses are bred in Limousin and Normandy. From the former district come excellent saddle-horses and hunters; and from the latter a stronger species for the road, the cavalry, or the carriage. The Norman horses are now much crossed by our hunters, and occasionally by the thorough-bred; and the English roadster and light draught-horse has not suffered by a mixture with the Norman.

THE SPANISH HORSE.

Spain was early celebrated for her breed of horses. The Andalusian charger and the Spanish poney are familiar to all readers of romance. The subjugation of so great a portion of the peninsula to the Moorish sway, by introducing so much of the Barbary blood, mainly contributed the undisputed excellence of the Spanish horse. One breed, long in the limbs, and graceful in all its motions, was the favorite war-horse of the knight; while another race, carrying the esquire, although inferior in elegance, possessed far more strength and endurance. The Spanish horse of the present day is not much unlike the Yorkshire half-bred; perhaps with flatter legs and better feet, but far inferior figure.

THE ITALIAN HORSE.

The Italian horses were once in high repute, particularly the Neapolitans; but like everything else in those mismanaged countries, they have sadly degenerated. One circumstance has mainly contributed to this falling off in reputation and value, viz. that the breed has been kept up by occasional intermixture, not of Eastern, but of European blood. A few of the Neapolitan horses, from their superior size and stateliness, are well adapted for the carriage.

THE AMERICAN HORSE.

In the extensive territory and varied climate of the United States, several breeds of horses are found.

The *Canadian* is found principally in Canada, and the Northern States. He is supposed to be of French descent, and many of the celebrated American trotters are of this breed. We will speak of some of them when we describe the paces of the horse.

The *Conestoga* horse is found in Pennsylvania, and the Middle States—long in the leg, and light in the carcass—sometimes rising seventeen hands,

used principally for the carriage; but when not too high, and with sufficient substance, useful for hunting and the saddle.

The *English horse*, with a good deal of blood, prevails in Virginia and Kentucky; and is found, to a greater or less degree, in all the States. The Americans have, at different times, imported some of the best English blood. It has been most diligently and purely preserved in the Southern States. The celebrated *Shark*, the best horse of his day, and equalled by few at any time, was the sire of the best Virginian horses; and *Tally-ho*, a son of *Highblyder*, peopled the Jerseys.

In the back settlements, and in the southwest-ern States, is a horse resembling the wild horse of the Pampas, already described, and evidently of the same origin.

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH HORSE.

The earliest record of the horse in Great Britain is contained in the history given by Julius Cæsar of his invasion of our island. The British army was accompanied by numerous war-chariots drawn by horses. Short scythes were fastened to the ends of the axletrees, sweeping down every thing before them, and carrying terror and devastation into the ranks of their enemies. The conqueror gives a most animated description of the dexterity with which the horses were managed.

What kind of horse the Britons then possessed, it would be useless to inquire; but, from the cumbersome structure of the car, and the fury with which it was driven, and from the boldness or nonexistence of the roads, they must have been both active and powerful in an extraordinary degree. Cæsar deemed them so valuable, that he carried many of them to Rome; and the British horses were, for a considerable period afterwards, in great request in various parts of the Roman empire.

Horses must at that time have been exceedingly numerous in Britain, for we are told that when the British king, Cassibellanus, dismissed the main body of his army, he retained four thousand of his war-chariots for the purpose of harassing the Romans, when they attempted to forage.

The British horse now received its first cross; but whether the breed was thereby improved, cannot be ascertained. The Romans having established themselves in Britain, found it necessary to send over a numerous body of cavalry to maintain a chain of posts, and check the frequent insurrections of the natives. The Roman horses would breed with those of the country, and, to a greater or less extent, change their character; and from this time, the English horse would consist of a compound of the native and those from Gaul, Italy, Spain, and every province from which the Roman cavalry was supplied. Many centuries afterwards passed by, and we have no record of the character or value, improvement or deterioration, of the animal.

It would appear probable, however, that Athelstan, the natural son of Alfred the Great, and the second in succession to him, paid some attention to the improvement of the horse; for having subdued all the rebellious portions of the Heptarchy, he was congratulated on his success by some of the continental princes, and received from Hugh Capet of France, who solicited his sister in mar-

riage, various presents, doubtless of a nature that would be thought most acceptable to him; among them several German *running horns*. Hence our breed received another cross, and probably an improvement.

Athelstan seems to have so nobly devoted himself to this important object, for he soon afterwards decreed (v. n. 930. that no horses should be sent abroad for sale, or on any account, except royal presents. This proves his anxiety to preserve the breed, and likewise renders it probable that that breed was beginning to be esteemed our neighbors. In a document bearing date A. 1000, we have an interesting account of the relative value of the horse. If a horse was destroyed or negligently lost, the compensation to be demanded was thirty shillings; a mare or colt, twenty shillings; a mule or young ass, twenty shilling; an ox, thirty pence; a cow, twentyfour pence; a pig, eight pence; and, it strangely follows, a man, one pound.*

In the laws of Howell the Good, Prince Wales, and passed a little before this time, there are some curious particulars respecting the value and sale of horses. The value of a foal not fourteen days old, is fixed at four pence; at one year and a day it is estimated at fortyeight pence; at three years sixty pence. It was then to be tamed with the bridle, and brought up either a *putfrey* or a *serving horse*; when its value here one hundred and twenty pence; and that of a *wild* or *unbroken mare*, sixty pence.

Even in those early days, the frauds of dealers were too notorious, and the following singular regulations were established. The buyer was allowed time to ascertain whether the horse was free from three diseases. He had three nights to prove him for the staggers; three months to prove the soundness of his lungs; and one year to ascertain whether he were infected with glanders. For every blemish discovered after purchase, one third of the money was to be turned, except it should be a blemish of the eye or tail.

The practice of letting horses for hire was unknown, and then, as now, the services of the plough were too brutally exacted. The benevolent Howell disdains not to legislate for the protection of this abused and valuable servant.—“Who shall borrow a horse, and rub the hair so a gull the back, shall pay four pence; if the skin forced into the flesh, eight pence; if the flesh forced to the bone, sixteen pence.”

One circumstance deserves to be remarked, that in none of the earliest historical records of Anglo-Saxons or the Welsh, is there any allusion to the use of the horse for the plough. Until comparatively recent period, even alone used in England, as in other countries, for that purpose; but about this time (the latter part of the tenth century) some innovation on this point was creeping in, and, therefore, a Welsh law bids the farmer to plough with horses, mares, cows, but with oxen alone. On one of the pieces of tapestry woven at Bayoune in the time of William the Conqueror, (v. n. 1066) there is the figure of a man driving a horse attached to a harrow. This is the earliest notice we have of the use of the horse in field labor.

* According to the Anglo-Saxon computation, forty shillings made a pound, equal in silver to about 16 pounds of our present money, in value to fifteen or twenty pence, and five pence made one shilling.

HORTICULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN—For the full success of Horticulture, indispensable, that extensive nurseries should be established in various parts of every state; not only to furnish the trees and plants, which are required for utility, embellishment, but to give publicity to the most valuable and interesting species, and to excite a taste for culture. Even the common fruits have been difficult to be secured, except in the vicinity of a few of the large cities, while the choice kinds are by no means abundant, in the best collections.

In the northern states, but comparatively little attention has been paid by nurserymen to the cultivation of native forest trees, ornamental shrubs and flowers, which are so much prized and sought for in Europe, and here they constitute the most important and interesting portion of the vast collections which have been made in all quarters of the globe.

MICHAUX observes, in the introduction to his *Sylvia*, "It is interesting to remark how much more varied all species of great forest trees are in North America, than they are in France; and I mention France in preference to other countries of Europe, because she is particularly favored in point of temperature. In America, trees more than thirty feet high exceed one hundred forty.—In France there are but thirtyseven which attain this height; of these, eighteen enter into the composition of the forests, and of the latter, seven only are employed for domestic and maritime purposes."

There are fiftythree species of the Oak in North America, seventeen of the Pine, and eight of Maple. Of the magnificent trees which compose the genus of the Magnolia but fifteen are known,—five of which belong to China to the West Indies, and the remaining nine to the United States. We have eleven species of the Walnut, while not one is indigenous to Europe,—the kind which is so commonly cultivated there, being a native of Asia.

Arbiculture claims attention, not merely for the purposes of rural embellishment, but to replace the valuable timber trees, which are fast disappearing before that mighty tide of population, which is spreading, with unusual rapidity, over the whole country.

What more important service, then, can be rendered to the republic,—what can better subserve the interests, comforts, and pleasures of society, than the establishment of extensive nurseries. We have seen what has been accomplished by enterprising individuals in other nations, and may designate several meritorious citizens in our country, who have emulated their commendable example. Let them be encouraged by a generous patronage, and we shall soon be able to present nurseries, which may, without disparagement, be compared to those of England, France, and Holland. The experiment was long since commenced, and is now continued and repeated, under the most favorable auspices,—promising reward and reparation to those adventurous competitors, who have justly anticipated an increasing demand for the products of their industry.

I have been pleased to find that WILLIAM PRINCE, Esq. the Proprietor of the celebrated Linnaean Botanic Garden at Flushing, Long Island, is in correspondence with the Horticultural Society of Paris, as well as several others in Europe, and that his publications on gardening, have been honorably mentioned in the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

For more than half a century, that family has cultivated an extensive nursery, from which fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers have been disseminated over every part of the United States, as well as many foreign nations. The grandfather, father, and son are

entitled to the respect of all, who are interested in the pursuits to which their lives have been devoted.

The respectable cultivator of the Linnaean Nursery, has not only advanced the science and art of Horticulture, by practical experiments, and in furnishing the means of their extension, but collected and disseminated information, on the various branches of useful and picturesque planting, in several valuable publications. He is now preparing a "Treatise on the Culture of the Vine," which, from the "Extracts" that have been inserted in the *New England Farmer*, appears destined to sustain the merited reputation he has acquired.

The pioneers in economical and ornamental tillage, render highly important services to their country, the age in which they flourish, and to all future generations, that are too often unappreciated by their contemporaries; but the names of the PRINCES, of CARR, LANDETH, MILLS, SMITH, BLOODGOOD, PARMENTIER, THORNBURN, the KENRICKS, DAVENPORT, and the WINSHIPS, and those who have commenced the same honorable career, will be remembered with gratitude, and be perpetuated in the history of our Horticulture, and of the fruits and plants, which they have introduced and propagated.

Accept assurances of esteem

and sincere respect.

Brimley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Feb. 15, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. IV.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

*Information on the Transplantation of Plants and Shrubs in full verdure:—*by M. L'Abbe BERLESE.

Hitherto, I do not know, that any method has been discovered, of transplanting in full verdure a rare plant, without its being injured by this removal. All the modes which have been indicated, are confined to taking up with the roots, as much earth as possible; but no process has been devised, by which this shall remain attached to the roots, so that the plants can be transported from one place to another with safety. It is known, that this is sometimes successfully done, by placing a cask without a head over the plant, and sinking it into the earth by repeated blows, until the lump about the roots is detached and retained within the cask; but if the roots are extended horizontally, the edges of the cask, cut or injure them; besides, the violent blows given to the cask, to sink it into the earth, loosens that about the roots, in proportion to the depth it is settled, and the plant withers, and at last perishes.

An experiment, which has been several times repeated, has convinced me, that a plant growing in the open ground, and especially a rare shrub, or small tree of any kind, even those which, from the disposition of their roots, can never be taken up, with a ball of earth adhering to them, may be transplanted with facility; this mode is easy, not expensive, and can be practised by every one.

Suppose, it is desirable to transplant a Sweet Brier, which has been long budded, with a stock four, six, ten, or twelve feet in height, in full verdure, and even in bloom, isolated, or planted against a wall. If the Sweet Brier is over four feet high, I fasten it to a strong stake; I then trace upon the earth, a circle nearly double the diameter of the lump of earth, which I wish to retain upon the roots, and commence digging a trench round this prescribed mass, and when it is ascertained that there are no roots, which would retain it in the ground, I fill the trench with liquid

plaster of Paris. This plaster envelops the lump of earth round the plant, and secures it immediately, as if it were in a box. When the plaster has consolidated, and is about half dry, I take up the plant, and remove it where I choose.

I transplanted, last summer, three large budded Sweet Briars, a *Magnolia colorata*, a *Daphne collina*, and three Cypress trees, six feet high, which had been set out five years; all these succeeded perfectly; the roses, which were in flower, and full of buds, continued to bloom after transplantation, and to grow as if they had not been removed.

A tree of life.—The Algarrova tree, the growth of the Pampas and other provinces in South America, seems to have been expressly provided by Providence, for the sustenance of the rude inhabitants of these districts, and if it were by an accident to be exterminated, it is scarcely too much to say that the population would follow it! It is the universal sustenance of the poor, the idle, and the destitute; there is a drink made from its bean-like pod, which is really excellent; its seeds are ground into palatable and nutritious flour; its leaves are used as the general food for cattle; and its branches, which are studded with sharp pointed thorns, are stuck into the earth and wattled together into a sort of palisade, which even a starving bull will not attempt to break through, though he see the tempting pasture on the other side.—The wood, too, is not only excellent for all agricultural and architectural purposes, but is, from its hard and solid texture, almost as durable as coals for fuel. Finally, even dogs are fond of the pod, and pigs fatten on it better than on any other food. The former will often leave their homes, and live in the algarrova woods as long as the pod is in season, and the poor inhabitants will none of them work—nor need they—while that portion of the algarrova tree lasts.

The Hamilton County Agricultural Society, (Ohio) have petitioned the Legislature to pass an act, levying a tax on dogs within the county of Hamilton, for the use and benefit of the Society; the money therefrom arising, to be appropriated as other funds of the Society, and applied for the remuneration of those whose sheep may be killed by dogs.

Mangel wurtzel is coming into use in many kennels, as a common food for hounds, with whom it is found to agree remarkably well. It is never used except with flesh, and then in the proportion of two bushel baskets of the roots to two buckets of oatmeal. It is then boiled to a pulp, and mashed up with the food.

A new species of Indigo has been discovered in the Phillippine Islands. It has been known time immemorial amongst the natives, under the names of *pay-in-gullit* and *arranguit*. The dye produced is as deep and fast as that of indigo.

There are, in Vermont, inexhaustible quarries of slate, as good as any imported from Wales. Slates would be brought to Boston on a Railway, but it is cheaper now to get them from Wales. There are also in Vermont, immense formations of pure Porcelain clay.

Steam Carriage.—"The Novelty" drew, for several hours, a gross load of 35 tons, at the rate of twelve miles an hour.

From the Journal of Health.

MAXIMS FOR PARENTS.

1. If consumption has prevailed in either of your families, use the earliest precautions to prevent your children falling victims to the same disease.

2. Though consumption may not have been common on the side of either, yet prevention is not the less important. Two or three neglected colds in winter, or a cutting blast in spring, with improper clothing, may, in an infirm constitution, secretly seat the relentless destroyer;—at the best, wretched health will be a certain consequence.

3. When they, who must be ignorant of the essential difference between a common cold and consumption, boast of their cures, hear, but heed them not; ask this question of your own common sense,—*what experience or inspiration can instruct such pretenders?*

4. It is wise to check a cold the first week;—but much wiser the first four and twenty hours.

5. All remedies which do no good, in either colds or consumptions, invariably do a very great deal of harm.

6. A strictly sober life, regular, active exercise, and a cheerful and contented mind, are the most certain means by which those predisposed to consumption, may escape its attack, and preserve their lives to an advanced period.

7. The most certain means by which the predisposed, even when guilty of no intemperance, may invite the attack of their lurking enemy, is, a plentiful use of pectoral balsams, balsms of life, lung restorers, cough lozenges, or, indeed, any of the list of the certain cures in the newspapers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

RAIL ROADS.

The superiority of Rail Roads to Canals, is now so well ascertained, and so generally acknowledged, that any attempts to make it evident are altogether superfluous. The degree of advantage gained by the substitution of rail ways for canals, may be an interesting subject of inquiry. A writer on this subject, in a late number of the American Farmer, states, in substance, that, in England, some engineers are of opinion that a rail way costs three times as much as a turnpike, and a canal nine times, on an average.

Among the advantages of rail ways are, great superiority in velocity, and their being fit for use in winter. If rail ways are to be preferred, questions occur—where shall they be located? How much shall be undertaken at a time? With regard to the location, we think much attention is due to the suggestions of the gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in Charlestown, published in our last week's paper.

Pinus Maritima.—London's Magazine for December last, in some notes on a garden near Rouen, mentions a species of pine called Pin de Bourdeaux, (*pinus maritima*) "which the gardener informed us was greatly to be preferred to the Pin de Cresse, (*P. sylvestris*) or the Sapin epicure, (*abies communis*.) because sturdy and grass grew much better under it, and the cones, which are thick, and from six to eight inches long, made an

excellent fuel for the poor, being picked up by them as they fell from the trees, so that the proprietor of the wood sustained no injury."

Skeleton Plough.—Mr Emlyson, in his excellent practical work, the British Farmer, observes that, when the clays of Kent, Surrey and Middlesex, are between the wet and dry, they adhere to the body of the plough like glue, and double or treble the friction that would otherwise take place. Hence the necessity of such clumsy, unwieldy implements as the Kentish turnwrest plough, requiring five or six horses to draw them. "Considering the great expense of working land with this plough," says Mr Emlyson, "I began to consider, that, in place of a mould board, three or four rods of iron might be substituted. On trial I found it to answer the purpose completely; and I have no hesitation in saying, that the most adhesive land may with ease be ploughed with the skeleton plough and one pair of good horses. The clay or earth being prevented from adhering to the plough, the draught is thereby much diminished; the whole surface of this plough not being more than one third or one fourth the surface of other ploughs will account for the ease of draught." For a plate of this plough, see Gardener's Magazine for December, 1829.

Steam in Agriculture.—A writer in London's Magazine says "Steam has never yet been applied to tillage; but I am perfectly convinced of its practicability, if the weight of the engine could be reduced so as not to sink in the soil, or consolidate too much the surface on which it moved. I have not yet seen any of the portable steam threshing-machines, but expect to have one fitted up by and by, which may be applied to other important agricultural operations. Mr. Bell's reaping machine appears to be a nearer approach to perfection than has hitherto been attained, and from what I learned, when at Perth, has given very great satisfaction. Steam could certainly be employed to great advantage in impelling this machine, as horse power is awkwardly employed, when required to push instead of to pull forward."

Making plants produce flowers.—A writer for the Gardener's Magazine says that "fastening a piece of wire round the stem is the best method of making plants flower that are difficult to flower." [Would a string answer instead of a wire?]

To make Kitchen Vegetables tender. A writer in the Bulletin des Sciences Econ. says, "When French beans, and similar productions do not boil easily, it has usually been imputed to the coolness of the season, or to the rains. This popular notion is erroneous: the difficulty of boiling them soft arises from a superabundant quantity of gypsum imbibed during their growth. To correct this, throw a small quantity of subcarbonate of soda [common soda of the shops] into the pot along with the vegetables, the carbonic acid of which will seize upon the lime in the gypsum, and free the legumes, &c. from its influence."

To prepare Verjuice for bottling and keeping.—The following is given in the Journal de Connoissance. Usuelles: "Express the juice of unripe grapes or gooseberries, without bruising the seeds, which would give a disagreeable taste to the liquor. Strain the juice through a linen cloth; bottle it, and expose it uncorked to the sun for six

or seven days. The liquor will ferment, and part will be lost in froth, which must be replaced every morning. When the fermentation has ceased, decant the liquor into other bottles, cork them, and place them in the cellar for use. In this way the juice of any sour fruits, as the citre and crab, &c. may be preserved, and no expense of sugar incurred till the moment it is to be used. Verjuice is much used in France as a summer beverage; a little syrup or sugar is mixed with small part of it, which is then well shaken, and afterwards poured into a glass, and filled up with water. Gooseberry verjuice is commonly used and, when mixed with sugar, it is sold by the confectioners at Paris, under the name of Sirop de Groseilles (*Gooseberry Syrup*). Any garden or cottager might make it for himself."

Bread of the Shetland and Orkney Islands.—"Over those islands," says a writer in Loudon's Magazine, "with the exception of the capital towns of Kirkwall and Lerwick, the superior classes are compelled to bake their own bread and this they do in great perfection without the assistance of yeast. Their method, which is as follows, may be adopted with advantage in cases where yeast is difficult of attainment.—Mix ten pounds of mashed potatoes with a table spoonful of yeast, (or double the quantity of porter), ten table spoonfuls of flour, and a table spoonful salt; beat these ingredients well together, add as much lukewarm water as will reduce the composition to the consistency of batter. Let it stand for twenty-four hours in a closely covered earthen ware jar, when it will be fit for use. For every pound of flour to be baked, take four table spoonfuls of the composition; mix up two thirds of the flour, adding a little lukewarm water, fresh cream, then knead the remainder of the flour into the mass of dough; give it the desired shape and let it stand four hours covered with a large dish before it is put into the oven. Replace the composition with an equal quantity of mashed potatoes, flour, and salt, in the proportions stated above, and beat the whole together in the jar having first poured off the liquid collected at the bottom of the vessel. Let the jar be well covered in a warm place in winter, and in a cold place in summer. The loaves or rolls may not rise on the first or second attempt; but after a few repetitions they will be found superior to an baker's bread, and the composition, if daily renewed according to the directions, will continue for years to improve."

RAIL ROAD FROM BOSTON TO OGDENSBURG BERGH.

There has been a large and respectable meeting on the 2d inst. at Montpelier (Vt.) of inhabitants of that and the adjacent towns, on the subject of a Rail Road, to connect the western lakes with the Atlantic, in which measures were recommended for "the survey and completion of a National Rail Road, from the sea-board at Boston, through Lowell, Mass. Concord, N. H. and thence by the most convenient route, through the valley of the Union River, to Lake Champlain, and thence to the waters of Lake Ontario, at Ogdensburgh N. York." This is essentially the same route recommended by a correspondent in the last New England Farmer. The best spirit prevails in Vermont and Canada on the subject. Several writers in the Canada papers are calling the public attention to the advantages of this route.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The 99th No. of this valuable journal is just published, and contains elaborate articles on the following subjects: Lord King's Life of John Keble—Mrs Hemans' Poems—French Commercial System—Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe—The Zanine Historians—Utilitarian System of Government, and "Greatest Happiness Principle"—American Literature—Dr Channing—Vegetable Physiology—Burckhardt's Travels in Arabia—Society of Useful Knowledge; Farmer's Series—Cousin's Course of Philosophy—Auldjo's Ascent to the Summit of Mont Blanc—Flaxman's Figures on Sculpture—History and Present State of Chemical Science—New French Ministry—Quarterly List of New Publications. Published regularly by Wells & Lilly, Court Street, Boston, \$5 per annum.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 15.
(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)
At market this day, 389 Beef Cattle, 72 Stores, 100 Sheep and 166 Swine—divided as follows: *upper market*, 277 Beef Cattle, 13 Stores, 472 Sheep, and 166 Swine;—*lower market*, 112 Beef Cattle, 59 Stores, and 435 Sheep.
The market today was less animated than we were notified for the last three or four weeks, and sales were not so easily effected—the Cattle, however, were nearly all taken, not more than 125 remained unsold at the close of the market, at about the last week's prices, that is, few more, at a trifle over \$5 per cwt.—*best* at \$5, per qualities at from 4 to \$4½.
More Cattle meet with a better market today they have for a month past, with the exception of Milch Cows, which were dull—of upwards of 30 at market not more than 6 or 8 were sold. We noticed the following sales:—1 at \$27, 1 at \$2, 2 at \$20 each, and 1 at 18.
Sheep—As with Cattle so with Sheep—sales seemed to go off rather heavily compared with last 3 or 4 weeks. The following comprise some of the most important transactions of the day:—1 lot of 100 at \$3,53, 1 do 150 at \$3½, 1 do 60 at \$3½, 1 do 120 at \$3,06, 100 at \$3, 1 do 218 at \$1,67.
Swine—rather dull—of those at market a few were sold by retail at 4 a 5 cents per pound, and remainder taken in one lot at 3½ cents.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are received—among which is a valuable one from J. T. on "Cows." We highly appreciate the good intentions of J. B. but we do not think his selections would prove sufficient interest to farmers, to justify an insertion in the present crowded state of our columns.

Farmer Wanted.

The first rate man, (one with a family would be preferred) to take charge of a farm of fifty acres, in Warren, R. I. must be a perfect master of his business, capable of being the lead himself—some vegetables must be raised—much attention is paid on the farm to the culture of flowers for shipping. Address FREEBORN SISSON, Warren, R. I. (post paid.) 3t Feb. 19.

New Work on Silk.

Just published at Philadelphia, and for sale at J. B. SELL'S Seed Store, 52, North Market-street—Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rearing it a source of individual and national wealth; Directions to Farmers for raising Silk-worms. By D. H. Houghton, Silk Manufacturer; and P. S. Dugont, Member of the American Philosophical Society. "Promoting Useful Knowledge." "Knowledge is Power, and Information is Capital."—Report of Comm. of Congress on American Silk. Feb. 19.

Land for Sale.

20000 acres of land in Potters county, Pennsylvania, are offered for sale, either in one body, or in such quantities as will suit applicants.

This Land is situated on the head waters of the Sinnanahoning Creek which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna River above Dunstown—by the present law, the Pennsylvania canal is to be made as far as Dunstown; from thence to the Lakes, the shortest course would be somewhere in the neighborhood of the land now offered for sale. The title is indisputable, and taxes paid up to the first day of the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

The Sinnanahoning Creek is navigable, and is about forty feet wide at the bridge now building on or near this land; through which a road passes. The settlements on the Sinnanahoning extend up to within five miles of this tract of land, which reaches within twelve miles of Condersport (the county town.) As to the quality of this land, it is of course various, as would be the case with the same quantity in the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia, Boston, or New York. The flats bordering on the streams are excellent,—a dark, rich, deep soil, free from stone and easy to cultivate; the upland, or as it is termed in that country, "Bench Land," is good farming land, deep, excellent soil, well adapted to grass, grain, &c. the hills are too steep for farming, but are generally heavily timbered. The prevailing timber is Beach, Maple, Birch, Cherry, Hemlock, and White Pine. Coal has been found on one branch of the Sinnanahoning, and it is believed by people living in those parts, that there is abundance of Coal on all the waters of the Sinnanahoning Creek.

The Proprietor has divided four thousand acres into lots of one hundred acres each. Any settler who may pay for his land before seeing it, and should not like it when he arrives there, may select another of said lots instead of the one he has paid for, provided he does it within one year from the time he pays the money, and notifies the Proprietor of his choice before said lot shall have been disposed of to some other purchaser or settler.

None but sober, industrious people need apply for any part of this land. Any person procuring ten purchasers or settlers, shall have one hundred acres, gratis, provided he causes it to be settled within one year from the time he becomes entitled to it. The price is \$2 per acre; but a liberal deduction will be made to wholesale purchasers and to settlers. For further particulars, apply personally or by letters, to

SAMUEL WEBB, No. 305, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia.

Terms of payment will be made easy. The following Certificate is from Samuel B. Fisher, a practical Surveyor, who has just returned from viewing the above described premises;—he has no interest whatever (direct or indirect) in the sale of these lands, and is one whose judgment and candor purchasers may safely depend on.

I hereby certify, that I was on the above described tract of land for several days, in the beginning of the present month, and while there, my time was occupied in examining the same; and I am of the opinion that the foregoing description is a fair one, and that those who may feel disposed to purchase, will find it to correspond therewith. Philad. 10 mo. 20, 1829. SAMUEL B. FISHER. Real Estate in Boston will be taken in payment. 2d mo. 11. 3t

Bull Calf for Sale.

For sale, at Jonathan Amory's farm in Newton, a fine, well formed, promising Bull calf, two months old, deep red color, with a few white spots—sired by Mr DERBY's bull Young Comet—dam, Laura; the following is the dam's origin. LAURA—Light red, face belly and legs white, calved 26th March 1825. Got by Admiral; Dan, a very fine Cow, by Holderness out of an excellent native Cow. Purchased while a calf of Hon. JOHN LOWELL. Feb. 19.

Wants a place.

As a farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, a young married man (without children), who is well qualified, and can produce good recommendations; he would be willing to make an arrangement either with or without his family. Inquire at Whitney's tavern in Charlestown. Feb. 19.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Westborough, Shrewsbury, and Worcester. Sportsman was sired by Bussarah—Dam, Sportsmistress. A more particular pedigree of this horse was given in the New England Farmer, January 1, 1830. Feb. 19.

Catawba, and Bland's Pale Red Grape Vines.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of S. DOWNER, Dorchester, by Rufus Howe, 75 Ruess Catawba Grape Vines, 300 Cuttings do do do } From Major J. Adlum, Georgetown, D. C. 75 Cuttings new Bland's pale red, } At 31, 30.

Isabella Grape Vines, 1, 2, and 3 years old. Schuykill, or Alexander Muscadeli do, 1 and 2 1/2 years old. True Bland's Pale Red do 1 and 2 years old. Feb. 5. 3t

Full Blooded Horse for Sale.

The celebrated full blooded horse 'Young Eclipse' is for sale. He was four years old last May—is a fine bay, well formed and active. Eclipse is from a Messenger Mare, his grandam from the young Dey of Algiers. The owner is willing to compare him with any horse of his age that has been raised in the New England States. Many of his colts which have taken premiums at the exhibitions, may be seen in the neighboring towns. The horse may be seen on application to EDWARD BROWELL, Esq. Little Compton, R. I. and further information given on application at the New England Farmer office. Little Compton, Jan. 27, 1830. 3t

Hat Store.

The Subscriber offers for sale at his store, 29 Washington street, a fine rate assortment of Hats, comprising all qualities, among which are his four dollar hats, which he recommends with confidence to the public, as being a superior article at the price. Also—Misses Black and Drab Beaver Bonnets, of the Latest London Fashion, elegantly trimmed. Nov. 20. 1828 STEPHEN W. OLNEY.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton.	120 00	135 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	75	1 40
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	9 50	9 60
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, unskipped, No. 1, new,	poond.	12	14
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	"	5	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	5 50	5 75
Genesee,	"	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	62	63
Rye,	"	75	78
Berley,	"	40	42
Oats,	"	40	42
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	8 00	8 50
LIME,	cash.	85	90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4	00
PORK, clear,	barrel.	15 00	16 40
Navy, mess,	"	12	50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	3	00
Rye Meadow,	"	3	00
Few Grass,	"	4	00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3	00
Red Top,	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	poond.	32	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	25	33
Red Clover (northern)	"	6	8
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	40	55
Merino, full blood unwashed,	"	25	40
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	32	40
Merino, half blood,	"	33	35
Merino, quarter washed,	"	28	30
Native, washed,	"	28	30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	40	40
Pooled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	53	55

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Care of Fowell-hill Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	poond.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	6
" whole hogs,	"	5	8
VEAL,	"	4	8
MUTTON,	"	3	7
Poultry,	"	6	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	17
" Lump, best,	"	15	23
EGGS,	dozen.	15	17
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	10	10
" Indian, retail,	"	7	40
POTATOS,	"	53	40
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	2 00	3 60

MISCELLANIES.

LACON; OR MANY THINGS IN FEW WORDS.

The man whose word can always be depended upon, is sure to be always honored.

There is nothing more worthy of a man than truth; nothing makes him feel so de-pi-cient as a lie.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies. All shuffling and pre-variation are lies.

A habit of lying in small things leads on to a habit of lying in great; and then a man is wholly detestable.

Want of punctuality is lying.

Since custom is the powerful magistrate of man's life, let man, by all means, endeavor to obtain good customs.

To inure young persons to bear patiently small injuries, is a capital branch of education; nothing tends more effectually to secure them against great injuries.

A man who gives his children habits of truth, industry, and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

He that follows his recreation instead of his business, shall in a little time have no business to follow.

Be not tempted to purchase any unnecessary article by its apparent cheapness.

If your means will allow it, do not buy in very small quantities, articles in constant family use, and which are not perishable.

Provisions are cheap or dear according to seasons. A sensible man will allow nothing for luxuries, unless his income be beyond the reach of accident.

Copper vessels should be kept properly tinned. Be particular not to put by any vegetable liquid in saucapans of this description.

Some of the leading principles in Domestic Economy may be comprised in few words. For instance:—

Ready money procures the best market.

Keep a minute account of every outlay, however trifling.

Rapid Travelling.—A traveller on a miserably lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee, who was hoeing his pumpkins by the roadside.—"Hallo, friend," said the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I'm going out to settle in the western country," replied the other. "Well, get off and straddle this here pumpkin vine,—it will grow and carry you faster than that ere beast."

Anecdote.—During the late cold weather, one of the gentlemen of Boston, who was engaged in visiting the poor, and supplying their wants, entered one of the cellars in Broad-street, which was occupied by an Irish family. In one corner of the room there was an old straw bed, in which was a little boy, whom the mother was covering with some rags, on the top of which, she placed an old door. "Mother," said the boy, "how do poor folks make out this cold weather, who have no doors to lay on their bed?"—*Salem Observer.*

Tasso being told that he had a fair opportunity of taking advantage of a very better enemy;—"I wish not to plunder him," said he, "but there are things I wish to take away from him; not his honor, his wealth, or his life—but his ill will."

Vulgarisms.—Young ladies are not always aware of the loss they sustain by inattention to correctness and elegance of speech. When Sir John Hawkins was looking out for a wife, one young lady, otherwise attractive, and evidently desirous of gaining his affections, missed her aim by singing to him a song about "mortal love;" and another, who was a zealous loyalist, shocked his nice ear by an eulogium on the valor of the "veteran troops."—*Nottingham Review.*

Lord B. who sports a ferocious pair of whiskers, meeting O'Connell in Dublin, the latter said, "When do you mean to place your whiskers on the peace establishment?" "When you place your tongue on the civil list," was the witty rejoinder.

Domestic Industry.—It is stated that gloves and mittens, to the value of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars annually, are made in Johnstown, Montgomery county, New York.

The population of Lynn, Mass. is over 5000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business. From 1,000,000 to 1,400,000 pair of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 76 cents per pair, making nearly \$1,000,000. The females of the town earn more than \$80,000 annually, in binding and ornamenting shoes. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes sixty tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6000 pounds of fish daily.

Locke on Cards.—To a spectator of a card table, the insipid conversation of whist players is manifest, proverbial and disgusting. The following anecdote is related in the recently published life of John Locke, and illustrates the feeling which probably is experienced by most persons who are mere lookers-on of the game:—

One day three or four noblemen, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Halifax, and others, came into Lord Ashley's, where the philosopher then resided. After some compliments, cards were introduced, before scarcely any conversation had passed between them. Mr Locke looked on for some time while they were at play, and then, taking his pocket-book, began to write with great attention. At length one of them had the curiosity to ask him what he was writing. "My lord," said he, "I am endeavoring to profit, as far as I am able, in your company; for, having waited with impatience for the honor of being in an assembly of the greatest geniuses of the age, and having at length obtained this good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation; and, indeed, I have set down the substance of what has been said this hour or two." Mr Locke had no occasion to read much of what he had written; those noble persons saw the ridicule, and endeavored to improve the jest; for, instantly quitting their play, they entered into rational conversation, and spent the remainder of the evening in a manner suitable to their character.

The citizens of Vermont continue zealous in their efforts to obtain a Rail Road from their state to Boston. They propose to pass it through Vermont to Lake Champlain, and even to extend it to Ogdensburg, in New York.

Mr Nathaniel Dodge of Barre, Vt. lately killed three hogs, 24 months old, which weighed when dressed 1697 pounds.

Two Stud Horse For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay stud, half blood of the English draught horse, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and well formed, eight years old the ensuing spring is offered for sale. He is sure foot getter, his figure, kind and easy harness, and can trot to give satisfaction. His stock has proved excellent, a foal sold at \$200, at four months old. Apply (post paid) J. B. Russell, Publisher of the New England Farmer.

Jan. 15

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, growth 1829, raised wholly from the celebrated Vergeuse seed, will cost \$2 per bushel. It is a small but uncommonly fine quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at one bushel, if applied for soon.

Jan. 15

Gardener Wanted.

The subscriber wishes to employ a gardener who understands his profession, and can produce satisfactory recommendations of permanent employ and good management will be given. Applications may be made at 54½ Washington-street, Boston, Jan. 3.

THOMAS BREWER

Potter at 25 per lb.

DEPONT'S POWDER is equally warranted, for sale Cephalonia's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad-st. at retail. A SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality,—cheap for cash.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine *gleditsia triacanthos*, or thorned Acacia, for live hedges. This is recommended by Judge Bell, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 161,) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country (hedges) of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, of hard and strong wood.

Jan. 8

Black Currant Wine.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street.

A few dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine made by a gentleman in this vicinity (an account of its superior and divergent properties in various complaints, particularly the Stone Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 267, written by SAMUEL W. POMERoy, and the late Doct. JOHN G. COLLINS. Price 75 cts. bottle,—also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant Wine price 50 cents per bottle.

Jan. 12

Sugar Beet, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

100 pounds prime French Sugar Beet Seed, raised expressly for this establishment, by JOSEPH PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, I send originally received by him from Paris. The excellence of this sort for cows, in improving their milk, and for better oxen, sheep, and other kinds of stock is well known,—it is a fine root for the table when drawn young and tender. It keeps later and better in the spring than Mangold Wurtzel. Also most extensive collection and variety of Garden, Field, Flower Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c. both of European and African growth, comprising the greatest variety to be found New England. Country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, either with well asserted boxes for retail—or by pound or bushel.

Jan. 29

Wants a Situation.

As gardener, a steady, active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with every department of the business, particular hot houses and green houses, and the treatment of trees, vines in general; has a wife, but no children; will hire himself as a single man, and his wife to live with the family, or any other form which may answer, according to arrangement will take charge of a lawn and garden if required, and give the most respectable references in the vicinity of Boston. Any commands directed to G. F. No. 9, Devonshire-street near of the Exchange Coffee house, Boston, will be respectfully attended to.

Jan. 22

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from end of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market-st.

AGENTS.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1830.

No. 32.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXAMPLES OF GOOD FARMING.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of 5th instant, under the head of "Advantage of Thorough Culture," I was pleased to see the produce of a farm forty-eight acres in the vicinity of Boston. It certainly does honor to the management of the acre; yet I think it would have been only just those private farmers, who can scarcely succeed in doing half as much, to have informed us at this is the produce (as I have learned by inquiry) of the farm belonging to the City of Boston at South Boston, where they have at their command all the manure of the city, all that is reduced from the hogs and cattle belonging to the establishment; and at the same time all the labor of the tenants of the Alms-house and House Industry for its cultivation. These, it must be admitted, are singular advantages; and such as a common farmer can possess.

I honestly think that this produce is very great; do not mean to undervalue it; and I hope it will not be ascribed to any improper motive, if I compare with it some other crops, the accounts which are in my possession. It may at least inspire an honorable competition, which in agriculture is both laudable and useful.

The crops of the City farm at South Boston, according to your account, in 1829, are as follow:

31 tons of English hay,
Lucerne valued at five dollars,
300 bushels of potatoes,
117 ' beets,
150 ' mangel wurtzel,
386 ' or 21 tons of carrots,
Pasture for 14 cows 9 weeks, (aftermath)
222³/₄ bushels barley,
100 ' onions,
100 ' parsnips,
100 cabbages,
500 bushels turnips,
2¹/₂ tons squashes,
Cash received for vegetables \$306,64,
Amount used in a large victualling concern,
\$176,00,
Celery on hand valued at \$5.

It is not stated how they ascertain the amount vegetables used at \$175, but it is supposed to be by conjecture.

The produce of this farm in 1826, as given in the Report of April 30, 1827,* is as follows:—
4 tons barley cut green, at \$16 per ton \$64,00
4 ' hay \$20 ' 80,00
3 ' rowen \$18 ' 54,00
1¹/₂ ' millet \$8 ' 12,00
Corn fodder valued at 260,00
80 bushels corn at 90 cts per bushel 72,00
162 ' potatoes 42 ' 908,01
330 ' carrots 33 ' 108,90
300 ' mangel wurtzel, 33 cts ' 99,00
300 ' turnips, at 16 ' ' 48,00
341 ' beets, 50 ' 170,50
800 cabbages, at 4 cts each 72,00

Amount brought up	\$1948,44
Peas, Beans, small vegetables, and fruit sold and consumed in the house, about	500,00
	\$2448,44
Profits on the purchase and slaughter of Beef,	700,00
Profits on the Piggery,	914,23
	\$1062,67

The prices of many articles of produce, as appear above, must have been very high. The article of Corn fodder is rated at 260 dollars. We suppose it must have been used for soiling—the profits of the beef and swine ought not to be reckoned at the full amount; if, as is probable, though the fact is not stated, they were kept and fattened upon some of the produce credited as above to the farm. The sum of \$500, credited to the farm on account of peas, beans, &c, &c, is we suppose by estimation; so it appears, and, perhaps, is not over-stated, though it varies from this year's estimate.

Let us look next at the account of the Salem Alms-house for years 1817–18 and 19.

In the year 1817 about eighteen acres of land were broken up, the produce of which was as follows:—

Pork raised 4391 lbs., of which 2000 lbs. sold for \$280.
Turnips 1600 bushels,
Potatoes 2700 '
All the summer vegetables used in the house.
In 1818 about thirty-five acres were cultivated. Produce as follows:—
Pork killed, weight 7960 lbs.
12 live pigs sold for \$42,
On hand, 57 pigs,
Corn 400 bushels,
Potatoes 2250 '
Turnips 900 '
Three tons squashes,
Fifty ' pumpkins,
And all the summer vegetables necessary for the Alms-house.

"In 1819 fourteen acres more of land were broken up and cultivated, and about the same quantity laid down to barley and grass; so that the acres of land actually in tillage were nearly the same this year as the last."

The barley ground must be considered tillage, certainly, if included in this year's crops.

Produce for 1819—
Pork already killed 9012 lbs.
28 hogs to be killed this season, and will now (when this account was given) average over 250 lbs.

A few live pigs sold when small,
73 live pigs, on hand to be kept over, now average over 170 lbs. each,
Corn raised 325 bushels,
Barley ' 235 '
Potatoes ' 3138 '
Onions ' 225 '
Turnips ' 250 '
Pumpkins raised, 48 tons,
Squashes raised, 22 tons,

Broom Corn sufficient to make one hundred dozen of brooms.

Beets, carrots, cabbages, &c, sufficient for the winter, and all summer vegetables in abundance. The farm has superior advantages for collecting manure from the sea, rock weed, sea weed, and muscle bed in the greatest abundance.

To the above, I have the pleasure to subjoin the account of this farm for the present year, which I have recently received, and which exhibits most honorable results.

"The following is the amount of produce raised upon the Salem Alms-house Farm during the year 1829, the same being as near the quantity produced as can be ascertained without actual weighing and measuring."

75 tons of English hay,	
3 ' salt hay,	
600 bushels corn,	
4000 ' potatoes,	
200 ' barley,	
500 ' turnips,	
200 ' beets,	
600 ' onions,	
100 ' carrots,	
50 ' peas in pod,	
30 ' beans do,	
10 tons squashes,	
10 ' pumpkins,	
300 dozen cabbages,	
200 lbs. sweet marjorum,	
300 ' sage,	
200 ' balm and other herbs,	
40 ' garden seeds, various sorts,	
50 bushels cucumbers,	
3 tons melons,	
100 bushels radishes,	
Broom corn for 12 dozen brooms,	
500 roots celery, -	
300 fowls,	
11600 lbs. pork,	
10 calves,	
200 cords manure,	
Apples, plums, peaches, cherries, &c, but few—say 10 bushels,	
Stock kept upon the farm,—	
Oxen, average number	10
Cows ' "	10
Horses ' "	2
Bull ' "	1
Hogs of all ages,	80
35 acres of ground were cultivated,	
50 ' ' mowed.	

This farm contains now probably about 110 acres, several of which being ledge, is incapable of cultivation.

We come next to the accounts of some private establishments, which have been given to the public, and which we deem highly creditable to the intelligent and successful cultivators, whose names they bear.

JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, reported to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1821, the following amount of vegetables for consumption on his farm, and was honored with their premium. The quantity, however, he states, is much smaller than he had the preceding season.

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 380.

800 hills of summer squashes, which yielded largely.

656 bushels mangel wurtzel,
400 " carrots,
537 " ruta baga,
715 " potatoes, besides early ones used during the season,
15 bushels sweet potatoes,
37 " Russian radish,
400 " Turnips,
Cabbages, a considerable quantity.

Messrs TRISTRAM and HENRY LITTLE, of Newbury, reported the following amount of crops in 1824, to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and were honored with their premium.

The produce from 16 acres of tillage land is as follows, viz.—

230 bushels of Indian Corn,
40 " barley,
12 tons English hay,
2 $\frac{3}{4}$ " millet,
400 bushels potatoes,
1500 " beets and mangel wurtzel,
920 " turnips,
150 " onions,

About 2 tons of cabbages and squashes, together with a variety of esculents common to farms in general.

In 1825 the Massachusetts Agricultural Society's premium was conferred on E. HEASEY DENBY, Esq. of Salem for the greatest quantity of vegetables raised for consumption on his farm on about 14 acres of land. The following is his statement:—

Cabbages at 56 lbs. per bushel	1503
Pumpkins, 7 ox-cart loads,	291
Potatoes,	415
Mangel wurtzel,	2036 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sugar beets,	274
Russian radish,	90
English turnips,	1026
Bushels	*5638 $\frac{3}{4}$

The foregoing are all highly creditable examples of extensive and successful cultivation.

We come now to some other reports, somewhat more in detail, and equally creditable to his cultivation.

JOHN WARGES, of Westborough, Worcester County, on a farm of fortysix acres produces annually,—

50 tons English hay,
6000 lbs. pork and beef,
1100 " butter,
2500 " cheese,
300 bushels corn and wheat.†

COMFORT ELLIOT of Croyden, N. H. on a farm of eighty acres, has this year (1827) raised—

175 bushels grain,
1930 " potatoes,
and turned off in stock, grain, butter, shoats, &c., enough to amount to over five hundred dollars,

* We avail ourselves of this opportunity to correct an unintentional error in a former communication on the subject of Mr D's raising soveral crops of potatoes the same season, from the same seed. We remarked that he planted the sprouts. He considers them as "shoots," or perfectly formed plants, having the roots and leaves entire and so easily detached from the parent potato. See his communication on this subject in Mass. Agricultural Repository, vol. vi. p. 394, or New York Memoirs of Agriculture, vol. ii. p. 318.

† New England Farmer, vol. iv. p. 179. Reports of Worcester Agr. Soc.

and has a handsome stock left. He has hired but three months' labor during the season.†

The produce sold from the farm of RICHARD HINDLETT, in Sterling, Worcester County, in 1826, is as follows:—

Butter	\$300
Hay	100
Pork, about	150
Calves, about	70

	\$620

His farm consists of sixtyfive acres, and the amount paid for labor out of his family was \$30 in hay time. He keeps no horse, but sells his produce at the farm.‡

The subjoined Reports are from the Reports of the Essex Agricultural Society for the year 1822. The farm of WILLIAM BARTLET, Esq. of Newburyport, situated in Methuen, consists of two hundred acres, a considerable part of which is in woodland and pasturing. How much under tillage is not said—but the following is the amount of crops for 1821—

Cider 35 barrels,	
Indian corn 600 bushels,	
Potatoes 700 "	
Eng. turnips 40 "	
White beans 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Rye 75 "	
Oats 320 "	
Butter 350 lbs,	
Cheese 2000 "	
Pork 4000 "	
Pumpkins 40 cart loads,	
English hay 75 tons,	
Coarse fodder 10 cart loads, equal to second crop hay, being mowed from an oat stubble laid down to grass.	

For 1822 as follows:—

English hay 70 tons,	
Meadow hay 10 "	
Oats 306 bushels,	
Potatoes 1200 bushels,	
Indian corn 300 "	
Flax (by estimation) 500 lbs.	
English turnips 1100 bushels,	
Ruta baga 300 "	
Cider 100 barrels,	
Winter apples, 40 bushels,	
" pears 20 "	
Cheese, 2400 lbs.	
Butter 400 "	
White beans, 6 bushels,	
Calves 12, at \$7 each \$84,	
4 fat oxen, sold for 294.	

The labor and superintendance employ ordinarily three men and one boy, and three women or girls. In haying time, and seasons of extraordinary hurry, as much labor is had as can be used to advantage. No spirituous liquor is ever used on this farm.

The farm of Col. JESSE PETERS in North Parish of Danvers, consists of fortyfour acres of tillage, forty of pasture, and eighteen of wet or low ground meadow.

The produce of his farm in 1821 and '22, as near as he could estimate the same, is as follows:—in 1821—

English hay	24 tons,
Oats for fodder	3 "
Wet meadow hay	8 "

* N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 171.
† Ibid " " p. 194.

Indian corn	70 bushels,
Potatoes	800 "
Barley	70 "
Carrots	10 "
Turnips,	20 "
Cabbages 10 dozen,	
White beans, 2 bushels,	
Green peas for Market 4 bushels,	
Summer apples, 130 bushels,	
Winter apples, 600 "	
Pork 2000 lbs.	
Pumpkins 2 tons.	

In 1822 as follows:—

English hay	30 tons,
Oats for fodder	4 "
Wet meadow hay	7 "
Barley for fodder	3 "
Indian corn 150 bushels,	
Potatoes 300 "	
Onions 150 "	
Carrots 90 "	
Turnips 150 "	
Cabbages 30 dozen,	
White beans 7 bushels,	
Green peas for Market 50 bushels,	
Summer apples 150 bushels,	
Winter apples 600 "	
Pork 2000 lbs.	
Pumpkins 4 tons.	

He kept at this time no particular account of dairy, but in the year 1825, the whole amount of butter obtained by him in six months, from 4 cows, carefully and highly fed, was 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound or nearly 208 pounds to a cow.

The next statement to which we shall refer, that of WILLIAM TUCKLOW, in West Newbury. He has 150 acres—31 of which are mowing & tillage—26 acres of meadow, 8 of which is marsh. The produce of the mowing and till in 1828 is as follows:—

262 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Indian corn,	
106 " wheat,	
310 " potatoes,	
73 " onions,	
35 tons English hay,	
39 " Meadow hay, including salt marsh.	

The produce of his orchard on an average the last eight or ten years (1828) has been from 5 to 600 barrels of Winter apples, and 50 barr of Cider.

The produce of his dairy the present season (1828) from 12 cows has been—

Butter, upwards of 400 pounds,	
Cheese " 3000 "	

Cash paid for labor from Nov. 1st 1827 to N 1st 1828, is \$127.

We add to these the statement of Rev. Mr ALEX of Pembroke, Plymouth County, respecting the produce of his farm of about forty acres, the year 1827, a small farm, which "a few years ago, it is stated, yielded little else than briars & thorns." His English hay is estimated at \$12 per ton,—potatoes at 25 cts per bushel,—corn at \$1. We give the result, allowing \$50 for his own superintendance.

Farm Cr.	\$878,14, amount of produce.
Dr.	111,12, expenses, &c, &c.

Balance \$437,02 $\frac{3}{4}$

I am fully aware, Mr Editor, that in the view of gentlemen, who are accustomed to deal in the

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. p. 161.

ousands and tens of thousands, all these statements must appear as very small matters. The his of Agriculture, especially in New England, here we cannot be said to have any large farms, just always be small; yet if farming did no more an to pay its expenses, and yield a reasonable, ough humble equivalent for the labor bestowed, e health, the pleasure, the independence, the instant and innocent employment which it brings t it, the many cheap luxuries, which are found on the farmer's table, and which are the sweet-as being the product of his own labor, its ad-ntages for rearing a family in habits of labor d self-dependence, and its innumerable, favor- and delightful satisfactions to a grateful and us mind, must be set off against the innumera- hazards of speculation and trade, and the plexities and embarrassments of commercial public life.

I fear I have already extended my communi- tion to too great a length; but I have in my ssession, the accurate accounts of a very intelli- gent farmer, for ten years, ending with 1820, ven the markets were much better than at pre- sent, who, having retired from commercial pur- suits, returned to the quiet satisfactions and health- y labors of his youth in the country; and has ere given an example of good conduct and od management, of an industrious, frugal, use- ful, honorable, and rational life, which does him ere honor than all the mere splendor of wealth, political distinction could bestow. I should of- fnd his modesty by any allusion by which his me should be recognised; and I shall give, erefore, only the general results of his agricul- tural operations.

He has twenty-five acres of land under cultiva- tion, and five acres of salt marsh, together with wood lot sufficient to supply his family. For ten ars (it will be remembered that produce was eld higher then than it now is,) though he kept market cart, his annual sales averaged \$869,37 e supplies received from his farm for the use of his family, at a fair esti- mation, or as he would have been obliged to pay for them, must be put down at

454,00

of this deduct the annual average expenses allowing nothing for his own labor and superintendance

\$1323,37

638,30

Balance \$757,07

This farm has great advantages from its vicinity a good market, and a considerable quantity of it grown upon it.

I shall only add the account of another farmer Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of Philadel- ia, who was formerly engaged in mercantile siness, but being unfortunate, he retired into e country. His accounts indicate extraordinary all and good management, and the sanguine ght to be cautioned against being deluded by e example of success, which few, very few, can pect to realize.

The following is the account of the produce of arm near Philadelphia, owned by JOHN LORAIN.*

The first is the statement of the crops of the um, when he purchased it of Mr SHRIVER.

Statement of Mr SHRIVER's crops in 1806.

64 acres—		
242½ bushels oats at 43 cents,		\$104,27
12½ " wheat, barley, and oat tailings mixed, sold for	5,83	
197½ bushels potatoes at 50 cts,		88,50
36½ " wheat \$1,75,		64,31
5½ " buckwheat 50 cts,		2,75
9 tons hay at \$17,50,		157,50
5 " corn fodder at \$8,		40,00
22½ bushels rye at 80 cts,		181,20
155 " barley 90 cts,		139,50
250 " Indian corn at 60 cts,		150,00
8 acres rented to a widow lady, with the old farm house, &c,		100,00
2½ acres rented to a negro man, with a small house,		29,16
31½ acres in pasture, woods, yards, roads, &c,		

106 acres, \$1063,02

Statement of Mr LORAIN's crops in 1811, five years after purchasing the farm of Mr SHRIVER.

13½ acres,—		
277 bushels of wheat at \$1,75		\$484,75
25 tons of superior stubble crop hay at \$7,50,		187,50
15 acres—		
1086 bushels Indian corn at 60 cts,		651,60
196 " barley 90 "		176,40
23 tons corn fodder \$8,00		184,00
¾ acre—		
263 bushels potatoes 50 cts,		131,50
5½ acres—		
130 tons hay \$17,50		2275,00
Received for soiling horses		72,35
Sundries sold at market		37,10
20 acres in roads, gardens, woods, &c,		

106 acres, \$4200,20

This, it will be admitted, is a most extraordinary and flattering result. The experiment was favored, doubtless, not by good management merely, but by good prices and a very fertile soil.

We have, perhaps, nothing in New England which can promise such results as this; yet our own soil with good management may be made to yield a fair recompense for the labor bestowed. We have yet to learn, as has often been remarked, "what a well and thoroughly cultivated acre will produce." The above statements, when viewed together, will, I think, be examined with interest by the agricultural part of the community, especially as I have confined myself to facts and authentic statements: and, instead of showing what may be, have shown what has been done. The best Bank among us is a Bank of rich earth; and he that has a Share* in this, and looks well after it, may be always sure of an honest, if not a liberal dividend. S. N.

Feb. 16, 1830.

[i. e. plough-share.]

SEED OF THE SWEET POTATO.

[Extract of a letter from J. D. LEGARE, Esq. Editor of the Southern Agriculturist, Charleston, S. C. to the Publisher of the New England Farmer.]

I cannot believe that any serious difficulty exists, to the cultivation of the Sweet Potato among your farmers. But the culture must differ materially from that pursued by us, where our summers are long. The culture which approaches the

nearest to that which appears to me would be proper for your climate, is denominated here "Planting from the Sprout," an account of which you will find in the 2d volume of the Southern Agriculturist. There are two communications on the subject in that volume. My time will not permit me, at present, to enter into any details relative to their management,—but should you at any time wish for information on this subject, I will with pleasure answer any queries you may propose.

Permit me to remark before I close, that the difficulty which you experience in preserving your seed through the winter arises, in part, from an improper selection. The potatoes produced from the shoot proceeding immediately from the set, are much more liable to rot, than those produced from the *Vine*. *Our seed is always taken from the crop produced by planting the Vine*. Were your farmers to adopt this plan, that is of planting out a small patch of *Vines* for this express purpose—perhaps they might be enabled to preserve them better, although the severity of your winters will always prove injurious to them; but if they can be preserved at all, I would certainly recommend that those produced from the *Vine* should be chosen in preference to any other.

Yours, respectfully,

J. D. LEGARE.

Culture of Silk.—The Committee on Domestic Manufactures of the Essex Agricultural Society, speak highly of this culture as capable of furnishing a staple in this northern country.—Mulberry trees flourish here, and wherever they flourish silk worms flourish too. \$10,000,000 worth of silk is imported annually into the United States. Five towns in Connecticut produced silk in one season to the value of \$20,000!

Sewing silk has been manufactured in Arkansas which is pronounced decidedly superior in point of strength, to the Italian. The worms which produced the material were fed on the leaves of the common forest mulberry.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Feb. 22.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At market this day, 226 Beef Cattle, 107 Stores, 360 Sheep and 349 Swine—divided as follows: *upper market*, 136 Beef Cattle, 13 Stores, 360 Sheep, and 19 Swine unsold last week;—*lower market*, 90 Beef Cattle, 94 Stores, and 330 Swine.

Notwithstanding the unusually limited number of *Beef Cattle* at market today, business seemed to drag and sales went off rather heavily, occasioned by an attempt on the part of the drovers to raise the price full 50 cents per cwt. which was met by the purchasers with an obstinate and determined opposition. The Cattle however were all taken, and at an advance of about 25 cts per cwt. on former prices.

Store Cattle dull—*Milch Cows* exceedingly so—we believe that *Store Cattle* can be purchased as low now as at any time last fall.

Sheep—Very little business done in the *Sheep* Market today—of the small number at market, upwards of 100 were not sold—we know not from what cause—all the sales we noticed were these:—1 lot of 50 at \$2 25 and 1 do of 92 at \$2 10 per head.

Swine—The only important transaction in the *Swine* trade today was the entire lot at *Lower Market* at \$2 37½ per head—calculated the average weight to be from 65 to 70 lbs. each.

*See Lorain's Husbandry, p. 321.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 211.]

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH HORSE.

With William the Conqueror, came a marked improvement in the British horse. To his superiority in cavalry, this prince was chiefly indebted for the victory of Hastings. The favorite charger of William was a Spaniard. His followers, both the barons and common soldiers, came principally from a country in which agriculture had made more rapid progress than in England. A very considerable portion of the kingdom was divided among these men; and it cannot be doubted that, however unjust was the usurpation of the Norman, England benefited in its husbandry, and particularly in its horses, by the change of masters. Some of the Barons, and particularly Roger de Boulogne, earl of Shrewsbury, introduced the Spanish horse on their newly-acquired estates. The historians of these times, however, principally monks, knowing nothing about horses, give us very little information on the subject.

In the reign of Henry I. (A. D. 1121) the first Arabian horse, or, at least, the first on record, was introduced. Alexander I. king of Scotland, presented to the church of St. Andrew's, an Arabian horse, with costly furniture, Turkish armor, many valuable trinkets, and a considerable estate.

Forty years afterwards, in the reign of Henry II. Smithfield was celebrated as a horse market. Fitz-Stephen, who lived at that time, gives the following animated account of the manner in which the *hackneys* and *charging steeds* were tried there, by racing against one another—"When a race is to be run by this sort of horses—and perhaps by others, which also in their kind are strong and fleet, a shout is immediately raised, and the common horses are ordered to withdraw out of the way. Three jockeys, or sometimes only two, as the match is made, prepare themselves for the contest. The horses on their part are not without emulation; they tremble and are impatient, and are continually in motion. At last the signal once given, they start, devour the course, and hurry along with unremitting swiftness. The jockeys, inspired with the thought of applause, and the hope of victory, clap spurs to their willing horses, brandish their whips, and cheer them with their cries." This description reminds us of the more lengthened races of the present day, and proves the blood of the English horse, even before the Eastern breed was tried.

Close on this followed the Crusades. The champions of the Cross certainly had it in their power to enrich their native country with some of the choicest specimens of Eastern horses, but they were completely under the influence of superstition and fanaticism, and common sense and usefulness were forgotten.

An old metrical romance, however, records the exchange of two horses belonging to Richard Cour de Lion, which he purchased at Cyprus, and were therefore, probably, of Eastern origin.

In this world there is hardly no pure,*
Domestick nor domestic,
Steed, Kibyle, nor Camoche,
Goth nor so swift, without Tayle,
For a thousand pound of saddle,
Ne should the one be sold.

* Peer, equal.

† War horse.

† Arabian.

The war steed was defended by mail or plate, much on the plan of the harness of the knight himself. His head was ornamented with a crest. The head, chest, and flanks, were wholly or partially protected; and sometimes, he was clad in complete steel, with the arms of his master engraved or embossed on his *hardings*. The bridle of the horse was always as splendid as the circumstances of the knight allowed, and thus a horse was often called *Brighador*, from *briglia d'oro*, a bridle of gold. Bells were a very favorite addition to the equipment of the horse. The old Troubadour, Arnold of Marson, says, that "nothing is so proper to inspire confidence in a knight, and terror in an enemy."

The price of horses at this period was singularly uncertain. In 1185, fifteen breeding mares sold for two pounds twelve shillings and six pence. They were purchased by the monarch, and distributed among his tenants, and, in order to get something by the bargain, he charged them the great sum of four shillings each. Twenty years afterwards, ten capital horses brought no less than twenty pounds each; and, twelve years later, a pair of horses were imported from Lombardy, for which the extravagant price of thirty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence was given. The usual price of good handsome horses was ten pounds, and the hire of a car or cart, with two horses, was ten pence a day.

To King John, hateful as he was in all other respects, we are yet much indebted for the attention which he paid to agriculture generally, and particularly to improving the breed of horses. He imported one hundred chosen stallions of the Flanders kind, and thus mainly contrived to prepare our noble species of draught horses, as unrivalled as the horses of the turf.

John accumulated a very numerous and valuable stud. He was eager to possess himself of every horse of more than usual power; and, at all times, gladly received from the tenants of the crown, horses of a superior quality, instead of money, for the renewal of grants, or the payment of forfeitures belonging to the crown. It was his pride to render his cavalry, and the horses for the tournament and for pleasure, as perfect as possible. It could not be expected that so haughty a tyrant would concern himself much with the inferior kinds; yet while the superior was becoming rapidly more valuable, the others would, in an indirect manner, partake of the improvement.

One hundred years afterwards, Edward II. purchased thirty Lombardy *war-horses*, and twelve heavy draught-horses. Lombardy, Italy, and Spain were the countries whence the greater part of Europe was then supplied with the most valuable cavalry or parade horses. Horses for agricultural purposes were chiefly procured from Flanders.

Edward III. devoted one thousand marks to the purchase of fifty Spanish horses; and of such importance did he conceive this addition to the English, or rather mingled blood, then existing, that formal application was made to the Kings of France and Spain to grant safe conduct to the troop. When they had safely arrived at the royal stud, it was computed that they had cost the monarch no less than thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence per horse, equal in value to one hundred and sixty pounds of our present money.

This monarch had many *running-horses*. The

precise meaning of the term is not, however, clear. It might be light and speedy horses, in opposition to the war-horse, or those that were literally us for the purpose of racing. The average price of these running-horses was twenty marks, three pounds six shillings and eight pence. A ward was devoted to the sports of the turf or a field, or he began to see the propriety of crossing our stately and heavy breed with those of a high structure and greater speed.

There was, however, one impediment to which was not for a very long period removed. The soldier was clad in heavy armor. The king with all his accoutrements, often rode more than twenty-five stone. No little bulk and strength were required in the animal destined to carry this back-breaking weight. When the must was substituted for the cross-bow and battle-axe, and this iron defence, cumbersome to the wear and destructive to the horse, was useless, and, besides, the improvement of the British horse in ability commenced.

While Edward was thus eager to avail himself of foreign blood, with the too frequent selfishness of the sportsman, he would let no neighbor share in the advantage. The exportation of horses was forbidden under very heavy penalties. One case in which he relaxed from his severity is mentioned, when he permitted a German merchant to re-export some Flanders horses which he had bought on speculation; but he was strictly forbidden to send them to Scotland. Nay, jealous were these sister kingdoms of each other's prosperity, that so late as the time of Elizabeth it was felony to export horses from England to Scotland.

The English horse was advancing, although slowly, to an equality with, or even superior over those of neighboring countries. His value began to be more generally and highly estimated, and his price rapidly increased—so much so, that breeders and the dealers, then, as now, skill in imposing on the inexperienced, obtained for many of our young grandees enormous prices for them. This evil magnified to such an extent that Richard II. (1366) interfered to regulate and determine the price. The proclamation which issued is interesting, not only as proving the increased value of the horse, but showing what were, four hundred and fifty years ago, and what are, still, the chief breeding districts. It was ordered to be published in the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, and the East and North Riding of Yorkshire; and the price of the horse was restricted to that which had been determined by former sovereigns. A more enlightened policy has at length banished all such absurd interferences with agriculture and commerce.

We can now collect but little of the history of the horse until the reign of Henry VII. at the close of the fifteenth century. He continued to prohibit the exportation of stallions, but allowed that of mares when more than two years old and under the value of six shillings and eight pence. This regulating was, however, easily evaded, for if a mare could be found worth more than six shillings and eight pence, it might be freely exported on the payment of the sum.

[To be continued next issue.]

It appears that in Pennsylvania the estimate price of passage in a car on a Railway is about 13 cents for forty miles, exclusive of toll.

HORTICULTURE.

FLOWERS.

MR FESSENDEN—In all ages and countries, Flowers have been universally cherished and admired as the ornaments and delight of the vegetable, as are their prototypes, the animal kingdom. The fondest titles, the most ardent expressions of attachment, and the lovely qualities of each, have been reciprocally bestowed upon the prominent of the realm. The Rose of Sharon, the Violet, and the Lily of the Valley, have become the consecrated emblems of female excellence; while the refined and endearing attributes of woman, furnish the names, or the distinction, to those interesting favorites, who throng the brilliant court of Flora.

We may ask, in the eloquent language of the enthusiastic **BOURSALLET**, "Who does not love Flowers? They embellish our gardens; they give a more brilliant lustre our festivals; they are the interpreters of our affections to our relatives and friends; they are the testimonials of our gratitude; we present them to those to whom we are under obligations; they are often necessary to the pomp of religious ceremonies, and they seem to associate and angle their perfumes, with the purity of our prayers, and the homage which we address to the Almighty.—Happy are those who love them and cultivate them."

The ancients paid particular attention to the culture of owers. They were in great request at the entertainments of the wealthy, for adorning the apartments, as well as the participants of the feast; they were scattered before the triumphal chariots of victorious generals; and they were placed upon the tombs of the illustrious and be-erred, to perpetuate the pleasing, yet mournful reminiscences of their virtues; they formed the distinguishing signs of many of the divinities of mythology; they iter as gems in the diadems of the seasons, and constitute the mystical language of poetry.

We are informed that **DESCARTES** prosecuted, with equal ardor, astronomy and the culture of flowers, and on retired from his celestial observations, to study the sep and floration of his plants, before the rising of the sun. The great **CORNE**, returning from the dangers and aries of the battle field, devoted his leisure hours to e cultivation of his flower-garden; and so enamored was ord **BACON** with these silent, yet eloquent and soothing mpanions, that the vase of flowers was daily renewed on his table, while composing the volumes of his sub-ine philosophy.

In the cities of Europe, flower markets for the sale of objects and of ornamental plants, in all the stages of their growth, are as common as those for fruits and culinary vegetables. If in this New World, these delicate dangles of the sun have not received that zealous attention, which has ever marked the progress of civilization, it is just to be recollected, that the arts, sciences, and literature e their cheering harbinger, and beneficent patrons; ad that the same adverse circumstances, which have re-erded their progress, have had an equally deleterious huence on all the embellishments of society. But, at st, an increasing taste for floriculture, is rapidly ex-nding throughout the land. Philadelphia and New ork can now boast of their mats of flowers, and it is onfidently believed, that Boston will soon afford her eekly exhibitions of native and exotic plants, to adorn e saloons of the affluent, and the happy apartments of e industrious.

As some of the superb varieties of the Chinese **Chrysanthemum** have been lately introduced into this coun-ry, and claim the eager and merited attention of the nateurs and cultivators of flowers, the enclosed Ex-tract e the mode of propagating them may be acceptable.

The numerous species of the **Chrysanthemum**, hitherto

known, were natives of the Southern parts of Europe, the northern coast of Africa, and the Levant; and al-though several of them were very generally admitted into the parterres and borders of ornamented grounds, and to add variety among the plants of the green house, they have been compelled to give precedence to the more captivating charms of these oriental queens.

The **Chrysanthemum Indicum**, or *Chinoise*, is a na-tive of China, where it is highly esteemed, and a great many varieties have been produced. They employ it to decorate their houses and tables, on festive occasions, and it is a favorite ornament of their furniture and porcelain. But, although this magnificent plant has been long cul-tivated in the East, it was not brought to Europe till 1795, when it flowered, for the first time, in the collection of Mr **COLVILL**, a nurseryman at Chelsea.

It appears, that before 1828, only twentyseven varie-ties were known in France, but the list has been recently extended to fortyfour, as three complete collections have been procured in England, from the celebrated gardens of **YOUNG**, **COLVILL**, and **MACKAY**.

The catalogue, at the close of the Extract, contains all the kinds, except five, which have been introduced into Europe.

With assurances of respect,

Your obedient servant.

Brinsley Place,) H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Feb. 17, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. V.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture.*

On the *Chrysanthemums of China*, by M. Le Chevalier **SOLAUGE BODIN**.

The **Chrysanthemum** of China are the ornament of the green house, and the grove: they produce a very beautiful effect, when they are trained against a wall, facing the south or east; they then bloom sooner, and if the training is well managed, this little espalier presents, in autumn, a brilliant curtain of curiously intermingled colors. Disposed with taste, in large baskets,* on the lawns of a picturesque garden, they enliven the autumnal scenery, and continue to display their blossoms above the first flights of snow. It is one of the plants which is most worthy of being introduced in great masses, in magnificent gardens; and especially a little to the south and west of Paris, where they can be easily multiplied. Slips planted in sand readily strike root, and this may be done at all seasons of the year.

When the florists are enabled to accelerate the blooming of **Chrysanthemum**, they will derive a great profit from them; for they can then be used in decorating the saloons during a part of the year. We think, to insure success, instead of placing them under simple frames, the interior of which being always humid and obscure, disposes the stalks to shoot up slender, it is better to put them in a well aired, light, warm, and dry green house; but not to place them there until the stalks have passed not only the herbaceous to the sub-lignous state, but are actually furnished with buds; we have made the experiment with the varieties, 13 and 14,—*flammum* and *tubulosum roseum*, during the summer of 1826. The stalks of our plants were straight, vigorous, and ornamented with a beautiful foliage; the flowers were

* Small groups of flowers may be arranged on grass plots, neatly encircled in wicker work frames, or baskets,—or in circular beds, surrounded by cast-iron, made to resemble the open edges of a basket and painted dark green.—*Loudon's Enc. Gardening.*

brilliant, perfectly developed, voluminous, and much more elegant than in the open air; the tints became more distinct and more delicate, and the petals had acquired a greater transparency. This experiment seems to point out the best process to be followed, for *forcing* **Chrysanthemum** with success. Besides, it is very near that which has been adopted by the English gardeners;—they plant their slips in the month of August, using the lateral stalks of the plant, which are placed under bell glasses, in a dry, but shady situation; in about six weeks, they are put into pots, and kept in a warm place until November, and during the winter are protected by glass frames. In the month of April following, they are removed into much larger pots, and the plants remain all the summer in a warm and sheltered situation. They are then often watered, and the stalks are secured to supports. The flower buds are well formed, towards the commencement of October, when the plants are placed in temperate green houses. There, as much air as possible is given to them, when the weather will permit, but they are protected by the glass from the wind, rain and cold.

The Chinese gardeners bestow still greater attention to this culture, and the cultivators of London are beginning to imitate them. They place their slips in the shade, as we do, but it is done in the month of May; they are put into very small pots, and when well rooted, they are re-moved to others of a larger size, in which they are carefully cultivated until autumn. Besides gaining a year by this process, the plants are covered with more abundant and greener leaves; they are shorter, better rooted, and in every respect more pleasing. To increase the size of the blossom, the buds are pinched off as they appear, leaving but five, or three, and often only one. They also nourish their plants with *liquid manure*, and the blossoms thus acquire a corolla three inches in diameter.

When **Chrysanthemum** are cultivated in the ground, either distant from, or near a wall, or in conservatories, they should be renewed every two years; otherwise their numerous suckers exhaust them, and injure, very materially, the blossoms.

Catalogue of Chinese Chrysanthemums.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Purpureum, | Old purple. |
| 2. Variabile, | Changeable white. |
| 3. Tubulosum album, | Quilled white. |
| 4. Superbum, | Superb white. |
| 5. Tessellatum, | Tasselled white. |
| 6. Tubulosum luteum, | Quilled yellow. |
| 7. Sulphureum, | Straw-colored. |
| 8. Aureum, | Golden Yellow. |
| 9. Bicolor, | Large lilac. |
| 10. Lilacinum, | Pink, or Lilac. |
| 11. Cupreum, | Bluff, or Copper-colored. |
| 12. Fulvum, | Spanish Brown. |
| 13. Flammeum, | Quilled flame yellow. |
| 14. Tubulosum roseum, | Quilled pink. |
| 15. Atropurpureum, | Early crimson. |
| 16. Aurantiacum, | Large quilled orange. |
| 17. Expansum, | Expanded light purple. |
| 18. Purpurascens, | Quilled light purple. |
| 19. Involutum, | Curled lilac. |
| 20. Fasciculatum, | Superb-clustered yellow. |
| 21. Tubulosum carneum, | Semi-double quilled pink. |
| 22. Album semi-duplex, | ' ' ' white. |
| 23. Tubulosum Aurantiacum, | ' ' ' orange. |

21. Scrotinum,	Late pale purple.
25. Salmoneum,	Quilled salmon-rod.
26. Parvulum,	Small yellow.
27. Papyraceum,	Paper white.
28. Pallidum,	Pale pink.
29. Chrysoomata,	Tasseled yellow.
30. Warratah,	Yellow waratah.
31. Sabini,	Golden lotus.
32. Chrysoides,	Double Indian yellow.
33. Parkii,	Parks small yellow.
34. Pallens,	Pale pale orange.
35. Stamineum,	Pale buff.
36. Mutabile,	Changeable pale buff.
37. Beolor,	Two-colored incurved.
38. Versicolor,	Two-colored red.
39. Stellatum,	Starry purple.
40. Ornatum,	Tasseled lilac.
41. Fulvescens,	Brown purple.
42. Rubicundum,	Early bluish.
43. Blandum,	Blush.
44. Deucanthum,	Double Indian white.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MUSHROOMS.

MR FESSENDEN—I am not aware that much attention has been devoted to the cultivation of the vegetable named at the head of this article, in this section of the country, although some attempts have been made in one or more of the Southern States, but with what success I am not informed.

The mode of constructing the beds, the collecting of the spawn, or originating it, and of propagating from it, are described with much particularity by Loudon, in his *Encyclopedia of Gardening*, and in Fessenden's *New American Gardener*, as well as by McMahon, in his treatise upon the same subject.

It was my intention to have transcribed from these works, some of the directions in relation to the culture of the Mushroom, for the benefit of those who might be disposed to attempt it. But to do justice to the subject, and to place before your readers all the directions needful to a complete understanding of the manner of preparing the materials, to the formation and spawning of the beds, or of originating the spawn, I find would occupy much time and labor that may be dispensed with, and you can make such selections from these works as you may deem requisite, and thereby confer a particular favor upon the public at large, and the writer in particular.

My attention has recently been directed to this subject by a highly respected and accomplished amateur Horticulturist, whose cultivated taste induces, and whose affluent circumstances afford him the means, of extending the blessings of Horticulture. In a letter received from him, he remarks, "There is one production of the Garden which is much, I may say, wholly neglected here, (New York) and I hope you may have successfully attempted it, to stimulate us. I mean the *Mushroom*. I made the attempt this Fall, but I could procure no spawn that was good from the nursery men here, and the private gardens are destitute of it. The same disappointment I met with in Philadelphia. This luxury has become very common in Europe, and a recommendation in the *New*

England Farmer, as on all occasions, would be well received here."

Mushrooms may be produced without planting the spawn, or, as it is termed, without spawning the beds. The President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society caused a bed to be prepared and planted with asparagus roots. It was composed of horse manure, that had lain two or three years in heaps, the bed was made as such usually are, for such a purpose. One single shoot of asparagus only appeared to reward his labor, but in the autumn the whole surface of the bed was covered with mushrooms, and the supply was abundant for the whole season. The method recommended by Loudon for raising this vegetable, without planting the spawn, is more simple than is the preparation of the bed for the raising of asparagus. He observes, "after having laid a floor upon the surface of the ground, of ashes, stone chips, gravel, or brick-bats, so as to keep the ground quite dry and free from under damp, lay a course of horse droppings, new from the stable, six inches thick. They must not be broken, and the drier they are the better. They may be collected every day if your stable does not furnish enough at once to complete the first layer of the above thickness. But they must not be allowed to ferment or heat. The bed should be exposed to the air as much as possible while making up, but carefully defended from wet if out of doors, or it may be made in a cellar, or under a shed. When the first course is quite dry, and supposed to be past a state of fermentation, cover it with two inches of light dry earth. If sandy so much the better. It is immaterial whether it be rich or not, the only use of the earth being for the spawn to run on mass in. Then lay another course of droppings and earth over as before, when it has fermented. Then a third in like manner, and the bed is completed. It should be a little rounded in order that it may not be more wet or moist in the centre than on its sides. This may be effected by the formation of the floor at first, and the bed will then be of equal strength in all parts. Beds are sometimes made with two courses, instead of three, and when materials are scarce, three, four inch courses with an inch of earth between each, and a two inch covering or two have been found to answer."

I may trouble you again upon this subject. My present purpose is to awaken attention to it. The Horticultural Society will probably offer a premium as a stimulus to the cultivation of the Mushroom.

ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.

Dorchester, Feb. 20, 1830.

GEN. DEARBORN'S ADDRESS.

[Concluded from page 202.]

Holland has been distinguished, since the period of the Crusades, for her flower gardens, culinary vegetables, and plantations of fruit trees. The north of Europe and this country, are still dependent upon her florists, for the most splendid varieties of the bulbous rooted plants, and her celebrated nurseries, which long replenished those of England, have been recently enriched by the acquisitions of Van Mons and Duquesne. Several of the new kinds of fruits produced by those indefatigable experimentalists, already ornament our gardens, and with the excellent varieties created by Knight, promise to replace those, which have either become extinct, or are so deteriorated in quality, as to discourage their further cultivation.

This method of hybridous fructification is found on Linnæus' Sexual System of Plants, but I venerate President of the London Horticulturist Society, is entitled to the merit, of having it practically availed of a suggestion, which emanated from the beautiful theory of the northern Phil On the African coast of the Mediterranean, custom, based on the same principles, has prevailed, from the earliest ages, in the cultivation of the Date—that "Tree of Life" to the natives of the sultry regions. The stamens and pistils of the species of Palm are produced on different trees, and those which afford the former being relatively quite low, it is necessary to cut off the blossom and place them, by means of ladders, over the top of the female trees, which are very lofty. If it is not done, the pollen does not reach the stigma and there is no fruit. This practice, however, does not derogate from the honor due to the scientific Knight, to whom we are unquestionably indebted for that valuable discovery, by which new varieties of every species of fruit and flower may be infinitely multiplied.

Having been so long dependent upon our transatlantic collaborators, it now becomes a duty to attempt a reciprocation of the numerous benefits we have received; and by emulating their zeal, intelligence, and experimental industry, we may develop the resources of our own country, which offers such an extensive, interesting, and profitable field of research to the adventurous naturalist. Many of the most useful and magnificent acquisitions of the groves, fields, gardens, and conservatories of Europe, are natives of the Western Hemisphere. The indigenous forest-trees, ornamental shrubs, flowers, fruits, and edible vegetables of North America are remarkable for their variety, splendor, and value. Extending from the Polar regions to those of the tropics, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the waves of the Pacific this mighty section of the continent embrace every clime and every variety of soil, teeming with innumerable specimens of the vegetable kingdom in all the luxuriance of their primeval and unexplored domains.

Catesby, Pursh, Michaux, Mullenburg, Bigelow, Nuttall, Elliot, Torrey, Golden, Bartram, Bartre, Hosack, Mitchell, Darlington, Ives, Dewey, Hutecock, and Short, have rendered themselves illustrious, as disciples of Botany, by traversing our immense forests, mountains, and prairies, and exploring the borders of our mighty rivers and lake in quest of additions to the Flora of the United States.

Peters, Hosack, Lowell, Perkins, Prince, McMahon, Cox, Dean, Thacher, Adlum, Powell, at Buel, have, by precept and example, assiduously fostered a taste for cultivation, and successful promoted developments, in all the various branches of rural economy. As pioneers in the science and art of Agriculture or gardening, their services have been invaluable; and while most of them still live to behold the rapid and extensive progress of their cherished pursuits, the important results of their experiments, and the gladdening influence of their beneficent labors, their name will be ever held in grateful remembrance, to distinguished benefactors of their country.

Enlightened by their instructions, and roused by their manly enthusiasm, let us zealously imitate their commendable efforts, and endeavor to render our institution, as beneficial, in its practical operations, as it is cheering, in theoretical promises.

From the Southern Agriculturist.

NEW VEGETABLES.

Your notice last year of my description of the *shop's Dwarf Prolific Pea* hath been attended with benefit in bringing that valuable Pea into note, although upon a fair trial with the forty-day game Pea, sowed the same day this year, the first crop was not so early as the forty-day Pea, but the crop was far more abundant, and a large proof that I had this season, when in blossom, was most beautiful sight; (the Peas were planted in rows about three inches apart in the row, and two feet from row to row,) the plants did not exceed the foot in height, but so completely full of blossoms, down almost close to the ground, that at a little distance they appeared like strawberry-beds sowed with blossoms; and they continued in bearing long after the forty-day peas were over. In the whole, this pea improves on acquaintance, and will no doubt be a universal favorite; and by sowing them at different periods, say about week apart, a constant succession of green peas on the table may be obtained. They also stand hot weather well, not being subject to mildew, many other kinds in summer. While on the subject of Peas, I beg leave to call your attention to some other sorts which are worth noticing, although not so recently introduced, they are persons not so generally cultivated as their merits entitle them.

The *Knights tall Honey*, or *Knights Marrowfat* Peas; so named, I presume, in honor of the President of the London Horticultural Society, of this I am not sure; however, it is the mostocious of all Peas in eating. The Pea appears dry, shrivelled and pithy, but very plump and fair when green. This is a late Pea, and the *Bishop's Pea* is a dwarf, this, on the contrary, is a giant; frequently growing fourteen or sixteen feet high. The Peas ought to be sown in open piece of land, in rows moderately thin, the rows fill five feet apart from row to row, they must be stuck with good stout brushy sticks, in the ground; the brush ought at least to be eight feet high. They are a very plentiful crop, continuing long to produce their rich sweet peas, and stand the heat much better than any of the marrowfat kinds.

The *Dwarf Imperial Pea*, somewhat better than the former, is, however, not so generally known, but might be noticed: being a dwarf, requiring no sticking, is a recommendation to many who have not the conveniences of sticking sticks. It is a large blue, oblong or shaped Pea, not early, but a great bearer; stand the heat of summer well, and if sown the same time with the early Peas, will come after the early crops are over. It is a very good bearing Pea, and makes a very fine pea if cooked with string beans. The peas should be sown in drills or rows, moderately thin; two and a half or three feet apart.

New York, Oct. 24, 1829. M. FLOY.

CORRESPONDENTS—We regret the necessity of bringing till next week a valuable communication by G. of Weston on Canker Worms—and one on Potatoes by J. T.

Gerrish's superior Corn Cutting Machine, may be seen in operation on grain, for a short time, at the Cordage Factory, at Boston Neck. For further particulars inquire at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street. Feb. 26.

Bishop's Early Dwarf Prolific Pea.

In 1825, this Pea was first introduced to the gardens in the neighborhood of London; they were first originated in Scotland by a practical Gardener of the name of Bishop, in the year 1817. So great a reputation had they obtained in the neighborhood of London, that they were readily sold for one *gallon a pint*. The peculiar excellencies of this pea are, its productiveness—equaling, if not surpassing any varieties hitherto known; its earliness, and its remarkable dwarf habit, seldom exceeding even in the best soils, the height of 12 inches, which of itself would make it a most valuable acquisition—more especially for small gardens; they should be planted 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, as from their dwarfishness and spreading habits they do not thrive so well if sown closer; hence it is obvious they are accompanied with. In 1829, these peas had these will go as far as 2 or 3 quarters of any other. They commence blooming when not 12 inches high, bear most abundantly and are very delicious eating; if planted weekly, a constant succession of green peas may be obtained all the summer and autumn, as from the habit of their growth they appear better calculated to withstand the heat of an American summer, than any variety we are acquainted with. In 1829, these peas had a fair trial in this vicinity, and we find there is nothing in their character so stated above, but what is correct. We have a small quantity on hand, both of the American and English growth of 1829, price \$1 per quart; and the same price at which they are readily sold in New York and other southern cities. Persons at a distance, requesting the cash by letter, will receive them by any conveyance they may designate.

J. B. RUSSELL, 52, North Market-street.

Also, Knight's Tall Marrow or Honey pea, from England—introduced by Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society. Both these kinds are described in Mr FLOY's letter, in this week's New England Farmer. Feb. 21.

Scions of Superior Fruits.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A large collection of scions of the most rare and valuable fruits cultivated in this vicinity,—warranted genuine—more a particular description will be published next week. Feb. 26.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Society's Hall on Saturday, March 6th, at 11 o'clock. A. M. R. L. EMMONS, Feb. 26.

gentlemen who are in possession of rare and valuable scions or cuttings, that they intend to present to the Society, are respectfully reminded that the above meeting will afford a good opportunity for their distribution.

Wants a place,

As a farmer, or gardener, a man from England, with a small family, who has been eighteen years in the business, and is thoroughly acquainted with it—his wife is well acquainted with the dairying business. Inquire at the New England Farmer office, 52, North Market-street,—or application may be made at Mr HAGERSTON'S Vineyard, Charlestown. Feb. 26.

White Mulberry trees for raising Silk.

Snell & Moore have for sale at their Nursery near Balltown, Md.—

2000 strong white Mulberry plants, which have been cultivated separate in drills, and are from 3 to 5 feet high. Price per hundred \$6 to \$12, according to size.

3000 seedlings of last summer's growth, small, at \$25 per thousand.

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, and other articles in the nursery line as usual. Feb. 26.

New Work on Silk.

Just published at Philadelphia, and for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 52, North Market-street—

“Essays on American Silk, and the best means of rendering it a source of individual and national wealth; with Directions to Farmers for raising Silk-worms. By John D'Homegrie, Silk Manufacturer; and P. S. Duponceau, Member of the American Philosophical Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge.” “Knowledge is power, and Information is capital.”—*Report of Comm. of Congress on American Silk.* Feb. 19.

Fanner Wanted.

A first rate man, (one with a family would be preferred) to take charge of a farm of fifty acres, in Warren, R. I. He must be a perfect master of his business, capable of taking the lead himself—some vegetables must be raised—and much attention is paid on the farm to the culture of onions for shipping. Address FREEBORN Sisson, Warren, R. I. (post paid.) Feb. 19.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Westborough, Shrewsbury, and Worcester. Sportsman was sired by Bussorah—Dam Sportsman-stress. A more particular pedigree of this horse was given in the New England Farmer, January 1, 1820. Feb. 19.

Bull Calf for Sale.

For sale, at Jonathan Bull's farm in Newton, a fine, well formed, promising Bull calf, two months old, deep red color, with a few white spots—sired by Mr DERRY's bull Young Comet,—dam, Laura; the following is the dam's origin. LAURA—Light red, face belly and legs white, calved 26th March 1825. Got by Admiral; Dam, a very fine Cow, by Holderness out of an excellent native Cow. Purchased while a calf of Hon. JOHN LOWELL. Feb. 19.

Wants a place,

As a farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, a young married man (without children,) who is well qualified, and can produce good recommendations; he would be willing to make an arrangement either with or without his family. Inquire at Whitney's tavern in Charlestown. Feb. 19.

Land for Sale.

20000 acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, are offered for sale, either in one body, or in such quantities as will suit applicants.

This Land is situated on the head waters of the Sinnamahoning Creek which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna River above Dunmstown—by the present law, the Pennsylvania canal is to be made as far as Dunmstown; from thence to the Lakes, the shortest course would be somewhere in the neighborhood of the land now offered for sale. The title is indisputable, and taxes paid up to the first day of the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

The Sinnamahoning Creek is navigable, and is about forty feet wide at the bridge now building on or near this land; through which a road passes. The settlements on the Sinnamahoning extend up to within five miles of this tract of land, which reaches within twelve miles of Condersport (the county town.) As to the quality of this land, it is of course various, as would be the case with the same quantity in the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia, Boston, or New York. The flats bordering on the streams are excellent,—a dark rich, deep soil, free from stone and easy to cultivate; the upland, or as it is termed in that country, “Bench Land,” is good farming land, deep, excellent soil, well adapted to grass, grain, &c. the hills are too steep for farming, but are generally heavily timbered. The prevailing timber is Beach, Maple, Birch, Cherry, Henlock, and White Pine. Coal has been found on one branch of the Sinnamahoning, and it is believed by people living in these parts, that there is abundance of coal on all the waters of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

The Proprietor has divided four thousand acres into lots of one hundred acres each. Any settler who may pay for his land before seeing it, and should not like it when he arrives there, may select another of said lots instead of the one he has paid for, provided he does it within one year from the time he pays the money, and notifies the Proprietor of his choice before said lot shall have been disposed of to some other purchaser or settler.

None but sober, industrious people need apply for any part of this land.

Any person procuring ten purchasers or settlers, shall have one hundred acres, gratis, provided he causes it to be settled within one year from the time he becomes entitled to it. The price is \$2 per acre; but a liberal deduction will be made to wholesale purchasers and to settlers.

For further particulars, apply personally or by letters, post paid, to SAMUEL WEBB,

No. 305, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia.

Terms of payment will be made easy. The following Certificate is from Samuel B. Fisher, a practical Surveyor, who has just returned from viewing the above described premises;—he has no interest whatever (direct or indirect) in the sale of these lands, and is one whose judgment and candor purchasers may safely depend.

I hereby certify, that I was on the above described tract of land for several days, in the beginning of the present month, and while there, my time was occupied in examining the same; and I am of the opinion that the foregoing description is a fair one, and that those who may feel disposed to purchase, will find it to correspond therewith. Philad. 19 mo. 29, 1829. SAMUEL B. FISHER.

Real Estate in Boston will be taken in payment. Feb. 19.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1830.

No. 33.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

JOHN C. LOUDON, Esq.

SIR—In your Encyclopedia of Agriculture, p. 5, you say,—“The civil circumstances of the United States are unfavorable to the domestic enjoyments of a British farmer emigrating thither. Many privations must be suffered at first, and some probably for one or two generations to come. The want of society seems an obvious drawback; but this, Birkbeck has shown, is not so great as might be imagined. When an emigrant settles among American farmers, he will generally find them a LAZY, IGNORANT people, priding themselves in their freedom, and making little use of their privileges; but when he settles among other emigrants, he meets at least with people who have seen a good deal of the world and of life.” I think, Sir, our predilections in regard to the United States, are rather favorable, and I can only account for the injustice you have done the American farmer, supposing, that you took Mr Birkbeck for authority, and that Mr Birkbeck never had an opportunity of studying their character.

There is a class of people upon the frontiers, termed pioneers, who lead a sort of nomadic life. It subsists principally on the fruits of the chase. When game becomes scarce, by the cultivation of a surrounding country, these people sell out their heremits, and penetrate the forest anew. They see thus precluded the advantages of a polished education, and exhibit but few of the ameliorating effects of civil institutions and social intercourse. It was unfortunately among this class that Mr Birkbeck fixed himself on the frontiers of Illinois, and it was from his intercourse with these people, that he came to the conclusion, that the American farmers were “a lazy, ignorant people.”

The character of our farmers is that of our nation; for nine tenths of our population are agriculturists. And however humble and unambitious is a class of a community may be in countries where privilege or custom has limited their sphere of action, with us, who have no privileged classes, and where the highest distinctions and honors are open to all, there exist the noblest and strongest incentives to industry and the acquisition of knowledge among our farmers, that can be imagined in the human breast.

It is true, there is not that servile drudgery and incessant labor witnessed here, which may be common among the agricultural classes of other countries. Nor is there need of it. Our farmers have no aristocratic landlords to support in indolent extravagance. They pay no tithes of their earnings to support an established church. And the amount required to maintain their poor is comparatively trifling. Hundreds of our young men have the parental roof every year, with a maintenance in money, and generally with nothing but their heads and hands to earn a living; and twelve years afterwards we probably find them the owners and occupants of a comfortable farm, which they have paid for and improved by their industry, surrounded by comfort, plenty, and half a dozen well-tended chubby children.

We not only possess, in a degree unknown to the farmers of Europe, the stimulants to acquire knowledge with wealth, but we enjoy peculiar facilities for its attainment, and for dispensing it to our children. Social libraries exist in most of the old settled towns, and schools everywhere abound. I have sent you two annual reports, which will show the condition of the schools in the State where I reside. You will find that about \$110,000 of public monies are annually distributed by the State of New York for academic and common school education; that a larger sum is raised by local tax in the several districts; that the total amount expended on education in these schools, does not fall much, if anything short of one and a half million of dollars per annum; and that half a million of children participate in the advantages of this expenditure. All this is exclusive of a great number of select schools, academies, and four colleges.

Agriculture is our great nursery of talent, from which the professions, the Legislative halls, the army and the navy are principally filled. I can refer you to the New Monthly Magazine for the character of our House of Assembly, where it is stated, by an Englishman who spent some time in it, to be “full as respectable as the House of Commons.” And for the talent and skill of our farmers in war, let the examples at Plattsburgh, and at New Orleans, on Erie, and on Champlain, suffice for the present.

I submit these facts to your consideration, from a belief that you have not erred intentionally. And as it would seem invidious in me to make comparisons, I leave you to draw the parallel between the English and American farmers at leisure, and to make such correction in your text as your sense of justice may dictate.

Albany, N. Y. Feb. 22, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN—My respected neighbor, SAMUEL G. DERBY, Esq. had a fine orchard much injured last season by the canker worms, and wishing to make some preparation this spring to check, and if possible, to destroy that dreadful vermin, he wrote lately to Dr JEREMIAH SPOFFORD at Bradford, to request him to communicate any new fact which might have occurred, to his knowledge, since the letter which he addressed to you, dated 14th June, 1826, and which is recorded in the 11th volume of the New England Farmer, page 377.* The Doctor's answer, which has just been received, informs that the part of the country, in which he resides, has been, happily, entirely free from canker worms ever since 1826; therefore he cannot do more than to refer to the communication which he made before; however, the doctor adds the following remarks, which being much to the point, I shall take the liberty to transcribe in his own words.

“The Mercurial preparations are so extremely poisonous to worms and to insects, that I much doubt if any one will crawl over an inch in width

of the Mercurial ointment, and survive. Great care should be taken that no crevice be left open where they could possibly crawl under, and that it should be applied in due season. The application of the Mercurial ointment is not more expensive than tar, and it grows stronger by being exposed to the atmosphere, by absorbing the oxygen therefrom. Strips of cloth, or fine smooth lints, not less than one inch wide, fastened with cut tacks was the mode of application, and the mild mercurial ointment of TRACHER'S dispensary was the preparation used.”

MR DERBY is making arrangements to place, without delay, the protecting girdles round the LUTTS of his trees, and where the bark is very rough, he intends to use slightly the drawing knife, in order that the lints may lay quite close, and that there should be no possibility for under crawling. The bark of the stately old elms round his mansion will require clay, mixed with hair, to fill up the crevices; and it appears very evident, that the mercurial ointment requiring to be laid on, and fixed but once for the season, will be attended with less expense than the old method of tarring, which must be renewed every day, at a great cost of the materials, and of the time needful to lay them on. He intends hereafter to communicate to you the result of his operations for publication in the New England Farmer, and in the mean while, in accordance with his wishes, and our common desire to stimulate some of the orchard owners to join without delay in this new practice, which promises so well, and will also save the trees from the injury inflicted by the application of tar, I have determined to address you these lines, and am, as before, your friend &c. J. M. G.

Weston, Feb. 22, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—When tar is used to defend trees against canker worms, it is said that its application to complete the desired effect, should be commenced the latter part of October, and the tarring continued when the weather is mild enough to permit the worms to emerge from the ground, till the latter part of May, or till the time of their ascent is past. No doubt it would be best and safest to apply the remedy recommended by Dr SPOFFORD in autumn as well as in spring. Gen. DEARBORN informs us that he caught great numbers of the insects in autumn, by tarring, often repeated. [See N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 177.] The same gentleman, in the communication referred to, observes that Dr SPOFFORD'S mode of guarding against the Canker Worm “is the most simple, and if from multiplied experiments, it should be found to be effectual, it will take precedence, as it is not very expensive, can be easily applied, and does not require to be renewed for the season.” It is possible that the effluvia arising from the mercurial ointment, applied in spring, may prove fatal to those insects which have ascended the tree the fall preceding. We are happy to perceive the subject has attracted the notice of the ingenious author of the above article, and to learn that his friend S. G. DERBY, Esq. contemplates making experiments which will throw light on this subject, and that he proposes to favor us with their result. If, however, some canker worms

* See also Fessenden's New American Gardener, p. 172.

should appear on trees to which Dr. SRETOR's remedy should be applied, *in spring only*, we should not think that circumstance conclusive against the mercurial preparation, unless it were applied in due season, *in autumn*, and renewed in season the spring following.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR TIDD'S POTATOES.

MR F. S. DENNIS.—There has been so much said of late, in your paper respecting potatoes, and it is usually so well filled with useful and entertaining matter, that I have felt somewhat reluctant to trouble you by bringing my seedling potatoes again into notice; particularly as there has already been several kinds introduced, and well recommended by the medium of your paper. But as you, and Mr. RUSSELL, together with some of our horticultural friends, have thought it would be interesting to our friends in general to hear the result of my second year's experiment, I have undertaken to communicate such facts as have transpired, and will, as I think, be interesting in continuation of my former communication.

This crop has proved very different from what was anticipated. I was much disappointed in some of those kinds which gave the greatest promise the first year, and concluded not to make any selection this year; but preserve a few of the best of each kind for another year's trial, consequently I can do but little more, at this time, than follow the example of some of our popular legislative committees,—report progress and ask leave to sit again."

Some of those kinds which bore the best the first year, and on which I had placed my greatest dependence, gave, this year, but a very ordinary yield; while some of those which did not appear worth saving, produced abundantly. They were planted on the 21st and 22d of May; the crop would no doubt have been better if they had been planted fifteen or twenty days earlier, but circumstances prevented me from giving them, as I was desirous, my personal attention before that time. A part of them were planted in my garden in drills, and a part in a field between long rows and blues, in hills. Those in the garden had some manure spread on the ground, but none in the drills; those in the field had a shovel-full of compost manure, composed of meadow mud, the dung of horses, oxen, cows, and swine. The rows were about three feet apart, and the hills three by four. There was considerable difference both in the shape and shade of the leaf, and, also, in luxuriance of growth of the vine. The first indication of maturity, by the vines beginning to decay, I discovered, was on the 14th of July, which was fifty-two days from the time of planting, and in sixty days the vine was entirely dead; and from this time they continued to die daily, and were dug from time to time as opportunity offered. The greatest yield was from a land planted in my garden. From a row sixteen feet in length, I had a leaping bushel-basket, the basket will hold a bushel even full, so that I think there must have been at least five pecks. I had a peck in one hill,—in three hills two pecks, and from that in all the gradations down to a single potato in a hill; in fact, there were one or two hills in which I could not find a single potato, and a few hills did not vegetate. Some of the kinds did not increase in size, but grew as large the first, as they did the second

year from the seed. The potatoes occupied about an acre of ground, the quantity of seed planted about two bushels and a half. The crop is estimated at one hundred and forty bushels. If we take the quantity of seed planted only into consideration, this must be considered a very extraordinary yield; so much so, that one of my men from New Hampshire, who helped both to plant and dig them, said, he should not like to go home and tell his friends how large a quantity I grew from so few and such small seed, for fear they would not believe him.

Out of the 140 bushels, I have saved about one hundred bushels of the largest to plant the next year, and have kept the different kinds separate in paper bags and wooden boxes. I have several hundred out of my fifteen hundred varieties, that will yield as well, and many of them better than the long rods.

There is something both curious and interesting in watching the progress of nature, when she sports in her endless varieties, and it was quite entertaining to hear the remarks and exclamations of those who were employed to dig them. For some time I almost despaired of being able to introduce into notice any new variety that should be worth cultivating; for as soon as either of the four men who were digging them found a hill well filled with promising potatoes, they were sure to be claimed by name as an old acquaintance; they had either known them in England, Ireland, or in New Hampshire, the places of their nativity, to be great bearers, and of excellent quality; but I was soon made quite easy on this head, for I found I had a greater number of good bearers than they could muster names. On the whole, I think I have no reason to be discouraged, but on the contrary, have good hopes of being able to introduce a variety, that shall yield to none in point of excellence.

JACOB TIDD.

Rochury, Feb. 15, 1830.

CULTURE OF MUSTARD.

E. HERSEY DERRY, Esq.—

SIR.—It is with pleasure I answer your request, and confer the favor you wish in relation to raising Mustard Seed. I have to state that it should be sown in drills, two or two and a half feet apart, and kept clear of weeds. I have raised at the rate of twenty bushels per acre in this way. I have been informed by a gentleman in New Hampshire, that he raised five bushels on thirty-six poles; also by another that he raised on a small piece in his garden at the rate of thirty-five bushels per acre. I bought ten bushels of seed last fall at the Shaker Village in Canterbury, N. H. They stated that it produced as much as twenty bushels to the acre. I raised seven bushels last year, at the rate of twelve bushels to the acre. It was affected by the drought. The seed alluded to, is our native red seed. I am inclined to think that fifteen bushels is as much as it will average one year with another. It will bring from \$3 to \$3.50 per bushel, cash. Should a premium be offered to the person that should raise the most to the acre, not less than fifteen bushels, I think it would be beneficial to the State; and we may then expect good Mustard.

Respectfully, yours &c,

Beverly, Feb. 16, 1830. JOHN P. WEBBER.

Worm in Peach Trees.—A writer in the *Trenton Federalist* quoted with approbation by the *South-*

ern Agriculturist, recommends the following remedy against the worm in peach trees, (*agrotis cerasia* of Professor Say).—"A composition of oyster-shell lime and tan, equally proportioned and about half a bushel to a tree, put immediately round the trunk a few inches under ground."

CULTURE OF HEMP.

There were imported into the United States the year 1826, goods manufactured from hem and exclusive of cordage, twine, &c, to the amount of \$1,787,755, and 88,116 cwt. of hemp in raw state. This last at \$220 per ton, which the present medium market price of Russian hemp would swell the amount which the nation annually pays, to the foreign cultivator and manufacturer of this article, to more than two millions seven hundred thousand dollars. I quote this fact to state the extent of the national demand for hemp as products, and to satisfy our farmers, that there is little danger of glutting our markets with unnecessary production, so long as they are able to compete with the foreign cultivator.

The inquiry here presents itself—

Are our lands adapted to the cultivation of hemp? and, if they are,

Can we supply our domestic demand, to profit to the cultivator, at the ordinary market prices?

The first point seems to be satisfactorily solved. Most of the states, from Tennessee to Maine, readily grow hemp; and in this state it is successfully and profitably cultivated, particularly in counties of Orange, Saratoga, Washington, Tompkins, &c, and upon most of the soils which yield a profit in the ordinary productions of agriculture. This, like other crops of the farm, pays best on a good soil, and under careful culture. A drained reclaimed bog, or swamp, and deep arid uplands, abounding in vegetable matter, are adapted to the growth of this invaluable plant; its strong system of roots penetrate these fre and find abundance of aliment to nourish and mature the plant. It will do well on any soil will grow good flax. But it will not repay for labor and expense upon lands either poor, habitually wet, or on such as have not been previously prepared to a complete state of pulverization. It need no better hemp grounds than the flats islands below and contiguous to this city afford.

Upon the second point I have no practical knowledge; and must therefore rely upon authority of others, and upon estimates formed upon known data.

We in the first place derive evidence that culture of hemp is profitable to the American farmer, from the acknowledged fact, that the quantity annually grown among us has greatly increased, and probably quadrupled, within the last years. Few have abandoned its culture, and commenced it under favorable circumstances, while many are annually turning their attention to it. Men are not apt to pursue a business which does not pay them for their labor and expense.

In the next place we infer, that it is, or may be profitable.

1. Because the price of foreign hemp is hanced in our markets, and the quantity consequently diminished, by the high duties which have been imposed by the tariff.

2. Because one half of the ordinary expense of cleaning and preparing it for market, may be saved by the use of the newly invented

achines for separating the lint from the fibre.—
nd,

3. Because the process of water rotting, which is taking place of the old dew rotting method, increases the value of the article, and renders American hemp equal in quality and value to that of Russia or Piedmont.

Specimens of Russia and American water rotted hemp have been submitted to various and related experiments, particularly in our naval service, and the comparisons have resulted in a full conviction, that the latter is nowise inferior to the former in strength or durability. The inference plain, that American hemp will command the highest price, wherever it is brought to market in as perfect a condition as the foreign commodity, and the prospect of gain, will prove ample correctives on this head.

Lastly, it might be amply demonstrated, by the declarations of men of practical knowledge, that hemp is one of the most profitable crops that a farmer can raise, whose grounds are adapted to growth, and where proper attention is paid to the management of the crop. I will quote but one individual at present, and that is a respectable, Mr Samuel Lathrop, of West Springfield, Mass.

After stating that the principal labor required in the hemp crop, is applied at seasons of most surce on the farm; and that every considerable farmer, who has suitable grounds, might raise a few acres, without interfering with his ordinary avocations of husbandry, Mr Lathrop thus speaks of *products and profits* :—

"The average crop is six to seven hundred pounds the acre. I have raised nine or ten, but it was an unusual crop. The land was strong and in very good till. The hemp grew to a great height, and was very uniform throughout the piece. The price of hemp in market has varied, of late years, from \$10 to \$12.50 per hundred. Scarcely a crop of field culture can be put upon the land, which will produce so great a result.

"It is not uncommon for the farmer to let out his land upon shares. In that case the usual terms are, that the owner of the land prepares the seed, and furnishes one half the seed. The occupant furnishes the other half of the seed, and forms all the labor, after the seed is harrowed and returns to the owner one half of the seed.

"One half of the hemp prepared for market. One instance I have received for the use of my land, more than forty-five dollars an acre, clear profit.

"The moiety of the seed returned to me was fully sufficient to pay my part of the seed sown, and the labor of preparing the ground.

"The hemp grown in this neighborhood, when well dressed, commands the highest price of the Russian Hemp, and is as readily purchased by the manufacturers of cordage."—See *N. E. Farmer*, April 9, 1829.

Persons disposed to commence the culture of hemp, and in want of seed, are referred to Mr J. GODFREY, State-street, at Albany. And any information in my power to give, of service to the cultivator, will be cheerfully rendered, through the medium of the Albany Argus, or otherwise, may be desired. J. BUEL.

Albany, Feb. 3, 1830.

BEES.

Mr EDITOR—A few days ago I went to my house for the purpose of examining my bees,

to see if they were all in a safe condition, when, to my surprise, I found one of the most valuable hives entirely destitute of bees either dead or alive. On inspection, I found the hive plentifully stored with honey, and in good condition in every respect.

Last year I lost a swarm in the same way. It came out early in the season, and appeared to do well. Late in the fall I observed they ceased to move on pleasant days as the others did; when on examination I found the hive entirely deserted by the bees, but well filled with honey. I have known of several other instances of this kind, the circumstances relating to them being the same. Now if the cause of such occurrences could be shown by some one through the medium of your paper, it would much gratify the curiosity of
AN INQUIRER.

BREAKING STEERS TO THE YOKE.

Mr EDITOR—With many farmers it is common to neglect the breaking of steers to the yoke, and training them to business, until they are three years old, and in some instances longer. Such neglect must be altogether wrong, as the task becomes much greater, and the chastisement and suffering which they must necessarily undergo during the process of breaking is much more severe than would be needful at an earlier period.

From my own experience and observation, I have found it to be the better way to begin the training of steers as soon as they are a year old. At this early period, they are easily managed by a boy of fourteen, who cannot be better or more profitably employed, for two or three hours in a day, occasionally, than in disciplining them to the yoke, and learning them to draw. When they are neglected until they are three or four years old, in most instances, they never become perfectly steady and docile; while, on the other hand, if trained at an early age, they seldom fail of being steady and gentle, and good for business. The earlier they are disciplined and trained to business the better, provided they are not made to go beyond the bounds of reason, or what their age and strength will admit. A FARMER.

Worcester County, March 2.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

NEW NATIVE PLUM.

[Extract from a letter from J. O. Fallon, Esq. to Wm. Prince, of the Linnaean Botanic Garden.]

In conformity to my promise, I send you fifty stones of the Arkansas dwarf Plum, regarded by the Indians as a most delicious fruit. It has received the appellation of dwarf, on account of the low bushes on which they grow, seldom exceeding six feet high. They are only found in the vicinity of the Arkansas, and very high up said river.

THE ROBERTSON PEAR.

[Extract from a letter from Gen. Forman, of Maryland, to Wm. Prince, of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, dated Nov. 11, 1828.]

The Robertson Pear, which I send, is highly esteemed, and universally admired. It was discovered in a thorn hedge at Naaman's Creek, Delaware, by General Robertson, the owner of the land, a gentleman who was very attentive to fruit. You may call it the Naaman's Creek, or Robertson Pear, as you please. It is a healthy tree, and certain bearer, and comes in about ten days after the Doyenne, or latter pear. The budding Judas

scions I send, are from a tree growing in my garden, where there are several, but the tree from which these buds were taken, is remarkable for its rich and glowing pink blossoms. The Persimmon scions are from my early fruit; and strange to tell, I have no other kind upon the estate, while the surrounding farms have none but the austere winter variety. We commence eating of mine about the first of October, and at this time we could not fill a plate from them, although they ripen in succession, as they have matured and past.

[Extract of a letter from E. Smallwood, Esq. of North Carolina, to Wm. Prince, of the Linnaean Botanic Garden, dated Dec. 30, 1829.]

I send you some scions of the Williams' apple, a kind particularly suited to the climate of the Carolinas and Georgia. I have them now in my house, and they will keep here until March. All other apples have been gone long since. I have seen no apple so durable for a southern country; they will not do well to the north, your season is too short for them. They are not a handsome apple, but their great excellency is their keeping so well. I also send you some scions of a superior Sugar Pear; it is the emperor of all pears.

P. S. Mr Prince has no remark to make, except that the scions were all received in excellent condition, and have grown vigorously the past season.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 1.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At market this day, 353 Beef Cattle—32 Stores: 668 Sheep and 200 Swine, divided as follows: *Upper Market*, 232 Beef Cattle: 8 Stores and 199 Sheep. *Lower Market*, 121 Beef Cattle; 24 Stores: 469 Sheep and 300 Swine.

The market today was very brisk, and sales went off rather slow—middling qualities of Beef at a reduction of near 25 cts. per cwt. from last week's prices. The best Cattle, we believe, fully supported former rates—one pair in particular, owned and fattened by Capt. Benj. Harrington, of Princeton, attracted considerable attention, calculated to weigh 3400 lbs. This is the tenth pair, we understood the gentleman to say, that he has fitted, which have weighed over 1600 lbs. the bullock. They were purchased by Mr I. Wise, price not exactly known—supposed at \$200, who will exhibit them at his Stall, No. 48, Faucett Hall Market, and where the epicure can have a "taste of the quality" in the course of the week.

Store Cattle, continue low and dull. *Milch Cows*, but few at market, and of very inferior quality—we noticed sales of a very few at from 16 to \$22 each.

Sheep—Business in the Sheep Market today was very limited—we noticed the sales of one lot of 88 at \$2 70: one do. 25 at \$1 67, and one of more importance: a lot of 58 at \$5 over \$5 per head, owned and fattened by Mr Alpheus Anderson, of Shelburne—the same gentleman fattened 108 last year, for which he obtained \$5 50 per head. We take pleasure in recording these rare occurrences, because they agree with our notions of grazing: how it can be profitable to raise the tens of thousands of animals in the shape of Sheep, that are yearly driven to market, and sold from 75 cts. to \$1 25 per head, we have yet to learn.

Swine—Those mentioned above are the same we reported last week—the only sale we noticed was a lot of 100 at 4 cts. per lb.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 252.]

CHAPTER III.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH HORSE.

Henry VIII. a tyrannical and cruel prince, but fond of show and splendor, was very anxious to produce a valuable breed of horses; and the manners which he adopted were both perfectly in unison with his arbitrary disposition, and very little calculated to effect his object. He fixed a certain standard, below which no horse should be kept. The lowest height for the stallion was fifteen hands, and for the mare thirteen hands; and even before they had arrived at their full growth, no stallion above two years old, and under fourteen hands and a half, was permitted to run on any forest, moor, or common, where there were mares. At "Michaelmas-tide" the neighboring magistrates were ordered to "drive" all forests and commons, and not only destroy such stallions, but all "unlikely uts," whether mares or geldings, or foals, which they might deem not calculated to produce a valuable breed. He likewise ordained, that in every deer park, a certain number of mares in proportion to its size, and each at least thirteen hands high, should be kept; and that all his prelates and nobles, and all those whose wives wore velvet bonnets, "should keep stallions for the saddle at least fifteen hands high. These ordinances perished with the tyrant by whom they were promulgated.

The reign of Henry VIII. produced the earliest English treatise on agriculture, and the management of horses and cattle. It was written by Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of Common Pleas, and contains much useful information. It is entitled, "Booke of Husbandry;" and, being now exceedingly rare, an extract from it may not be unacceptible. It would seem that the mare had but lately employed in husbandry, for he says, "A husbande may not be without horses and mares, and specially if he goe with a horse-ploughe he must have both, his horses to draiue; his mares to brynge colts to upbode his stocke, and yet at many times they may draiue well if they be well handled." The learned judge shared the common fate of those who have to do with the horse.—"Thou grazer, that mayst fortune to be of myne opinion or condonion to love horses, and young coltes and fyles to go among thy cattle, take heed that thou be not begnied as I have been a hundred tymes and more. And first thou shalt knowe that a good horse has 51 properties, that is to say, 2 of a man, 2 of a badger, 4 of a lion, 9 of an ox, 9 of a hare, 9 of a foxe, 9 of an asse, and 10 of a woman."

The tyrannical edicts of Henry VIII. had the effect which common sense would have anticipated,—the breed of horses was not materially improved, and their numbers were sadly diminished.

* Later writers have quoted from Sir A., but have not improved upon him. The following description of the horse is well known: "A good horse should have three qualities of a woman, a broad breast, round hips, and a long mane. Three of a boy, a slender neck, courage, and fire. Three of a bullock, the eye, the nostril, and paws. Three of a sheep, the nose, the eyelids, and patience. Three of a mule, strength, constancy, and foot. Three of a deer, the leg, the knee, and shoulder. Three of a wolf, throat, neck, and hearing. Three of a fox, ear, tail, and foot. Three of a serpent, memory, light, and turning. And three of a hare or cat, running, walking, and suppling."

When the bigot, Philip of Spain, threatened England, in the reign of Elizabeth, with his Invincible Armada, that princess could muster, in her whole kingdom, only three thousand cavalry to oppose him; and Blundeville, who wrote at this time a very pleasant and excellent book on the art of riding, speaks contemptuously of the qualities of these horses. The secret of improving the breed had not then been discovered; it had been attempted by arbitrary power; and it had extended only to those crosses from which little good could have been expected; or, rather, it had more reference to the actual situation of the country, and the heavy carriages, and the bad roads, and the tedious travelling which then prevailed, than to the wonderful change in these which a few centuries were destined to effect.

Blundeville describes the majority of our horses as consisting of strong, sturdy beasts, fit only for slow draught, and the few of a lighter structure being weak and without bottom. There were however, some exceptions; for he relates a case of one of these lighter horses travelling eighty miles in a day—a task which in later times has been too often and cruelly exacted from our half-bred nags.

An account has been given of the racing trial of the horses in Smithfield market. Regular races were now established in various parts of England. Meetings of this kind were first held at Chester, and Stamford; but there was no acknowledged system as now; and no breed of racing horses. Hunters and hackneys mingled together, and no description of horse was excluded.

There was at first no course marked out for the race, but the contest generally consisted in the running of *train-scent* across the country, and sometimes the most difficult and dangerous part of the country was selected for the exhibition. Occasionally our present steeple chase was adopted with all its dangers, and more than its present barbarity; for persons were appointed cruelly to flog along the jaded and exhausted horses.

It should, however, be acknowledged that the races of that period were not disgraced by the system of gambling and fraud which seems to have become almost inseparable from the amusements of the turf. The prize was usually a wooden bell adorned with flowers. This was afterwards exchanged for a silver bell, and "given to him who should run the best and farthest on horseback on Shrove Tuesday." Hence the common phrase of "bearing away the bell."

Horse racing became gradually more cultivated; but it was not until the last year of the reign of James I. that rules were promulgated and generally subscribed to for their regulation. That prince was fond of field sports. He had encouraged, if he did not establish, horse racing in Scotland, and he brought with him to England his predilection for it; but his races were more often matches against time, or trials of speed and bottom, far absurdly and cruelly long distances. His favorite courses were at Crocyden and on Enfield Chase.

Although the Turkish and Barbary horses had been freely used to produce with the English mare, the breed which was best suited to this exercise, little improvement had been effected. James, with great judgment, determined to try the Arab breed. Probably, he had not forgotten the story of the Arabian, which had been presented to one of his Scottish churches, five centuries before.

He purchased from a merchant named Markham a celebrated Arabian horse, for which he gave the extravagant sum of five hundred pounds. King, however, like their subjects, are often thwarted and governed by their servants, and the Duke of Newcastle took a dislike to this foreign animal. He wrote a book, and a very good one, on horse-manship, and described this Arabian as a little bony horse, of ordinary shape, setting him down a good for nothing, because, after being regularly trained, he could not race. The opinion of the Duke, probably altogether erroneous, had, for nearly a century, great weight; and the Arabian horse lost its reputation among the English turf breeders.

A South-Eastern horse was afterwards brought into England, and purchased by James, of Mr Place, who was afterwards stud-master, or groom to Oliver Cromwell. This beautiful animal was called the White Turk, and his name, and that of his keeper will long be remembered. Shortly afterwards appeared the Hehmsley Turk, introduced by Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham. He was followed by Fairfax's Morocco Barb. These horses speedily effected a considerable change in the character of our breed, so that Lord Darleigh, one of the old school, complained that the great horse was fast disappearing, and the horses were now bred light and fine for the sake of speed only.

Charles I. ardently pursued this favorite object of English gentlemen, and, a little before his rupture with the parliament, established races at Hyde Park, and at Newmarket. The civil war somewhat suspended the improvement of the breed; yet the advantage which was derived to both parties from a light and active cavalry, sufficiently proved the importance of the change which had been effected; and Cromwell perceiving, with his wonted sagacity, how much these pursuits were connected with the prosperity of the country had his stud of race-horses.

At the Restoration, a new impulse was given the cultivation of the horse by the inclination the court to patronize gaiety and dissipation. The races at Newmarket were restored, and as an additional spur to emulation, royal plates were now given at each of the principal courses. Charles II. sent his master of the horse to the Levant, to purchase brood mares and stallions. These were principally Barbs and Turks.

From that period to the middle of the last century, the system of improvement was zealously pursued; every variety of Eastern blood was occasionally grafted on ours, and the superiority of the engrained, above the very best of the original stock, began to be evident.

Man is rarely satisfied with any degree of perfection in the object on which he has set his heart. The sportsman had now beauty of form, and speed and stoutness, scarcely an approach to which had been observed in the original breed. Still son imagined that this speed and stoutness might possibly be increased; and Mr Darley, in the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne, had recourse to the discarded and despised Arabian. He had much prejudice to contend with, and it was some time before the Darley Arabian attracted notice. At length the value of his produce began to be recognized, and to him we are greatly indebted for a breed of horses of unequalled beauty, speed and strength.

This last improvement now furnishes all the

be desired: nor is this true only of the thorough-bred or turf-horse: it is, to a very material degree, the case with every description of horse. A judicious mixture and proportion of blood, have rendered our hunters, our hackneys, our cobs, nay, even our cart horses, much stronger, more active, and more enduring, than they were ere the introduction of the race-horse.

HORTICULTURE.

PRUNING.

MR FESSENDEN—I inclose an extract, on the mode of pruning fruit trees, which has been successfully practised by Mr DALBRET, in the Royal Garden of Paris. WILLIAM KENRICK Esq. of Wotton, who has devoted much attention to the cultivation of trees, and is well known as an enquiring and intelligent nurseryman, has communicated the following interesting remarks, upon the theory developed in the Extract.

What is there stated, has never appeared in English language,—not even in substance; it is subject hitherto imperfectly, or totally misunderstood. It is sometimes of importance to be so, at once, by a scientific mode of pruning, to bring a very young tree into immediate bearing, in order to test the qualities of the fruit. Of such stem, it appears, that the reviewer of DALBRET'S Lectures, has drawn the outline. Although I long been aware that the Flemings were possessed of this art, and practised it, I never yet able to find it described in any work.

Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS is the only man I was, who has a system, by which he prunes his ant-bushes, making them produce uncommonly fine crops. He cuts off, in the spring, all the wood of the former year's growth, except about six eyes.

I contemplate having a Horticultural orchard, small trees, set four or five feet apart, containing all the most approved sorts of hardy fruits, as specimens for examination. I shall obtain, from first sources, all that are most valuable, and in highest repute, and have taken pretty decisive steps, towards accomplishing this object.

Among about 10,000 cherry-trees, which I have mostly raised from the stones of budded fruit, I discover two or three hundred, which, from their similarity to some known excellent varieties, rise favorably. These I intend to secure, by propagating twenty trees as standards, and planting as many kinds on each.

I am endeavoring to introduce all new varieties of pears, which this age of wonders has produced. A success which has crowned the exertions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has, I confess, far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, and I look forward with pleasing anticipations.

From amongst the 150 kinds of fruit, imported by Mr PREBLE, nearly twenty-five years ago, I say, no doubt, select *old sorts*, we were able to refer to our list, only the Black and White Tartarian-Cherries, and one pear, name lost, probably *reared*; and from fifty *fine old varieties* of pears reared twenty years since, from New York, every one, except two or three, has been regrafted.

These remarks of Mr KENRICK are entitled to respect and consideration, for it is certain that many of the old varieties of apples and pears, which are so long and so justly esteemed for their su-

perior qualities, have disappeared, or are no longer worthy of attention, in consequence of their deteriorated quality. This lamentable decadence, however, does not appear to be confined to this country, but is experienced even in France, from whence originated our most celebrated pears. At least, such is the inference to be drawn from the following note, appended to the remarks on the Fruit and Vegetable markets of Paris, by M. MASON Commissary General of those establishments, and published in the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

"It is astonishing, that we do not see but a very few species of the *melting pears* in the market. The *Sucré Vert*, *Sucré Musque*, *Besi de la Mothe*, and *Besi d'Airy* are not known; very few of the *Chaumontel*, or *Culoite de Suisse*; not any of the *Royale d'Uliver*, *Virgoudouse*, and, what is to be deplored, not any *Cohbars*. These three last kinds sell from ten sous, to two francs [37½ cents] apiece; and still the culture is neglected! The *Rousselet*, so fragrant, so highly prized by the confectioners and distillers, is not of a good quality. What a difference between this *Rousselet* and that which is cultivated in the village of *Cormontreuil* near *Rheims*!"

Fortunately, VAN MONS, KNIGHT, and Nature in our own country, are rapidly replacing those expiring varieties of fruits, which have been cherished, as the ornaments of the garden and the dessert, for centuries; and there is no doubt, that in a few years, the Catalogue of Pears will surpass that of Lectier in number, and rival the most celebrated of the old varieties in quality. The method is now known for obtaining ameliorated kinds, and pursuing the course so clearly illustrated by Professor POITEAU, we cannot fail of success. The simple process which nature has developed in the United States, and which has been discovered by scientific researches in Europe, establishes an important era in the cultivation of fruit trees. It is one of those remarkable acquisitions, which belongs, exclusively, to the moderns,—a problem which the ancients sought in vain to resolve,—for PLINY* observes,—“For a long time, researches, in the culture of fruits, have been carried to the highest point, by men who have made all kinds of experiments; but it is certain that they have not succeeded in producing a single new fruit.”

The Roman Catalogue of fruits was, comparatively, very limited, as late as the time of PLINY, although unwearied pains had been taken to introduce all the known varieties of the world, and universal conquest had afforded every possible facility to the victorious generals and provincial governors for making contributions throughout large portions of Europe, Asia, and Africa: still Pliny,† who lived during the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, does not describe, in his *Natural History*, after a pretty extensive list of grapes, but about thirty kinds of pears, twenty-nine of apples, eleven of plums, eight of cherries, and four of peaches; and as he censures VIRGIL, the admired poet of his country, for neglecting to sing the praises of the garden, and only naming fifteen kinds of grapes, three of olives, three of pears, and one lemon, it is presumed that none were omitted by him.‡

* Pliny, Book xv. chap. 15.

† Pliny, the Linnæus of antiquity, perished by the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, in the 79th year of the Christian era, and the 56th of his age.

‡ Pliny, Book xiv. Pro. C. 1. and C. 12 to 25.

As VAN MONS has ascertained, that the seeds of pears do not produce superior fruit, before the sixth generation, it is possible, and even probable, that some of the kinds, which have been recently brought into notice, in this vicinity, and other parts of the Union, have not reached beyond the *fourth* or *fifth* generation; it is, therefore, desirable to extend the process, which nature has commenced, by planting the seeds, taken from the pears of the best, as well as the indifferent *original native wilding trees*, and suffering the products to remain, ungrafted, until they bear fruit. Such experiments may be attended by happy results, and will no doubt be made by many of our intelligent proprietors of nurseries, as well as by other members of the various Horticultural Societies in the United States.

With great esteem,

I offer friendly salutations.

Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Feb. 28, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. VI.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

Course of Lectures on Pruning Fruit Trees.—By M. DALBRET.

M. DALBRET, Superintendent of the compartments in the Royal Garden, devoted to the culture of fruit trees and economical plants, delivered a course of lectures on pruning trees, in the School of Practical Horticulture, during the month of March last. This course was constantly attended, not only by the pupils of gardeners, but by a great number of proprietors and amateurs, who came to obtain the requisite information for correcting the errors into which many gardeners had fallen, and to substitute a rational practice for mere routine.

M. DALBRET, a worthy pupil of the learned A. THOUSIN, has practised upon his theory, in the Royal Garden, for a number of years, therefore, he has been enabled to appreciate its just value, and by applying it to the same trees, for a long time, he could discover the smallest effects of his method of pruning, and estimate its favorable or injurious influence.

These are the ideas which he communicated to his auditors, in as full and lucid a manner as could be desired.

Among the operations which are very rarely practised, and which are scarcely known, at a distance from the capital, he has insisted, with propriety, upon the eradication of all useless buds, which occasion more vigor in the branches destined to produce good wood and fruit; and upon the necessity of not leaving too many lateral shoots or twigs, which exhaust the tree; but few should be preserved for yielding fruit each year, and the others should be cut off, within a half an inch of the branch, which will cause fruit-spurs to appear. He has also demonstrated the utility of pinching or cutting off the ends of the shoots, particularly of stone-fruit trees, to check the excessive vigor of the main branches, and to cause the branches which uselessly consume the sap, to yield fruit; this operation consists in cutting off these yet herbaceous, or young and tender shoots, when they have attained the length of six or eight inches, a half an inch, or at most an inch above the old wood; if it is done later, the operation will be injurious, instead of insuring fruit for the third year.

THE COMPILER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1830.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

To persons desirous of possessing fine trees, it is recommended by the best orchardists, to transplant them from the nursery to an intermediate plantation in the garden or field; and there cultivate them for two or three years, at about four feet apart, planting a hill of potatoes with manure in the space between every four trees, and paying attention during the whole time to the formation of the stems and branches. "This mode" (says Mr. Cox) will be found to improve the growth of the roots, extending and strengthening the feeding shoots, and insuring a rapid and vigorous growth when transplanted a second time into the orchard; the product of the potatoes will repay the expense of manuring and cultivation fourfold."

The same writer says—"The proper season for planting will be found to depend on a variety of circumstances. In light soils, the winter settles the earth round the roots, and best secures them against the drought of the following season—it is a time of leisure to the farmer, and affords an early selection of trees from the nursery. In stiff or wet soils, I should give a preference to spring planting, other circumstances being equal. I have planted at both seasons, and have generally found that care and attention insured a corresponding success in the growth of my trees. In whatever season an orchard may be planted, too much attention cannot be given to extend the roots in every direction, to cut off all wounded parts, and more especially not to plant too deep; this I believe is the common error of inexperienced planters. As a general rule, I would recommend that the tree be placed in the orchard with about three inches of earth over the upper tier of roots, which will make it about two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery; that the tree, after being partially covered, should be well shaken, to admit the finer particles of the earth among the fibrous roots, and that it be well settled by treading the earth around it—with these precautions, I have never found the necessity of stakes. The tops of young trees should never be shortened, lest it should produce a growth of suckers; I would recommend in preference, that they be thinned, if found too heavy. If the trees have been long out of the ground, and the roots have become strivelled at the time of planting, the labor of pouring a pail full of water round each tree, will be amply repaid in the success it will insure in their growth."

The Hon. John Welles, in a valuable paper, published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, No. 1, vol. vi. relates two instances of cultivating apple trees successfully in unfavorable 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 vegetable. 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, 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."

The next experiment of Mr. Welles was made for another purpose, and terminated in establishing a fact, and recommending a process, which may in many cases be beneficially adopted by the orchardist. "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 ten 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 favorable with all; but the trees having the stones placed at the roots have exceedingly outstripped the others. The dimensions of the trees in the first experiment—a rich, low, black stony soil, drained—were, at the expiration of eight years, fifteen to seventeen inches in circumference, one foot from the ground. This may be considered (the tree being small when set out) as a growth of about two inches a year. The growth in the second experiment, for six years, was from twelve to fourteen inches, in the holes in which the stones were put, one foot from the ground. Where no stones were put, nine inches was the growth. It will thus be perceived, that the vegetation was most powerful under circumstances by nature least favorable. If, then, thus much can be done to counteract such disadvantages, it surely offers much encouragement to our efforts, and leads us to hope, that not only in this, but in other objects, they may be beneficially extended." The same gentleman observes, in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for Jan. 1825, "The experiment (last mentioned) has succeeded beyond expectation. The advantages promised in this mode of culture, are, 1st, The absorption and gradual distribution of moisture by the stones, when most wanted. 2dly, The equalization of the temperature of the earth; and 3dly, Thus preventing the roots passing into the poor under strata, by forcing them into a better soil, in a horizontal direction."

The following is extracted from an article, written by J. KENNICK, Esq. of Newton, Mass. and published in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 73. We republish it as a remembrance for those who have already perused the piece, as well as for the benefit of numerous subscribers, added to our list since its first publication.

"Within a few years I have transplanted on my farm several hundred apple trees, some of which have been set in Spring, and some in Autumn; but not remembering to have lost a single tree, I am unable to say which time is best.

"The method I have generally pursued is this. Wherever the soil is thinner, or the land dryer than I could wish, I direct the holes to be dug about four feet in diameter, and from twenty to

twenty-four inches deep; and the earth taken from below was useful as soil, we cast into the road, or wherever it may be wanted, and return to the holes an equal quantity of those small stones, which are usually considered a nuisance with these we intermix any kind of compost or good soil from the road. In regard to trees in general, I have ever found advantage from intermixing from the earth, while setting, a bushel or rotten manure to each tree.

"In digging up the trees, we are careful to roll them as little as possible of their roots; and aim to diminish the lateral branches, by pruning about as much as the roots have lost in taking up. We set the trees about as deep as they stood in the nursery; treading the ground as hard as we can around them; setting out and keeping them erect and let them stand without stakes; or being visited by any horned cattle.

"It is surprising to see how rapidly these trees have grown. There are several now (Sept. 23 1828) in view, which were set out in the beginning of May last, on which may be seen a full grown handsome apple."

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."

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following premiums, we hope, will attract universal attention. They are offered by the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture to be adjudged the present year, in December.—They have been published in the list of Premiums for the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, to take place at Brighton, in October next, and are now printed separately, that the knowledge of them may be speedily diffused as widely as possible.

For the best cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm. \$10

For the next best cultivated Farm. 7

The farm to consist of not less than seventy acres, or chive of woodland. The owner or tenant, to entitle himself to either of the premiums, must state in writing the nature and quality of the soil; the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing and pasturing, respectively, and especially the quantity of irrigated meadow or low land which never tiller nor ploughed.

The number of acres planted the present year with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The number sowed with winter and spring grains, or other vegetables, specifying the several kinds, and the number of acres planted or sown with each.

The quantity and kind of manure used for each crop and the times and manner of applying it.

The quantity and quality of each crop.

The number of acres mowed the present year, specifying the proportion of irrigated, meadow, or low land, or the proportion which had been ploughed or tilled, and the kind of grass and quantity of hay on each.

Manner of irrigating the lands, and dressing and manuring meadow or low land, and irrigated upland, if any and laying down tilled land to grass.

The kinds of grasses sown, the quantity of each, the time of year, and whether sown with oats, barley, or other grain, or alone.

The number of acres of pasture, the part, if any, that had previously been ploughed, when this part was laid down, and the kinds and quantities of grass seed sown per acre.

The number of apple trees on the farm; the proportion of which they planted in orchards or partly by the fences against the road; the quantity of winter apple gathered and cider made; treatment of the trees, and manner of making cider.

The form and dimensions of barns, sheds, and barn-yard, of manner of collecting and making manure. The number of oxen, cows, and young stock, horses, sheep, kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made, distinguishing the milk from the other cheese, and the breed of cows, whether foreign, mixed, or native.

The number of swine and quantity of pork made. The labor employed in carrying on the farm, and quantity of ardent spirits consumed.

As it is deemed important to ascertain the best rotation crops, it is expected that the applicants for these premiums will state the kind of crop, if not able to state the quantity, raised on the several and respective pieces of land, mowing, and pasture land described in their statements, for two years next preceding the present one.

The whole statement to be sworn to by the applicant. Trustees to be at liberty, in all cases, before they add the premium, to visit, by a committee, or such other persons as they shall appoint, the farms of the applicants, if they deem it expedient.

N. B. Claims to be addressed to Benjamin Child, Esq., in Boston, (post paid) before the 1st day of October next.

For Butter.
 For the best lot of Butter, in tubs or firkins, (not less than three hundred pounds) \$100
 For the second best 50

The butter offered for these two premiums must be deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, with Market-street, Boston, on or before the 1st day of December, and a claim in writing be addressed to Benj. Guild, Esq. (in Boston) Assistant Recording Secretary, (post paid) on or before said day.

Farmers in other States are invited to come for these two premiums. Competitors are invited the further inducement of a ready market, and high prices for good butter. An auction will be employed by the Trustees to sell at public auction all the butter presented, without charge to the owners, unless the owners should prefer to dispose of it at private sale.

THE SILK CULTURIST.

The second volume of this useful work, by Et. PASCALIS of New York, has recently been published. This volume contains 104 pages, well filled with articles on the old and natural method of rearing Silk Worms—Description of the building appropriated to the rearing of Silk Worms in all the different ages—Comparative Remarks on the old and recent precepts for the management of Silk Worms—American publications on Silk Worms—Foreign and domestic methods of rearing Silk Worms and the Mulberry Tree, Foreign Intelligence and Correspondence—and domestic Intelligence.

This volume fully sustains the high character of the first; the application of artificial electricity to rearing of Silk Worms is fully discussed; and work, we think, cannot fail to prove interesting and useful to all concerned in the raising of it, the importance of which, to this country, is every day increasing.

The work is for sale by Messrs R. P. & C. Williams, Washington Street, Boston.

We hope the quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the admission of members, &c. will be well attended to grow. We understand scions of several varieties of our best fruits will be gratuitously distributed among the members; among which are the shining pear, from BENJ. THOMAS, Esq. of Hingham—the Dix pear, from Madam DIX, of Boston—Lewis pear, from the original tree on Mr LEWIS'

farm, at Roxbury—the large Bartlett pear, from Mr BARTLETT'S garden, at Roxbury—the Fulton pear, from JOHN ABBOTT, Esq. of Portland; and probably many other varieties. To insure the above, members should attend personally and punctually at 11 o'clock. A weekly distribution of scions, seeds, &c. will take place, as they are brought in, of which particular mention will be made in future papers.

Gentlemen who wish to become members, can leave their names with Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer office, at any time before 11 o'clock tomorrow. A beautifully engraved diploma, or certificate of membership, is nearly finished, and will soon be ready for members.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received from a respected friend, a valuable Sketch on Vegetable Anatomy, Vegetable Economy, &c. the publication of which we shall soon commence; it will be completed in three or four papers.—Several others will soon appear

New Early Cabbage.
 Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street—A small quantity of the New Early Savoy Cabbage Seed, which is in so high repute in the New York market. It is a true Savoy, very tender, and heeds in July—put up in papers 12½ cents each. M5.

Scions of Superior Fruits.
 Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. An extensive collection of scions of the finest fruits cultivated in this country, both of native varieties, and of the fine sorts of Mr Knight and Dr Van Mons. They are all cut from bearing branches, from two extensive fruit gardens in this vicinity: and the utmost reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the sorts, as they are cut and labelled, personally, by the proprietors. The following comprises a part.—Additions will be made, weekly, to the collection. (The Numbers refer to the drawings and descriptions in Cox's Treatise on Fruit trees):
 Petit Muscat, Little Musk or Primitive pear *Cox*, No. 1.
 Madeleine, Citron de Carmes, or Green Chisel, " 3.
 Bellissime d'été, or the Peauty of Summer, " 6.
 Knives, or Poire Sans Peau, " 7.
 Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheims, " 19.
 Vert Longue Panachee, Striped Long Green, or Colottes de Suisse " 29.
 Vert Longue, Mouille Bouche, or Long Green, " 30.
 Messire Jean, or Mr John, " 33.
 Crasanne, or Bergamotte Crasanne, " 34.
 Winter Virgoulouse, " 38.
 Rezy de Chaumont, or Winter Butter Pear, " 46.
 The true English Jargonelle, (from scions originally received from Mr Lowell)

Andrews, Amory, or Gibson Pear.—See *Fessenden's New American Gardener*, page 122.
 Doyenne d'Été, Forsyth, 7th edition.
 Harvard, (Native)—See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. vii. p. 313.
 Bleeker's Meadow (Native).
 Napoleon.—See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. vii. page 393.
 Seckle.—See *N. E. Farmer*, vol. vii. p. 289.
 Marie Louise, " " " 205.
 Beurre d'Arnhem, " " " 205.
 Lewis, (winter table pear.) " " " 266.
 Bartlett, " " " 217.

The above scions are of good length, distinctly labelled, and well packed in earth and moss—price 6 cents each. A good collection of apples will be offered for sale next week. March 5.

Wanted.
 A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 120 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office. March 5.

Ornamental Flower Seeds.
 For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. An extensive collection of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers at 6 cents each—20 varieties for \$1.00, 100 varieties of annuals, biennials, and perennials, for \$5, with directions for their culture. March 5.

Sportsman.
 This full blooded horse sent the ensuing season at Westborough, Shrewsbury, and Worcester. Sportsman was sired by Bussorah—Dam Sportsmistress. A more particular pedigree of this horse was given in the New England Farmer, January 1, 1830. Feb 19.

Bull Call for Sale.
 For sale, at Jonathan Amory's farm in Newton, a fine, well formed, promising Bull calf, two months old, deep red color, with a few white spots—sired by Mr DEARB'S bull Young Comet,—dam, Laura; the following is the dam's origin. LAURA—Light red, face belly and legs white, calved 26th March 1825. Got by Admiral; Dam, a very fine Cow, by Holderness out of an excellent native Cow. Purchased while a calf of Hon. JOHN LOWELL. Feb. 19.

Wants a place.
 As a farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, a young married man (without children,) who is well qualified, and can produce good recommendations; he would be willing to make an arrangement either with or without his family. Inquire at Whitney's tavern in Charlestown. Feb. 19.

Land for Sale.
 20000 acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, are offered for sale, either in one body, or in such quantities as will suit applicants.
 This Land is situated on the head waters of the Sinnamahoning Creek which empties into the west branch of the Susquehanna River above Dunstowntown—by the present land, the Pennsylvania canal is to be made as far as Dunstowntown; from thence to the Lakes, the shortest course would be somewhere in the neighborhood of the land now offered for sale. The title is indisputable, and taxes paid up to the first day of the year eighteen hundred and thirty.

The Sinnamahoning Creek is navigable, and is about forty feet wide at the bridge now building on or near this land; through which a road passes. The settlements on the Sinnamahoning extend up to within five miles of this tract of land, which reaches within twelve miles of Conduersport (the county town.) As to the quality of this land, it is of course various, as would be the case with the same quantity in the immediate neighborhood of Philadelphia, Boston, or New York. The flats bordering on the streams are excellent,—a dark, rich, deep soil, free from stone and easy to cultivate; the upland, or as it is termed in that country, "Bench Land," is good farming land, deep, excellent soil, well adapted to grass, grain, &c. the hills are too steep for farming, but are generally heavily timbered. The prevailing timber is Beach, Maple, Birch, Cherry, Hemlock, and White Pine. Coal has been found on one branch of the Sinnamahoning, and it is believed by people living in those parts, that there is abundance of Coal on all the waters of the Sinnamahoning Creek.

The Proprietor has divided four thousand acres into lots of one hundred acres each. Any settler who may pay for his land before seeing it, and should not like it when he arrives there, may select another of said lots instead of the one he has paid for, provided he does it within one year from the time he pays the money, and notifies the Proprietor of his choice before said lot shall have been disposed of to some other purchaser or settler.

None but sober, industrious people need apply for any part of this land.
 Any person procuring ten purchasers or settlers, shall have one hundred acres, gratis, provided he causes it to be settled within one year from the time he becomes entitled to it. The price is \$2 per acre; but a liberal deduction will be made to wholesale purchasers and to settlers.
 For further particulars, apply personally or by letters, post paid, to SAMUEL WEBB,

No. 305, Mulberry-street, Philadelphia.

Terms of payment will be made easy.
 The following Certificate is from Samuel B. Fisher, a practical Surveyor, who has just returned from viewing the above described premises:—he has no interest whatever (direct or indirect) in the sale of these lands, and is one of whose judgment and candor purchasers may safely depend.

I hereby certify, that I was on the above described tract of land for several days, in the beginning of the present month, and while there, my time was occupied in examining the same; and I am of the opinion that the foregoing description is a fair one, and that those who may feel disposed to purchase, will find it to correspond therewith. Philad. 10 mo. 20, 1829. SAMUEL B. FISHER.
 Real Estate in Boston will be taken in payment. 2d mo. 11. 31

MISCELLANIES.

Farmers who'd thrive, and money earn,
Their labors turn't to advantage best,
Must read, and read, and mark and learn,
And onward - inwardly digest

GREECE.

Mr Anderson was absent from this country about 12 months, during which he visited Malta, the Ionian Islands, &c. The following facts which fell under his observation, are published in the Vermont Chronicle.

From the Ionian Islands, Mr A. went to the Morea, or, as the Greeks call it, the Peloponnesus. They are fast restoring all the ancient names, — a fact that does honor to their spirit, and must be gratifying to every scholar. Landing in Elis, he soon saw traces of the march of Ibrahim. — From a single elevation he counted the blackened ruins of twenty villages. Crossing the Peloponnesus by way of Corinth—which is now but a wretched mass of ruins—he visited the President, Capo d'Istrias, at the seat of government. The President of Greece, Mr A. says, entertains enlarged and liberal views of popular education. He is decided and earnest in favor of affording adequate means of education to the whole mass of the population, and says, in writing, that *the Bible is to be a school book.* Mr A.'s inquiries were answered in the most kind and liberal manner, and on his departure, he was furnished with letters from the Government, which were of great service to him in the further prosecution of his object.

The Greeks have been stigmatised as thieves and pirates, and doubtless not without reason.— But now, so great is the change, so excellent and efficient are governmental regulations, that Mr A. travelled in the most perfect security. Often the party slept in tents, with their property all exposed; and again, in the former haunts of pirates and in an open boat, without the least reason to apprehend loss or harm. The Greeks seem to be easily governed, at least when their government is popular, as the present is with the great mass of the nation—active, and singularly cheerful; their fields and groves, and the mouldering ruins of their ancient glory, often echoing the voice of song.

One is awe-struck at the dreary desolation that now reigns in places most celebrated in the history of heathen worship and festivity. It seems like a visitation of the Almighty. The once proud and joyous plains where the Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympic games were celebrated, are now desolate and without inhabitants; and the principal roads leading to them, for many generations periodically thronged by the pride and beauty, the strength and power of the civilized world, are now little more than grass-grown foot-paths. Around the field of contest, the trophies and statues, the proud pillars, the beautiful porticoes and shady walks, are gone alike from the plain and the hill-side. We stood upon the plain of Olympia, said Mr A. and could not behold a single habitation of man. And so it is with Delos and other places of greatest resort while the heathen worship of Greece was in its pride.—Where Sparta stood, no man now lives; and around, there is nothing that retains her name; but the word *Helot* is preserved, as if to perpetuate the remembrance of her cruelty.

Diminution of the Indians.—The N. A. Review notices some of the causes of the decrease of the Indians.—When this part of America was discov-

ered, the Indians were not numerous; they were thinly scattered over the country. They depended for subsistence upon the scanty and precarious supplies furnished by the chase. Corn, beans, and pumpkins were raised in small quantities around each village, but did not form an important part of their food; the women were the laborers, and the only instrument of agriculture was a clam shell, or the shoulder blade of an animal, tied to a stick. The advance of a civilized people, and the destruction of animals by the Indians after their arms were introduced, not only for food, but for their furs and skins, rapidly diminished the game; and the means of subsistence, on which the Indians mainly depended, were destroyed. But a more powerful cause in reducing the number of the Indians was ardent spirits; this is one of the principal agents in their declension and degradation. The inordinate attachment of the Indians to spirits is without a parallel in the history of man; it was recorded by historians and travellers two centuries ago. This writer considers the foregoing as the principal causes of the diminution of Indian population, which can be fairly attributed to the coming of the Europeans. Destructive wars were frequent among them long before our fathers landed upon the continent.

The Indians generally cling to their own institutions, and desire no change. To roam the forests at will, to pursue their game, to attack their enemies, to spend the rest of their lives in listless indolence, to eat inordinately when they have food, to suffer patiently when they have none, to be ready at all times to die; these are the principal occupations of an Indian.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Rail Road to Paterson.—An act to establish a Rail Road from Paterson to Hoboken and Jersey City, was passed to a third reading in the New Jersey Assembly, by a large majority. This is not, however, conclusive of its success, as it is understood to be opposed by the Morris Canal Company. The distance is 14 miles, and the estimated cost per mile \$10,000. The Messrs Stevens are understood to be the active promoters.

Rail Road.—At a public meeting at Newburgh, Orange county, last week, the following resolution, amongst others, was passed:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be petitioned for an act to incorporate a company for the construction of a rail road, commencing at or near Newburgh, on the Hudson, and terminating at or near the village of Columbia, on the Delaware river.

Rail Road Travelling.—The Mayor of the city of Baltimore, the members of both branches of the City Council, with other gentlemen, to the number of *fortytwo* in all, on Wednesday last, took a ride on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, to visit the Carrolton Viaduct. They seated themselves in two cars connected together, and were drawn by a swift trotting horse, which took them easily to the Viaduct in eight minutes, and returned in less than seven and a half minutes, being at the rate of about 13 miles an hour.

A correspondent assures us that he has lately been cured of a very severe rheumatic pain, by simply wearing a small cotton rope round the body at the pit of the stomach. In one week's time the complaint was eradicated.—So simple a remedy is certainly worth trying.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market Street.
A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing green crops, raised solely from the celebrated Vergeuses seed, will cost \$5 per bushel. It is so small, that not more than 200 seeds per bushel are required, and farmers who are turning their attention to the quality of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at 1 per bushel, if applied for soon. Jan 1

Fine Stud Horses For Sale.

A beautiful dark bay stud, last blood of the English bred horse, fifteen and a half hands high, strong and well for sale, at \$5 per bushel. It is so small, that not more than 200 seeds per bushel are required, and farmers who are turning their attention to the quality of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at 1 per bushel, if applied for soon. Jan 1

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUFOUR'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Capeland's Ammunition Store, 63 Broad st, at retail. SHOP CAPS &c. of the best quality, made at 1/2 per cent.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.
A few bushels of fresh seed of the genuine *Gleditsia triacanthos*, or three thorned Acacia, for sale here. This is the best seed of the kind, raised in the New England States, and the best plot that can be cultivated in this country, being of very rapid growth, long and abundant the fruit of hard and strong wood. Jan 1

Black Currant Wines.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street.
A few bushels of the superior old Black Currant Wine, made by a gentleman in this county, in an account of its great and detergent properties in various complaints, particularly the Sore Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v page 27, written by SAMUEL W. P. M. Esq. and the late Dr. JOHN G. COOPER. Price 75 cents per bottle, —also, a few bottles of old White Dutch Currant, price 50 cents per bottle. Jan 1

Sugar Beet, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.
100 pounds prime French Sugar Beet Seed, raised especially for this establishment, by JOHN FRISCH, Esq. of Revere, are now offered for sale by him from Paris. The seed of this sort for cows, improving their milk, not for fat, oxen, sheep, and other kinds of stock is well known—it is a fine root for the table when made young and tender. It is later and better in the spring than Mangel Wurtzel. A most extensive collection and variety of Garden Vegetable Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c. both of European and French growth, imported by the greatest variety, to be had in New England. Country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, either with well assorted boxes for retail—or pound or bushel. Jan 29

Seeds for Hot Beds.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, a fine collection of seeds, both of American and European growth, for hot beds, among which are the Early Frame and Long Green Tomatoes, Cucumbers, and other varieties—Cucumbers, Sals and Early Melons, both of the best quality—Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Broccoli, Green Cress, Turneps, other Melons, the first Early Short and Scarlet and 7 round Kidneys, Early York, Early Daneb, Early Long Early Sugar, and Early Battssea Cresses, —Also, by Turnep Blood Beet and Early Horn Cress, (a new delicate sort for the table), and every other variety of K. Garden Vegetable Seeds, cultivated in the United States. Jan 29

Published every Friday in \$1 per annum payable end of the year—but those who pay with us by quarterly instalments, will receive the paper as they go. If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying me by mail or express.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1830.

No. 34.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HEMP.

FESSENDEN—Your paper of the 15th Jan last communicated to your readers a short notice of the exhibition, which had taken place, in front of the State House, of several loads of American hemp, grown and fitted by the North-ton Hemp Company, and which were the runners of many more, to the total amount of one hundred and thirty tons, raised the last year, by that intelligent and well deserving association. Their success must be hailed with satisfaction by the friends of American husbandry and manufactures, being a powerful step towards the self capability of soil, climate, and industry of New England, offer as one of the most precious testimonies of her fast developing power and greatness. The immense sums required, the days when Independence begun, to procure the materials of the cordage, needed for the navy, will henceforth gradually naturalize themselves at home, and meet with a hearty welcome among our brother farmers. There is no doubt the lands on Connecticut river are not the best fields which will be found congenial to the growth of that useful plant. Good land, where situated, on the hills and in the dales, is equal to it; but it must be remembered that hemp grows best on a rich soil, and will not succeed, crop after crop, on the same spot, without the assistance of a sufficient dressing of manure.

The great national purpose of cordage, and of cloth, not only may be secured, but the manufacture of fine cloth, fit for shirting, might be encouraged, and open another vast field for a profitable industry. There is none equal in value, and durability, to HEMP SHIRTING, *small field of hemp, and a well stocked garden*, esteemed as two necessary appendages to almost every farm house in Switzerland; and the raising and drawing of the hemp, as soon as it is ready for the purpose, becomes the general employment of the women, young and old, who are seldom walking abroad, or sitting at home, about a small bunch of hemp, tied to their apron, to furnish them with the seasonable and profitable article of shirting. It provides the families with shirting, shirting, and table linen, of the most durable and excellent quality. Some linen of a kind is manufactured for sale, and there are several towns in that country, known for the sale of those finer sorts, particularly the small ones of Arau, in the canton of Berne, and all the great round Mount Voiron in the Alps, where in the snowy winter months are universally employed, earning among the families.

otton is not an article of our growth; we must import it from far distant parts, and we must pay for it. Hemp would furnish us with materials for cordage, and would grow readily to our hands, without any other cost, than pleasant family labor. Industry and economy seem therefore to hold forth powerful arguments in favor of that culture. Fine shirting cloth not only furnishes the best shirting, but is also remarkably appropriate for the pur-

pose of printing, and vastly superior to cotton.

Printed cottons are of modern introduction in England, which, at the present time, deluges the world with this kind of goods, known very little about printing, fifty years ago. Silks were then the general wear for the genteeler parts of the community, the worsted stuffs for the lower classes, and a few printed linens, very beautiful and very durable, were imported from Switzerland. The first attempt began first to print cotton cloth, dark colored, with ordinary copper plates. A few years after, several attempts were made to raise printing houses in some of the villages round London. Swiss workmen were imported to begin that manufacture, and form native hands to the same. Manchester came on afterwards, and now exceeds them all. The climate of England not being propitious for the raising of hemp, nor of silk, their policy pointed out cotton, as the cheapest material they could pay for to foreigners, and they have made a free use of the discovery, as we all know, that in our days, there is not a shop, from the north pole to Cape Horn, but what is overflowing with British prints, of all natures and denominations. Their outfit is a small affair; the materials are light, and of small pretensions for value, and for durability. But this is the consumer's concern; that of the foreign manufacturer is to get paid as often as possible, for printing, and for colors. It would seem, therefore, that the true policy of New England, should be to take advantage of the privileges of her soil and climate, so congenial to the production of silk, and of hemp, to provide her manufactories with those valuable materials, which, in the course of a few years, might be made to supply her own population, and a vast surplus for exportation.

Our ancient political and private economists, have told, that a penny saved is a penny got, but when economy and industry are jointly concerned, as would be the case in this instance, the penny saved might eventually begot a great gain, because the habits and views consequent to the practice of a well directed industry, are far superior to the smaller results of economy isolated and alone.

I give myself the pleasure to accompany this communication with a sample of hemp linen of Swiss manufacture, the only one I have. It will show the article, which possibly may gratify the curiosity of some of your friends.

Respectfully yours, J. M. G.

Weston, March 9, 1830.

Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Ploughing Match, and Public Sale of Animals and Manufactures, at Pawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday, the 29th of September, 1830.

The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following Premiums.

For Stock.

For the best Bull, to be kept in the State one year after the fair, \$12. For the next best \$10. For the next best \$8.

For the best Bull Calf \$5. For the next best \$3. For the next best \$2. For the next best \$1.

For the best Cows not less than three in number, which shall have yielded the greatest quantity of milk, in any thirty days previous to the 29th of September, a certificate thereof, duly sworn to, will be required, and the Cows must be exhibited at the fair \$12. For the next best Cows not less than two in number—same conditions \$8. For the best Cow—same conditions \$5.

For the best two year old Heifer, having had a calf—same conditions \$6. For the next best do do do \$4.

For the best Heifer yearling \$4. For the next best do \$2.

For the best pair of working Cattle, to have been owned in this State at least three months, not exceeding six years old \$8. For the next best \$5. For the next best \$4. For the next best \$2.

For the best pair three year old Steers \$6. For the next best \$1. For the next best \$2.

For the best pair two year old Steers \$5. For the next best \$4. For the next best \$3.

For the best Merino or Saxony Ram to be kept in the State one year after the fair \$8. For the next best do—same conditions \$6. For the next do do do \$4.

For the best Ewes, not less than six in number \$6. For the next best do \$4.

For the best Boar to be kept in this State until the 1st of April, 1831, \$6. For the next best do do do \$4. For the next best do do do \$2.

For the best Pigs not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight months, to have been raised in the State \$6. For the next best, 4\$. For the next best, \$2.

For the best stud horse not less than three years old, having been kept for mares in the State the season previous, and to be kept for mares the year succeeding the fair \$30.

For the best brood Mare and foal by a horse that may be deemed of the best blood \$10. For the next best do—same conditions \$8.

No stock from distilleries or breweries, will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded, shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

For Grain, Vegetable Crops, and Agricultural Experiments.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on not less than four acres in one piece of ground, and not less than eighty bushels to the acre \$20.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Corn on not less than one acre of land, and not less than one hundred bushels \$10.

To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity do do \$6.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on not less than two acres \$8.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions in proportion to the land cultivated \$5.

To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity \$3.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced \$10.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre of land \$10.

To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity \$8.

To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity \$6.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Beets on not less than a quarter of an acre of ground \$5.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots, on not less than one acre \$5.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on not less than a quarter of an acre \$5.

To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to ascertain the best mode of raising Indian Corn in hills, in rows, or in ridges, not less than half an acre being employed in each mode, in the same field, the quantity and quality both of land and manure to be equal and uniform in each mode; all to receive a cultivation requisite to produce a good crop \$12.

To the person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other Grass now cultivated \$20.

To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and mode of laying down land to Grass, whether Spring, Summer or Fall seeding be preferable, and with or without grain on different soils \$10.

To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time, exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees \$5.

For the best barrel of Cider \$8.

For the best dozen of Bottled Cider \$3.

Should the Society retain the barrel for which the premium is awarded, they will pay in addition to the premium Four dollars.

Should they retain the Bottles for which the premium is awarded, they will pay in addition to the premium, Two dollars.

A premium for the best Cider will be offered at the fair succeeding this. Persons claiming a premium must state in writing the process of making and managing their Cider, and the kind of apples used.

Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary on or before the first of December, 1830, with written statements, certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars.

1st.—The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1830.

2d.—The product and general state of cultivation, and quantity of manure employed on it in the year preceding.

3d.—The quantity of manure used the present season.

4th.—The quantity of seed used, and if potatoes, the sort.

5th.—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.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath of two respectable persons, who assisted in measuring them, as well as a certificate of a survivor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

For Shop Manufacturers.

For the best side of sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified, of the mode and time of tanning \$4.

For the best Belt Leather \$4.

For the best white oak Hog-head \$4. For the best do Barrel \$2.

For the best imitation Beaver hat \$3. For the best woollen do \$1.

Three dollars to each of the following implements.

Best cast iron Plough, best Corn Shelter, best Straw Cutter, best Ox Harrow, best Vegetable Cutter, best Horse Harrow.

Three dollars also to each of the following, not less than twelve in number.

Hoes, Scythes, Iron Shovels, Axes, Rakes.

Implements of Husbandry, and articles of Shop manufacture of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the examining Committee.

Butter and Cheese.

For the best Cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than 100 pounds \$8. For the next best do \$6. For the next best do \$4.

For the best Butter, not less than 40 pounds \$10. For the next best \$8. For the next best \$6. For the next best \$5. For the next best \$4. For the next best \$3. For the next best \$2.

For the best firkin of Butter, of not less than fifty pounds, to have been made in the months of June and July, accompanied with a certificate duly sworn to, \$6.

For the next best firkin—same conditions, \$4.

Household Manufactures.

For the best piece of Carpeting $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and not less than fifteen yards \$6. For the next best do \$4. For the next best do \$3.

For the best lot of woollen knit Hose, at least three pair \$2. For the best flax or hemp do \$2.

For the best Cotton do \$2. For the best worsted do \$2. For the best Silk do \$3.

For the best piece of woollen flannel $\frac{1}{2}$ wide, 30 yards at least, \$5. For the next best do \$3.

For the best piece of woollen cloth, filled and dressed, $\frac{3}{4}$ wide, and 16 yards long at least, \$3. For the next best do \$2.

For the best woollen blankets, $\frac{1}{2}$ \$5. For the next best do \$3.

All to have been manufactured in this State within the last year, and a certificate thereof required.

For Mulberry Trees and Raw Silk.

To any person who may within the present season have raised on one piece of land the largest number of thirty Mulberry Trees, not less than one thousand, a certificate thereof being required, \$5. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one thousand, \$4. For the next do do do, \$3.

For the largest quantity of Raw Silk \$5. For the next do do do \$4. For the next do do do \$3. For the next do do do \$2. For the next do do do \$1.

For the best sample of Sewing Silk \$5. For the next best do \$4.

Ploughing Match.

First Plough,	\$10	Sixth do	
Second "	9	Seventh do	
Third "	8	Eighth "	
Fourth "	7	Ninth "	
Fifth "	6		

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow more than twelve inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, inure the proper management of the Cattle. They will not be permitted to be driven faster than their natural pace; and these premiums will be adjudged for the best work with the least expense of labor.

It must be understood, that in all cases, whether there be any emulation or not, it is at the discretion of the Committees to withhold a premium if in their opinion the object so offered, is not deserving of it.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair practices will be punished by a forfeiture of the premium, should it have been awarded before a discovery, and will also preclude the offender from being permitted to apply for premiums in future. Premiums to be demanded within six months after they are awarded.

RICHARD WARD GREENE, Sec'y.

From the Sullivan Mercury

AMERICAN HEMP.

Being desirous to lay before our agricultural readers all the information we could obtain relative to the growth and management of Hemp our country, which article, as we have previously stated, has attracted much attention of late, I more on account of its novelty in market, than for its superior quality, we addressed a letter Mr E. M. Bartlett of Northampton, Mass. requesting him to furnish us with a description of the machine used in dressing hemp by the Company at that place, together with the method pursued to prepare it for market. We have been politely favored with the following reply, which we in the pleasure of inserting in our columns for the benefit of all those who take an interest therein, presuming, however, that as we have no experience to put in competition with that of men who have devoted their lives to agricultural pursuits we ought not to offer any advice on the subject.

We should suppose at the first glance of the subject, that a crop of Hemp prepared for market with the facility here described, would be more profitable to our farmers than any other crop they could raise; but at the same time, I know there is a vast difference between reading system in print, and carrying on the operations described, in the field.

MESSRS. FLETCHERS.—Yours of the 18th, directed to Col. E. M. Bartlett of this town, has been put into our hands, with a request that I would answer it.

Hines & Ban's Machine for dressing Hemp and Flax, patented to Joseph Hines, consists of sixty pairs of duted rollers, or cylinders, placed horizontally on a frame about four feet in length. The rollers are about four feet in length, and about six inches in diameter. These rollers (excepting two pair near the head of the machine which are cast iron) are made of rock maple, and the flutings in the rollers are graduated for each

From the head to the foot of the machine, each roller has a level wheel on the end of it, which connects with a line-shaft, on which are also wheels, interlocking with those on the rollers. At the head of the machine is an apron on which the hemp stem is laid, and passes into the rollers, similar to wool into a carding machine. The nice and exact is the graduation of the flutings of the rollers, that the hemp, in passing through machine, always preserves the same relative position, until it passes upon another apron at the foot of the machine, where it is taken off by one of the workmen. In passing through the machine, every inch of stem receives about one hundred and sixty strokes of the roller, which divest almost wholly of the woody matter or shives. Our process of dressing hemp and flax is as follows:—

When the hemp is gathered from the field, it is placed under shelter from the storms, that the stem may be left clean, and of a bright golden color. Before it is put into the machine, we keep it a few days in a dry house, warmed by artificial heat, until the stem is sufficiently dry to be fitted of the woody matter by the machine. After passing the stem through the machine, the hemp is wound in bundles, and rotted in clean water until the gum or mucilage, which is contained in the stem, is entirely disengaged. It is then taken to the water and dried, after which it is again passed through the machine to soften it—then in the dressers to disengage the tow when it is ready for market.

You may have seen some notices in the Boston newspapers, of some Hemp forwarded to that city from the machine in this place. It is now under a matter of experiment with us, and we think we have satisfactorily established these facts, in relation to the production of a new source of wealth in our country, beyond all controversy. It is good, that hemp can be grown in this country as well, if not better quality, and in greater quantities upon an acre, than in Russia.

1.—That upon rich lands, such as will produce a good crop of corn or grass, it is much more profitable to the farmer than any other crop can grow.

2.—That it can be dressed by machinery with rapidity almost surpassing credibility, (a ton per hour) without any injury to the fibre, and with far less waste than if done by hand.

3.—That with these advantages, I look forward to the time when all importations of hemp and hempen yarns into this country shall cease, and when the production of this article to foreign markets, shall form one of the staples of our country.

Yours, respectfully,

SAMUEL WELLS, Jr.

Northampton, Mass. Jan. 27, 1830.

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Baile, Esq. of Virginia, to Wm Prince of the Linnaean Botanic Garden.]

I have for your information taken the dimensions of two Wilding Plum trees.

1st girth at bottom of first tree is	3 ft. 9½ ins.
2d " " " " " "	3 " 0 " "
3d " " " " " "	2 " 6 " "
4th " " " " " "	2 " 2 " "

They are supposed to be from 15 to 20 feet high to the top of the branches.

1st tree mean girth	3 ft. 5 ins.
2d " " " " " "	5 " 5 " "

From the first of which I have sent you some seeds in package.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in North Carolina, transmitted to Wm Prince of the Linnaean Botanic Garden.]

I have always been of opinion since my grape vines have been progressing, that four hands would cultivate the Scuppernon, and make more money annually than twenty of the ablest hands would make from Tobacco, Cotton, or any other crop that is cultivated in our part of the country. —I am now of opinion that two hands can do it. You well know the few grape vines I have in my garden, eight in number, which occupy a quarter of an acre. From these, this fall, I have made sixteen barrels of wine, say 3½ gallons each, making in all 504 gallons; this at \$1 per gallon will bring to the acre \$2016. I am told that in the eastern part of the state, say Roanoke Island, that there are some single vines that will yield five barrels of wine each season.

WALKER'S IMPROVED FANNING MILLS.

Walker's Improved Fanning Mill is of a very simple and easy construction, and is considered as a great improvement upon the common mills now in use. They can be furnished at a less price, are not liable to get out of order, and easily kept in repair. Old machines may be altered at a very trifling expense, will clean a bushel of wheat, rye, oats, or any kind of grain per minute, with less than one half the labor used with common machines.

The above Machines will be for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston.

From the American Farmer.

GRAPES.

The advantage of engrafting Native Grape Vines with those more delicate and choice.

Having read Mr Cox's account of his successful experiments in engrafting various kinds of delicate foreign and other grape vines on the common native vines of his fields, in the American Farmer, vol. x. No. 21, I was encouraged to make the experiment according to his directions; the mode is the same as is generally practised in cleft grafting the apple tree, with the exception of the grafts being inserted even with, or below the surface of the ground, and instead of using composition or clay around the stocks and grafts, the common earth is drawn around them to the top of the upper bud of the graft.

My experiments confirm the correctness of the statement given by Mr C. of some of his grape vines having grown ten feet the first summer after grafting. I engrafted two scions of the Isabella grape on one large stock of what is commonly called the Chicken grape, one of which grew twelve feet, and the other nine feet last summer; the side shoots pruned off during the season measured thirty feet in length. The vines may be seen at Sinclair and Moore's Nursery, three miles from Baltimore.

I thought this coincidence of results was so encouraging, and that the mode of grafting would be so useful, that it should be made known in our country generally.

R. SINCLAIR.

1st Mo. 23, 1830.

Transplanting Shrubs in full growth.—Dig a narrow trench round the plant, leaving its roots

in the middle in an isolated ball of earth; fill the trench with plaster of Paris, which will become hard in a few minutes, and form a case to the ball and plant, which may be lifted and moved anywhere at pleasure.—*French paper.*

The admirers of rare and beautiful flowers may be much gratified by calling at the garden of JONAS PRINCE, Esq. at Jamaica Plains, where they can see the beautiful *Edwardia Grandiflora*, a native of New Holland, in full flower.

The Baltimore Gazette says that a gentleman who was present at the recent exhibitions of the several steam engines, upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, informs them that such was the easy and perfect control under which they were managed, that the Novcity, when running at the rate of thirtytwo miles an hour, was stopped within the distance of twice her length, without any apparent concussion or shock to the machinery. This proves that the rate of speed at which these vehicles may be carried is much greater than was anticipated.—*Patriot.*

Agriculture in Bengal.—An Agricultural and Horticultural Society has been established in Calcutta, of which distinguished natives are members, and in which they appear to take great interest.

Hon. Mr Wille, of Georgia, has procured a sample of Spanish Wheat from Malaga, called *Trigo Rocio*, which resists the injuries to which grain is liable in the field and granary. It makes a brilliant white flour; but the English millers complain of the difficulty of grinding it, from its hardness.

At Newcastle, Del. 4th inst. books were opened for the subscription of \$125,000, for a Rail Road thence to Frenchtown, Md. On that day \$87,000 was subscribed.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 8.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At market this day, 528 Beef Cattle—53 Stores: 557 Sheep and 165 Swine, divided as follows: *Old Market*, 318 Beef Cattle: 12 Stores and 272 Sheep. *New Market*, 210 Beef Cattle: 41 Stores: 234 Sheep and 165 Swine.

The above statement exhibits a larger number of *Beef Cattle* at market than usually happens at this season of the year, and consequently produces what the Drovers term "a glut," and generally a reduction in prices, which was the fact in the present case of about 25 cts. per cwt.—127 Beef Cattle and nearly all the Stores remained unsold at the close of the market—we omit giving prices until the market shall have become more settled.

Milch Cows—Good Cows are in demand, but they are as scarce as the drover's profits—ordinary ones plenty: we noticed sales of a few at \$20 a \$27, and 3 by auction, at \$18, \$15 50, and \$15.

Sheep—The Sheep Market seems to be "indefinitely postponed"—for the last three weeks, the business has been extremely limited—the only sales made today, were 1 lot of 60 at \$3 17; 1 do 10 at \$2 each.

Swine—Those at market today the same we reported the last two weeks—a few were retailed at 5 a 6 cts. and the remainder taken in two lots, at 4 cts. per lb. each.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 267.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

The reader is now prepared for the history and distinguishing character of the various breeds of English horses. If we were composing a treatise on the horse adapted for general readers, we should commence with the racer, or thoroughbred horse, which, if it be not considered as the parent of every other breed, yet enters into, and adds, or often gives, the only value to it. Remembering, however, the title of our work, we will begin with those which are occasionally or chiefly employed for agricultural purposes. First stands the *Roadster* or *Hackney*, whether used by the farmer to ride over his grounds, or for the longer journeys of business or pleasure.

The roadster varies much in different districts, and according to the whim or caprice of the rider.

The old English hackney, now, fortunately, little known, is the origin of our best saddle-horses, whether for the road, or the field.

THE ROAD HORSE.

The Road Horse! more difficult to meet with in perfection, than even the hunter or the courser. There are many reasons for this. The price of the hackney, or the horse of all work, is so low, that he who has a good one will not part with him; and it is by mere accident that he can be obtained. There are also several faults that can be overlooked in the hunter, but which the road-horse must not have. The hunter may start, may be awkward in his walk, or even his trot; he may have thrushes or corns; but if he can go a good slapping pace, and has wind and bottom, we can put up with him, or prize him; but the hackney, if he be worth having, must have good fore legs, and good hinder ones too; he must be sound on his feet; even tempered; no starter; quiet in whatever situation he may be placed; not heavy in hand; and never disposed to say his prayers.

If there be one thing more than any other, in which the possessor, and, in his own estimation at least, the tolerable judge of the horse, is in error, it is the *action* of the road-horse: "Let him lift his legs well," it is said, "and he will never come down."

In proportion, however, as he lifts his legs well, will be the force with which he puts them down again; the jar and concussion to the rider; and the battering and wear and tear of the feet. A horse with too great "knee action" will not always be speedy; he will rarely be pleasant to ride, and he will not, in the long run, be safer than others. The careless *daisy-cutter*, however pleasant on the turf, should indeed be avoided, unless the neck of the rider be previously insured; yet it is a rule not often understood, and sometimes disputed, but which experience will fully confirm,—that the safety of the horse depends a great deal more on the manner in which he puts his feet down, than on that in which he lifts them up; more on the foot being placed at once flat on the ground, or perhaps the heel coming first in contact with it, than on the highest and most splendid action.

When the toe first touches the ground, it may be easily supposed that the horse will occasionally

topple over. An unexpected obstacle will throw the centre of gravity forward, and down he will come. If the toe dig into the ground before the foot is firmly placed, a little thing will cause a trip and a fall.

Let the farmer who has a stumbler, look at the shores of his horse. In what part is the wear and tear?—The toe of the shoe will become round, or even be altogether gone, before the heel is scarcely touched.

For pleasant riding, and for safety also, a hackney should not carry his legs too high. His going a little too near to the ground is not always to be considered as an insuperable objection. The question is, does he dig his toe into the ground?

Mount him, and put him to the test. Take up his feet and examine them. If the shoe, after having been on a week, or a fortnight, is not unnecessarily worn at the toe, and you feel him put his foot flat on the ground, do not scruple to buy him, nay, esteem him a "choice-gifted hackney," although he may not have the lofty action which some have erroneously thought so necessary.

Every horse, however, is liable to fall, and therefore comes the golden rule of riding, "*never trust to your horse*,"—always feel his mouth lightly. He does wrong, who constantly pulls tight and main; he will soon spoil his horse's mouth, and render the arm-aching work always necessary. He does worse who carelessly throws the reins on the neck of the horse. *Always feel the mouth lightly*; you will thus be able to give the animal assistance *immediately*, before he is too much off his centre, and when a little check will save him. By this constant gentle *feeling* you will likewise induce him to carry his head well, than which few things are more conducive to the beautiful, safe, and easy going of the horse.

The road-horse may, and should, like the hunter, possess different degrees of blood, according to the nature of the country, and the work required of him. When approaching to thoroughbred, he may be a splendid animal, but he will be scarcely fitted for his duty. His legs will be too slender; his feet too small; his stride too long; and he will rarely be able to trot. Three parts, or half, and for the horse of all-work, even less than that, will make a good and useful animal.

The hackney should be a hunter in miniature, with these exceptions:—His height should rarely exceed fifteen hands and an inch. He will be sufficiently strong and more pleasant for general work below that standard.—He should be of a more compact form than the hunter;—more bulk according to his height, for he has not merely to stand an occasional although severe burst, but a great deal of every day work.

It is of essential consequence that the bones beneath the knee should be deep and flat, and the tendon *not tied in*.

The pastern should be short, and although oblique or slanting, yet far less so than that of the race-horse, and considerably less than that of the hunter. There should be obliquity enough to give pleasant action, but not enough to render the horse incapable of the wear and tear of constant, and sometimes hard work.

The foot is a matter of the greatest consequence in a hackney. It should be of a size corresponding with the bulk of the animal, neither too hollow, nor too flat; open at the heels; and free from corns and thrushes.

The fore legs should be perfectly straight. There needs not a moment's consideration to assure that a horse with his knees bent, from a slight cause, and especially if he be overweighted, come down.

The back should be straight and short, yet sufficiently long to leave comfortable room for saddle between the shoulders and the *hock*, without pressing on either. Some persons prefer hollow-backed horse. It is generally an easy to go. It will center well with a lady; but will not carry a heavy weight, or stand in hard work.

The road-horse should be high in the fore-limb round in the barrel; and deep in the chest; saddle will not then press too forward, but girths will remain, *without crupper*, firmly fixed their proper place.

A hackney is far more valuable for the pleasantness of his paces, and his safety, good ten and endurance, than for his speed. We want to go more than eight or ten miles in a hour; and, on a journey, not more than sixteen. The fast horses, and especially the trotters, are not often easy in their paces, although they may perform very extraordinary feats, are disabled and worthless when the show horse is in his prime.

Most of our readers probably are horse-Their memories will supply them with many instance of intelligence and fidelity in the horse and particularly in the hackney—the every companion of man.

A friend of ours rode thirty miles from London on a young horse which he had bred, and which had never before been in that part of the country. The road was difficult to find, but by dint of inquiry, he at length reached the place he sought. Two years passed over, and he had again occasion to take the same journey. No one rode horse but himself, and he was perfectly assured that the animal had not since been in that situation. Three or four miles before he reached journey's end, he was benighted.—He had it to reverse moor and common, and he could scarcely see his horse's head.—The rain began to "Well," thought he, "here I am, far from home, I know not, nor can I see an inch of road. I have heard much of the memory of a horse,—it is my only hope now,—so my fellow," throwing the reins on the horse's "go on." In half an hour he was safe at his friend's gate.

The following anecdote, given on the authority of Professor Kruger, of Halle, proves both sagacity and fidelity of the horse.—A friend of riding home through a wood in a dark night struck his head against the branch of a tree, fell from his horse stunned. The steed immediately returned to the house which they had left, and which was now closed, and the family bed, and pawed at the door until some one opened it. He turned about, and the wondering at the affair, followed him: the faithful and intelligent animal led him to the place where his master lay senseless on the ground.

Cummingham, in his valuable account of South Wales, vol. i. p. 298, says, "A frier mine, in the habit of riding a good deal, found that whenever he approached a gilly, his cautious horse invariably opposed his wishes to alight at the particular spot he had been accustomed always endeavoring to lead off to another part

the gully, where no passage was known to exist by his rider. Resolving to see whether the cunning rogue would go, he gave him the rein, and you found himself carried over the gully by a bounce he had never before followed. Still, however, thinking that the former way was the nearest, he was curious enough to have both measured, when he found the horse's judgment correct; that way being the nearest by several hundred yards."

Of the paces of the hackney, and of horses generally, and the principle of the walk, the trot, the canter, and the gallop, we shall be better able to speak, when the structure of the horse, varying in different breeds, has been explained.

HORTICULTURE.

FECUNDATION OF PLANTS, FRUITS, &c.
MR PESSENDER—The method of producing new varieties of fruits, by artificial fecundation, has been extensively applied to flowers, ornamental shrubs, and trees, by the nursery-men of England, France, and Holland. It has been successfully employed on the Magnolia, Rhododendron, Azalea, Camellia, and other ligneous plants, as well as those of the herbaceous families, and many superb hybrid kinds have been created.

With the hope, that attempts will be made in this country, to multiply in the same manner, our varieties of horticultural products, I enclose an extract, giving the details of experiments made on Carnations, which will indicate, with sufficient exactness, the process to be observed in conducting all other plants, from the most humble, to the monarchs of the forest.

There are no trees or shrubs more valued in Europe for embellishing picturesque grounds, than the magnificent varieties of the American Magnolia, Andromeda, Azalea, Kalmia, and Rhododendron.

MAGNOLIA.

There are nine species indigenous to the United States, seven of which have been described by MICHAUX.

1.—*Magnolia Grandiflora*, or Big Laurel, is one of the largest trees of the United States, sometimes attaining the height of ninety feet, and three feet in diameter; but its ordinary stature is from 50 to 70 feet. The leaves are ever green, six or eight inches long, and of a brilliant green on their upper surface. The flowers are white, of a agreeable odor, and seven or eight inches broad. Blooming in the midst of a rich foliage, they produce so fine an effect, that this tree is considered one of the most beautiful productions of the vegetable kingdom. It is not seen growing naturally, this side of North Carolina.

2.—*Magnolia Glauca*.—Small Magnolia, or White Bay, rises to the height of forty feet, with diameter of twelve or fourteen inches in the Carolinas and Georgia, but in the Middle and Northern States does not generally exceed ten or twelve, and yields blossoms at the height of five or six feet. The leaves are five or six inches long, of a dark shining green above, and glaucous or gray underneath. They fall in autumn. The flowers are two or three inches broad, white, and very fragrant. It is found as far north as Cape Ann.

3.—*Magnolia Accuminata* or Cucumber Tree;—equals in height and diameter the Big Laurel; the leaves are six or seven inches long, and three

or four broad on old trees, but upon saplings, growing in moist places, they are often twice as large: they fall in autumn. The flowers, which are five or six inches in diameter, are bluish, and sometimes with a tint of yellow, and have a feeble perfume. It is found as far north as Niagara river.

4.—*Magnolia Cordata*, or Heart-leaved Cucumber Tree, rises to the height of forty or fifty feet; the leaves are from four to six inches in length, and from three to four wide, smooth, and entire; the flowers are yellow, with the interior of the petal marked with reddish lines; they are nearly four inches in diameter. This tree is found on the streams, in the interior of the Carolinas and Georgia.

5.—*Magnolia Tripetala*, or Umbrella Tree, sometimes rises to the height of thirty-five feet. Its leaves, which are thin, oval, and entire, are eighteen to twenty inches long, and seven or eight wide; they are often disposed in rays at the extremities of vigorous shoots, and thus display a surface from thirty-six to forty inches in diameter; whence is derived the name of Umbrella Tree. The flowers are seven or eight inches in diameter, white, and situated at the extremity of the branches. They have a less agreeable aroma than those of the other species of the Magnolia; but they are beautiful, and the tree is magnificent. It is found as far north as New York.

6.—*Magnolia Auriculata*, or Long-leaved Cucumber Tree, is found only in a small tract of the Alleghany Mountains, which traverses the Southern States; it attains the height of forty or forty-five feet; leaves light green, eight or nine inches long, and from four to six broad; they are smooth on both surfaces; the base is divided into rounded lobes. The flowers are three or four inches in diameter.

7.—*Magnolia Macrophylla*, or Large-leaved Umbrella Tree. Of all the species of the Magnolia, this is the most remarkable for the size of its leaves and flowers; is the least multiplied, and is rarely met with except in the forests of the Carolinas and Tennessee, where they are by no means common. It does not exceed thirty-five feet in height. The leaves are sometimes thirty-five inches long, and nine or ten broad; they are of an oblong oval shape, pointed at the extremity, and cordiform at the base; color light green above, and glaucous beneath: they fall in the autumn. The flowers are larger than those of any other species; white, and eight or nine inches in diameter; within the flower, near the bottom of the petals is a purple spot; they diffuse a fragrant odor, and their beauty is heightened by the luxuriant foliage which surrounds them.

There are two other American species of the Magnolia, which have not been described by MICHAUX; one is called the Pyramidata, and the other resembles the Cordata.

All the varieties are easily raised from the seeds which are contained in cones of various sizes, from two to five inches in length, and from one to two inches in diameter.

ANDROMEDA.

Many of the species of this shrub abound in the United States, and are known under the common trivial name of the *He-Whortleberry*, because they resemble the whortleberry bushes, and bear no fruit. They are all beautiful, hardy, deciduous shrubs, bearing white and flesh-colored flowers, and delight in moist ground; they may be in-

creased by their creeping roots, which put up suckers at a distance, or propagated by seeds and layers. BARTRAM considers the—

1.—*Andromeda Formosissima*, or Indian Pipe Stem, the most beautiful. It is an evergreen, and the Creek Indians set a high value on the shoots, two years old, for making their pipe stems, being very straight, and from 12 to 15 feet long.

2.—*Andromeda Calyculata*, or Dwarf Andromeda. A low evergreen shrub; found in Milton, near Neponset river; flowers in April.

3.—*Andromeda Arborea*, or Sorrel Tree, is the only species which rises a sufficient height to be ranked among forest trees. It first appears on the Alleghanies in Virginia, and is found to their termination in Georgia. In the valleys of North Carolina, they have been seen fifty feet high, and twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, which is extraordinary, as the other nine or ten species, so numerous in the Atlantic states, rarely exceed six feet in height, and an inch in diameter, and some of them do not rise higher than four feet. The leaves of the sorrel tree are downy in the spring, but become smooth in acquiring their growth; they are oval-acuminate, finely denticulated, and from four to five inches long. The flowers are small, white, and formed into spikes, five or six inches in length.

KALMIA.

The shrubs of this genera, in the United States, are known under the names of Laurel, Lamb-kill, Ivy, Spoon-wood, and Calico-bush. Doctor Bigelow observes, that "Peter Kalm, a pupil of Linnæus, who travelled in North America in 1748—9, has had the honor of giving name to one of the most elegant family of flowering shrubs which this continent produces." Four species have been described.

1.—*Kalmia Latifolia*, Mountain or Broad Leaved Laurel, is common in the northern states, and embellishes the flanks of the Alleghany mountains, from Pennsylvania to Georgia. It sometimes attains the size of a small tree. The leaves are oval-acuminate, entire, and about three inches long. The flowers are disposed in corymbs, at the extremity of the branches; they vary from white to red.

2.—*Kalmia Angustifolia*, or Narrow Leaved Laurel. This is a low shrub, with rose-colored flowers, very common in low grounds in all parts of New England, and is known by the names of Lamb-kill, Sheep-poison, Low Laurel, &c. Flowers in lateral corymbs, proceeding from the axils of the leaves, and forming a sort of whorl round the stem; blooms in June.

There are two other species, the *Glaucia* and *Hirsuta*.

AZALEA.

The shrubs of this genera are from two to fifteen feet high. The corollas, or flowers, are bell or funnel shaped. There are the five following species, the two first of which are found in New England, and the others are natives of the southern states.

1.—*Azalea Fiscosa*, commonly called Wild Honeysuckle, or Swamp Pink. Grows among the brushwood in low land. Corolla funnel shaped, generally white, hairy and glutinous on the outside. Five varieties occur in the color of the leaves, parts of the flower, and small branches; blooms in June and July.

2.—*Azalea Nudiflora*, or Naked Azalea. There are eight varieties, having either scarlet, deep red,

pale red, white, flesh colored, yellow, yellow and white, or red and white flowers. They grow in rich soils, and along the borders of swamps and streams; several of them are common in Worcester, Pinceton, Douglas, Sandwich, and many parts of this state.

3.—*Isola Calandulacea*. Grows in light sandy soils. There are three varieties, with flame, rose colored, and bright yellow flowers.

4.—*Isola Canescens*. Flowers rose colored.

5.—*Isola Virens*. Flowers of a pale rose color, or nearly white, with a deep red tube.

RHOBIOLINDRON.

There are three species of this superb genera of flowering shrubs in the United States; the Maximun, Punctatum, and Catawbiense.

1.—*Rhobolindron Maximun*, or Rose Bay, usually presents itself in the form of a shrub of less than ten feet high; but it sometimes rises to the height of twenty-five feet, with a diameter of five inches. It is found from Canada to near the southern extremity of the Union. The leaves are rose colored when beginning to unfold, and are covered with a red down; when fully expanded, they are smooth, five or six inches long, of an elongated oval form, and of a thick texture. They are evergreen. The flowers are commonly rose colored, with yellow dots on the inside. Pursh has designated three varieties of this species.

1. The Red, which inhabits swamps, and the borders of mountain lakes, from Maine to Carolina;

2. White, found in the swamps of New Jersey and Delaware;

3. Purple, on the highest mountains of Virginia and Carolina. This last variety is represented as peculiarly magnificent, growing to the size of a small tree, and its foliage triple the size of any other species.

Besides the above named ornamental shrubs and trees, there are numerous others, which claim our attention from their rich foliage and supple flowers.

The *Gordonia Lasianthus*, or Loblolly Bay, and the *Gordonia Pubescens*, or Franklinia, are magnificent flowering trees. They are natives of the most southern states, but the former has been cultivated in the Botanical Garden, founded by Dr HORTON, near New York; and the latter in Mr BARTON'S garden, four or five miles from Philadelphia, which former than twenty-five years it remained unimpaired by the severity of the winter; it is therefore probable they may be acclimated as far north as Boston.

Seeds of the *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, *Andromeda*, *Magnolia*, *Tulip Tree*, and *Sassafras*, have been sent, within a few years, to CYRUS and GERARD, of Bordeaux, by Mr HEISLER, a very respectable nurseryman of Baltimore; which have been successfully planted, and all that part of France is now supplied with those highly prized shrubs and trees.

In the garden of Fromont, there are 30,000 *Magnolia*, and 80,000 *Kalmia* plants, which have been raised from the seed, within three years; and nearly one hundred kinds of the *Azalea* are cultivated in that extensive establishment. The gardeners of the Netherlands have bestowed great attention to the cultivation of this beautiful native of our forests; and one of the varieties recently obtained, by artificial fecundation, has been sold for 800 florins, or 320 dollars.

Within a few years, surprising efforts have

been made by foreign floriculturists to increase the catalogue of Roses, by producing new kinds from the seeds; and so fortunate have been their experiments, that Dr ROBERTS has given a nomenclature of 2562 varieties, which were cultivated in France in 1828.

Most sincerely,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. P. H. A. S. DEARBORN.
March 3, 1836. V

EXTRACT NO. VII.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

Instructions for artificially fecundating Carnations cultivated in pots—by M. F. DE MOULIN.

The numerous varieties of Carnations, which can be obtained by artificial fecundation, should induce amateurs to devote themselves to this process. The manner of proceeding is as follows:

The operation must be performed, before the blossom is entirely expanded. The corolla should be carefully opened, and the anthers immediately extracted with delicate scissors, great caution being used not to wound the fillets which support them, or any other part of the flower. The favorable moment for executing this, is that which precedes the rising of the sun; because at that time, the pollen being humid, it is closely attached to the anthers.

Between eight and nine o'clock, the plants being exposed to the full influence of the sun,—the perfectly matured pollen from another variety of carnation, must be taken and placed with care upon the stigma of the flower, which it is intended to fecundate, and from which the anthers have been extracted; repeat this operation, two or three times during the day.

If the process has been successful, the flower, on which the experiment was made, will fade or wither in twenty-four or thirty-six hours; on the contrary, if fecundation has not been effected, the corolla will preserve entire, for ten or twelve days and more, all its freshness and splendor; it will then be necessary to repeat the operation, which should always be performed in dry weather; and it is proper that the plant should be protected from the rain and mist, until a swelling is perceived in the ovary or germ.

By frequent waterings, and exposing the plants to the north, the maturity of the pollen and the stigma may be retarded.

The duration of the faculty of procreation varies remarkably in the pollen of several plants of the same species; in some it continues only for two or three days, but in others from ten to twelve.

When the fecundation has really taken place, the pollen, which had been artificially placed upon the stigma, remains so closely attached, that it cannot be removed with a hair pencil; it changes form and color, and soon disappears; but this is not the case, if the fecundation has not been perfect, and the pollen is easily detached from the stigma; its color and form is not changed, and it remains visible, until the total destruction of the flower.

The greater the quantity of the pollen, the larger is the number of the seeds.

The plant which has been artificially fecundated, yields seeds, which generally produce flowers formed like the mother; but the colors resemble those of the father.

The number of seeds obtained by art is never so considerable, as when nature operates alone. Plants which are artificially fecundated, are not so much visited by bees, and other insects probably because these plants have been deprived of their anthers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

TO PRESERVE BACON SOUND AND SWEET THROUGH THE SUMMER.

In the *American Farmer*, vol. m. p. 139, we published a communication from Mr J. W. Linn, of Worcester, recommending that hams, after being smoked, should be packed away in oak. I followed his advice last year, and really feel much indebted to him for the hint, that I must so publicly thank him; and for the benefit of my neighbors, ask you to republish his letter. To get the best proof of the beautiful state of preservation secured by this method, I send you a ham weighing 11½ pounds; you will find it perfect fresh and full of essence—free from all sort of speck or blench. Those practising this method of preserving their bacon free from skippers' taint of any kind, should recollect that the cask or tub should be perfectly tight, and raised about six inches from the surface of the ground, and the oats packed in quite tight. A ham of this size should be boiled 3½ hours at least.

☞ We can seldom undertake to speak from experience about recipes, but in this case we can *touch* for its accuracy, from reliance both on the word and judgment of both the writers. But must not be expected that the oats will come out as good; all that is promised is that this will preserve it *in statu quo*.—*Ed. America Farmer*.

Another mode of preserving all kinds of smoked meats is this. Take a tierce or box, and cover the bottom with charcoal, reduced to small pebbles but not to dust; cover the legs or pieces of meat with stout brown paper, sewed around so as exclude all dust; lay them down on the coal 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.

A writer for a paper called "*The Genius Liberty*," who signs "*John Potter*," says, "I have for more than twenty years past, kept meat hanging upon my smoke house, through the summer season, and no fly or bug has injured it."

"To prevent such injury, I take clean straws, made of wood ashes; I commonly boil it, to make it stronger than it generally runs off; then take my bacon and smoked beef, having two or three gallons of the ley in a large iron kettle, take each piece of meat, and dip it into the ley so that it is completely wetted with it, then I let it dry; then I hang the meat in its former place. By this process I have invariably found that I kept the meat free from bugs and worms, and no taste of ley is ever perceived, not even on the outside."

Another mode of preserving ham, we are informed, is practised by many, who supply the Boston market with that article. A piece of canvas, cotton, or some other suitable cloth, is sewed tightly about the ham, and this is overlaid with two or three coatings of lime white-wash, which is said to thoroughly preserve the inclosed article.

We shall publish in our next, the account of the proceedings of the Council of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, as also the doings at the Stated Meeting on Saturday last, our present limits not permitting us to do so at this time.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at their Hall, tomorrow, 10 o'clock. March 12.

CORRECTION.—In the piece on Pruning in our last number, page 261, at the beginning of the second paragraph, "What is there stated, has never appeared,"—read ["It is my belief that" "what is there stated never appeared," &c.

* Several communications are deferred till next week.

Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, with Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Standards, of sizes fit all the common purposes of farming. The result our years' experience in using and vending these ploughs, enables the subscriber to recommend them to farming community with the greatest confidence—the improvements made by Mr Hitchcock in his plough, renders them far superior to any other now in use. Having sold five hundred, many of which have been used on very stony farms, have known of no one who has used his plough enough to scour the iron smooth, he learned to graduate the chain so as to balance, or to the plough to run level, but gives them a decided preference to any other with which he has been acquainted there have been repeated trials of them in connection with various other noted ploughs, of both Cast and Wrought Iron, in the same field, by the same farmer, for the particular purpose of ascertaining their relative merits.

These ploughs are simple in their construction, and adapted to the lifting and turning the furrow slice in the possible manner—loosening and pulverizing the soil, leaving it unusually light and friable. In turning in rows, they are easily draught and management; their shape adapted to the lifting and turning the furrow slice in the possible manner—loosening and pulverizing the soil, leaving it unusually light and friable. In turning in rows, they are easily draught and management; their shape adapted to the lifting and turning the furrow slice in the possible manner—loosening and pulverizing the soil, leaving it unusually light and friable. In turning in rows, they are easily draught and management; their shape adapted to the lifting and turning the furrow slice in the possible manner—loosening and pulverizing the soil, leaving it unusually light and friable.

Castings are warranted to be of the best quality of iron, and sound. In case any of the iron castings should be defective, they will be exchanged free of charge.

For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber in over-street, and at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street, Boston.

Wm. DAVIS PROCTER, No. 52, North Market-street, Boston.

Fruit Trees, &c. For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.—with a good assortment of Green-house Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz.—Logan's, Early Chautauquette, Long Green Monthly, St. Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Le Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be sent to J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market-street, Boston—French & Davenport, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. March 12.

Glass, Cheap. Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green-houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all sizes, for sale by Loring & Knipser, No. 10, Mercantile Row. March 12.

Seeds for Hot Beds. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, office, No. 52, North Market-street, a fine collection of both of American and European growth, for hot-beds, among which are the Early Frame and fine Green Turkey Cucumber, and other varieties—Early Boston and Early Tennis-ball Head Lettuce—fine Early Lane (from Holland)—Green Cucumber, Pine-apple and Melons—the fine Early Short-top Scarlet and Turnip Radishes—Early York, Early Dutch, Early Emperor, Sugar loaf, and Early Buttersea Cabbages.—Also, Early Blood Beet, and Early Horn Carrot. (a peculiarly fine sort for the table)—and every other variety of Kitchen and Vegetable Seeds, cultivated in the United States. J. 29.

Scions of Superior Fruits.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street, An extensive collection of scions of the finest fruits cultivated in this country, both of native varieties, and of the fine sorts of Mr Knight and Dr Van Mons. They are all cut from bearing branches, from two extensive fruit gardens in this vicinity: and the utmost reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the sorts, as they are cut and labelled personally by the proprietors. The following comprises a part.—Additions will be made, weekly, to the collection. (The Numbers refer to the drawings and descriptions in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees.) Petit Muscat, Little Musk or Primitive pear (tree), No. 1. Madeleine, Citron de Carmes, or Green Chisel. 2. Belleme d'ete, or the Beauty of Summer, 6. Skinsless, or Poire Sans Peau, 7. Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheims, 19. Vert Longue Panachee, Stuffed Long Green, or Cullottes de Suisse, 29. Vert Longue, Mouille Bouche, or Long Green, 30. Messire Jean, or Mr John, 33. Crasanne, or Bergamote Crasanne, 34. Winter Virgouleuse, 38. Bezy de Chautauquet, or Winter Butter Pear, 46. The true Early Jargonelle, (from scions originally received from Mr. Lowell) 47. Andrews, Amory, or Gibson Pear.—See Fessenden's New American Gardener, page 132. Doynone Gris, Forsyth, 7th edition. Harvalp, (Native).—See N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 313. Bleecker's Meadow (Native). Napoleon.—See N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. page 293. Seckle.—Coxe No. 25. Marie Louise, N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 289. Bourre d'Arenburg, 205. Lewis, (winter table pear, native), 206. Bartlett, 217. Rushmore's Bon Cretien. Early Catharine. Red Bergamot. Moor Fowl Egg. Early Juneating.

APPLE SCIONS. Mela Carle, (very fine, from Italy).—Pomme d'Api, or Lily Apple, (very beautiful and fine French apple)—Siberian crab, (fine for preserves)—River, (fine American fruit)—Early Harvest, (finest early apple)—Gilliflower, Golden Russet, or Gloria Mundi or Mountains Pippin, Early Sopsavine, Porter, Rhode Island Greening, Gardner's Sweeting, Grand Saheim, Roxbury Russett, Baldwin, Nonpareil, New York Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Nonsuch, Great Cat Head, Spice, &c.

CHERRY SCIONS. Black Heart, Tartarian. The above scions are of good length, distinctly labelled, and well packed in earth and moss—price 6 cents each. Also 1500 Pear Seedlings, one year old, at 37½ cts per hundred.

Many of the above fruits will be found described in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees, Fessenden's New American Gardener, and Thacher's American Orchardist. March 12.

Asparagus Roots. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, 3000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge made for the boxes, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind brought into the Boston market. March 12.

Wants a place. As a farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, a young married man (without children,) who is well qualified, and can produce good recommendations; he would be willing to make an arrangement either with or without his family. Inquire at Capt. Eaton's tavern Dorchester. Feb. 19.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed. For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street. A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine Gleditsia triacanthos, or three thorned Acacia, for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge Bevia, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 164.) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country for purposes of a very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. March 12.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

On Thursday, the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at public auction, a valuable Farm, belonging to the estate of the late Ezra Brown, pleasantly situated in Sangus, on the Newburyport turnpike, about seven miles from Boston, containing about eighty-four acres of land, conveniently divided into lots, consisting of mowing, tillage, meadow, salt marsh, and a dwelling house, under a good state of improvement; with a welling house, barn, and other out-buildings thereon, in good repair. Also, the stock and farming utensils, viz. 1 horse, 1 yoke of oxen, 5 cows, 2 sows, 1 cow, 1 pig, 1 cow, 1 pig, 1 pig, with all other necessary articles wanted on a farm. Also, a few tons of hay, about 25 cords of wood, about 60 bushels of potatoes, &c. &c. Sale on the premises; terms made known at the place and time of sale.

EBENEZER BROWN, Executor. Lynn, March 12, 1830. 31

Assorted Seeds for Families.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. Small boxes of Assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds:— Early Washington Peas. Long Dutch Parsnep. Dwarf Blue Imperial Peas. Large Head Lettuce. Large Marrowfat Peas. Early Silena do. Early Mohawk dwarf string Beans. Very apple melon, (very fine.) Early dwarf white Casckale Beans. Large White Portugal Onion. Lima, or Saba Pole Beans. Large Red do. Long Broad Beet (fine sort). Double-Curled Parsley. Early Turnip-rooted Beet. The Spanish Pepper. Early York Cabbage. Early Scarlet Short-top Kale. Cape Savoy do. White Turnip Radish. Early York Cabbage. Red Dutch do. (for pickling.) Early Cauliflower. Early Horn Carrot (very fine). Early Orange Carrot. White Solid Celery. Carled Cress or Peppercress. Early Cucumber. Red Green Turkey do. Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the best common vegetables, besides several new varieties of uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price 30 cts per box. Jan 29.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Westbrook, Salisbury, and Worcester. Sportsman was sired by Bussard—Dan Sportsman's. A more particular pedigree of this horse was given in the New England Farmer, January 1, 1830. Feb. 19.

Bull Calf for Sale.

For sale, at Jonathan Amory's farm in Newton, a fine, well formed, promising Bull calf, two months old, deep red color, with a few white spots—sired by Mr DERRY's bull Young Comet—Dan, Laura; the following is the dam's origin. LARRY—Light red, face belly and legs white, calved 20th March 1825. Got by Admiral; Dan, a very fine Cow, by Holderness out of an excellent native Cow. Purchased while a calf of Hon. JOHN LOWELL. Wanted.

A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 120 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office. Feb. 19.

Hemp Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, growth of 1829, raised wholly from the celebrated Vergeuses seed, which cost \$25 per bushel. It is a small lot of uncommonly fine quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at \$3 per bushel, if applied for soon. Feb. 19.

Powder at 2s per lb. DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Cambridge—Ammonium Sulfate, 150 lbs. retail. Also SHOT CASES, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. Feb. 19.

New Early Cabbage. Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A small quantity of the New Early Savoy Cabbage Seed, which is in so high repute in the New York market. It is a true Savoy, very tender, and heads in July—put up in papers 12½ cents each. March 12.

MISCELLANIES.

Hemp.—Three loads of hemp raised in this vicinity, and broken and dressed in the machine of the Northampton Hemp Company arrived in Boston a short time since. It was pronounced by gentlemen who are competent judges of the article, to be of excellent quality. Several experiments were made at the Navy Yard, Charles-town, by the officers of that station, on the relative strength of Russian and American cordage, the result of which is published in the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Russian Hemp.—A single yarn raised—1st experiment 69 pounds; 2d do. 71 pounds; 3d do. 68 pounds. Three experiments, 208 pounds.

American Hemp.—A single yarn of the same size and length as the Russian raised—1st experiment, 80 pounds; 2d do. 79 pounds; 3d do. 91 pounds. Three experiments, 250 pounds; giving the American Hemp the preference, in the three trials, in point of strength, of more than 20 per cent.

Two deep sea lines of equal size, length and weight, one of Russian and the other of American hemp, were concerted, and force applied, when the Russian parted. They were again joined, positions reversed, and on the application of force, the Russian parted again. Two three inch ropes of equal size, length and weight, one of Russian and the other of American hemp, were fastened together, and force applied, when the Russian parted without fracturing the American. The cordage thus tried was made of the best Russian cable hemp, and the common hemp from the Northampton machine.

The following judicious remarks from the Massachusetts Spy, are well entitled to the attention of every statesman, and we perfectly concur in the opinion, that an immediate *rental* is not always the most judicious mode of ascertaining the propriety of establishing national projects; if this were the case, what encouragement would be given to education, the most fruitful source of prosperity and happiness?

An idea prevails to a very considerable extent, that any investment of money in public works, the direct income of which is less than the interest of the money expended, is unprofitable and wasteful, and a loss to the community. Nothing can be more erroneous. What direct income do the stone walls which a farmer puts upon his land produce him? None. And yet the expense is a profitable investment, because it adds so much to the permanent value of the property. Town roads, too, pay no direct income, yet, what is the cost of them, compared with the increased value of the property which they accommodate? What would be the value of landed property, in almost any part of the country, if there were to be no public highway to approach within eight or ten miles of it? And railways and canals are, on a large scale, what public roads are on a small one. The latter greatly enhance the value of property near a large market; the former do the same to that more distant, and through a greater extent of country. If a rail road were constructed from Boston to Albany, the income of which should barely keep it in repair, and never pay a cent into the treasury, it would, nevertheless, most probably, be a profitable investment to the state. The aggregate of the taxable property of the state

would be increased greatly beyond the expenditure, and the increased ability to pay taxes, in those who would be most directly benefited, would be more than an equivalent for the loss of the interest on the investment.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Williamstown Lyceum have voted to plant a nursery of 12,000 white Mulberry trees early in the spring, and appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect.

Introduction of Potatoes into New England.—Mr Enos Pope, an aged gentleman belonging to Danvers, noticing the paragraph in our last, relating to the introduction of potatoes, has informed us, that his grandfather, who was born in 1690, saw potatoes growing in the garden of Eppes, Esq. in Boston, before the year 1711. Mr Pope mentions that his grandfather's curiosity to know what these were, induced him to inquire of Mr Eppes, who informed him "they were Irish potatoes."—*Salem Observer.*

Petitions are in circulation at Albany for the incorporation of a company for a rail road between Catskill and Canajoharie. This latter place is one of the principal avenues through which the Western produce passes on its way to New York, and though there is already a canal between the two places, yet such is the increase of trade, that the Catskill Recorder is of opinion that the rail road may be built, and the state not be asked for a cent towards its erection.—*Lancaster Gaz.*

Abductions in New York.—The strange occurrences in New York, for the last two months, seem to authorize a belief that neither man, woman, child, nor beast, is safe in that city. The kidnappers have carried off one or two men, two children, and two young ladies! The last case occurred a few days since. It was the abduction of a young lady, aged 17, and a gentleman holding a respectable office in that city, has been committed to prison, on suspicion of having been concerned in it. On his examination, he stated that he did not carry her off, but one of his acquaintance did, whose name he could not disclose. The lady, he said, was *coerite*, which our readers will not mistake for *un saint*.

The Millennium at hand.—It is stated, that a learned writer, in Europe, has *satisfactorily* proved, by interpretations of the prophecies, that the Millennium will begin in 1833. So that, if the picture of the Millennium, as painted by one of the old fathers, is to be realized, we stand a tolerable chance of enjoying a long life and a merry one. "Those living in the time of the Millennium," says this writer, "shall not die; but during these thousand years, shall produce an infinite multitude of children."—"The rocks will drop honey; wine will run in streets, and the rivers overflow with milk."

During the prevalence of the mild weather, in the fore part of this winter, a trader in Franklin county was thus accosted by one of his customers: "Mr Yardstick, I've brought back the Almanac I bought of ye, for I don't believe it's ginnywise, and I want my sixpence again, or else one of the ral'd Farmers', that can be depended upon. This is all a sham." He was looking for snow, poor fellow.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM
APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75	2
ASHES, red, first sort,	ton	130 00	130
BEANS, white,	barrel	7 50	1
BLEND, No. 1,	barrel	9 25	9
BLEND, No. 2,	barrel	7 75	8
Butter, unsalted, No. 1, new,	barrel	12 00	12
Butter, No. 2,	barrel	6 00	6
Butter, No. 3,	barrel	5 50	5
Butter, No. 4,	barrel	5 00	5
Butter, No. 5,	barrel	4 50	4
Butter, No. 6,	barrel	4 00	4
Butter, No. 7,	barrel	3 50	3
Butter, No. 8,	barrel	3 00	3
Butter, No. 9,	barrel	2 50	2
Butter, No. 10,	barrel	2 00	2
Butter, No. 11,	barrel	1 50	1
Butter, No. 12,	barrel	1 00	1
Butter, No. 13,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 14,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 15,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 16,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 17,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 18,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 19,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 20,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 21,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 22,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 23,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 24,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 25,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 26,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 27,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 28,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 29,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 30,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 31,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 32,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 33,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 34,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 35,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 36,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 37,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 38,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 39,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 40,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 41,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 42,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 43,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 44,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 45,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 46,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 47,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 48,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 49,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 50,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 51,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 52,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 53,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 54,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 55,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 56,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 57,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 58,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 59,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 60,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 61,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 62,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 63,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 64,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 65,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 66,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 67,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 68,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 69,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 70,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 71,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 72,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 73,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 74,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 75,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 76,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 77,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 78,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 79,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 80,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 81,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 82,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 83,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 84,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 85,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 86,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 87,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 88,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 89,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 90,	barrel	2 00	2 00
Butter, No. 91,	barrel	1 50	1 50
Butter, No. 92,	barrel	1 00	1 00
Butter, No. 93,	barrel	50	50
Butter, No. 94,	barrel	40	40
Butter, No. 95,	barrel	30	30
Butter, No. 96,	barrel	20	20
Butter, No. 97,	barrel	10	10
Butter, No. 98,	barrel	5	5
Butter, No. 99,	barrel	2 50	2 50
Butter, No. 100,	barrel	2 00	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAINWARD,
(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	barrel	8 00
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	barrel	5 50
whole hogs,	barrel	5 00
VEAL,	barrel	3 50
MUTTON,	barrel	3 00
POULTRY,	barrel	6 00
BUTTER, keg and tub,	barrel	12 00
Lump, best,	barrel	15 00
EGGS,	dozen	11 00
MEAL, Rye, retail,	barrel	1 00
Indian, retail,	barrel	1 00
POTATOES,	barrel	33 00
CIDER, [corrected to quality,]	barrel	2 10

Needs for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep a constant stock of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, commencing with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the most used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms they can be procured in this country, of equal quality done up in small packages, ready for retailing, short directions on each package for its culture, management—warranted to be of the growth of and of the purest quality. Feb.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance, for the year—but those who pay within sixty days for the time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without paying postage in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BUTTS—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market-street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. THORNTON & SONS, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LAMBETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—H. J. JESS, Bell.
Fishing-Village—A. T. W. PERCY & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. G.
Hartford—G. W. PERRY & SONS.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. Rowman, Bookseller.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Too rapid growth and premature decay seem invariably connected in organized structures; [that is, in animals and vegetables].—*Dary.*

One cause of the unproductiveness of cold, clayey, adhesive soils, is, that the seed is coated with matter impermeable to air. Seeds should be sown so as to be fully exposed to the influence of the air.—*lb.*

To cure hives in cattle.—Apply a dose of train-oil, properly used to the age and size of the animal. Give to an ox or cow a pint, from a bottle, and rub the stomach well in order to make it go down, and give the animal exercise.—*Farmer's Mag.*

Crush the corn given to fowls in winter, and soak it in water. This helps digestion; and fowls will lay in winter when so fed that would not otherwise.—*Monthly Mag.*

To cure measles in swine.—Put into the food of each hog, once or twice a week, as much of crude powdered antimony as will lie on a shilling.—*Mackenzie.*

Effects of temperance.—The Friends or Quakers, wholly abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. It appears from their registers that one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years. According to Dr Price, of the other population, half that are born live only two years and three quarters. Among the Quakers one in 10 live to 80 years of age; of the general population of London only one in 40.

To protect persons from the pernicious effects of Charcoal.—Place a flat vessel, filled with lime-water near the stove or vessel in which the charcoal is burning, and change it as often as it becomes covered with a film or pellicle. The lime strongly attracts the mephitic gas evolved by the burning charcoal, and preserves the purity of the air.

Dung.—As soon as dung begins to decompose (ferment or rot) it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and most efficient. Dung which has fermented, so as to become a mere soft adhesive mass, has generally lost from one half to one third of its most useful constituent elements. It evidently should be applied as soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert its free action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers.—*Dary.*

Ripening fruit.—The instances are numerous, of fruit keeping better, when gathered early, or before it was considered ripe, than when suffered to hang late. And it is believed that winter apples and pears should always be gathered in Sept. In the transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, James Hovison, Esq. states, that he gathered pears some weeks before they were ripe, and placed them in drawers in a room where fire was constantly kept, temperature 58° to 60°. After ten days the jargonelle, and after a month the moorlow egg, were found ripe, and better flavored, than if ripened in the open air. Uriepe melons gathered in October, treated in the

same way, ripened and acquired a good flavor. The inference he draws, and which undoubtedly is correct, is, that the organic elaborations of the constituent parts of fruit are all finished in the early stage of their growth, or when arrived at their full size, and that their ripening is a process of chemical changes, similar to fermentation, which, with a sufficient and regular application of heat goes on, in some degree, independent of the living principle. My opinion is, that winter fruit is produced by being left on the trees after they have attained their full size, as after that time the natural temperature is generally too low for chemical changes which give perfection to flavor.

The Cockshuffler.—M. Colvert has suffered extensively from the ravages of this insect, and therefore no longer stirs the soil in the months of May, June and July, among his roses, but pulls out the weeds by hand, leaving the surface as hard as a gravel walk, in order to prevent the insect depositing its eggs there. This mode is found successful, as is that of covering the ground with wheat straw, at Vibout's rose garden at St Dennis, and other places where the soil is too loose to become hard.—*London.*

M. Colvert shortens the shoots of the young rose aecia in July, by which means they make new shoots in August, and are kept flowering all the fall till stopped by the frost.—*lb.*

The cultivation of fruit trees is a branch of education in Mecklenburg, Sweden. No schoolmaster is permitted to exercise that function without a certificate of his capacity to teach the management of fruit trees. The same masters are obliged to take care of fruit gardens.—*lb.* Nothing constitutes so many healthy and economical dishes, as good fruit, if raised by the consumer.

To destroy animal and vegetable enemies of fruit trees.—Wash with a strong ley in April. To destroy the bark louse on the apple—wash with a strong ley the last of May or first of June. No one who tries this remedy once will relinquish it, unless he is indolent or very indigent. Most of our insect enemies are repelled by vegetable odors. Hence the elder, saffras, mint, &c, generally escape their depredations. Tar, mixed with lime, ashes, or earth, at the base of the perch, is said to repel the worm. And I lately saw hundreds of clam shells tied to cherry trees, on which tar had been daubed in summer, to keep off the aphid and other insects. It produced the desired effect. Respectfully, J. BUEL.

CONSTRUCTION AND USES OF THE ROLLER.

MR FESSENDEN.—Living in a part of the country far behind Massachusetts in agriculture, I have never had an opportunity of seeing a Field Roller, but am determined to have one, though I suppose my neighbors will think I am spending my money very foolishly. If you or any of your correspondents will inform me, through the medium of your paper, of the best way of making one (i. e. if there are various ways of making them) you will much oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor.—Those rollers which are cut out of free stone, being heavier than wooden ones are best to smooth, and harden

alleys in groves, walks, &c. But wooden ones answer better in tillage, when they are sufficiently large. A roller for field husbandry, according to Dr Deane, should be five or six feet long; so it may perform much in a short time, being drawn by a horse or a yoke of oxen, for either of which it may be easily harnessed. It should be made perfectly round and smooth, that it may be drawn the more easily and press the ground more equally in all parts. And it should be from eighteen to twenty-four inches diameter. Being large the pressure will be greater; and the surface will be left the merest level.

Sir John Sinclair says, "Rollers are made of various substances: as wood, free-stone, granite or cast iron; but on the whole the two latter are to be preferred. It is of importance that the weight of the roller should be in proportion to the surface on which it is to be employed. The best plan is that of having two rollers, each about two feet and a half in length, and both placed in one frame, so as to roll alternately one another. This is the most suitable both for grain crops and sown grass, as it neither tears up the tender soil, nor injures the young plants. Besides the labor in turning is much less severe on the frame and to the cattle. Every farm ought to be provided with rollers of different diameters and weight, so as to suit the several purposes to which they are destined; those of a small diameter are generally applied to land in tillage; and those of a large diameter, with double shafts, to grass lands. Heavy rollers are of great use for destroying worm slugs and other vermin in the soil."

In a valuable paper on the uses and value of the Roller, by JOHN LOWELL, Esq. published in the *N. E. Farmer*, vol. 6, page 147, the writer observes "On grain and grass lands I apply the roller in the spring after the sowing, but not until the surface has become so hard and dry that the horse's hoof shall not penetrate the soil too deeply. I precede the rolling with a light harrow unloaded, never fearing the occasional dislodgment of the plants. I then follow with the roller, though the plants are often four or five inches high. The roller then settles the roots firmly in the ground, which had been raised by the preceding winter's frost, and in one week I perceive the beneficial effects of the roller, though its first and immediate effect seems to those unaccustomed to its use, pernicious and destructive. The roller I have used has been of free-stone, 18 inches in diameter and 3 1-2 feet in length; its weight I should suppose could not be less than 500 lbs. at the least; but as such rollers cannot be easily procured, a smooth log of 18 inches in diameter, or a plank one of two feet will answer equally well, having directly over the axis a box filled with stones to such a weight as a common horse can conveniently drag over an undulating surface. This can only be settled, by each individual, according to the strength of his horse and the inequality of the ground of which every man on the spot, can alone be the competent judge.

I have no hesitation to say that among all the improvements of modern husbandry the roller holds an important and almost indispensable place."

An Account of the Proceedings of the Council of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Quarterly Meeting, held at the Hall of the Institution on the 6th of December 1830.—Report made by H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Society.

Since the last meeting the following letter had been received.

1. A letter from *Vicomte HERCULE DE THURY*, President of the Horticultural Society of Paris, expressing his thanks for the honor which this Society had done him, in electing him an Honorary member.

2. A letter from *Comte de LASTEVILLE*, Vice President of the Horticultural Society of Paris, tendering his grateful acknowledgments for the like attention shown him, and announcing that the Society of which he is an officer is desirous of maintaining a correspondence with that of Massachusetts; and that anxious to evince the interest and respect which it entertains for our labors, he announces that the President, Vice Presidents and Corresponding Secretary had been named honorary members of that Society; and he has sent a package of seeds of a plant recently introduced as a salad, called *Senkiera pimentifolia*. The letter was published by the order of the Executive Committee.

3. A letter from *J. C. BARNET*, Esq. Consul of the United States in Paris, with a case containing the following books for our Library, which had been ordered to be purchased.

Thoinin, Plans des Jardins, tables et plans colorés, 1 vol.

Nouveau Cours d'Agriculture, 16 vol. 8vo.

DuRoi, La Physique des Arbres, 3v. 4to.

Ventouat, Description des Plantes, 1 v. 1to.

Thoinin, Cours de Culture, 3 v. 8vo.

Botton, Manuel de l'Élégique, 1 vol.

Art du Jardinier, 1 vol. 12mo.

Culture Rurale, 2 v. 12mo.

Traité des Bois, 1 v.

Leçons sur la taille des Arbres.

Catalogue de Van Mons.

Manuel Complet du Jardinier, 4 v. 8vo.

Annales de la Société d'Horticulture, 4 v. 8vo.

Chaptal's Chimie, appliquée à l'Agriculture, 2 v. 8vo.

4. Letters have been received from *Col. Aspinwall*, Consul of the United States in London, announcing that he would cheerfully procure the books which have been ordered for the Library; they are daily expected.

5. A letter from *Doct. JAMES TRACHER*, of Plymouth, with a model of an Apiary and Bee Hive, which have been deposited in the Hall of the Society, and noticed in the *N. E. Farmer*. *Doct. Tracher* merits especial commendation for the services he has rendered to the arts of Rural Economy, by his works on fruit trees and the cultivation of Bees. His recent improved Hives and Apiary appear to combine whatever is desirable for the comfort, protection, and good management of those valuable insects.

What a cheering spectacle does this venerable patriot present: how worthy of example are his acts of beneficence. After a long life devoted to the best interests of his country, the horizon of its decadence is gilded by the rays of intelligence, instruction for the generations, which are ascending toward the meridian of their usefulness. The cultivators of the soil acknowledge, with gratitude,

their obligations, and his name will be ever cherished by the descendants of the Pilgrims.

Communications for publication.

1. A Communication from *Andrew Parmentier*, Esq. Proprietor of the Horticultural and Botanic Garden of Brooklyn, on a method he has discovered for preventing the bleeding of Grape Vines, which has been delivered to the Library Committee for publication.

2. Two Communications from *Wm. Kenrick*, Esq. of Newton, on fruit trees and orchards, the former of which has been published in the *N. E. Farmer*, and the other will be.

3. A Communication from *S. Downer*, Esq. of Dorchester on native Grape Vines, which has been published.

4. Two Communications on native Grapes, and the cultivation of Mushrooms by *Z. Cook, Jr.* of Dorchester; published.

5. Seven Communications from *H. A. S. Dearborn*, on the Canker Worm.—New Ameliorated Fruits.—A new species of the Mulberry tree.—The Horticultural Institute of Fromont.—Transplantation of plants in full verdure.—The Chrysanthemums of China—and on Pruning Fruit Trees; published.

Proceedings of the officers of the Society and of the Executive Committee of the Council.

Communications have been sent by the President to the President and Vice President of the Horticultural Society of Paris, and to *Professeur Poiteau* and *M. Du Petit Thouars*, on various subjects, and requesting an interchange of intelligence on the interesting objects for which our institutions were established, and of the seeds and plants of France and of this country.

To reciprocate the favors received and to evince our solicitude for an amicable intercourse, cuttings have been sent of the following native fruits, which were collected and carefully packed up by *Samuel Downer*, Esq. chairman of the Executive Committee, who also furnished descriptions of the varieties; and *Z. Cook, Jr.*, Esq. having added vines of the *Isabella*, accompanied them with a very full and particular account of his manner of cultivating that grape, as well as of all other kinds.

List of scions and plants collected by *S. Downer*, transmitted to France by the President.

PEARS.

No. 1	Scions of Dix
2	" Lewis
3	" Harvard, heretofore known as the Epergne.
4	" Gore's Heathcote
5	" Clapp
6	" Seckle
7	" Bartlett
8	" Andrews
9	" Cushing
10	" Wilkison.

APPLES.

No. 11	" Baldwin
12	" No name
13	" Porter
14	" A Red
15	" Double and treble
16	" Roxbury Russetings
17	" Downer's native mazzard Cherry
18	One <i>Isabella</i> Grape Vine
19	" Bland's pale red "
20	" Catawba "

At the same time the two last volumes of the *N. England Farmer* were transmitted, to illustrate the accounts given of the fruits, and for the information they contain on the Horticulture of this country.

Instructions have been sent to *Mr. BARNET*, to procure the following additional French work for the Library.

1. *Duland Traité des Arbres Fruitières*; 2d new edition, in twentyfour numbers, with colored engravings, of Peas, Grapes, Plums, Apple Paches, Cherries, Oranges, and other green house fruits.

2. *Almanach du Bon Jardinier* for 1829, with colored plates.

3. *Annales de l'Institut Horticole De Fromont*

4. *Culture Des Rosiers.*

5. *Équisse Historique de la Catalogne* fruits, by *Du Petit Thouars.*

6. *Leclier's Catalogue of Fruit Trees* published in 1626.

7. *Bouffere's Catalogue*, published in 1651.

8. *Catalogues of the Nurseries of the Luxembourg and Liégeois.*

Mr. Van Mons has been written to, and requested to transmit his recent large Catalogue, and other publications on his mode of raising new kinds of fruit.

A correspondence has been opened with the Director and Curator of the Imperial Garden St Petersburg, by *Doct. HARRIS*, our Professor Entomology.

The drawing of the Diploma has been made and is now in the hands of the artist to be lithographed.

Honorary Members.

<i>JOHN TALMAYEK</i> —Virginia.
<i>PHILIP P. BARBOUR</i> —Virginia.
<i>HORACE EVERETT</i> —Vermont.
<i>M. DE PETIT THOARS</i> —Paris, France.
<i>Professeur POITEAU</i> , of the Institut Horticole Fromont.
<i>MRS REBECCA GORE</i> —Waltham.
<i>MRS DOROTHY DIX</i> —Boston.
<i>MRS MARY GRIDDITH</i> —Charles Hope, N. Y.
<i>STEPHEN GRARD</i> —Philadelphia.
<i>GEORGE GIBBS</i> —New-York.
<i>JOSUA LONGSTRETH</i> —Philadelphia.
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<i>MR ALFEO</i> —Pépiniste de Liégeois
<i>MICHAEL FLOY</i> —Nurseryman and Florist, N. York.

<i>THOMAS HOGG</i> " " " New-York.
<i>E. W. PELL</i> —Hartford, Connecticut.

Subscription Members.

<i>EDWARD D. BASS</i> —Worcester.
<i>NATHANIEL CURTIS</i> —Roxbury.
<i>SAMUEL PHILBRICK</i> —Brookline.
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<i>HENRY SWIFT</i> —Nantucket.
<i>EMILE ADAMS</i> —Newbury.
<i>WILLIAM PRATT, JR.</i> —Boston.
<i>JOHN F. PRIEST</i> "
<i>FELLOWS Sisson</i> —Warren, R. Island.
<i>DANIEL P. PARKER</i> —Boston.
<i>SAMUEL APPELLON</i> "

SAMUEL O. MEAD—*West Cambridge.*
 J. L. MOFFATT—*Boston.*
 WM. STONE—*South Boston.*
 JONATHAN WARREN, JR.—*Weston.*
 BENJAMIN GULD—*Boston.*
 NATHANIEL STORRS. "
 DUDLEY HALL—*Medford.*
 JOHN KING. "
 CHARLES H. PRESCOTT—*Cornwallis, Nova-*
scotia.

Vote., That the fee of Life Membership be re-
 ceed to 15 dollars, including the annual subscrip-
 tion of the first year.

Brighton, March 5, 1830.

DEAR SIR.—I send a small bundle of Scions
 which have been cut with care, and all from trees
 that have given fruit, except the Mela Carle Apple,
 which I believe has not come into bearing in this
 country; they are sent for distribution at the meet-
 ing to-morrow, and the following is a memoran-
 da of the different kinds.

Johannot Pear, a seedling in the Garden of Mr
 ohannot, Salem.

Seckel, well known in this neighborhood.
 Sylvanche, of Mr Knight—or Sylvançe, as call-
 ed by Mr Lowell.

Pomme neige femisee—a very fine fall Apple,
 prized in the market.

Pumpkin Sweeting, a very fine baking Apple.
 Golden Pippin.

Mela Carle Apple from Mr Knight.
 Nonpareil—the genuine English Nonpareil.

I am indebted to Mr Lowell for the opportunity
 of sending scions of the Sylvançe and Mela Carle,
 sent out by Mr Knight; he sent some of each
 kind when he first received them, and I am well
 ware that to distribute scions as often as the
 growth will permit cutting them, is meeting the
 views and wishes of Mr Lowell.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
 GORHAM PARSONS.
 H. A. S. DEARBORN, Pres. }
 Mass. Hort. Society. }

Z. COOK, JR., Esq.—Herewith is a drawing of
 the seedling Pear, which passes by my name,
 the seed of which was sown by me in the Spring
 of 1808. On the 23d of Sept. 1823, I gathered nine
 pecks, its first fruit; on the 17th Sept. 1824, about
 a peck was gathered; on the 5th, about a peck.
 I have named these different periods of its ripening
 a guide to others when to pluck it. Its color
 is well defined in the drawing. Its stalk is much
 shorter and thicker than is common to Pears. It
 has a small protuberance in the fruit near the foot
 of the stalk, resembling that on the Pearmain Ap-
 ple, and its skin is nearly as thin as the Peach.
 Please to present the drawing to the Horticultur-
 al Society, and make such farther use of the
 description as you see fit.

I also send you cuttings of the seedling, which
 I have named the *Cluster Pear*, which I mentioned
 to you when I had last the pleasure of seeing you
 in Boston, as a great bearer and a good market
 Pear. My own experience in grafting is entirely
 opposed to these early cuttings. I much prefer that
 not more than a week should elapse between the
 time of taking off the cuttings and their being
 grafted, and I have been full as successful in
 using them the day they were cut, as at any other
 period; if, therefore you wish for cuttings at a
 later period I will comply with your request, when

made known to me. I had forgot to men-
 tion that the first Pear above mentioned is
 melting, very juicy, and somewhat resembles the
 Seckle in flavor. I have seen Mr MASSING, who
 tells me there is a fruit on Catalogues, designated
 the *Cluster Pear*, therefore advises that the name of
 mine should be altered. I would propose that it be
 called either the *Sidem* or *Naukeug Pear*, in-
 stead of the *Cluster*. Any name however that you
 please to give it will be acceptable to

Yours very Respectfully,
 Salem, March 1. GEO. S. JOHANNOT.

The following scions were distributed at the
 above meeting:—

From Madame Dix, Boston, scions of the Dix
 Pear.

From Mr Lewis, Roxbury, scions of the Lewis
 Pear.

From Mr Cushing, Hingham, scions of the
 Cushing Pear.

From E. Bartlett, Esq. Roxbury, scions of the
 Bartlett Pear.

From John Abbot, Esq. Portland, scions of the
 Fulton Pear, and the Haley Apple.

From George J. Johannot, Esq. Salem, scions
 of the Johannot Pear.

Do, Salem Pear—both seedlings, raised by Mr
 Johannot.

From Mr Richards, Dedham, several varieties
 of Pear scions, and likewise of Apples. Also,
 fine Ambrette Pears in good eating; and the Pom-
 me D'Api or Lady Apple, in fine eating order.

From G. Parsons, Esq. Brighton, several
 varieties of Pear scions and Apple do.

From R. Manning, Esq. Salem, 38 varieties of
 Pear scions; 14 do Apple do; 9 varieties of
 Plum do; 3 varieties Cherry do.

From S. Downer, Dorchester, received from
 Mr E. W. Bull, Hartford, 1 box very handsome
 Apples, large and fair color, on one side bright red
 and striped, the other light yellow, flesh white,
 very tender, and very full of pleasant, spright-
 ly juice—a fine eating Apple—they are called
 the 'Winter seek no further' (a few scions of
 the above fruit would be acceptable to the
 Society.)

From Z. Cook, Jr, Esq. Dorchester, one basket
 Isabella Grapes, in a good state of preservation
 and pleasant tasting.

From Perrin May, Esq. Boston, Winter Water
 Melon Seeds from Smyrna.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Description of two kinds of new apples recently introduced
 into the collection of Mr Prince, of the Lin. Bot. Garden,
 and which were received from Rhode Island.

Pian sweeting, a yellow apple with red spots,
 like the Talman sweeting, but is more juicy than
 that variety, it is one of the very best sweet apples,
 and ripens in September.

Wood's favorite, an early apple of a yellow
 color with red stripes, it is crisp, high flavored, and
 spicy with a pleasant acidity, and ripens in Aug-
 gust.

CORRECTION.

In perusing your paper, of the 5th inst., I per-
 ceive either you or my copyist made an error
 in the date of the letter from Mr Smallwood
 to me. It should have been 1828 not 1829, for
 the trees could not have grown since the latter
 period. I noticed a similar inadvertence in an ex-
 tract of a letter to me which you published some

months since. Please correct this point. Trees
 from the scions received from E. Smallwood, Esq.,
 Gen. Forman, J. K. Guernsey, Esq., and others,
 are now offered to the public in my Supplementa-
 ry Catalogue, just published, and are one year old
 from the graft.

Very respectfully
 Linnaan E. Lonic }
 Garden, March 10, 1830. } W. PRINCE.

A New Method of Charring Wood.—The last
 number of Silliman's Journal contains a descrip-
 tion of a new method of charring wood, or
 as it is termed burning charcoal, discovered by a
 Mr Doolittle of Vermont. The attention of Mr
 Doolittle was attracted to the subject by observing
 the wasteful, slovenly and laborious manner in
 which coal has hitherto been made in this coun-
 try. An examination of a charring kiln at the
 works of the West Point Foundry Association,
 suggested to him, that a kiln built above ground,
 with vents that could be come at with readiness,
 and arching the top over with an iron cap in the
 form of a dome, leaving one or more openings in
 the side for the admission of wood and the extrac-
 tion of coals, would improve the quality of coals,
 accomplish an immense saving of labor in the use
 of kilns, and produce great economy in wood.
 An experiment realized his most sanguine ex-
 pectations. He obtained fiftyfive or sixty bush-
 els to the cord, and of a quality far superior to
 coals made in the ordinary way. Thirtyfive
 bushels, or thereabouts, to the cord, is generally
 considered by colliers as a fair yield.

PROFITABLE DAIRIES.

Messrs. Goodwins—Having seen in some of
 the Newspapers an account of the avails of Cows,
 kept by a gentleman in Massachusetts, to be 25
 dollars a year each, the Widow DRAPEL,
 of Wethersfield, Connecticut, determined to keep
 an account of the avails of her three Cows for one
 year, ending March 15, 1830. The following is
 the result.

Four Calves sold, 1 for \$5 00	
1 " 4 00	
1 " 2 50	
1 " 6 00	
	17 50
Milk sold, 300 Quarts, at 4 cents, is	12 00
Butter made, 502 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	\$3 67
Milk and Cream used in the family, (a boarding house) estimated at five quarts, or twenty cents a day,	73 00
	156 37

This, besides the skimmed and butter-milk,
 for the growth of pigs, worth at least 3 63
 \$190 00

The expense of keeping the cows is about 30
 dollars a year each, certainly not exceeding that
 sum, making a profit of \$100 for one year.

The cows cost the following prices:—one \$20 :
 one \$25 ; one 25. Total \$70.

The above facts are well authenticated.—*Conn.*
Cour.

The business of making Tacks is carried on
 very extensively at Abington, Mass. Nearly 100
 persons are constantly employed at it. Some of
 the tacks are so small and perfect that 1000 only
 weigh one ounce.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

CHAPTER VI.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

THE ROAD HORSE.

The points of shape most essential to be attended to in the choice of a hackney, are—the shoulders and the fore legs and feet; because a horse whose shoulders are properly formed and placed is not liable to fall down; and because his soundness depends chiefly upon his legs and feet. The shoulder should not be too upright, but should slope backwards from the shoulder point to the withers. It is desirable, if the horse is intended to carry a man of much weight, that the shoulders should be rather thick than thin; but it is essential that they should not be too large at the points. A horse whose shoulders are good stands when in a natural position, with his fore legs in a line perpendicular to the ground; it is therefore very desirable that the purchaser should see him in the stable, and before he has been moved, for he will then find him in his natural position, in which it may be difficult to place him after he has been once disturbed. Another mode of ascertaining whether the shoulders are properly formed is, by allowing the horse to walk past you, and to observe whether he places his fore feet more forward than the shoulder point when he puts it on the ground. A horse whose shoulders are properly formed will always do so; one whose shoulders are upright, cannot. The fore quarters of a horse intended to be used as a hackney constitute an essential point; his carcass should be round, and his ribs deep. A horse's fore leg, of the proper form, should be flat, and as large under the knee as it is just above the fetlock. The pastern should be so jointed to the leg at the footlock, that the horse should neither turn his foot out nor in; but it is less objectionable that a horse should turn his feet a little outward, provided it is not so much as to make him hit his fetlocks, than that he should turn them inward.

THE FARMER'S HORSE.

The FARMER'S HORSE is an animal of *all-work*; to be ridden occasionally to market or for pleasure, but to be principally employed for draught. He should be higher than the road horse; about fifteen hands, and two inches may be taken as the best standard. A horse with a shoulder thicker, lower, and less slanting than would be chosen in a hackney, will better suit the collar and collar-work, will be chiefly required of him. A stout compact horse should be selected, yet not a heavy cloddy one. Some blood will be desirable, but the half-bred horse will generally best suit the farmer's purpose. He should have weight enough to throw into the collar, and sufficient activity to get over the ground.

Farmers are now beginning to be aware of the superiority of the moderate-sized, strong, active horse over the bulkier, but slower animal of former days. It is not only in harvest, and when a frosty morning must be seized to cart manure, that this is perceived, but in the every-day work of the farm, the saving of time, and the saving of provender too, will be very considerable in the course of the year.

It has often been said, that a horse used much for draught is neither pleasant nor safe for the

saddle. The little farmer does not want a shewy, complete hackney. He will be content if he is tolerably well carried; and if he has taken a little care in the choice of his horse; has selected one with sound feet, shoulders not too thick, and legs not too much under him; and if he keeps him in good condition, and does not scandalous over-work him, the five days'earing or harrow-work will not, to any material degree, unfit him for the saddle; especially if the rider bears in mind what we have termed the golden rule of horsemanship, always a *little to feel* the mouth of the animal he is upon.

A farmer, and more particularly, a small farmer, will prefer a mare to a gelding, both for riding and driving. She will not cost him so much at first; and he will get a great deal more work out of her. There can be no doubt that, taking bulk for bulk a mare is stronger and more lasting than a gelding; and, in addition to this, the farmer has her to breed from. This and the profit which is attached to it is well known in the breeding countries; but why the breeding of horses for sale should be almost exclusively confined to a few northern districts it is not easy to explain. Wherever there are good horses, with convenience for rearing the colts, the farmer may start as a breeder with a good chance of success.

If he has a few useful cart-mares, and crosses them with a well-knit, half-bred horse, he will certainly have colts useful for every purpose of agriculture, and some of them sufficiently light for the van, post-chaise, or coach. If he has a superior mare, one of the old Cleveland breed, and puts her to a bony three-fourths-bred horse, or, if he can find one stout and compact enough, a seven-eights, or a thorough-bred one, he will have a fair chance to rear a colt that will amply repay him as a hunter or a carriage-horse.

The mare needs not to be idle while she is breeding. She may be worked moderately almost to the period of her foaling, and with benefit rather than otherwise; nor is there occasion that much of her time should be lost even while she is suckling. If she is put to horse in June, the foaling time will fall, and the loss of labor will occur, in the most leisure time in the year.

There are two rocks on which the farmer often strikes: he pays little attention to the kind of mare, and less to the proper nourishment of the foal. It may be laid down as a maxim in breeding, however general may be the prejudice against it, that the value of the foal depends a great deal more on the dam than on the sire. The Arabs are convinced of this, for no price will buy from them a likely mare of the highest blood; and they trace back the pedigree of their horses, not through the sire, but the dam. The Greek sportsmen held the same opinion, long before the Arab horse was known. 'What chance of winning have I?' inquired a youth whose horse was about to start on the Olympic course. 'Ask the dam of your horse' was the reply, founded on experience*.

The farmer, however, too frequently thinks

* Bishop Hall, who wrote in the time of Elizabeth, intimates that such was the opinion of his countrymen at that period. He asks in one of his satires (lib. iv.)

— *—* — *—* —
 Thy brute beast—worth by their dams' qualities?
 Shall thou thus colt shall prove a swift pursued steed
 Only because a Jennet did him breed
 Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize,
 Because his dam was swiftest Traneheece?

that any mare will do to breed from; and, if he can find a great prancing stallion, with a high sounding name, and loaded with fat, he reckons on having a valuable colt; and should he fail he attributes the fault to the horse, and not to his own want of judgment. Far more depends on the mare than is dreamt of in his philosophy.

If he has an undersized, or a blemished, or unsound mare, let him continue to use her on his farm; she probably did not cost him much, and she will bear any gelding; but let him not think of breeding from her. A roezy mare, with some blood in her, and with most of the good points, will alone answer his purpose. She may bear about her the mark of honest work (the fewer of these, however, the better, but she must not have any disease). There is scarcely a malady to which the horse is subject that is not hereditary. Contracted feet, curb, spavin, roaring, thick wind, blindness, notoriously descend from the sire or dam to the foal. Mr Roberts in that useful publication, 'The Veterinarian,' says, 'Last summer I was asked my opinion of a horse. I approved of his formation with the exception of the hocks, where there happened to be two curbs. I was then told that his sister was in the same stable; she also had two curbs. Knowing the sire to be free from these defects, I inquired about the dam; she also had two confirmed curbs. She was at this time running with a foal of hers, two years old, by another horse, and he also had two curbs.'

The foal should be well taken care of for the first two years. It is bad policy to stint, or half starve the growing colt.

The colt, whether intended for a hunter or carriage-horse, may be earlier handled, but should not be broken-in until three years old; and then the very best breaking-in for the carriage horse is to make him run a little of his living. Let him be put to a harrow or light plough. Going over the rough ground will teach him to lift his feet well, and give him that high and shewy action, excusable in a carriage-horse, but excusable in no other. In the succeeding winter he will be perfectly ready for the town or country market.

HORTICULTURE.

MELONS.

MR FESSenden.—It is only within a few years that those choice and delicious varieties of the melon, called Cantelopes, have been common in our market; a fruit which rivals the peach and pine-apple in excellence, and requires but little comparative labor and attention, to be produced *in the open air*, all over New England. As it is becoming generally known, and highly appreciated, I enclose extracts, containing two methods of cultivation, recently introduced, by the French gardeners, which may be advantageously adopted in this country.

The Musk, Cantelope and Water Melons belong to different genera.—*Cucumis* and *Cucurbita*.

The *Cucumis* includes the Cucumber,—*C. Sativus*; and the Musk and Cantelope Melons,—*C. Melo*. The *Cucurbita* includes the Gourd, *C. Lagarina*; the Pumpkin,—*C. Pepo*; the Squash,—*C. Melopepo*; and the Water Melon,—*C. Citrullus*.

The *Cucumis Melo* embraces numerous varieties, which may be divided into two groups,—the Musk or Common Melon and the Cantelope. They are supposed, by Linnaeus, to be natives of Tartary.

the Musk Melons are, generally, much the best, and are of an oblong, oval form, with a pedicel, protuberant, longitudinal ribs, which are usually netted; color yellow; flesh yellow without much flavor, or aroma.

The Cantelopes are so called, from a place in Rome, where they have been long cultivated. The form is commonly roundish, sometimes oval, often flattened at the ends; the external surface smooth, warted, ribbed, or more or less netted; color grey, yellowish or green; flesh white, or orange, or green, and of a delicious flavor, rich perfume. A vast number of kinds are cultivated and are designated by various names, as the Rock, Orange, Scarlet, Golden, &c., Cetta, Minorea, Citron, Nutmeg, Moracco, &c.

The Cucurbita Citrullus, or Water Melon, is divided into three varieties by Duchesne,—the firm, red and white fleshed. The first is particularly distinguished, in the south of France, by the name steopie, and is eaten only in fricasses, or baked with sweet wine. The two latter are the true Water Melons, so much esteemed, in all countries, for their pleasant, cool and refreshing flesh. They are considered as natives of East Indies, China and South America.

There are three melons of the Cantelope class, which I believe are not much, if at all, known in this country,—the Sugar Melon of the Chinese, the Melon, and the Winter Melon. The Annales d'Horticulture, is a communication of Tollard's in which it is stated, that the Sufelon of Cyprus, was sent to France, from the island, by M. d'Grace about thirty five years, but had been only cultivated in the Royal garden, and by a few amateurs, and therefore but little known. It is described as delicious; of an orb form, yellow on the outside and orange-cob within; the skin thin and furrowed; weighs three pounds and a half; has a very fragrant aroma and surpasses in alimentary qualities most melons; is nourishing, refreshing and a diuretic.

The Melon of China is thus described by M. de Cuvier, a distinguished cultivator of this class of

fruit long, a little bent, resembling in form plume our common Cucumber; skin smooth, without ridges, of a deep green, which sometimes assumes the shade of the Reine Claude, or Golden Gage; on ripening it acquires a yellow tint without losing, entirely, its primitive color. When it has reached the period of maturity the stem is sometimes redish. At the time it exhales a very distinct perfume, which is peculiar to it, and differing from that of all others; the flesh is of a greenish white, very melting, sugary, perfumed and has slightly bitter and odor of the Cucumber, especially the skin, which is very thin.

I think the Melon of China is worthy of great notice, and that it is a precious acquisition to our culture.

The existence of a Winter Melon was first known to me by Com. BAINEBRIDGE, who, while passing the winter in the harbor of Port Mahon in the island of Minorca, the Mediterranean fleet, under his command, was surprised to see excellent Cantelopes, daily brought to market, and presumed they had been raised under glass; but on inquiry, he found there were a variety, which were gathered in the

autumn, like the St Germain and other late pears and became ripe or mature, during the winter. With a view of gaining exact information, he rode out into the country, and went into several farm houses, to ascertain the mode of culture and manner of preserving them. He was told that they were cultivated like other melons, and in the autumn suspended in the attic apartments in nets, where it was dry, warm and airy; and was conducted into several of the depots, where he saw the melons, sound and perfect, and in their various states of maturity; some were spread upon the floor.

There is an extract in the Annales d'Horticulture, from a communication published in the Annales De Fremont by M. Sagaret, in which two kinds of Winter Melons are named,—the one Persian and the other Maltese, and are thus described.

The most of them attain, during the summer, a kind of maturity, which is peculiar to them; the plants wither, the stems fade and shrivel, and the fruit changes color; but they are not then fit to eat: they may be left on the ground, or if it is rainy and too hot, be put under cover; in the latter case, it is necessary that they should be placed in a dry and airy situation, until the weather becomes cool, when they must be removed to one that is dry and warm, for the winter. I have preserved them until spring. Their perfect maturity is manifested by a new change of color, their mellowness, and the perfume they exhale; but this fragrance is not perceptible, unless they are exposed to a mild temperature.

The following is M. Sagaret's mode of cultivating all the varieties of melons.

To practice this culture successfully, it is necessary to select a rather dry and warm, than a cold and humid soil, having an inclination to the south and protected as much as possible on the north. Pretty deep trenches must be made and partly filled with good hot manure, upon which is spread six or eight inches of rich loam. The seeds should be sown on these beds early in May, but after the plants appear they must be carefully watched and protected from frosts by bell glasses. When they have developed four or five leaves it is time to commence pinching, or pruning them, which should be repeated on the secondary branches to cause the vines to fruit.

Measures have been taken, to procure the seeds of the above named new varieties of melons, for distribution, among the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

With sincere esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
March, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. VIII.

From the 'Annales D'Horticulture.

In a very interesting Report, made by Vicomte De Buonaire De Grif, on the celebrated market, and flower garden of M. Decoulle, situated in Paris, is the following account of his mode of cultivating melons.

The cultivation of Melons, which, for a long time has been an object of so much observation, has claimed the most assiduous attention of M. Decoulle; he appears to have made it his special study. He has devoted about an acre to this tillage.

Among the improvements which he has introduced, is one which has particularly interested us; it is the simple, yet ingenious process employed, in the culture of this precious fruit; it is from the cuttings that M. Decoulle generally raises all his melons. He finds a great economy in time, and in the expense of labor required in bringing forward the plants, and thinks that they are earlier ripe, and subject to fewer accidents. He has pushed this method since 1811, and has experienced the most fortunate results. He also applies it to Cucumbers, which he has thus cultivated for about ten years. When his bed has been well prepared, and is at the proper degree of heat, he sets out the melon cuttings, at the depth of about four inches; they are covered with bell or hand glasses, slightly watered, and in seven or eight days they take root.

The following fatal circumstance induced M. Decoulle to try this method. On the first of June 1811, a tremendous hail storm, destroyed his plants, fruits and flowers and broke all the panes in his green houses and bell-glasses. This scourge, in a few minutes, injured him to the amount of more than 20,000 francs. There remained only broken bell glasses, and pieces of flower-pots. In this grievous situation the father of a numerous family did not lose his fortitude; he procured auelon cuttings, among his mutilated vines, which he covered with the broken hand-glasses, that were scattered over his establishment; and in seven or eight days he had the happiness to see, that they had taken root, and on the fifteenth of August, or in about two months after, all his melons had come to maturity.

EXTRACT NO. IX.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

New Melon Beds, by M. Fontaine. 'I have the honor of communicating a description of a Melon Bed, which I have used for five years, and from which I have obtained the most satisfactory results.

'In November or December, I collect in the woods, leaves of all kinds, except those of the beech, according to the size of the bed which I intend to form. These are heaped up in an oblong stack, sloping each way, to prevent the rain from entering into the interior, which would rot and cause them to lose, by this decomposition, a part of their heat.

'Towards the commencement of April, if the earth is dry I open a trench, three and a half feet wide and of the length required. I dig out the earth, eight inches in depth and throw it on each side, taking care to tread it down upon the borders, to prevent it from tumbling into the trench; by this means I obtain a depth of sixteen inches, which I fill with the leaves, being particular in spreading them, as equally as possible, and elevating the middle, so that they shall slope on each side. My bed being thus formed, I excavate with the hand, holes three feet apart, six inches deep, and about as many in diameter, which I fill with earth. In these I transplant my melons, which had been sown before, in hot beds, for this purpose. The plantation being thus completed, I prune my melons, in about a fortnight, or sooner or later according to their size, and eight days after, I cover the bed, entirely, with tiles, side by side, leaving only a space for the stocks of the plants. After this nothing more is required, than to pinch off the ends of the vines, or to prune out

such branches as are superfluous; it is absolutely unnecessary to water them;—the trees preserve sufficient humidity beneath them, to nourish the plants. The melons are much better, than those of the same species, cultivated in the ordinary way.

If the ground is damp, instead of excavating a trench, I make my bed of leaves upon the surface, giving it an elevation of sixteen inches, and I form on each side a border of manure, a foot wide, to prevent the air from penetrating into the interior, which would be injurious to the plants.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1830.

TREES BY THE ROAD-SIDE.

We are happy to find that the General Court has at last afforded protection to trees, planted by public spirited individuals, on the borders of the highways. Although it would be presumed, that there could not exist, any wretch, so base and barbarous among us, as to destroy a beautiful tree, planted on the road-side, for ornament and shade; still so extensive has been the wanton mutilation of elms, maples, and horse-chestnuts, and other forest as well as fruit trees, whether set out by towns, corporations, or individuals, that the effort to embellish public avenues has been constantly obstructed, by the licentious depredations of the idle and malicious. Now it is made an offence, for which the perpetrator of the act is liable to a heavy penalty, and we hope every citizen, who feels an interest in the cultivation of trees, will cooperate in such measures, as may most effectually enforce, the provisions of the following law.

Who that has ever passed through the towns of East Hartford and Deerfield, and beheld the magnificent elms and rock maples, which embellish those ancient towns, without uttering a wish, that every road in the Commonwealth, was thus ornamented; and how easily can it be effected, if each proprietor will do his portion. Under the Eyes of the Legislature, their meritorious and patriotic contributions will be protected, and in a few years the whole work can be successfully accomplished. Let it be commenced the present season, with renovated zeal.

AN ACT to secure to the public the benefit of Ornamental Trees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act, if any person shall wantonly and without cause, break, cut, mutilate, injure, or destroy any tree standing and growing by the side of any public or private way, and useful to the public for the purposes of ornament or shade, without the consent of the owner of said tree, such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth, a sum not less than five dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information, before the Court of Common Pleas in the County where such offence shall have been committed, or the Municipal Court of the City of Boston, if such offence shall have been committed in said City of Boston.

Approved by the Governor, March 5, 1830.

POULTRY—ARE THEY PROFITABLE.

MR. FERRON—Is there, in or near Boston, any

one who keeps a poultry yard, or makes a business of rearing poultry? if so, I should like to see a minute statement of the whole concern published in the New England Farmer. What sized yard for a given number of fowls? how many can be kept together in one yard to profit?—how large the house, how constructed? of what materials, how are the places for nests fixed, and for their roosts? What is the best food, summer and winter? which is the most profitable, eggs or the rearing of chickens? Now I come to the point in question, is there any profit in inclosing a yard of two acres, and building a house at an expense of one hundred dollars? What is the profit on two hundred fowls managed skilfully? how much will it cost for food, for one year, for two hundred fowls, or how much grain will one fowl consume in one year? I hope to see an answer to these inquiries in the New England Farmer, which will be gratifying to
A NEW YORK FARMER.

Catskill, N. Y. March, 1830.

NEW PLAN OF ENGRAFTING PEAR TREES.

A very interesting paper on the cultivation of an early and a late variety of the pear on the same wall-trees, by Mr D. Montgomery, gardener to the Duke of Montrose, is printed in the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London*, vol. vi, pp. 367. He proposes to graft the half of the late pear-trees with the early sorts, and half the early trees with the late sorts; for example, every alternate branch of the Crassane with the Jargonelle, and of the Jargonelle with one of the best late pears. In this way there are two chances of success.—Should the Jargonelle, which is very early in blossom, fail from unfavorable weather, the late sort, which flowers at another time, may succeed.—Another advantage arises from the crop coming at different times. The Jargonelle ripens off before much effort is required from the tree to support the late sorts, so that the tree is more capable of supplying nourishment to half a crop of Jargonelles, than if the crop were all of that sort; and as the early pear are all gathered before the late sort begins to swell to size, the tree is at once relieved from half its crop, and is better able to mature in greater perfection its late produce. Mr Montgomery states, that the trees produce finer fruit in this way than if they were all of one sort. Mr Sabine, the able secretary of the society, recommends the adoption of this plan in England, on the ground that, as few families can consume the entire produce of a full-sized, well-managed pear-tree of any one kind, much waste would be avoided, as well as more variety for the table be secured, if every tree on a wall were worked with two or more kinds.

Mr S. Cooper of New-Jersey has ascertained that early and late apples, by being grafted on the same tree, improved in size and flavor, more than if but one kind grew on a tree; and it appears by the above that the same effect is produced by the same means on the pear-tree.—*Editor.*

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

MR. FESSENDEN—I was struck with the statement of *Enquirer* in your last paper respecting the loss of a hive of Bees. It is difficult to ascertain the true cause of the singular disaster.—Hives are not infrequently destroyed by mice, and one instance of it has come to my knowledge

this winter. But mice would probably feed the honey, and they may be traced by the excrements which they would leave in the hive. In the instance in question, the only rational position in my view is the death of the queen. Either from sickness or some casualty, the queen may have died in autumn, when it was too late for loss to be repaired. It is well understood that when bees are deprived of their sovereign, a whole hive is thrown into confusion, and a total destruction follows, unless her place can be so supplied. The writer observes, that his bees, in autumn, appeared to be inactive, which is a symptom by which the death of the queen may be apprehended. The bees must have taken flight before they were deprived of the use of their wings by the cold, else their bodies would have been found in the hive or its vicinity.

MEDICES.

Plymouth, March 8, 1830.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Hamp, Frank and Hampshire Agricultural Society, March 7, Mark Doolittle was elected President; Ephraim Hoyt, Patrick Boies, George Bliss, jr., Elisha Iwaris, jr., Roswell Hubbard, Vice Presidents; Daniel Stebbins, Corresponding and Record Secretary; Samuel Wells, jr. Treasurer; Ross Hubbard, Theodore Lyman, Preserved Bart Committee of Agriculture; Joseph Billings, D Bancroft, Theodore Lyman, Committee on Poultry; Eliphad Williams, Osmyn Baker, J. Whitney, Committee on Manufactures.

The first premium on cider was awarded Ebenezer Clark of Conway; second do, to Dan Newhall, jr. of Conway; third do, to Joseph Williams of Williamsburgh; fourth do, to John man of Southampton; fifth do, to Elsha Lynd of Sunderland.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 15.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Post on 15.)

At market to-day 373 Beef Cattle—87 Ste 570 Sheep and 384 Swine—divided as follows
Old Market, 144 Beef Cattle (including 61 m last week) 47 Stores, 200 Sheep and 384 Sw
New Market, 229 Beef Cattle (including 31 m last week) 40 Stores and 370 Sheep, (inclu 260 m sold last week.

Beef Cattle—The Market to-day was brisk and active than we noticed the prev week, and sales went off more readily. We q a few sales of extra quality at 5½ a 5½—*Bea* and other qualities from 8¼ a 1½ per cwt.—at 30 remained unsold at the close of the market

Milk Cows—Such as come to market, pl and dull. We give the sales of two this day shew the difference ordinary purchasers make twixt a good Cow and those that are usually oed for sale, viz:—1 Cow without a calf \$72 5 I do with a calf \$11 25.

Sheep—The only transactions we noticed to was the sale of a lot unsold last week and of 110 at the *New Market*, prices not known.

Swine—Business in the Swine trade to-day quite brisk—upwards of 200 were taken in lots at 1 a 1½ cts. per lb. and a few by retail a 5.

Horticultural Societies are establishing in all every State in the Union.

Grape seed is used in Paris, as a substitute coffee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have from this week, merely acknowledge the receipt of several communications, which we appear for this time among which are one from Hartford, N. Y.—one from Canandaigua, N. Y.—one from Columbus, N. Y.—one from Weston—and one from Dorchester, Mass.

For Sale.

Farm in Lexington, about ten miles from Boston, containing 50 acres of which are woodland. On the farm is a Orchard, consisting in part of young trees; also a pond which may be made to run. The House and Barn are in repair. The Farm is supposed to be well calculated for raising of the Silk-worm. The Middlesex Turnpike passes right it. It will be sold very low and the payment made to the purchaser. Inquire at No. 1, Union-Street, Boston, March 19.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Persons having books belonging to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, are requested to return the same to the Hall before the first Saturday of April next, to enable the committee on the Library to prepare a Catalogue, and carry into effect the Regulations adopted on the 14th inst.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Chairman Libry Com. all of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. March 15, 1850.

There will be a meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society held by request, on Saturday the 27th inst. at 11 o'clock.

Notice.

The beginning of a School of Scientific and Practical Agriculture and Horticulture will be attempted the present season with the Round-hill School at Northampton, Mass. Young men of fair character and good promise, not over 20 years of age, will have an opportunity of receiving instruction in the Latin, English and French languages, in the Natural Sciences, as also their board, for five hours per day, in the garden, pertaining to the School, which is under the superintendance of Mr. John Cameron, whose station as a scientific and practical gardener is well known. Admission must be made to JOS. G. CONWELL, Round-hill, Northampton, before the 31st of the present month.

Hitchcock's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, with Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Standards, of sizes at all the common purposes of farming. The result of my years' experience in using and vending these ploughs, enables the subscriber to recommend them to farming community with the greatest confidence—the improvements made by Mr Hitchcock in his ploughs, renders them far superior to any other now in use. Having sold five hundred, many of which have been used on very stony farms, have known of no one who has used his plough except to scour the iron smooth, and to adjust the chain so as to balance, or to alter the plough to run level, but gives them a decided preference to any other with which he has been acquainted. There have been repeated trials of them in common with various other noted ploughs, of both Cast and Wrought Iron, in the same field, by the same person for the particular purpose of ascertaining their relative qualities.

These ploughs are simple in their construction, and easy of draught and management; they are adapted to the lifting and turning the furrow slice in the most saving manner—loosening and pulverizing the soil, saving it unusually light and friable. In turning in stubble, and coarse manure, they work remarkably and cover everything.

Castings are warranted to be of the best quality of iron for ploughs, and sound. In case any of the iron is in consequence of defects, they will be exchanged free of charge.

For sale wholesale and retail by the subscriber in New York, Mass. and at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, Market-street, Boston. Also, Shares, land-sides, and mould boards for repairing. DAVID PROUTY.

Black Currant Wine. For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston.

Dozen bottles of superior old Black Currant Wine, for medicinal purposes in this vicinity; an account of its several detergent properties in various complaints, and particularly the Sore Throat will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. v. page 27, written by SAMUEL W. POMEROY, and the Late DOCT. JOHNS G. COFFIN. Price 75 cents per bottle. Also, a few bottles of White Dutch Currant Wine, 50 cents per bottle. Jan. 15.

Glass, Cheap. Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green-houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Mercantile Row. 3m March 12.

Scions of Superior Fruits.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

- An extensive collection of scions of the finest fruits cultivated in this country, both of native varieties, and of the fine sorts of Mr Knight and De Van Mons. They are all cut from bearing branches, from two extensive fruit gardens in this vicinity & the utmost reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the sorts, as they are cut and labelled personally by the proprietors. The following comprises a part.—Additions will be made, weekly, to this collection. (The Numbers refer to the drawings and descriptions in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees).
Poult Muscat, Little Musk or Primitive pear (see, No. 1).
Madelaine, Citron de Carnes, or Green Chisel 1.
Bellissime d'été, or the Beauty of Summer, 2.
Skinless, or Poire Sans Peau, 3.
Musk, Spice, or Rousselet de Rheims, 7.
Vert Longue Panachee, Striped Long Green, or Calottes de Suisse 29.
Vert Longue, Monille Ponche, or Long Green, 30.
Messire Jean, or Mr John, 33.
Crasanne, or Bergamote Crasanne, 34.
Winter Virgolesno, 38.
Bezy de Chamontel, or Winter Butter Pear, 46.
The true English Jargonelle, (from scions originally received from Mr Lowell)
New American Gardener, page 132.
Doyenne d'Été, Forsyth, 7th edition.
Harvard, (Native)—See A. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 313.
Bleecker's Meadow (Native).
Napoleon.—See A. E. Farmer, vol. vii. page 393.
Suckle.—See A. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 289.
Marie Louise, A. E. Farmer, vol. vii. p. 289.
Beurre d'Arenberg, 205.
Lewis, (winter table pear, native), 266.
Bartlett, 217.
Rushmore's Bon Cretien.
Early Catharine.
Red Bergamot.
Moor Fowl Egg.
Early Juncating.

APPLE SCIONS.

- Mela Carle, (very fine, from Italy)—Pomme d'Api, or Lady Apple, (very beautiful and fine French apple)—Siberian crab, (fine for preserves)—River, (fine American fruit)—Early Harvest, (finest early apple)—Gilliflower, Golden Russet, Gloria Mundi or Monstrous Pippin, Early Sopsavine, Parset, Rhode Island Greening, Gardner's Sweeting, Grand Saccin, Ribstone Pippin, Baldwin's Nonpareil, New York Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Non-such, Great Cat Head, Spice, &c.

CHERRY SCIONS.

- Black Heart, Tartarian.
The above scions are of good length, distinctly labelled, and well packed in earth and moss—price 6 cents each.
Also 1500 Pear Seedlings, one year old, at 37 1/2 cts per hundred.
If Many of the above fruits will be found described in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees, Fessenden's New American Gardener, and Thacher's American Orchardist.
March 12.

Asparagus Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, 3000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge made for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind brought into the Boston market. March 12.

Wants a place,

As a farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country seat, a young married man (without children) who is well qualified, and can produce good recommendations; he would be willing to make an arrangement either with or without his family. Inquire at Capt. Eaton's tavern Dorchester. 14 Feb. 19.

Gleditsia triacanthos Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A few pounds of fresh seed of the genuine Gleditsia triacanthos, or three thorned Acacia, for live fences. This is the sort recommended by Judge PERT, (in the New England Farmer for Dec. 11, page 164) who has several thousand plants growing, as the best plant that can be cultivated in this country for hedges; of very rapid growth, long and abundant thorns, and of hard and strong wood. Jan. 3.

Executor's Sale of Real Estate.

On Thursday, the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold at public auction, a valuable Farm, belonging to the estate of the late Ezra Brown, pleasantly situated in Saugus, on the Newburyport turnpike, about seven miles from Boston, containing about eighty-four acres of land, conveniently divided into lots, consisting of mowing, tillage, meadow, salt marsh, and wood land, under a good State of improvement; with a dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings (thirteen, in good repair. Also, the stock and farming utensils, viz. 1 horse, 1 yoke of oxen, 5 cows, 2 swine, 1 ox wagon, 1 ox cart, 1 ox sled with all other necessary articles, warranted on a firm. Also, a few tons of hay, about 25 cords of wood, about 60 bushels of potatoes, &c. &c. Sale on the premises; terms made applicable at the place and time of sale.

EBENEZER BROWN, Executor. 24

Lynn, March 12, 1850.

Assorted Seeds for Families.

- For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
Small boxes of Assorted Seeds for Kitchen Gardens. Each box contains a package of the following seeds.
Early Washington Peas
Large Blue Imperial Peas
Late Marrowfat Peas
Early Mohawk dwarf string Beans
Early dwarf white Casaline Beans
Lima, or Saba Pale Beans
Long Broad Bean (fine sort)
Early Turnip rooted Beet
Early York Cabbage
Cape Savoy do.
Red Dutch do. (for pickling)
Early Cauliflower
Early Horn Carrot (very fine)
Long Orange Carrot
White Solid Celery
Cultivated Cress or Peppercress
Early Cucumber
Long Green Turkey do.
Long Dutch Parsley Onion
Large Red do.
Dandelion Caked Parsley
Flat Spanish Pepper
Early Scatter Short top Radish
White Turnip Rootish
Salsify, or Oyster Plant
Early Bush Squash
Winter Crook-neck Squash
Early White Dutch Turnip
Yellow Stone Turnip

NOT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Salsify, Long Green Turkey do.
The above list, if not to be seen, comprises all the best common vegetables, besides several new varieties of uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price 25 cts per box.
Jan. 29. copist

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Taft's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-Str. Feb. 19.

Bull Calf for Sale.

For sale, at Jonathan Amory's Farm in Newton, a fine, well formed, promising bull calf, two months old, deep red color, with a few white spots—sired by Mr Denny's bull Young Comet, dam, Laura; the following is the dam's origin. LAURA—Light red, face belly and legs white, calved 26th March 1825. Got by Admiral; Dam, a very fine Cow, by Holderness out of an excellent native Cow. Purchased while a calf of Hon. JOHN LOWELL.

Wanted.

A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 130 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

Henry's ad.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street. A few bushels of prime Hemp Seed, for sowing, growth of 1829, (raised wholly from the celebrated Vergennes seed, which cost 25 pcts bushel) It is a small lot of uncommonly fine quality, and farmers who are turning their attention to the culture of this profitable plant, can secure excellent seed, at 23 pcts bushel, if applied for soon.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st. at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. if

New Early Cabbage.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street— A small quantity of the New Early Savoy Cabbage Seed, which is in so high repute in the New York market. It is a true Savoy, very tender, and heads in July—put up in papers 124 cents each. 14

MISCELLANEA.

BE CAREFUL WHOM YOU MARRY.

A young lady will be very un- fortunate in marrying a young man who uses ardent spirits, either temperately or intemperately, because a more woman have been rendered wretched in consequence of drunk husbands, than by any thing else.—When Lavina and Anna and Margaret, were led by their husbands to Hyden's altar, their husbands only took a little. Lavina was the mother of only four children, when the sheriff sold the last bed she had, for her husband's drams. Anna had three lovely babes, when her husband was carried to jail, and she left without bed, bread or home. Margaret had two children, when she followed their sottiish and foolish father to an untimely grave, and she and her babes, were cast upon the world penniless. Beware a young ladies of him who can drink a dram even in a week. Don't marry a reformed drunkard, as a man hardly ever gets clear of this awful disease. If you want to be miserable—if you want laddings—if you want wounds without a cause—a husband with red eyes, &c, marry a man who drinks, who takes a little, and you are more likely to have the above enjoyments than in marrying any other character. If a man cannot give up his dram, he can sacrifice the happiness or property of any woman by taking a little.

SALT IN RURAL ECONOMY.

The importance of salt to animals is so generally admitted, that I shall not here dwell at great length upon it. When animals are in a wild state, it is observed, that at certain periods of the year they seek the salt water or salt spring inland with avidity; and every farmer observes that his cattle, horses, &c, are remarkably fond of licking the salt earth of the farm-yard, stables, &c. In Spain, they give their sheep salt with great regularity, 112 lbs. in five months to one thousand sheep; as such, I fearlessly assert, that the importance of salt for cattle is incontrovertibly established, however imperfectly it may be practised. I subjoin the statement of Mr Curwen, M. P. for Cumberland. He employed salt to his live stock daily for years:—for horses, he gives 6 oz. per day; nine cows, 1 oz.; feeding oxen, 3 oz.; yearlings, 3 oz.; calves, 1 oz.; sheep, 2 to 4 oz. per week—if on dry pastures; but if they are feeding on turnips or colts, then they should have it without stint. Some give it to live stock on a slate or stone—some lay lumps of it in the cribs or mangers. It is a fact indisputably proved, that if sheep are allowed free access to salt, they will never be subject to the disease called the rot. Is not this a fact worthy of the farmer's earliest and most zealous attention? Some recent experiments do so lend me even to hope that I shall one day or other be able to prove it to be a cure for this devastating disease. I have room for but one fact Mr Butler, of Stanley Gloucestershire, in the autumn of 1828, purchased, for a mere trifle, twenty sheep; decidually rotten, and gave each of them for some weeks, an ounce of salt every morning. Two only died during the winter; and the surviving eighteen were cured, and have now (says my informant) "climbed by their sides."—Mr. Butler, now of Brook Hill, Essex, for years employed salt for his cattle and sheep, on his farm near Burnham, in Norfolk. One of the fields was so very unfavorable for sheep, that before he used

salt he lost ten or twelve sheep in a night when feeding on the turnips; but after he applied salt, he never lost one. He used to let the sheep leave the salt without notice, and he remarked that the sheep paling, occurred in the most moist salt on this particular field, from which heeding on any other on the farm. Mr Butler one year let this field to turnips to a neighbor, who did not use salt; and consequently, after losing ten sheep the first night, gave up the field in despair. Sir Jacob Astley, of Melton Constable, in Norfolk, gives about a table spoonful of salt per week to each of his foxhounds. It keeps away distempers, and preserves them in the best health and vigor. Although the use of salt for live stock is now becoming quite general, yet the enlightened farmer must not suppose that its introduction, even for that important purpose, was the work of the day. The very magistrates were opposed to its use; for, only a few years since, some honest farmer's servants were taken before a justice of the peace at Winchester, charged by their ignorant master, with the dreadful crime of giving his horses salt in their corn. I should not have suspected it said the farmer, I had not my horses' coats become so fine lately.—Salt for horses! exclaimed the indignant magistrate; can any thing be more poisonous? Let the rascals be committed to Bridewell for a month.—Eng. pa.

Large Eggs.—Mr Samuel Tompkins, of Niagara, Niagara county, is now exhibiting in this village, two hogs of most extraordinary growth.—One of the animals is three, the other two years old, and in their present lean condition, their united weight is twenty-four ewt. They have been suffered to run at large in warm weather, and the owner has kept them lean, that they might attain their full growth. One now measures near eight feet in circumference, and the other about seven, and a half feet in length. They are of the same breed, Mr Tompkins informs us, that he annually rears—small boned and easily fatted.—Buffalo Journal.

Examples strike all human hearts. The voice of nature by the Beaver, the Bee, and the Ant, says, be ye industrious, be ye diligent, and be prudent.—Therefore, leave a place for every tool, and every thing, and let every thing and every tool be in their places. Time is money.—FRANKLIN.

The leaves of the yew tree, when eaten in any considerable quantity by sheep or cows, are said to be poisonous; yet a goat can browse on them with impunity.

Manufacture of Salt in Ohio.—In Muskingum there are 20 wells now in operation, yielding 160,000 bushels per annum; and in Morgan, 7 wells now yielding 2,500 bushels per week, or 130,000 bushels yearly. Add to this the probable increase in 1830, and we have an aggregate of 500,000 bushels. This is estimated to be worth at the works, an average of 37½ cents per bushel, amounting to \$187,500; which is the annual value of the salt manufactured in Morgan and Muskingum counties.—Ohio Republican.

A writer in the Baltimore American Farmer recommends the introduction of the cork tree into this country.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for various goods including Wheat, Flour, Grain, Hogs, Butter, Wool, and other commodities with their respective prices and units.

PROVISION MARKET.

Table listing prices for various provisions such as Beef, Pork, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, and other food items.

Soils for Country Dealers.

Trades in the country who may wish to keep a neat and garden seeds for sale, are informed that John B. Russell's Seed Store, on with the New England Farmer, 32, North Market Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from \$50, containing a complete assortment of the most useful and kitchen garden, on as favorable if they can be procured in this country, of equal neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing short directly on each package for its culture management—warranted to be of the growth and of the purest quality. If Fel

Published every Friday at \$1 per annum payable end of the year—but those who pay within six or eight months will be granted a deduction of 10%.

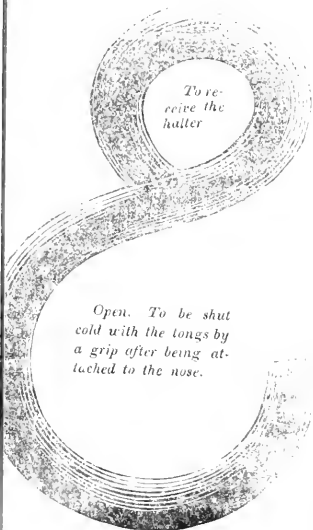
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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

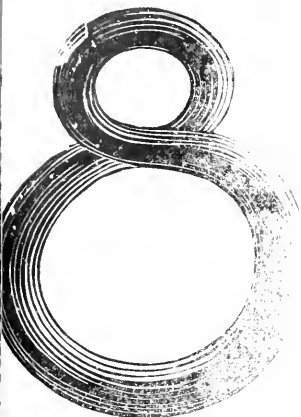
IMPROVED RINGS FOR BREAKING STEERS.

Fig. 1.



Open. To be shut cold with the tongs by a grip after being attached to the nose.

Fig. 2.



being the form of the ring when attached to the halter, to vary in size as occasion may require. The smaller ring is a cold shut.

inch braziers' rods is about the size requisite.

BREAKING STEERS.

PRESENDEN—In your very useful paper of the 19th inst., is a communication respecting the method of breaking Steers, which is very good. Still a

better mode may be adopted, with a saving of much time and labour.

The course I have pursued is, to have them fastened in the first place. Take them to the blacksmiths, have them carefully fastened in the frame, and with a sharp, smooth instrument, pierce their noses; then repeat the operation with an iron very hot; after which insert a ring, of the form here represented (fig. 1)—open to admit it to its place; then to be shut cold with the large tongs generally used by the smiths. This operation is simple and quickly done, at a trifling expense, which is no objection to the animal's feeding, and is only sore for a few days; when the animals become perfectly submissive and fit for use in as many days as would require weeks in the ordinary method of breaking to the yoke. If this information is worthy of a place in the New England Farmer, you will please to insert it.

Respectfully yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cambridge, N. E. March 9, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE PLOUGH.

From its importance, justly holds the most conspicuous place among the instruments of husbandry, and there is none that admits of, or has attained to greater diversity of form and material in its structure. If we look back to the days of our fathers, and contemplate the relics of their greatest ploughs, some ten or twelve feet long, or if we trace the gradual footsteps of improvement, we shall find that the plough has attracted the attention of the inventive spirit of the age. Since the establishment of the patent office, there has been issued about one hundred patents for either real or supposed improvement on the plough.—Formerly they were constructed of wood, with very little iron about them, save the coulter and share, now we find them of wrought iron; wrought iron and steel, with spring mould boards; wrought and cast iron, and others almost entirely of cast iron, and this made to assume a great variety of forms and sizes. Now a question arises, how is the farmer to make a judicious selection, from this unnumerable host? An answer may best be given by those who have examined carefully the construction of the different implements, and who have thoroughly tried the greatest number of them in the field.

Having had some acquaintance with ploughs of all the above classes, I feel disposed to offer a few remarks on the respective characters of those that have fallen under my observation.

1. The old wooden plough with wrought iron share and coulter, has generally proved good in breaking up rough, heavy, rooty, sward land; but in no instance have I seen the work performed with no little expenditure of strength, of man and beast, as with the iron plough of equal size, it is next to impossible to find two, even from the same maker, that are alike in the form of the mould board—they are constantly swelling and shrink, which renders the joints loose, and the plough weak and varying in its running. They are so apt to clog and load up with earth, that they are unfit for old land or tillage, and are too much in-

clined to visit the blacksmith's shop to be of much profit to their owners.

2. The next class of wrought iron ploughs assumes a variety of forms, being dependent on the eye of the smith, for their construction. There is no certainty of their being alike. They are liable to become loose at the juncture of share and mould board, and about the bolts that pass through the thin plate of which they are made; and also to get too much of a tendency to land by reason of the stretching of the wing of the share in sharpening. They are usually inclined to crowd off, rather than raise and turn over the furrow slice. Many of them, however, have proved very good.

3. The third class, or wrought iron, with steel spring mould board, although very similar to the last described class; if well made, will probably bear rough usage among rocks, stumps, &c. better than any other.

4. The fourth class, or wrought iron share and coulter, with cast iron land side and mould board is known by the name of Howard's Patent. The two largest sizes of this class are certainly the best of the local-coulter variety, they are particularly adapted to breaking up land that is filled with roots that may be cut off by the plough.—They are good in grass land, making smooth and handsome work. The form of the mould board partake too much of a combination of straight lines, as in the Jefferson principle; which gives it tendency to crowd off rather than raise and turn over the slice—having it too high and bent; also the coulter following the point of the plough allows it to clog and causes it to require from one fifth to one third more power to cut and turn over a furrow slice of equal dimensions than the detached or knife coulter, which is set about two inches in advance of the point of the share, and so as to cut half an inch of the land side of the plough. The travel and attendance to and from the smith's, together with his fees, make too large an item to pass unnoticed in considering this variety.

5. We now come to the fifth class, or cast iron plough. Here we are presented with a great variety of forms and sizes, but it should be remembered, that all the castings for a particular pattern are exactly alike; so that if we should find a good cast iron plough, we may be certain of procuring others like it in all respects. That ploughs of this description may be used to advantage on most soils, few, if any, who have given them a fair trial, are disposed to deny. I am aware that many have been offered to the public that were badly constructed,—joints not fitting well, and the material but little better than pot-metal. That these should break and disappoint the expectations of the owner, or that they should be knocked to pieces by rough and inexperienced hands, is not to be wondered at; I am also aware that in some instances they have been condemned; but I apprehend in most cases it has been in consequence of unskillful management, in not properly adjusting the length of chain to balance the plough and cause it to run level, and from forming an opinion of the merits of the plough before it had been worn bright enough for the slice to slide freely upon it—than which nothing could be more

proper. For a plough in the rough state in which it comes from the foundry, and one of the same pattern that has been polished by the turning of acres are so different in point of draft, in the movement in the land, in the hands of the ploughman, and in the delivery of the furrow-slice that it is often a difficult task to convince a stranger that they are the same, with the exception of the sand on the surface of the iron. I have used cast iron ploughs of the following patents: Wood's, Seaver & Poy's self-sharpening, Wright's, Warren's and two sizes of Tice's; the Tice, A. 2, certainly is the best of these. This plough has received a number of premiums at the ploughing matches at Brighton. Five out of six were awarded to them in 1826. This plough will turn under a great quantity of vegetable matter growing on the surface, viz: a crop of grass that would yield more than a ton of hay to the acre, and rye more than three feet long, making clean work for planting. There is a peculiar twist of the mould board which thrust forward and downward all the vegetable matter standing on the slice, and completely buries it in the furrows. But there are some disadvantages attending this plough; such as the wooden part has generally been of a bad quality and so badly constructed, the breast, or front part of the mould board and land side not coming up to the beam, but being connected with it by a wrought iron standard, which is often breaking, makes a bad place for weeds, &c. to lodge upon the plough. The convexity of the mould board causes it to load up with earth in ploughing old land that is moist, and in sward land permits a large portion of the loose friable earth (which is detached from the underside of the slice in the act of turning) to escape at the heel of the plough, filling up a portion of the furrow where it forms a bolster for the next slice to rest upon which gives the field the appearance of clap boarding.

In May, 1829, I received of D. Prouty, of Hanover, Mass. a number of D. Hitchcock's patent cast-iron ploughs, and during the past season have given them a thorough trial, in ploughing about 20 acres of green sward, beside old land stubble, and cross ploughing; we have had 1 and 5 ploughs of the different patents above referred to in the field at a time, carefully and attentively watching their movements, in old land, and grazing them to cut equal furrows in green sward, with the same team, and testing the power of draft by the Dynamometer.

Although much prejudiced in favor of the Tice plough, I must admit that the Hitchcock patent ploughs, in point of construction and adaptation of form to the performance of the various kinds of service required, more particularly to raise and turn over the slice with the least power, and at the same time leave it in as loose and friable condition as possible, do combine the greatest number of improvements, and are the most perfect instruments that I have met with. The break of these ploughs forms the segment of an ellipse, beginning a little back of the point and sweeping round till it meets the beam; the object of which is, that straw and other matter may be forced up ward till it nearly reaches the beam when it falls over and falls off by its own weight, and is buried in the furrow. After the mould board has become bright, it is as uncommon an occurrence for one of these to load up with earth as it is for the common beak coulted plough to work clean,—

They are peculiar for taking up the slice, disturbing the arrangement of its particles, delivering it completely inverted into the furrow, and placing all the loose earth, detached from the under side of the slice in turning upon the surface which gives it the appearance of having been harrowed highly, and leaves the field in line order for sowing.

I apprehend that we do not sufficiently appreciate the difference in ploughs either with regard to draft, or the condition of the land after the operation. Gideon Davis in his specification, communicated to the patent office, Oct. 1825, states, that from experiments he is satisfied that the beak coulted plough requires 22 per cent. greater power of draft than the detached, or knife, or sword coulted. I should think 33 per cent. nearer the truth. Some ploughs leave the slice almost as stiff and hard as before, while others leave it slight and loose that it will scarcely bear a person walking over it. Now, here we perceive a difference in favor of the knife coulted of about one quarter the power.

A plough will probably turn over 200 acres of land, say 50 cents per acre for the plough, making \$100. One fourth of this is \$25; the condition of the land as left by one is as much in its favor as the difference in draft; so that we find one plough to be as cheap at \$20 as another would be at the common price. Suppose we estimate the difference in the work of ploughs at only 5 cents per acre then multiplied by 200 gives \$10; about the price of the plough.

As I have now finished the land I had struck out, and sufficiently exhausted the patience of the reader, I will therefore drive off and turn out my team.

Yours truly,

J. MEARS.

Dorchester, March 11, 1830.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR FESSENDEN—As I have had some experience in, and have made a few observations upon the disease in sheep mentioned by A. J. H. I may perhaps be able to throw some light on the subject. The disease appears to be something like what is called in England *Hypotrich rot*, or by preeminence, *the rot*. Sheep kept on high and dry grounds are never affected with this disease; but upon side hills, where the springs ooze out through the grass rather soaking than running, and nearly drying up in very hot weather. If the sheep are kept through the month of August, all, or most of them will probably be affected the ensuing winter and spring. The cause of the disease appears to be marsh miasm, produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter. The appearance on dissection where this disease has continued for a long time, is a complete disappearance of everything like fat; the cellular substance containing small quantities of water, sometimes perfectly liquid, sometimes slightly tinged with yellow. In the cavity of the chest a quantity of water, and on the liver, and among the intestines numerous hydatids. When it has had a rapid course the bodies have been too offensive for minute investigation, but the general appearances indicate a great disturbance in the biliary system.

Since writing the above, I have seen an article in the Journal of Science, on Malaria, which I think

See page 209 of the current volume of the New England Farmer.

goes far towards confirming my theory. It is said that sheep in England may be secured from the rot, by folding them on high ground through the night and until the dew is off in the morning this undoubtedly arises from the miasm which exhaled during the night and absorbed by the dew, and is afterwards exhaled with it by the heat of the sun. Consulting a medical friend on this subject, he mentioned the typhoid diseases our country, which are probably produced from like causes, and sometimes assuming a rapid and putrid form, and sometimes terminating in dropsy, &c. Perhaps the reason why the termination is usually more rapid in the human race than animals, is the difference in the tendency to inflammation between omnivorous, and frumivorous animals. That the bloody murrain in horn stock is a disease of the same nature I have no doubt, as I lost two fine short horn calves six months old by this disease, and the appearances was almost exactly the same as in sick which die of the rapid rot. Great agony befell death—and rapid putrefaction after. I have seen two instances, where the rot has assumed these different appearances. In one instance was principally in a flock of yearling sheep were all affected in the chronic manner. In other instance it was in a flock of full grown sheep, where it assumed an acute form, and generally supervening four or five days after first attack. In the cases which has come in my own observation where it has assumed an acute form, the carcass has become putrid immediately after death. While in chronic case the bodies have scarcely weighed five or six pounds.

In most of the cases which I have seen known of, the sheep have been in high order, in these cases the approach of the disease been so rapid as almost to prevent the possibility of trying experiments, but in the chronic cases have strong hopes of finding remedies. On first appearance of the disease the sheep should be separated from the others, not from fear of infection but that the strong may not beat the weak from their food. The finest and best of first hay should now be given them. If this does produce a favorable change in a few days he gill of good barley may be given to each sheep and gradually increased to a gill, to this I would gradually add juniper berries until you arrive the quantity of half a gill for each sheep. They act both as diuretics and deobstruents, and are much more stimulating than other grains; at the same time, great care should be taken that sheep be not exposed to cold rain or falls of snow. They should have comfortable shelter to lie under, and a large yard for air in the day time. For the weakest the barley should be ground, the sheep be prevented from getting cloyed by most careful attention. Should they show symptoms of this, oats should be substituted barley for a few days. In the most violent case I would advise the use of black pepper, or cayenne, perhaps the cheapest and best would be the smallest red peppers raised in the garden; these pulverized might be made into pills with flour given in such quantities as might seem fit, in case of a very valuable sheep where the expense could be afforded I would advise the use of the sulphate of Quinine. When the springs are advanced that you wish to turn them to grass, care must be taken that they are not spoiled by the succulent herbage. They should be in a dry pasture where healthy sheep have

for some days, some dry food given them at least once a day, and a mixture of one part of t and two parts of fine chalk placed where they can lick it.

I am, &c. H. W. TERRY.
West Hartford, Conn., March 9, 1830.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at an adjourned meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on the 13th of March, 1830.

The President reported the following regulations for the Library and Cabinet of the Society.

Regulations for the Library and Cabinet of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

ART. I.—All books, manuscripts, drawings, engravings, paintings, models and other articles belonging to the Society, shall be confided to the special care of the Committee on the Library, which shall make a report at the annual meeting, the first Saturday of September, of their condition, and what measures may be necessary for their preservation, and augmentation.

ART. II.—There shall be procured proper cases and cabinets for the books and all other articles, in which they shall be arranged, in such manner, as the Committee on the Library may direct.

ART. III.—All additions to the collection of books, and other articles, shall be placed upon the shelves, in the Hall of the Society, for exhibition, one week, and as much longer as the Library Committee may deem expedient, previous to their being arranged in their appropriate situations.

ART. IV.—The following books of record shall be kept in the Hall of the Society.

- No. 1. To contain a Catalogue of the books.
- No. 2. To contain a list of the manuscripts.
- No. 3. To contain an account of the drawings, engravings, paintings, models and all other articles.

No. 4. The register of books loaned.

ART. V.—When any book or other article shall be presented to the Society, the name of the donor shall be inserted in the appropriate record book, and the time it was received.

ART. VI.—Every book and article shall have a number affixed to it, in the order in which they are arranged, in the several books of record.

ART. VII.—When any new book is received it shall be withheld from circulation, at least one week; and very rare and costly works shall not be taken from the Hall, without the permission of the Library Committee.

ART. VIII.—Not more than two volumes shall be taken out by any member, at one time, or retained longer than two weeks; and every person shall be subject to a fine of ten cents a week, for every volume retained beyond that time.

ART. IX.—Every book shall be returned in good order, regard being had to the necessary wear thereof, with proper usage; and if any book shall be lost or injured, the person to whom it is charged shall replace it by a new volume, or set, if it belonged to a set, or pay the current price of the volume or set; and thereupon the remainder of the set, if the volume belong to a set, shall be delivered to the person so paying for the same.

ART. X.—All books shall be returned to the Hall, for examination, on the first Saturday of September annually and remain until after the first Saturday of said month; and every person

then having one or more books, and neglecting to return the same as herein required, shall pay a fine of one dollar; and if at the expiration of one month after the third Saturday of September, any book has not been returned, which was taken out previous to the annual examination of the Library, the person to whom it stands charged shall be required to return the same, and if after such request, it is not placed in the Hall, within two weeks he shall be liable to pay therefor, in the manner prescribed in the ninth article.

ART. XI.—No member shall loan a book to any other person, under the penalty of a fine of one dollar.

ART. XII.—When a written request shall be left at the Hall for a particular book, then out, it shall be retained for the person requiring it, for two days after it shall have been returned.

The foregoing Regulations having been submitted at the adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the 13th of March, 1830, they were adopted.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Soc.

The following seeds were presented. Seeds of a Squash sent by Dr J. S. Rogers of Hartford, Conn., Cauliflower seed of a superior quality from the Island of Sicily, by Capt Perry of the United States Navy, and 67 varieties of seed from Mexico by the Hon. J. F. Wingate.

The seeds from Mexico being without names, it was resolved to send them to Thomas Nuttall Esq. Curator of the Botanic Garden in Cambridge with a request that he would cultivate them and report to the Society such as may be new and interesting, and to furnish plants or seeds for distribution among the members of the Society if required.

The following members were admitted.
Corresponding Members.

ALLEN MELVILLE Esq. New York.
Subscription Members.

WILLIAM STONE, South Boston.
JOSEPH BALLARD, Boston.

The following resolutions were adopted.

That the thanks of the Society be presented to all persons who have made donations of sermons, seeds, &c, and that the Secretary be requested to notify them of the same.

That the Professors of the Society be requested to deliver lectures in the different branches of their professorship during the month of April, and that the Executive Committee be requested to make such arrangements with them as may be necessary for that purpose.

That it is expedient to procure a suitable room, in some central and convenient situation for the use of the members, and that a Committee be now appointed to make the necessary inquiries, and to report at the adjourned meeting to be held on the 27th current.

MESSRS B. V. FRENCH,
THOMAS BREWER,
ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. were appointed a Committee pursuant to the last resolution.

Voted, That the Treasurer be requested to lay before the Society at their adjourned meeting, on Saturday the 27th current, a statement of the funds of the Society.

A Committee composed of the following gentlemen, was appointed to designate an individual to deliver the next anniversary address before the

Society, and to report at the next stated meeting of the same.

MESSRS ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.
SAMUEL DOWNER,
E. BARTLETT,
ROBERT MANNING,
CHARLES LAWRENCE, } Committee.

CORRECTION.—In the list of Honorary Members of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, last paper page 271, instead of LEWIS CLAPBET, read LEWIS CLAFIER.

The admission fee of 15 dollars as stated in the list, is exclusive of the entrance fee of 5 dollars.

BEES—ANSWER TO INQUIRE.

MR FESSENDEN.—A few days since, having occasion for some honey, I called on a neighbor who went to his hive and took out what I wanted. I asked him the reason why he had a hive of honey without bees at this time of the year; he told me he expected they had lost their King Bee as he knew of no other reason. The bees appearing to be in good condition and well stored with honey.

The manner in which he drove his bees out of the old hive into a new one, to rid them of the Bee moth, may be worth mentioning. In the first place he started the top of the hive up so that water would run in; he then took a half hog's head, deep enough to sink the hive in, after which he took the hive that had the bees in and put it top downwards in the hog's head, with the new hive on top of that; he then turned in water gradually, till it was up to the top of the old hive, then took the new hive, and set it in the bee house, and the bees went to work in one hour; and always have had honey sufficient for the winter. The month of June is the time to change them; he told me he knew of no evil that attended the process, as Mrs Griffith said it must be done with care and moderation.

NATHANIEL SMITH.

Hopkinton, Mass, March 18, 1830.

Silks.—A specimen of silk, obtained from worms, reared at Lisle in the years 1828 and 1829, has been exhibited at the Museum of Natural History in that city. These worms have been fed entirely on the leaves of the *scorzonera hispanica*, a plant common in every kitchen garden in France, under the name of *salsify*. Cattle eat it with avidity, and the milk of cows is both increased and improved by it. Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope state, that the rearing of silk worms is likely to become a profitable branch of industry in that colony. The silk produced there is of a very fine quality, and the worms thrive well in the open air.—*Literary Gazette*.

A triple strawberry was gathered in a garden in Charleston, S. C. 16th ult. The owner conjectured that the weather being too cold for individual comfort, the three had thus lovingly entwined themselves together.

In the five years immediately succeeding 1821 not less than \$35,156,494 worth of Silks were imported into the United States from foreign countries; a sum nearly double in value to the whole amount of grain and bread-stuffs exported during the same time.

A bed of Porcelain Clay was discovered last fall, by a farmer in the town of Granby, in digging a well. It lies about 6 feet from the surface, and about 4 miles distant from the Farmington Canal. It has been analysed by Professor Silliman, and pronounced to be of the finest and most valuable kind.—*N. Haven Her.*

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Continued from page 27.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

THE COACH-HORSE.*

This animal has fully shared in the progress of improvement, and is as different from what he was fifty years ago as it is possible to conceive. The clumsy-barrelled, cloddy-shouldered, round-legged, black family horse, neither a coach nor a dray-horse, but something between both, as fat as an ox, and with all his pride and prancing at first starting, not equal to more than six miles an hour,

*Wheel carriages, bearing any resemblance to chariots, first came into use in the reign of Richard II. about the year 1381; they were called *whirlchairs*, and were little better than litters or cots (*cots*) placed on wheels. We are told by Master John Stowe, that "Richard II. being threatened by the rebel J. Kent, rode from the Tower of London to the Miles End, and with him his mother, because she was sick and weak, in a whirlchote;" and this is described as an ugly vehicle of four boards put together in a clumsy manner.

In the following year he married Anne of Luxembourg, who introduced the riding upon side-saddles; and it was the riding in those whirlchotes forsaken, except at coronations and such like spectacles.

Chaises were not used until the time of Eliza eth, when we are told (Stowe's Survey of London and Westminster, book 1) "divers great ladies made them coaches, and rode in them up and down the countries to the great admiration of all the beholders." The fashion soon spread, and he adds, what is often too true in the present day, "the world runs on wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot."

These coaches were heavy and unwieldy, and probably bore some rough resemblance to the state coaches now used occasionally in court processions.

The rate of travelling was as slow as the clumsiness of the horses and vehicle would naturally indicate.—King George II. died early on Saturday morning, October 21, 1760; the Duke of Devonshire, who was lord chamberlain, arrived in town from Chatsworth in three days; but a fourth and a fifth day passing over, and the lord steward, the Duke of Rutland, not making his appearance, although he had not so far to travel by more than thirty miles, Mr Speaker Onslow made this apology for him, that "the Duke of Devonshire travelled at a prodigious rate, not less than fifty miles a day."

To travel in a stage-coach from London to Epsom, sixteen miles, then back nearly the whole day, and the passengers dined on the road. The coach from Edinburgh to London started once a month, and occupied sixteen or eighteen days on the journey. A person may now start from Edinburgh on Saturday evening, have two spare days in London, and be back again at the Scotch metropolis to breakfast on the next Saturday. Including short stages, one thousand four hundred coaches now set out from London every day; the expense of each of which, with four horses, cannot be less than two shillings and sixpence per mile.

Hackney cabs were first introduced in London in 1625; the first year of the reign of Charles I. sedan-chairs had been introduced by the duke of Buckingham six years before.

Among the numerous benefits arising from the services of the horse and the improvement of public roads and carriages, is the speedy and regular correspondence by post. The invention of this useful establishment is ascribed to Cyrus the Great. It was adopted by the Greeks and Romans. It was introduced into France by Louis XI. in 1462 and we first read of it in English history about the year 1550, under Edward VI. when post-houses were established, and horses provided at the rate of one penny per mile. Under Elizabeth a post-master was nominated by government, and under Charles I. in 1631, the system assumed its present form. The charge of postage was then fixed at two pence, if under eighty miles; four pence between eighty and one hundred and forty; and six pence if under two hundred and forty miles; but this charge rapidly increased with the increasing price of horses, and the other expenses of conveyance, and afterwards it was further raised by taxation, like almost everything else

and knocking-up with one hard day's work, is no more seen; and we have, instead of him, an animal as tall, deep-chested, rising in the withers, slanting in the shoulders, flat in the legs, with even more strength, and with triple the speed.

There is a great deal of deception, however, even in the best of these improved coach-horses. They prance it nobly through the streets; and they have more work in them than the old clumsy, sluggish breed; but they have not the endurance that could be wished,—and a pair of post-horses would, at the end of the second day, beat them hollow.

The knee-action, and high lifting of the feet in the carriage horse is deemed an excellence, because it adds to the grandeur of his appearance; but, as has already been stated, it is necessarily accompanied by much wear and tear of the legs and feet, and this is very soon apparent.

The principal points in the coach-horse are, substance well placed, a deep and well proportioned body, bone under the knee, and sound, open, tough feet.

The origin of the better kind of coach-horse is the Cleveland Bay, confined principally to Yorkshire and Durham, with, perhaps, Lincolnshire on one side, and Northumberland on the other, but difficult to meet with pure in either county.—The Cleveland mare is crossed by a three fourth, or thoroughbred horse of sufficient substance and height, and the produce is the coach-horse most in repute, with his arched crest and high action. From the thoroughbred of sufficient height, but not of so much substance, we obtain the four-in-hand, and superior currie-horse.

From less height and more substance we have the hunter and better sort of Hackney; and, from the half-bred, we derive the machineer, the post-car, and the common carriage-horse; indeed, Cleveland, and the Vale of Pickering, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, may be considered as the most decided breeding county in England for coach-horses, hunters, and hackneys. The coach-horse is nothing more than a tall, strong, oversized hunter. The hackney has many of the qualities of the hunter on a small scale.

How far we are carrying supposed improvement too far, and sacrificing strength and usefulness to speed, is a question not difficult to resolve. The rage for rapid travelling is the bane of the post-master, the destruction of the horse, and a disgrace to the English character.

There is no truth so easily proved, or so painfully felt by the post-master, at least in his pocket, as that it is the pace that kills. A horse at a dead pull, or at the beginning of his pull, is enabled, by the force of his muscles, to throw a certain weight into the collar. If he walk four miles in the hour, some part of that muscular energy must be expended in the act of walking; and, consequently, the power of drawing must be proportionally diminished. If he trot eight miles in the hour, more animal power is expended in the trot, and less remains for the draught; but the draught continues the same, and to enable him to accomplish his work, he must tax his energies to a degree that is cruel in itself, and that must speedily wear him out.

Let it be supposed,—what every horse cannot accomplish,—that he shall be able, by fair exertion and without distress, to throw, at a dead pull, a weight into his collar, or exert a force equal to two hundred and sixteen pounds; or, in other

words, let him be able to draw a load which quires a force of two hundred and sixteen pounds to move. Let him next walk at the rate of six miles in an hour; what force will he then be able to employ? We have taken away some to assist him in walking, and we have left him ninety-six pounds, being not half of that which could exert when he began his pull. He quickens his pace to six miles an hour—more energy must be exerted to carry him over this additional ground. How much has he remaining apply to the weight behind him? Fifty-four pounds only. We will make the six miles an hour trot; it seems now to be the fashion for the coach, and for almost every coach, and every hack to attempt this pace. How stands the count with the poor beast? We have left him power equal to thirty-two pounds—only to be employed for the purpose of draught.

The load which a horse can draw is about ten times greater than the power exerted, supposing the road to be hard and level, and the carriage to run with little friction; and the horse will at starting can throw into the collar a weight force equal to two hundred and sixteen pounds will draw a load of three thousand two hundred. Let him, however, be urged on at the rate of six miles in the hour—deduct the power used, swiftness of pace from the sum total of that which he possesses, and what remains?—not a single part—not that which is equal to a quarter of a ton—or, if it be a stage-coach, the energy exerted in draught by the four horses will not be equal to a ton.

The coach, and its passengers and its luggage weigh more than this, and the whole is still dragged on, and must be so. Whence comes the poverity, the over-strained exertion, the injury, the torture, the destruction of the horse. That it is true of the coach-horse, is equally true of every other. Let each reader apply it to his own animal, and act as humanity and interest dictate.

Many a horse used on our public roads is unable to throw all his natural power or weight into the collar. He is tender-footed—lame; but I bought at little price, and he is worked on brutal and abominable principle, that he may "chipped sound." And so apparently he is, first he sadly limps; but, urged by the torturing lash, he acquires a peculiar habit of going. The faulty limb appears to keep pace with others, but no stress or labor is thrown upon and he gradually contrives to make the sound limb perform among them all the duties of the unsound one; and thus he is barbarously whipped so and cruelty is undeservedly rewarded. After however, what has been done? Three legs made to do that which was almost too hard a task for four. Then they must be most injuriously strained, and soon worn out, and the great power of the animal must be rapidly exhausted, and, at no great distance of time, exhaustion death release him from his merciless persecutor.

It is said that between Glasgow and Edinburgh a carrier in a single horse cart, weighing at seven hundred weight, will take a load of a ton, and at the rate of twenty-two miles in a day. Normandy carriers travel with a team of horses, and from fourteen to twenty-two miles a day, with a load of ninety hundred weight.

An unparalleled instance of the power of an animal assisted by art, was shewn near Croydon. The Surrey iron railway being completed, a

er was laid by two gentlemen, that a common horse could draw thirty-six tons for six miles along a road, and that he should draw this weight on a dead pull, as well as turn it round the occasional windings of the road. A numerous party of gentlemen assembled near Merstham to see an extraordinary triumph of art. Twelve wagons loaded with stones, each wagon weighing above three ton, were chained together, and a horse, taken promiscuously from the timber cart Mr Harwood, was yoked to the train. He started from the Fox public-house, near Merstham, and drew the immense chain of wagons, with apparent ease, almost to the turnpike at Croydon, a distance of six miles, in one hour and forty-nine minutes which is nearly at the rate of four miles an hour. In the course of the journey he stopped several times, to show that it was not by any advantage of descent this power was acquired; and after each stoppage he again drew off the chain of wagons with great ease. Mr Banks who had wagered on the power of the horse, then decided that four more loaded wagons should be added to the cavalcade, with which the same horse took again with undiminished pace. Still further to shew the effect of the railway in facilitating motion, he directed the attending workmen, the number of fifty, to mount on the wagons, and in the horse proceeded without the least distress; and, in truth, there appeared to be scarcely any mitigation to the power of his draught. After his trial the wagons were taken to the weighing machine, and it appeared that the whole weight was as follows:—

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.
Wagons first linked together	38	4	2
Ditto, afterwards attached	13	2	0
Proposed weight of fifty laborers	4	0	0
	55	6	2

[To be continued next week.]

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE OLIVE.

MR FESSENDEN.—Although the Olive is excluded from our catalogue of trees, which it is possible to naturalize, in these northern regions, it may be successfully introduced, and found a most valuable acquisition, in the more congenial soil and climate of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and portions of Alabama and Louisiana; and as your journal has a circulation co-extensive with the bounds of the republic, I enclose an extract, which is intended for our horticultural collaborators, in the sunny plains of the South.

The Olive trees of France, have been repeatedly destroyed by the severities of winter. The immense cold of 1709, 1766, 1788 and 1820 was very fatal, and during the rigorous winter, of the last named year, nearly every tree in Provence was killed. These frequent disasters have so much discouraged the cultivation, that not a quarter part of the oil consumed in France, is produced in that country, and more than 50,000,000 of francs are annually paid for the supplies imported from Spain, Italy and the Levant.

Under these circumstances, the government, as well as the agricultural and horticultural societies have attempted to revive, encourage and extend the cultivation of the Olive; and researches have been made, to find some species of this invaluable gift of Minerva, of a hardier character, than

those hitherto raised on the shores of the Mediterranean. Their efforts appear to have been successful. Two kinds have been discovered to exist in the Crimea, which bid defiance to the inclement winters, which are occasionally experienced on the northern borders of the Euxine, and are, therefore, capable of flourishing in the less rigid climate of the southern departments of France.

As an intercourse is now open with the Russian ports of the Black Sea, in consequence of the recent treaty of Adrianople, it will not be difficult to obtain plants of the remarkable varieties of the Olive existing in the Crimea, which will find a more temperate latitude and fertile soil in the south western section of the United States, than those where they have continued to flourish for centuries.

The Crimea is situated between the 44th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and the Cimmerian Bosphorus, or straits of Yeniceale, and sea of Azof, which bound it on the east and the north, are usually closed with ice, from December to March.

During all time the Olive has been considered the most valuable of all cultures, and is still so estimated within those favored and limited regions of the globe, where it will flourish.

In the contest between Neptune and Minerva for the guardianship of Athens, each exhibited their power and beneficence; the former produced the horse, by smiting the earth with his trident; but the latter, with the touch of her lance, caused the Olive to spring up at her feet; and this being considered the most useful present to man, the Goddess of Wisdom became the tutelary divinity of the city. In America the god of the ocean has anticipated his rival, and seems to claim the honor of protector, by furnishing from his vast domain a partial substitute for the product of the Olive.— But it is not improbable, that Minerva may yet dispute his right, and command equal distinction, by extending to us the rich present, she made to the Greeks; for there are portions of the United States, where the cultivation of the Olive will possibly rival or take precedence of that of the sugar cane and cotton plant.

The trees can be propagated by seeds, layers, slips, cuttings of the root, and by sprouts or suckers. It is very remarkable, that it is only within a very few years, that it was known Olive trees could be raised from the stones. Before the commencement of the present century they were universally multiplied by suckers and cuttings. Accident made known the process which nature had so long concealed from man. A cultivator of Olives, in the south of France, threw the stones, which had been divested of their pulp, into a yard, where a flock of turkeys were confined, who greedily devoured them. The next season numerous young plants appeared, within the enclosure; this induced the proprietor to investigate the cause, which had developed the vegetative powers of the seed; and presuming that it was probably owing to the extraction of the oil, while in the stomach of the turkeys, he attempted to imitate that process by artificial means. A number of stones, from which the pulp had been thoroughly separated, were soaked in an alkaline solution, a sufficient time to neutralize the oil, which impregnated them, and were then planted; the experiment was successful. This expeditious mode of establishing nurseries, has been encouraged by the Royal Agricultural Society, and the first premium

of 3,000 francs was awarded to M. D'Gasquet in 1825.

The stones are planted the first of March, and the plants are grafted or budded when four years old. They begin to yield fruit in ten years, and are fully productive about the twenty fifth year.

A method of forming a nursery, which has been successfully adopted near Toulon, may probably be introduced into this country; it is by transplanting, as stocks, wild Olive plants, from the forests, where they had sprung up, from stones dropped by the thrush and black bird. Fortunately, we have an indigenous variety,—the *Olea Americana*, the American Olive, or Devil Wood; still it may be so far removed in its physiology, from the cultivated species, of the eastern continent, as not to answer for stalks, on which to engraft them; but the experiment is worthy of trial.

The American Olive grows as far north as Norfolk, in Virginia, and therefore, is capable of resisting a greater degree of cold than any other known kind, and may facilitate the naturalization of those produced in the Crimea. It is found in soils and exposures extremely different, in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. On the sea shore it springs up with the Live Oak, in the most barren and sultry spots; and in other places, it is seen with the Big Laurel, and Umbrella tree, in cool, fertile and shaded situations, which are very favorable circumstances, for the cultivated varieties are fastidious as to soil, aspect, and temperature.

I believe attempts have been made to cultivate the Olive in Georgia and South Carolina; but whether successfully or not, I am not informed, although I have an impression, that some trees are growing in or near Savannah. In Florida one experiment has been made, and is thus described by Augustus L. Hillhouse, Esq. in his very interesting article on the Olive tree, contained in Michaux's North American Sylva.

While the Floridas were held by the English, an adventurer of that nation, led a colony of Greeks into the eastern province, and founded the settlement of New Smyrna: the principal treasure which they brought from their native clime, was the Olive. Bartram, who visited this settlement in 1775, describes it as a flourishing town. Its prosperity, however, was of momentary duration; driven to despair, by hardship and oppression, a part of these unhappy exiles, conceived the hardy enterprize of flying to the Havannah, in an open boat; the rest removed to St Augustine, when the Spaniards resumed possession of the country. In 1783, a few decaying huts, and several large Olive trees, were the only remaining traces of their industry.

Very truly,

Your most obedient servant,

Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
March 17, 1830. }

EXTRACT No. X.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

Memoir on the Culture and Propagation of the Olive, &c, by M. Des Michels.

After giving a history of this cultivation and of the disasters which had attended it in France, he observes:—

The Journal of Odessa,—a Russian port on the north western coast of the Black Sea,—has informed us, that there are cultivated, in the south-

can part of the Crimea, two varieties of the Olive, are of a pyramidal form and an oval fruit, and the other with pendent branches and a large heart-shaped berry. They yield great crops and resist the frost. It is said that these trees have existed for several centuries, and although they have been often mutilated by the hand of man and the teeth of beasts, they have not ceased to throw out shoots and suckers. They have been cultivated in the Russian Imperial Garden of Nikita, to preserve and propagate the species, with plants which were received from Provence, and have endured the rigorous winters of 1825 and 1826, while those of Provence, in the same exposure perished even to the root. You will observe, gentlemen, that the frost here alluded to, was not like those which have desolated our southern departments, but an intensity of cold, which was disastrous even in the Crimea, and which fortunately did not injure our plantations. It was the frost of January the 12th, 1820, which destroyed our Olives, to the root.

The Memoir of M. Des Michels, having been submitted to the Committees on Nurseries and Economical Plants, M. Loiseau Deslongchamps, made an interesting report on the culture of the Olive, and the importance of introducing *these two precious varieties which are capable of resisting ten or twelve degrees of cold below the zero of Raynaud's Thermometer*,—equal to five above the zero of Fahrenheit,—and recommended the following resolutions to the Horticultural Society, which were adopted.

1. That the Secretary General be instructed, to write, directly, to the Administrators of the Imperial Garden of Nikita, in the Crimea, requesting rooted plants, cuttings, the ripe fruit, and even trees, if it is possible, of the two varieties of Olives, which have been the subject of inquiry.

2. That these plants and scions be confided to Messrs. Audbert, of Toulon, near Tarascon, Robert, of Toulon, and Des Michels, with a request, that they preserve and multiply them, and disseminate them throughout Provence and the other parts of France, where the Olive can be cultivated.

As these measures were adopted last March, it is probable plants can soon be obtained, from M. Robert, who is the Director of the Naval Garden of Toulon, through the Consul of the United States in Marseilles. H. A. S. D.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1830.

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND CURE OF PAUPERISM.

[The following remarks contain the substance of a Dissertation, delivered before the Charlestown Lyceum, by the Editor of the New England Farmer.]

AS in the multitude of counsellors there is safety, so in a multitude of dissertations there may be valuable information. Many a mite makes a mass, and if we have many contributors to our treasury of intellect, the chance is increased that our mental board will contain somewhat of that wisdom, which Solomon declared to be more precious than rubies. I, therefore, presume to make a few remarks on the important topic before our association, although my predecessors in the discussion have left but little for me to glean in the field they have traversed.

In remarking on this subject, I shall speak brief-

ly of the more common causes of extreme poverty, the consequences with which it is attended, and the remedies or palliatives for the evils, which afflict the indigent; including such preventive means as seem best adapted to our government and state of society.

1. Among the causes which lead to that abject poverty, which cannot command the common comforts of life, I fear the most common, as well as the most deplorable, is the abuse of ardent spirits. The money paid for that slow, but deadly poison is often, in the course of a few years, sufficient to place the poorest tenant of a prison or an almshouse in that enviable state between indigence and affluence, which was the object of the wise man's prayer. The worse than waste of property, is, however, the smallest item in the catalogue of evils which await the gratification of the sordid appetite for the pernicious products of the distillery. The whole man, soul as well as body, becomes deteriorated—a prey to the anguish of remorse—an outcast from all respectable society—the cause of misery to his family, friends and connexions—sinks below the level of the brute—is as fair a candidate for the State Prison, or the gallows, as the poor-house; and if he escape the destiny of a felon, or a pauper, dies a martyr, to the most base and painful diseases, which ever inflicted the penalty of transgression on a miserable delinquent.

Although intemperance is, undoubtedly, the principal source from which are derived the evils of extreme poverty, as well as of crime, yet, thanks to the efforts of Temperance Societies, and the awakened, corrected, and all pervading influence of public opinion, there are hopes, apparently well founded, that this great fountain of misery, will be in a great measure sealed. And I believe in the opinion, so ably advocated by the Rev. Dr. Fay, that if Intemperance can be eradicated, three fourths of the evils of pauperism will be annihilated; and the support of the few remaining unfortunate occupants of prisons, as well as poor-houses, would scarcely be felt as a burthen to the community.

2. Another cause of pauperism, especially among emigrants from Europe, and other strangers in the land, is the want of employment, and adequate equivalent for labor. It is a hard, but not an uncommon case, for a man and his family to be both able and willing to labor for a livelihood, yet suffer for want of employment, while some others, perhaps in his immediate neighborhood, are almost, or altogether as great sufferers for want of their services. In this case knowledge is relief.—In every sea-port town, or other populous place, frequented by foreigners, or strangers, offices of intelligence are, or should be established, in which, for a suitable compensation, the names, occupations, places of residence, &c, of those, who wish to employ, or to be employed, should be registered, and such information deposited as may meet the wants of the two great classes of mankind, those who render, and those who pay for services. In addition to this, it ought to be considered a part of the official duty of the selectmen, overseers of the poor, or other superintendents of the police of every city, town, parish, or other similar body corporate to make themselves acquainted with the personal circumstances, habits and prospects of every individual within the precincts of their authority.—They will then be able to support the steps of those who begin to flounder in the journey of life,

and point out those paths of industry, which lead to that competence, which every man, not worth a heathen, will exert all his power and faculties, by honest means to acquire.

When Count Rumford undertook the great philanthropic task of extirpating pauperism from Munich, the capital of Bavaria, one of his first measures was to divide the city into districts, and to provide an inspector of the poor, for each district, who, with his assistants, a clergyman, a physician, a surgeon, and apothecary, undertook the service without fee or reward from mere motives of humanity and patriotism. The apothecary was simply reimbursed the original cost of the medicine he furnished. And we have known certain 'man of Ross,' in New England, prevail for a number of years, the necessity of any person's applying to the town for assistance, taking a little pains to make himself acquainted with the situation and prospects of the poor part of the population—lending them small sums on emergencies sometimes without interest, employing them on a large farm, which he owned and cultivated, and paying them for their labor with its produce, without making any extra charge in seasons of scarcity.

3. A cause of pauperism, too common to be overlooked, is habitual idleness or an aversion to useful employment. Habits of industry or idleness are, generally, formed in early life. Mental and corporeal faculties of children should be kept in constant exercise. It were better that they should be employed like the daughters of Lame in attempting to fill riddle-sieves with water in learning to repeat the Greek alphabet backwards, than to suffer their powers of mind and body to remain without exercise or cultivation. Prigony Schools, when well managed, are, perhaps, as useful in establishing habits of industry as in communicating knowledge. 'Attendance at school,' says a judicious writer, 'imposes a degree of restraint, and a portion of time, employs their minds and prevents idleness and other vicious habits from taking root thus raising them to an elevated station among rational beings; while the unfortunate offspring of indigence are suffered to loiter away their days on commons, in lanes and by-places, and habits of idleness and pilfering, give a loose to their own will and unrestrained tempers; commits acts of mischief, and add to them the guilt of lying (the seed-bed of fraud) to screen them from conviction. The discipline of a well-governed school impresses on youthful minds subordination, perseverance, and all of which are as necessary for the acquisition and preservation of property, as for the attainment of useful knowledge.' [To be continued.]

BARGAIN MARKET—Monday, March 22.
(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At market this day 279 Beef Cattle, 86 Steers and 254 Sheep—divided as follows:—*Old Market* 156 Beef Cattle, 25 Steers and 110 Sheep unsold last week. *New Market*, 123 Beef Cattle, (including 38 unsold last week) 61 Steers, (including unsold last week) and 111 Sheep.

The market today was uncommonly dull, and sales went off very heavily, owing probably to the large quantity of slaughtered beef on hand, and to the unfavorable state of the weather, which day was very warm. We are not aware if prices varied materially from the last week. T

de in general were of very good quality—one in particular we noticed at the New Market, and driven by Mr Brooks of Walpole, N. H. reserves, and we accordingly award him our la. He was purchased by J. Bird, Esq. at 6 s. pr. ewt.

Forking Cattle and Milch Cows. plenty and dull favorable opportunity now offers for Farmers apply themselves with the former.

Sheep.—The market for Sheep seems to have veal, and sales today were more easily effected. The lot unsold last week were taken at 75 ; 1 lot of 21 at \$4, and a lot of 69 from farm of Elias Phinney, Esq. Lexington, at 54 head. **Wine.**—None at market.

FRUIT.—In the New England Farmer of 12th inst. 266, 1st column, for 'ou a form about four feet in th,' read 'on a frame about forty feet in length'— 267, 1st column, 21 line, for 'level wheel' read 'be wheel'—4th line, for 'level wheels,' read 'level els'—35th line, for 'corn or grass' read 'corn or flax,' above, and one or two other minor verbal errors, made in the paper from which we copied the article.

Asparagus Roots.

or sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street. 100 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind to get into the Boston market. So, a few roots of the following sorts: Large German asparagus, (from seed introduced into this country two since,) Battersea, and Large White Reading Aspas-, from England—these rare sorts are sold at from \$2 per hundred, according to the size. There are 200 roots of each sort for sale, this season. Mar 12.

New Vegetable.

received, and for sale at the Seed-store connected with New England Farmer office, 52, North Market-street—small quantity of the seed of the Orange, Warty, or Sugar ear Squash. Have received the above from a very intelligent farmer, Messrs. who has cultivated them for many years, and transmitted the following account of them. This Squash is cultivated under the three names (mentioned above,) in this vicinity, I consider decidedly superior to any other Summer Squash; and it will, I believe, when generally known, be highly appreciated by others. It answers well in small gardens, as it does not run to vine—it produces but few seeds, are small, and need not be taken out when cooked—it is of a fine flavor, and cooks beautifully when prepared for the table, if planted in rich ground, they will bear until frost kills them, and are so hardy, that they frequently come up after out all winter. They should be planted from the first of till the middle of June, in soil well manured. We have them here in our family for about fifty years; but with few fathers, who are not careful in planting them, distinct other vines, they soon "run out," like many other valuable vegetables.

above (a small quantity) is for sale in packages 12 1-2 cts. if March 26.

Grape Vines, Potatoes, &c.

for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street. The roots well packed in moss, of Bland's pale red Virginia, at 75 cts.—Isabella, 50 cts.—Catawba, 50 cts.—the "kill Muscadelle," at 75 cts.—Early White Muscadelle, 50 cts.—Water, large roots, 50 cts.—and all the other valuable cultivated in this vicinity, at Nursery prices. Also, La Plata or Long Red Potatoes, raised by Mr Gaurin Weston, and selected for seed—Lady's Finger Potatoes, (best sort for baking) Blue, Red, and Perkins' Early, all sorts. if March 26.

Ornamental Flower Seeds.

for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. An extensive collection of Ornamental Flower Seeds, sows at 6 cents each—20 varieties for \$1.00, 100 ties of annuals, bi-annuals, and perennials, for \$5, with directions for their culture. if March 5.

Scions of Superior Fruits.

Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. An extensive collection of scions of the finest fruits cultivated in this country, both of native varieties, and of the fine sorts of Mr Knight and Dr Van Mons. They are all cut from bearing branches, from two extensive fruit gardens in this vicinity: and the utmost reliance can be placed on the accuracy of the sorts, as they are cut and labelled, personally, by the proprietors. The following comprises a part.—Additions will be made, weekly, to the collection. (The Numbers refer to the drawings and descriptions in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees)—

- PEAR SCIONS.
 - Petit Muscat, (Cox, No. 1.) July.
 - Madeleine, Citron de Carnes, or Early Green Chisel, (Cox No. 3.) Stane as Early Chaumontelle of Blood-gold and Davenport. July.
 - Bellissime d'ete, or the Beauty of Summer, (Cox No. 6.) Last of July.
 - Skinless, or Poire Sans Peau, (Cox No 7.) August.
 - Araucis, (Cox No. 9.) August.
 - Jargonelle, (French, Gros Cuisse Madame.) August.
 - Musc, Spice, or Ronselet de Rheims, (Cox, 19.) Sept.
 - St. Michaels. Sept. and Oct.
 - Verte Longue Panachee, Striped Long Green or Colottes de Suisse. The Striped Dean of Prince's Treatise.—(Cox 29.) October.
 - Lewis, (winter table pear, native, fine.) Dec. to March.
 - Verte Longue Mouille Bouche, (Cox 20.) October.
 - Messire Jean, (Cox, 33.) November.
 - Crasanne, Bergamot Crasanne, (Cox, 24.) Nov Dec.
 - Virginleuse, or Poire de Glace, (Cox, 38.) Jan. & Feb.
 - Ambrette. Jan. to March.
 - Bezy de Chaumontelle, or Butter pear of Winter. (Cox 16.) Dec. to Feb.
 - Doyenné Gris, (Forsyth, 44.) Oct.
 - Johannot. Autumn.
 - Charles of Austria. Autumn.
 - Cypriannot. Sept.
 - Bourge Knos. Oct. and Nov.
 - Bergamot Perle-tent. Winter.
 - Caladash.—See Prince's Treatise. Oct. and Nov.
 - Passé Colmar. Winter.
 - Gibson, Amory, or Andrews. Aug. and Sept.
 - Bouree Hardenpont, (Bouree Rance.) Winter, late.
 - Bouree d'Arenburg. Nov. and Dec.
 - Hathome,—new, fine, from Salen. Sept.
 - Napoleon. Nov.
 - Bouree du Roi. Not fruited.

APPLE SCIONS.

Monstrous European—autumn and early winter.—This is not the Monstrous Pippin of Cox No. 27.—Fine Large Early Red, looks like Baldwin. August, name not known, but will be investigated.—English Codlin.—(Cox 9 August to October.—Yellow B II Flower, (Cox No. 9.) Winter and Spring.—Red, Doctor, or Deywit, (Cox 31.) Oct. to January.—Mels Carle, (very fine, from Italy)—Pomme d'Api, or Lady Apple, (very beautiful and fine French apple)—Siberian crab.) fine for preserves.—River, (fine American fruit)—Early Harvest, (finest early apple)—Gillflower, Golden Russet, Gloria Mundi or Monstrous Pippin, Early Sopavine, Porter, Rhode Island Greening, Gardner's Sweeting, Grand Sachel, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Nonpateil, New York Pippin, Ribstone Pippin, Nonsuch, Great Cat Head, Spice, &c.

CHERRY SCIONS.

Black Heart, Tartarian.

PLUM SCIONS.

Bolmer's Washington, (the fruit of this has weighed 44 ounces.) Early Yellow. Blue Holland, large and fine. 500 Apple Seedlings at 50 cts per hundred. 200 Peach do. fine, large size; \$3 per hundred.

The above scions are of good length, distinctly labelled, and well packed in earth and moss—price 6 cents each.

Many of the above fruits will be found described in Cox's Treatise on Fruit Trees, Essenden's New American Gardener, Thaeler's American Orchardist, and the New England Farmer. if March 26.

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kopfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3u March 12.

New Honeysuckle.

For sale at the Seed-store connected with the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street— A few roots of the *Lonicera enstomus*, or Fly Honeysuckle, which it is thought, is in but few gardens in New England, was introduced into this vicinity by GORHAM PARSONS, Esq. It forms a beautiful shrub of about ten feet in height, which can be trained over windows, arbours, &c. and makes a showy appearance when covered with foliage and flowers: the leaves are oblong of a fine green, and stand opposite by pairs; the flowers are white, and are produced in May from the sides of the branches, and are succeeded by blue berries which ripen in August. It is very hardy, and stands our winters perfectly. The plants are very thrifty, well packed in moss, are from three to five feet high, and are sold at 75 cts. each. Also, fine, thrifty plants of the Lyceum, or Matrimonial Bower, for arbours, &c. from four to six feet high, well packed in moss, at 50 cts. each. if March 26.

For Sale.

The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the farm of Stephen Williams Esq. Northborough Mass. Roman is a bay horse with no white, got by Camillus; dam by Eagle; grandam by Trumpator; c. grandam by Highflyer, out of an own (called here full) sister to sir Peter Trazlo's dam. His g. grandam's (Crane's) blood is identically the same as Sir Peter's, she being got by the same horse as Sir Peter (Highflyer); her dam and Sir Peter's being own sisters; that is—got by the same horse, (Simp), out of the same mare, (Miss Cleveland, by Ruggles.) This of course, establishes Roman's blood as the highest possible so far; Sir Peter's being confessedly the most successful blood ever known upon the turf. His g. grandam's blood is then mixed with that of Trumpator; which has been the only blood to be compared with Sir Peter's of late years; and has the advantage of being the farthest possible removed from it. Trumpator was the sire of Surerer and Puelope, the most celebrated stallions and brood mares of the last generation. Trumpator was got by Conductor, (own brother to Alfred, sire of Tickle Toby, who died in Virginia;) dam by Spiritel. The Trumpator mare's (Tambouine's) blood is then mixed with that of Eagle. Eagle was got by Volunteer; dam by Highflyer; grandam by Engineer. Volunteer was got by Eclipse out of the Old Tartan mare; and was own brother to Mercury, the sire of Gohanna. Engineer was the sire of the sire of Messenger, who died in the vicinity of the City of New York. Eagle was the best horse of his year in the Derby; was own brother to Spread-Eagle, who won it, and who came to Virginia, and died in Kentucky a few years since, at the age of thirty. The Eagle mare's (Lean Fante's) blood is then crossed with Camillus's. Camillus was got by Hambletonian; dam (Faith) by Paeolet. Hambletonian was got by King Fergus; (sire of Benningbrough, the sire of Orville; dam by Highflyer. Faith was also the dam of Marcia and Vesta; each of them the best mare of her year. She was got by Paeolet. Paeolet was never trained; he was got by Blank. He was the sire of a horse called Citizen, who came to Virginia, and proved a most distinguished stallion. He was also the grand-sire of the celebrated Tennessee horse, Monsieur Tomson, who is considered the best horse of his year in the States.

"Performances.—5 Prizes. At 4 years old—50 guineas at Middleham, King's plate of 100 gs. at Newcastleton-Tyne, 100 gs. at York, £100 at Doncaster, and £68-10s at Richmond—beating Antonia; Rosary, Lightning Carcavaetadaddera, and Little Thomas, 2 miles—Awful, Boroughman, and Lightning, 4 miles,—Pacha by Swif, 2 miles."

"Performances.—1 Prizes. At 5 years old—45 guineas, at Middleham, gold cup at Beverly, 70 gs. at Cheltenham, and gold cup at Hereford,—beating Pawlowitz, h. f. by Thunderbolt, Cottage Girl, Canbysses, and Wild Boy 3 miles,—Phoenix, Edelinda, and ch. f. by Flydamer, 2 miles.—Thyphis and Charming Molly, 3 miles,—Shylock and Trio, 2 miles."

For terms, &c. apply (post-paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston. if March 26.

Wanted.

A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 130 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. if

MISCELLANIES.

THE TWO RIVALS.

The rose is termed the queen of flowers, since first it bloomed in Eden's bowers; Nor e'er, nor e'er we have thus denied, That it should bloom the garden's pride; We find its rich resplendent glow, In azure heaven's ethereal bow; It gilds the western twilight's gleam, And blushes in Aurora's beam.

Yet by its side, in beauty's grace, The lily claims an equal place; Methinks, within its snow white bell, Simplicity delights to dwell; The mansion is so sweet and fair, That innocence inhabits there; It surely was the sweetest flower, That breathed its life in Eden's bower, No wonder that it flourished fair— No cause was known for blushing there.

AXIOMS.

All human happiness, whether public or private, domestic or national, are founded on individual cultivation.

Knowledge is pleasure as well as power; and of two individuals in society, whether rich or poor, the more highly cultivated, other circumstances being the same, will possess the greater share of happiness, and will be the more valuable member of society.

Every good principle in society, to do good effectually and generally, ought to be effectually and generally applied; and, therefore, to raise any society or nation to the highest degree, individual cultivation should be carried to the greatest practicable extent in all classes of society.

To introduce an ignorant youth into a highly civilized country under the supposition that he could obtain the requisite degree of prosperity and happiness, would be more absurd than to turn an educated child into a country of savages.

In all countries, education, in as far as it has been carried, has had an effect of rendering the poor content. The uneducated are prone to consider wealth and happiness as synonymous, a delusion, which knowledge quickly dispels; philosophy teaches its fallacy, and history exemplifies it. Education inculcates the happiness of the rich, and gives happiness to the poor.

There is nothing more worthy of a man than truth, nothing more despicable than falsehood.

Men often act lies without speaking them. All false appearances are lies; every kind of equivocation is a lie.

The whole life of the hypocrite is a protracted falsehood.

From Lewis' History of Lynn, part 3d, (just published.)

About the year 1718, potatoes were first introduced into Lynn. A man received two or three, which he planted; and when he gathered the produce, a few of them were roasted and eaten, merely from curiosity; and the rest were put into the shell of a gourd, and hung up in the cellar. The next year he planted them all, and had enough to fill a two bushel basket. He knew not what to do with so many and gave some of them to his neighbors. Soon after, one of them said to him, 'Well, I have found that potatoes are good for something. I had some of them boiled, and ate them with fish, and they relished very well.' It was several years after this, before potatoes came into general use, and then only in small quantities.

Between the years 1698 and 1722, there were

killed in Lynn woods, and on Nahant, four hundred and twenty-eight foxes. We have no account of the immense multitude killed during the first seventy years of the town.

It is said, that before the first schooner was launched in 1726, a great number of men and boys were employed, with pails, in filling her with water, to ascertain if she was tight.

John Adam Deangroor, a shoemaker, from England, came to Lynn in 1750. At the time of his arrival, the business was very limited, and there were but three men who employed journey-men. All the shoemakers went to him for information; and he was called the celebrated shoemaker of Essex.

The greatest earthquake ever known in New England, happened November 18, 1755, at 15 minutes after four in the morning. It continued about four minutes. Walls and chimneys were thrown down, and clocks stopped. On the same day Lisbon was destroyed. On the following Saturday there was another earthquake.

On the evening of July 19, 1762, a beautiful night ariel appeared. It was widest in the zenith and terminated in a point at each horizon. The color was a brilliant white.

There was a slave at Lynn, called Pompey, who obtained his freedom about the year 1750.— He had been a king in Africa, and as such he was regarded by his people in this country. Every year during his life, the slaves, not only of Lynn, but of Boston, Salem, and the neighboring towns, obtained leave of their masters, for one day, to visit King Pompey.

Stump Orators.—There is much originality and quaintness of expression in the 'wild-cat-and-whiskey' speeches of these 'half-horse half-alligator' Ciceros of the Western regions. We might wade in vain through the solid columns of interminable harangues and messages with which the newspaper press about these days groans, for as much of the genuine home-made as is contained in the following extract from the stump-speech of a candidate for the Legislature of one of the Western States.—'Born,' said he, 'in a cane-brake, cradled in a sap-trough, my zeal for independence has grown to maturity, without being choked by the weeds of education.'

Rail Road.—It appears from an interesting report, made at a public meeting in Montpelier on the subject of a rail road from Boston, by the way of Concord, N. H. and Lake Champlain to Ogdensburg, N. Y. that Boston is 17 miles nearer to ship navigation on the lakes, than Albany by the Erie canal, and 172 miles nearer than the city of New York. The distance from Boston to Ogdensburg by the Railway route, is stated to be 350 miles, which may be passed in 35 hours. The passage boat on the canal, moving at the rate of 4 miles the hour, and being detained 33 hours in passing the locks, requires 120 hours to pass the Erie canal, making a difference of 85 hours—the speed of freight being 2½ miles per hour, would require 173 hours for the voyage.

Cheap Fuel.—A good fire, on a winter-day, at a mere trifling expense, is of importance to a poor man. One pennyworth of tar, or rosin water, will saturate a tub of coals with triple its original quantity of bitumen, (the principal heat and light) and of course render one such tub of three times more value than it was when unsaturated.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75	2 20
ASHES, put, first sort,	ton	1 00	15 00
Pearl, first sort,	do.	1 00	15 00
PEAS, white,	bushel	7 1/2	1 00
BEAN, mess,	barrel	9 25	9 50
Cargo, No. 1,	do.	7 75	8 00
Cargo, No. 2,	do.	6 75	7 00
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new,	ponnd	10	1 00
Salted, new milk,	do.	6	60
Shonned milk,	do.	5	50
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	3 75	5 00
Genesee,	do.	5 25	5 00
Rye, best,	do.	3 62	3 80
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	62	6 00
Rye,	do.	75	6 00
Barley,	do.	67	6 00
Oats,	do.	40	4 00
HOGS LARD, first sort new,	cwt.	7 00	8 00
LARD,	do.	5 00	5 00
SUGAR, first sort,	ton	15 00	16 00
PORK, clear,	barrel	15 00	17 00
Soy, mess,	do.	12 5	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	do.	12 5	12 50
SEEDS, H. of Grass,	bushel	1 75	2 00
Ordnard Grass,	do.	3 00	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	do.	3 00	3 00
Rye Grass,	do.	4 00	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	do.	3 00	3 00
Red Top,	do.	62	1 00
Lucerne,	ponnd	35	3 00
White Clover,	do.	25	3 00
Red Clover, (northern)	do.	9	1 00
French Sugar Beet,	do.	40	4 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	do.	55	5 00
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	do.	55	5 00
Merino, three fourths washed,	do.	57	5 00
Merino, half blood,	do.	55	5 00
Merino, quarter, washed,	do.	36	3 00
Native, washed,	do.	39	3 00
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	do.	40	4 00
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	do.	39	3 00
Culled, " spinning, first sort,	do.	33	3 00

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD, (Agent of Fernald's Market.)

BEEF, best prices,	ponnd	7 1/2
PORK, fresh, best prices,	do.	7 1/2
whole hogs,	do.	7 1/2
VEAL,	do.	5
MUTTON,	do.	4
BUTTER,	do.	6
BUTTER, keg and tub,	do.	12
Lump, best,	do.	20
EGGS,	do.	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	12
Indian, retail,	do.	12
POTATOS,	do.	35
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel	2 10

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in kitchen gardens, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, and short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 182 and of the purest quality. Feb. 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay without sixty days in advance of customers' Orders for print are received by J. P. RUSSELL. No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

N. H. A. S. DEVERBORN.

Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.
DEAR SIR—I herewith forward a few observations on
heads, &c. They are at your service to dispose of as
I may deem proper.

With great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM KENRICK.

Newton, Feb. 22d, 1830.

SERVATIONS ON ORCHARDS OF THE APPLE TREE. AIR MANAGEMENT &c. NOTES ON FOUNTAINS.

SIZE AND AGE FOR TRANSPLANTING.

An apple-tree, when finally transplanted to the
orchard, ought to be at least 6 or 7 feet in height,
with branches in proportion, and full two years
from the bud, and thrifty. Apple trees under
this size belong proper only to the nursery. In
planting them up, particular care should be taken
to extract, if possible, their roots entire.

SOIL AND SITUATION.

A rich soil, rather moist than dry, is that adapt-
ed to the apple tree; but what is usually termed
deep pan soil, is always to be preferred.

On such a soil, whether on the plains, in the
valley, or on the sides and summits of the great
hills, which are almost always found to consist of
loam, and even in situations the most exposed,
an apple tree will flourish.

One of the most productive apple orchards in
the immediate vicinity, is situated on the North
Westward sides of a hill the most exposed to
the winds. This orchard was set by the late
Messrs. Jackson, Esq., and though not of any very
great extent, and though not yet perhaps in its
prime, it produces annually about 400 barrels of
valuable fruit.

The soil of great hills is generally of a far su-
perior quality to that of the plains, and it is a very
common opinion which seems adopted by many,
that the soil of all hills must of necessity be dry
and deficient in moisture. It is the plains and
valleys that are but too generally thus deficient;—
on the great hills, which are almost always found
abundant in springs.

This erroneous conclusion has been inferred
from the supposition that the subterraneous reser-
voirs which supply those numerous springs which
issue from the sides of most great hills, (and which
it is supposed of necessity, to be more eleva-
ted than the springs themselves,) receive their sup-
ply wholly from the rains and dews which fall
on their sides and summits.

These causes however seem totally insufficient
to account for this phenomenon; for much of the
moisture which falls on the hills glides off, seldom
penetrating more than a few inches. But the sudden
issue of our springs and fountains of every descrip-
tion, and of every situation late in autumn, and
which always indicates that winter is nigh, even
under very dours, should convince us that the
cause alone which fall, are not the primary cause:
they rise invariably at their appointed time,
whether with or without their intervention.

It has been observed, that on the destruction of
the forests, many of the springs disappear. Fo-

rests undoubtedly, by their shade, have a tendency
to keep the soil cool, and consequently prevent
the evaporation of its moisture. It has therefore
been supposed by some, that the forests which
crown the summits of many of our high hills and
mountains, have the effect of absorbing by means
of their leaves, moisture from the atmosphere,
which is thence conveyed through their trunks
and roots to the earth, to replenish the fountains.
They instance in proof of this, the clouds, so
frequently seen hovering over those high hills and
mountains as though attracted by them.

The truth however may be, perhaps, only the
more distinctly perceived by renouncing these the-
ories altogether, and by attributing this phenome-
non to no other cause than evaporation.

The leaves of trees, if it be admitted that
they sometimes may inhale, have nevertheless the
property of exhaling moisture very copiously;
and as to those clouds so often seen hovering over
the tops of mountains, as they are ever considered
the precursors of falling weather, they are no
doubt caused by that copious evaporation which
always precedes rain.

Whence comes it to pass however, that, as by
a law of nature, the springs, the fountains, on
the plains, in the valley, and even on the hills
and mountains, invariably rise on the immediate
approach of winter, and this too, independent of
the adventitious circumstance of rain? Does all
this happen without a cause? Yet it is very evi-
dent that the rains alone, are not the cause?

A very late writer* has contended that the
springs which flow from the sides of hills, and
beneath the surface in wells, have their sources
not in the rains and dews, for these causes alone
are deemed insufficient; but from the condensa-
tion of vapor exhaled beneath the surface of the
earth.

But such a theory is only admissible by suppo-
sing an increased degree of heat in the lower re-
gions of the earth.

Accordingly it will be found on examination,
that most of those writers who have treated on
the subject of the earth, have asserted, that from
the actual examinations which have taken place,
in different countries, it has been found, that after
penetrating the earth beyond a limited extent, the
temperature begins to increase; and continues in-
creasing, as you proceed downward. As this
fact is asserted by the most authentic writers, and
has never to my knowledge, been contradicted,
but generally admitted, we may presume it can-
not now be disputed.

From these premises it might be inferred, that
on the immediate approach of winter, the exterior
and increased cold, by condensing the vapors of
the earth exhaled internally, causes the fountains
to rise even to the summits of our highest hills
and mountains.

Other auxiliary or independent causes might
indeed be assigned. The increased degree of
cold on the earth's surface late in the autumnal
season, has no doubt a powerful effect in conden-
sing those vapors of the atmosphere which are
exhaled during the daytime from the resources

and more equal temperature of the low grounds
and waters.

I will not however advance further on this sub-
ject; I leave it for those more disposed to pursue,
and better qualified.

DISTANCES, &c.

Though the distance to which apple trees should
be finally set when transplanted to the orchard,
has been stated definitively by different writers,
yet a little reflection will convince us that no defi-
nite rule can be given on this subject applicable to
all cases.

The distance depends wholly on the nature of
the soil and the cultivation to be subsequently
given. If the soil is by nature extremely rich
and fertile, 40 feet distance may be allowed, and
even 45 and 50 feet in some very extraordinary
situations; for ere the trees become old, the ground
may be completely covered with their shade. If,
however, the soil is not very extraordinary, either
by nature, or so rendered by art, the distance would
be far too great: for the trees would become old
and their growth finished, ere the ground could
be covered by their shadow;—30 feet only may
therefore be allowed in land usually termed of
good quality; and about 20 to 25 in land of mid-
dling quality.

The size to which an apple tree may attain,
and the ground which should be allotted to it,
depends also, in some measure, on the particular
variety of apple trees, some sorts being well known
to attain to size much greater than others.

These observations are made to shew the im-
utility of extending an orchard over a larger amount
of surface for the number of trees, than is abso-
lutely necessary;—over a larger extent, than from
the nature of the soil, they would be ever likely
completely to occupy.

That the apple tree is not a very long lived
tree, is sufficiently evident from the perishable na-
ture of its timber. Those species of trees only,
will continue living and growing for numerous
centuries, whose timber may be preserved incor-
ruptible during the lapse of a long succession of
ages.

MANAGEMENT.

If the ground intended for the orchard cannot
conveniently be wholly kept in a state of cultiva-
tion during the first years, which would be much
the best mode, a part at least ought to be.

A strip of land to each row of 8 or 10 feet in
width, well manured, may be kept cultivated with
the horse plough; and even the vegetables which
may here be raised, will amply repay all the ex-
pense and labor bestowed during the 4 or 5 first
years. After this, if the trees have grown well,
as they undoubtedly must have done, cultivation
at a distance in the intervals, becomes even more
important than within the limited distance of a very
few feet from the trunk of the tree.

For on strict examination it will be found that
the small fibres or feeders of the roots, by which
alone the tree derives all the nourishment it receives
from the earth, are now remote from the trunk of
the tree; they are now to be found seeking pas-
ture beyond the limits of its shade, and it now
becomes necessary that the whole ground

*Mr Long.

should be kept in high cultivation for the 4 or 5 following years; after this period it may be occasionally in grass, which however should be broken up after short and frequent intervals; the ground being always kept in good heart.

PRUNING.

If the branches of a young tree, issuing at and above the requisite height, be made by pruning to diverge from the trunk in every direction above the horizontal, and the interior of these be carefully kept from any interference with each other for a few years, little pruning will ever afterwards be necessary.

The most suitable period for pruning is from about the middle of April to the last of May. Wounds however, during the longest day in July, heal remarkably soon, for even a tree debarked during this period, renews its bark immediately.

I have noticed notwithstanding, that very late and very severe pruning or heading by giving to the tree a too sudden shock during the season of its most rapid growth, has the effect of throwing the tree into a sort of paralysis, which, if it do not kill the tree outright, a circumstance not uncommon, at least stops its growth for that season.

I noticed this more particularly in a very large variety tree of a variety of the Spitzburg. This tree I caused to be headed down in about fifty different branches, with a view of changing the kind, and the operation was performed about the last of June. The consequence was, that the tree, by this sudden stoppage in its circulation during the season of its most vigorous growth, was thrown into a torpid or dormant state; it grew no more, or but very feebly, during the whole of that season, though it recovered and grew vigorously again the following year.

Trees ought never to be pruned in February or March in our climate, this occasions inveterate canker; this is the season when most trees, and particularly the Sugar Maple and the vine, are known to bleed most profusely and injuriously. When therefore I discover in an apple tree those black cankered spots where a limb has been pruned off, and the bark for perhaps several feet below, equally as black and perfectly dead, I cannot but be certain that such trees were pruned in February or March, and that such cankerities are but the effect of their bleeding.

Old trees in their declining years, should be pruned very sparingly, their trunks being too old for the reproduction and sustenance of a crop of new and fruitful wood; and the old bearing wood should be preserved,—nothing taken away except the dead branches and suckers.

I have seen old trees, whose branches were yet annually laden with fruit, despoiled at once by one hand of man of half their bearing wood, under the mistaken idea that the destruction of the one-half of the tree would confer a benefit on the remainder, and render them still more productive. I noticed however that the effect thus produced, was directly the reverse, as their total destruction invariably followed as a consequence not long after.

YELLOW SPANISH CHERRY.

MR. RUSSELL.—I noticed in a communication from Mr Foster, of Providence, published in the New England Farmer a few months since, under the head of superior varieties of fruits, that he mentioned the Yellow Spanish Cherry, as a name I may have given to a different fruit from that de-

scribed under the same title by European authors, as I had recommended it in my treatise as valuable for its size, flavor and bearing. The European authors I have found very apt to copy descriptions of fruits from each other without examining for themselves. The Yellow Spanish Cherry has been long cultivated. Miller, in his fifth edition of the Gardener's Dictionary, printed in 1741, in describing that fruit refers to Tournefort's Institutions of Botany, printed in 1716, it has therefore been cultivated for more than a century. I imported it from England in the year 1802; the tree is of a strong, vigorous growth; the fruit is remarkable for its beauty and size; the American climate must, therefore, be better adapted to it, than that of Europe, as there is no cherry in our market that commands so good a price, and I have no cherry in my collection so much admired. It is also a good bearer when the tree has attained to a tolerable size, I can only account for its being called in Europe an indifferent bearer by the practice pursued there of training cherry trees, as espaliers, which, from the vigor of its growth, the Yellow Spanish does not admit of such a command well be confined and forced into short spurs and branches as the May Duke and other cherries, but throws out strong branches and forms a large spreading head of a globular form.

I am yours respectfully,

Linnæan Botanic Garden, WM. PRINCE,
Flushing, March 23, 1830.

BEWARE OF JOCKEY CLUBS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—As your paper has become a great repository of useful knowledge; as you have published many pieces on the management of that useful animal, the horse; and as this is a day of spreading information before the public; I thought that it might be of service to the community to expose the nefarious practice of a club that infests society, and lives upon rapine and fraud.

This club is composed of different grades, perhaps the greatest part gamblers. A few have some property, and appear by their exterior appearance to be fair men; the greatest part, however, are not men of property and reputation. As a body, one and indivisible, they are cunning, crafty, plausible, designing, and act upon no moral principle. Their object is to deceive and defraud the unwary and unsuspecting; and no matter how, or in what way, their object is effected. To a stranger, they often appear not to know each other; especially when they have an object in view; and to manage, by shifting horses for the present purpose, that the real owner of the horse is the judge of the difference between his horse, and the horse of the person whom he intends to defraud. The club have their signs and words known among themselves.

There is great deception in horses. Many of their diseases are hidden. They are so prepared to use their own language for trade, that the deception is at all times discovered until the animal is put to labor.

To illustrate a very common fraud or mode of operation, we will make a statement, which is varied as occasion requires. A, B, C, and D are of the club, and each has one or two horses at his command. E is an unsuspecting man, probably knows nothing of the characters about him. He has a horse worth 60 dollars, and at first has no great disposition to trade. A has a horse which in fact belongs to B worth but very little,

say 20 dollars, but being well formed and of high character, is estimated by the club at 100 dollars. In order to defraud E, he must on jockey lan guage, be brought on; and made to believe, that the horse is very valuable. To this end A proposes to trade with C who has a horse estimated at 80 dollars. They agree to leave out B and D, and after a formal consultation they bring in, that C must pay to A as 'boot' 15 dollars. C stands to the verdict: A 'fall back.' Then C offers A 15 dollars; but A refuses that sum. E, having been generously treated, and seeing the whole transaction, and not suspecting fraud, supposes the horses to be worth about 100 dollars, especially as A has refused to trade for fifteen. Finally E becomes willing to leave out B and C, and they decide with some gravity, that E must give 20 dollars and 5 cents, astonishing precision! E supposing for what he has seen, that he is about to make a good trade, abides by the report. A after some hesitation abides also, and the trade is complete. Should E after he finds himself duped at cheated, pursue A by the law, his cause is almost hopeless; for A will have the whole club at his command to assist him as witnesses.

The above facts are drawn principally, from the testimony of witnesses called to give true evidence in a legal way.

We shall close this paper with stating a case which may answer for many. An industrious young man, well known to the writer, purchased a small horse, worth, say 35 dollars. He had disposition to try his fortune at trade, and to this purpose went to Jockey Lane, a well known and long established place for the business, this state. Our equestrian was credulous, unsuspecting, and not a good judge of the art. There he made several trades, hoping every time to better his circumstances. The business went on rapidly—trade after trade. However, he returned home with the same pony which he left it, having only paid in 'boot' dollars! A fine day's work for a farmer.

BEWARE OF JOCKEY CLUBS.

March 10, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR. FESSENDEN.—Should you think the following of any use, you may insert the same in the columns of the Farmer. The Thermometer been kept in one place, in the shade, the no side of my house, during the winter months.

Manfield, March 16, 1830. R. GREEN.

The coldest day in every year, from January 1823, to March 15, 1830.

1823, March 1.	Sunrise	7 below zt
1824, Feb. 5.	"	5 1/2
1825, Dec. 13.	"	1 1/2
1826, Feb. 1.	"	10 1/2
1827, Jan. 21.	"	8
1828, Jan. 22.	"	1 above
1829, Feb. 5.	"	6 1/2 below
1830, Feb. 6.	"	10

Whenever the mercury stands at, or below z the weather, may be considered as severely cold. The following will show all the cold days, which the mercury stood at or below zero, from Jan. 1, 1824, to March 15, 1830.

1824, Feb. 2.	Sunrise	0
" 5.	"	5 1/2 below
1825, Dec. 13.	"	1 1/2

1826,	Jan.	27,	Sunrise	0	below	0
		31,	12, P. M.	8°		
	Feb.	1,	Sunrise	10½°	below	
1827,	Jan.	17,		0		
		18,		4°	below	
		19,		6°		
		20,		3°		
		21,		8°		
	Feb.	2,		5½°		
		12,		4°		
1828,	No severely cold weather this year.					
1829,	Jan.	3,	Sunrise	6°	below	zero.
		4,		4°		
		5,		1°		
		10,		0		
		11,		3°	below	
		12,		0		
	Feb.	5,		6½°	below	
1830,	Jan.	28,	9, P. M.	1½°		
		30,	10, P. M.	7°		
		31,	Sunrise	6°		
	Feb.	6,		10°		
		7,		7½°		
		12,		1½°		

By the above it appears, that we have had our severest cold weather in the aggregate, this winter, than in any other winter since 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

MR FESSENDEN—I was pleased to see the remarks of 'A Nurseryman,' in the New England Farmer, No. 31, current volume. Many, who are but partially acquainted with the cultivation of fruit trees, prefer, when they purchase, those of large size, to those of moderate height. Those of a large size are, generally, held at the same price as those of moderate size, when, in fact, they are not worth half as much.

The great points are these: Is the tree healthy? Is it thrifty? is it well shaped? is it the kind desired? As to the three first, the purchaser ought to judge for himself; but as to the latter, he must depend on the seller. It is best for all those who purchase fruit trees, to see to the tagging up and setting out themselves; and should they be unacquainted with the business, to employ some one who understands it.

It is of the utmost consequence, that the nurseryman keep the different varieties distinctly recorded in the nursery book. It has frequently happened, that the purchaser has been unfortunately deceived in the fruit trees which he purchased; they proving not the varieties which he desired and pretended to be. It is no small disappointment to a man, when he has purchased a number of fruit trees, supposed to be the varieties which he wanted, planted them with care, nursed them with diligence, and guarded them with attention, and after 3, 4, 5 or 6 years, when they come to bear fruit, to find it such as he did not want, or wish to have, and perhaps be obliged to graft the trees anew. In this case, the purchaser not only suffers disappointment, but loss of both time and money. His labor is lost, his expectations are cut off, and he is left, at this late hour, without a remedy.

Out of a number of disappointments of this kind, which the writer has experienced, only one all be named, and that with a view to show the extent of a single error, and to correct the evil in time. He applied to a worthy gentleman, an agent of a nurseryman at a distance, for a num-

ber of fruit trees, among which were two 'Large early York rarripies,' one 'Late purple smooth skin' peach, and one 'Early scarlet' nectarine.—The names, and if recollection do not deceive, the numbers annexed, were taken from the nurseryman's catalogue; so that there could be no mistake as to the varieties wanted. The trees were sent in fine order; and planted with care. They were thrifty and grew well;—but the 'rarripies' proved to be *clingsones*; the 'purple smooth skin,' proved to be a *will coted* peach, a little spotted with red, neither early nor late, name unknown; the 'early scarlet' nectarine proved to be *late*, with a *little red* on the sunny side, and at no time pleasant to the palate. But error, chagrin, and disappointment, did not stop here. Buds of all these varieties were used in a nursery, and the young inoculated trees were sold for extra fine varieties from a distance, before the true character of the fruit was known.

When men pay, and dearly too, for being deceived and disappointed, no wonder that they should lose confidence, at least in those who have thus deceived them. Nor is it strange, that those who unfortunately deceive the purchaser, should lose 'patronage' and 'reputation.'

A little care would prevent such mistakes; for we are unwilling to suppose, that they take place by design.

Mansfield, March 8, 1830.

From the American Farmer.

CULTURE OF CARROTS—THEIR VALUE AS FOOD FOR HORSES.

Having for several years associated more or less with English agriculturalists, I have been frequently informed by them, of the various uses and valuable properties of the common red carrot; a vegetable well known to every family, but almost wholly unknown as applicable to other important purposes in this country.

The first trial I made with them as food for horses, some years back, induced me to use them regularly ever since; experience therefore, has confirmed me in the opinion, that of all the tribe of vegetables yet known, there is nothing comparable to the carrot.

In the spring of 1823, I rented about a fifth of an acre of ground—it had been previously manured and ploughed—on which I sowed the orange carrot seed; owing to a dry and cold spell of weather they did not come up so soon as they ought to have done, and the continued drought when they did come up, retarded their growth materially; it was not till midsummer they were refreshed by continued showers, and assumed a luxuriant appearance. In the course of the season they were weeded three times, and ploughed once; the beginning of November, they were ploughed up and yielded *ninety bushels*.

A friend of mine raised from one third of an acre this season 200 bushels,—his land was of bad quality—a stiff clayey loam, which had been previously in grass and become a hard soil; with his accustomed good management and attention to keeping down all weeds by means of a plough, I wholly attribute his success; had my land been ploughed and managed as well as his, I should doubtless have had *one hundred and forty bushels* owing to its better quality.

The expense attending the cultivation of an acre of carrots would be 15 dollars, an average crop 500 bushels, making the first cost equal to

three cents per bushel. Those who have large stocks of cattle might be enabled to keep such stocks without expense in good order throughout the winter; and good farms depend nearly as much upon the effect of good keeping, as the result of good breeding.

An erroneous opinion prevails that horses are not fond of carrots; it may doubtless be so in some rare instances. In this case they should be fed sparingly at first, and a fondness inevitably follows. I have frequently endeavored to discover whether they did not prefer them to oats and corn; however by giving the three at once, they would eat of each alternately without appearing to show any preference.

From repeated experiments I have estimated a bushel of carrots at least equal to a bushel of oats, and am not certain they are not equal to a bushel and a half; their proportion of nutritive matter has been accurately ascertained, and found to exceed that of almost any other vegetable.

In recommending to the public the cultivation and use of this valuable root, I can have no sinister motive; but I will venture to affirm, that those who will give it a trial, will not be disappointed in its effects.

The great variety of disorders to which horses are subject, arise chiefly from high feeding and the want of regular exercise,—how admirably calculated then is the carrot as a wholesome and medicinal food, improving the wind, gently opening the bowels, preserving the feet from fever, (the forerunner of thrush, &c.) and giving to the coat a sleek and polished appearance.

For the information of those who may be unacquainted with the proper manner of cultivating them, I give you the mode pursued in England, in the hope that some of your subscribers may be benefited thereby.

The ground should be deeply ploughed in the fall of the year. In the spring it should be thrown into ridges, about two feet six inches apart—manure is to be spread in the furrows—which furrows are then to be thrown back, leaving the ridges the same distance apart as before. A small furrow is to be made on the top of the ridges, by means of a stick or hoe—the seed sprinkled in the furrows, after which a light roller is to be passed over the ground.

When the plant is about two inches high, the ground should be hoe-ploughed, and the carrots singled out about three or four inches apart.—While growing they should be kept clean from weeds by means of a hoe or hoe-plough. In November they may be ploughed up, by first running the plough close to the plant, and then ploughing them out. No other care is necessary to preserve them through the winter, than to secure them from the frost.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, March 29.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At market this day, 414 Beef Cattle, 66 Stores, 50 Sheep, divided as follows: Old Market, 170 beef cattle, 19 stores, 50 sheep. New Market, 242 beef cattle, 49 stores. Unsold at the close of the market, 84 beef cattle, and nearly all the stores. Prices did not equal the last market day by nearly 25 cents the hundred. Swine, none.

In the income of Bucks County, Penn. as noticed in the Treasurer's Annual report, are \$22,222 cents received from *sweaters* and *Sabbath breakers*.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 291.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

The Cheviotian horses have been known to carry more than seven hundred pounds sixty miles in twenty-four hours, and to perform this journey four times in a week; and mill horses have carried nine hundred and ten pounds two or three miles.

Horses for slower draught, and sometimes even for the carriage, are produced from the **SUFFOLK PUNCH**, so called from his norrian punchy make, and descended from the Norman stallion and the Suffolk cart mare. The true Suffolk, like the Cheviotian, is now nearly extinct. It stood from fifteen to sixteen hands high, of a sorrel color; was large headed; low shouldered; and thick on the top; deep and round chested; long backed; high in the croup; large and strong in the quarters; full in the flanks; round in the legs; and short in the pasterns. It was the very horse to throw his whole weight into the collar, with sufficient activity to do it effectually, and hardihood to stand a long day's work.

The present breed possesses many of the peculiarities and good qualities of its ancestors. It is more or less inclined to a sorrel colour; it is a taller horse; higher and finer in the shoulders; and is a cross with the Yorkshire half or three fourths bred.

The excellence, and a rare one, of the old Suffolk (the new breed has not quite lost it) consisted in mildness of action, and the honesty and continuance with which he would exert himself at a dead pull. Many a good draught horse knows well what he can effect; and, after he has attempted it and failed, no torture of the whip will induce him to strain his powers beyond their natural extent. The Suffolk, however, would tug at a dead pull until he dropped. It was beautiful to see a team of true Suffolks, at a signal from the driver, and without the whip, down on their knees in a moment, and drag every thing before them. Brutal wagers were frequently laid as to their power in this respect, and many a good team was injured and ruined. The immense power of the Suffolk is accounted for by the low position of the shoulder, which enables him to throw so much of his weight into the collar.

Although the Punch is not what he was, and the Suffolk and Norfolk farmer can no longer boast of ploughing more land in a day than any one else, this is undoubtedly a valuable breed.

The Duke of Richmond obtained many excellent carriage horses, with strength, activity, and figure, by crossing the Suffolk with one of his best hunters.

The Suffolk breed is in great request in the neighboring counties of Norfolk and Essex. Mr Wakefield, of Barham in Essex, had a stallion for which he was offered four hundred guineas.

The **Clydesdale** is a good kind of draught horse, and particularly for farming business and in a hilly country. It derives its name from the district on the Clyde in Scotland, where it is principally bred. The Clydesdale horse owes its origin to one of the Dukes of Hamilton, who crossed some of the best Lanark mares with stallions which he had brought over from Flanders. The

Clydesdale is larger than the Suffolk, and has a better head, a longer neck, a lighter carcase, and deeper legs; strong, hardy, pulling true, and rarely restive. The southern parts of Scotland are principally supplied from this district; and many Clydesdales, not only for agricultural purposes, but for the coach and the saddle, find their way to the central, and even southern counties of England. Dealers from almost every part of the United Kingdom attend the markets of Glasgow and Rutherglen.

The **HEAVY BLACK HORSE** is the last variety it may be necessary to notice. It is bred chiefly in the midland counties from Lincolnshire to Staffordshire. Many are bought up by the Surrey and Berkshire farmers at two years old, and being worked moderately until they are four, earning their keep all the while, they are then sent to the London market, and sold at a profit of ten or twelve per cent.

It would not answer the breeder's purpose to keep them until they are fit for town-work. He has plenty of fillies and mares on his farm for every purpose that he can require; he therefore sells them to a person nearer the metropolis, by whom they are gradually trained and prepared. The traveller has probably wondered to see four of these enormous animals in a line before a plough, on no very heavy soil, and where two lighter horses would have been quite sufficient. The farmer is training them for their future destiny; and he does right in not requiring the exertion of all their strength, for their bones are not yet perfectly formed, nor their joints knit; and were he to urge them too severely, he would probably injure and deform them. By the gentle and constant exercise of the plough, he is preparing them for that *continued and equable* pull at the collar, which is afterwards so necessary. These horses are adapted more for parade and show, and to gratify the ambition which one brewer has to outvie his neighbor, than for any peculiar utility. They are certainly noble-looking animals, with their round fat carcasses, and their sleek coats, and the evident pride which they take in themselves; but they eat a great deal of hay and corn, and at a hard and long continued work they would be completely beaten by a team of active muscular horses an inch and a half lower.

The only plea which can be urged in their favor, beside their fine appearance, is, that as shaft horses, over the badly-paved streets of the metropolis, and with the immense loads they often have behind them, great bulk and weight are necessary to stand the unavoidable shaking and butting. Weight must be opposed to weight, or the horse would sometimes be quite thrown off his legs. A large heavy horse must be in the shafts, and then little ones before him would not look well.

Certainly no one has walked the streets of London without pitying the poor thill-horse, jolted from side to side, and exposed to many a bruise, unless, with admirable cleverness, he accommodates himself to every motion; but, at the same time, it must be evident, that bulk and fat do not always constitute strength, and that a compact muscular horse, approaching to sixteen hands high, would acquit himself far better in such a situation. The dray-horse, in the mere act of ascending from the wharf, may display a powerful effort, but he afterwards makes little exertion, much of his force being expended in transporting his own overgrown mass.

These heavy horses are bred in the highest

perfection, as to size, in the fens of Lincolnshire and few of them are less than seventeen hands high, at two and a half years old. Neither the soil, nor the produce of the soil, is better than in other counties; on the contrary, much of the lower part of Lincolnshire is a cold, hungry clay. The true explanation of the matter is, that there are certain situations better suited than others to different kinds of farming, and the breeding of different animals; and that not altogether depending on richness of soil or pasture. The principal art of the farmer is, to find out what will best suit his soil, and the produce of it.

A dray-horse should have a broad breast, and thick and upright shoulders, (the more upright the collar stands on him the better; a low forehead deep and round barrel, loins broad and high, ample quarters, thick fore-arms and thighs, shaggy legs, round hoofs, broad at the heels, and soles not too flat. The great fault of the large dray-horse is, his slowness. This is so much in the breed that even the discipline of the ploughman, who would be better pleased to get through an additional rood in the day, cannot permanently quicken him. Surely the breeder might obviate this. Let a dray-mare be selected, as perfect as can be obtained. Let her be put to the strongest, largest, most compact, thorough-bred horse. If she produce a filly, let her be covered by a superior dray-horse, and the result of this cross, if colt, will be precisely the animal required to breed from.

The largest of this heavy breed of black horse are used as *dray-horses*. The next in size are sold as *reegoa-horses*, and a smaller variety, and will more blood, constitutes a considerable part of our *cavalry*, and is likewise devoted to undertaker work.

All our heavy draught horses, and some even of the lighter kind, have been lately much crossed by the Flanders breed, and with evident improvement. Little has been lost in depth and bulk of carcasses; but the fore-hand has been raised, the legs have been flattened and deepened, and very much has been gained in activity. The sly heavy black, with his two miles and a half a hour, has been changed into a lighter, but yet exceedingly powerful horse, who will step four mile in the same time, with perfect ease, and has considerably more endurance.

THE DRAY HORSE.

The dray-horse is the Suffolk crossed, with the Flanders.

This is the very system, as we shall presently describe, which has been adopted with such success in the blood-horse, and has made the English racer and hunter, and the English horse generally what it is. As the racer is principally or purely of Eastern origin, so has the English draught horse sprung chiefly from Flemish blood, and that blood the agriculturalist has recourse for the perfection of the breed. For the dray, the spirit wagon, and not too heavy loads, and for road-work generally, a cross with the Flanders will be advantageous; but if in London, the enormous heavy horse must be used in the coal-wagon or the heavier load of the wharf, we must leave our midland black, with all his unwieldy bulk untouched.

As an ordinary beast of lighter draught, and particularly in the neighborhood of London, the worn out hackney and the refuse of the coach, and even of the hackney-coach is used. In the

markets of St James and Whitechapel are usually seen wretched teams, which would grace the poorest districts of the poorest country. The small farmer in the vicinity of the metropolis, himself strangely inferior to the small farmer elsewhere, has too easy access to Smithfield, that sink of cruelty. They who are unacquainted with this part of the country, would scarcely think it possible, that on the forests and commons within a few miles of London, as many aged, wild, mangled horses are to be found, as any district of the United Kingdom, and a good se is scarcely by any chance bred there.

[To be continued next week.]

HORTICULTURE.

RAISING LILIES FROM SEED—AND GRAFTING ROSES.

Mr FESSENDEN—I inclose several extracts on the mode of raising lilies from the seed, and on our experiments of grafting roses, and other lilies, in a variety of methods, which appear to possess advantages, in many respects, over those usually practised. In Europe the sweet briar is generally employed, as the stock for multiplying these kinds of roses. They are collected in the woods and hedges for this purpose, and cultivated for one or two years in the nursery, to render them vigorous and of the proper size, before the scions are inserted upon them. As they are abundant in our pastures and on the roadsides, in all parts of the country, there is no difficulty in obtaining them in any quantity. Among the cultivated garden roses, I have found none so prolific in suckers, or which so rapidly attain the size proper for stalks, as the Blush Rose; it throws out suckers at a great distance, and is easily taken up, without disturbing, or injuring the main plant. This species is worthy of cultivation, where it is desirable to propagate a variety of roses by budding.

Although the Kew-Graft appears to be best calculated to insure success in the green house, among the various shrubs which are most difficult to be multiplied in the common mode; still it can be used with advantage, on many fruit, forest and ornamental trees, and plants which are cultivated in the open air.

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. Shirley Placc, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
Dec 24, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XI.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

Mode of obtaining fruitful seeds of the White Lily, by M. Du Petit Thouars. Gesner states, in one of his letters, that in order to obtain the perfect seed of the common Lily; it is necessary to cut the stalk of this plant as soon as the flowers have passed, and to suspend it from the ceiling of a chamber. This experiment succeeded in Paris, especially when the stock was suspended in a cellar. It is surprising that the young seeds perish and fall, a few days after the flowers, if the stock is left on the root of the plant.

Mr Tournemont who thus describes this process in his Elements of Botany, in 1694; he repeated the experiment, but more briefly in his Institutions of Botany, in 1710.

It is in one of the letters, which Conrad Ges-

ner wrote to his friend Adolphus Otton, a physician, dated Zurich, 1551, that he thus describes this secret. I have in my garden the *Gladiolus indicus*, which produces flowers resembling your *Canna de l'Inde*, (*Canna indica*.) having like that, saffron colored flowers, similar to those of the lily; but they fall without leaving any seed. If I live another year, I will cut off the stalk, and suspend it; it is thus that our white lily produces seed; it is the same with the saffron colored lily of the mountains (*Lilium bolbiferum*.) Bulb-bearing or Orange-lily, as I have proved this year.

It does not appear, that since these two authors have made known this simple process, it has been very often put in practice; but one fact proves that some cultivators have been enabled to obtain seed; for there are varieties of the lily, which have been known, for a long time, such as those with double flowers and variegated leaves; and all our acquired knowledge, at this time, demonstrates, that they cannot be obtained in any other manner, than from the seeds.

I have not followed the example of Gesner by extending this process to any other plants, than the white lily, and do not know any other person who has attempted it, except M. Kiehmeyer, who, in a discourse upon the formation of fruit, pronounced in 1806, says, that having made this experiment upon the *Metris capensis*, he succeeded, and that he obtained a plant resembling the Orchideae.

In gardening the *Gladiolus* comprises plants of the tuberous rooted flowery, perennial kind; of which the species mostly cultivated are the common Sword-Lily, or Corn-Flag, the Imbricated flowered *Gladiolus*, the square-stalked, the narrow-leaved, and superb scarlet *Gladiolus* (*G. Cardinalis*.)

The Crown Imperial—*Fritillaria imperialis*, and numerous other species of the extensive liliaceous family may possibly be subjected to this process, and many more varieties of splendid plants obtained from the seed.

EXTRACT NO. XII.

New modes of grafting Roses; by M. Millet.

Since amateurs as well as gardeners, have resorted to raising Roses from the seed, innumerable varieties have been obtained and they are daily increasing; and impatient to enjoy them, horticulture seeks every possible means to accelerate their floriferousness. Although some rose-bushes flower the first year they have been sown, it is not less true, that it is only in the second or third year that it can be expected beautiful flowers will be produced.

To accomplish this, budding is commonly resorted to; but then it is necessary for an eye to be developed.

In the two kinds of grafting which we intend to indicate, it is to be remarked, that it is not necessary to await the development of a bud, and that preferring the young shoots, almost herbaceous, to the ligneous, we can graft as soon as the sap flows in the stocks, of older rose bushes.

First.—The graft of a shoot.

To succeed in this graft, a recent shoot is selected, which is yet a little herbaceous, on which there are four or five leaves, which are taken off the petiole or stem; the extremity of the shoot is also cut off, so as to leave only two or three petioles. The lower end is cut obliquely from opposite the

first petiole, as in forming a scion for whip grafting; this shoot is then inserted in an incision of the bark made in the form of a T, as in common budding and secured by a bandage of yarn on the shred of bass matting. To make this graft shoot more vigorously, it is necessary to cut off the stalk, six or seven inches above the scion.

Second.—Pitt Graft.

This second graft, which has some resemblance to common budding, consists in taking off an escutcheon from a shoot which is still herbaceous, which it is inserted on the stock in the ordinary mode of budding, but without removing from it the little wood which may adhere to the bark, or rather the large quantity of pith, of which the escutcheon almost entirely consists; it is secured by a bandage as above described.

These two modes of grafting always succeeded when the stocks are perfectly in sap. From the first, branches a year old are preferred, on which to insert the grafts, but the graft and escutcheon are taken from branches almost herbaceous.

Both of these modes have this advantage; they can be practised for six or seven months in the year, without waiting until the buds are developed. The pith and sap which remain in these grafts and escutcheons, are, with the cambium, which aids in uniting them to the stock, sufficient to produce this effect, and it is quite common to see roses blown, within a month or two after the operation of the first named graft.

EXTRACT NO. XIII.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

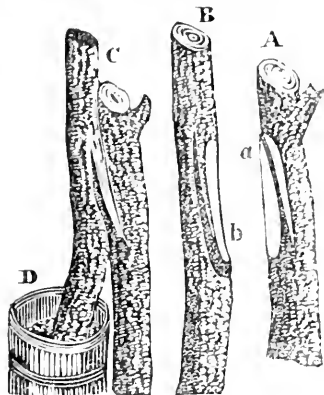
Description of the Kew-Graft, invented by Mr Blaikie, a horticultural architect equally well known in France as in England, by M. Oscar Leclerc.

In green houses, for delicate plants, of a constant vegetation, particularly those having hard wood, this graft, generally, produces results, which it would be often more difficult to obtain in any other manner.

Cut from the tree, which it is desirable to multiply, a scion, of a diameter equal to that upon which it is intended to engraft it. After having made oblique lateral incisions in each, of a corresponding extent, the one on the stock downwards and the other on the scion upwards, towards the centre of each, a prolonged wedge is formed of each tongue thus produced, by cutting off the exterior scion bark; then insert the tongue of each into the incision formed for producing them, taking care to unite the parts, as exactly as possible. This being done and the bandage applied, the lower end of the scion is immersed, for some inches, in a vessel of water. Some times the head of the stock is cut off; but a shoot should be left below the cut, to draw up the sap; at other times the top of the stock is left on until the graft has united to it. When the operation has been performed on a small and delicate plant, it should be covered with a bell glass to prevent a too rapid evaporation; but the interior air should be frequently renewed, otherwise it will become too humid.

M. Thorneil has modified this process and employed it with success on plants in the open air. Instead of placing a vessel of water, to receive the lower end of the scion, he inserts it near the earth, and the end is buried 4, 6, or 8 inches; and often instead of one plant, he obtains two, as the end in the ground throws out roots and may be separated, when the wound of

the graft is healed. This effect is sometimes produced in the vessel of water, but rarely.



A, the Stock; a, tongue.
B, Scion; b, tongue.
C, the Scion and Stock united.
D, Vessel of water, with the end of the scion in it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1830

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND CURE OF PAUPERISM. *Concluded from page 286.*

In our last we adverted to some of the more common causes of extreme poverty; and now propose to make a few remarks on its consequences. The philosophers of antiquity, especially those of what was called the Stoic School, pretended to believe that poverty as well as pain, was no evil; and Diogenes in his tub, was as proud of his penury, as Plato was of his philosophy, or Alexander of his victories. But the truth is, as stated by Count Rumford in one of his Essays, 'That degree of poverty which involves in it the inability to procure the necessaries of life without the charitable assistance of the public, is, doubtless, the heaviest of all misfortunes; as it not only brings along with it the greatest physical evils, pain and disease, but is attended by the most mortifying humiliation, and hopeless despondency. It is, moreover, too often an incurable evil; and is rather irritated than alleviated, by the remedies commonly applied to remove it. The only alleviation of which it is capable, must be derived from the kind and soothing attentions of the truly benevolent. This is the only balm which can mitigate the anguish of a wounded heart, or allay the agitations of a mind irritated by disappointment, and rendered ferocious by despair.'

There is scarcely a greater plague that can infect society, than swarms of beggars; and even in countries where the poor do not make a practice of begging, a knowledge of their sufferings must be painful to every benevolent mind; and there is no person I would hope so callous to the feelings of humanity, as not to rejoice most sincerely when effectual relief is afforded.

Those who now extort their subsistence by begging and stealing, are in fact already maintained by the public. But this is not all: they are maintained in a manner the most expensive and troublesome to themselves and the public, that

can be conceived; and that may be said of all the poor in general.

We will now speak of the remedies or palliatives for the evils which afflict the indigent. Employment is the great antidote to poverty as well as vice. It is a wise saying, the substance of which has been imputed to one of the Emperors of China, that every human being capable of labor, mental or coporeal, whether rich or poor, ought to work; for if an individual is idle, that person or some other must suffer want. And it has been computed by political economists, that if every human being, capable of labor, was to pursue some useful manual occupation four hours in every twenty-four, the product of such labor would be sufficient for the comfortable support of the whole human race; and the remaining twenty hours might be devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, rest, amusement, or the cultivation of those arts and sciences, which, being rather ornamental than useful, may be styled the decorations of man's sublunary existence. Even those, whose circumstances place them above the necessity of manual occupation, or whose business it is to employ their heads rather than their hands, cannot enjoy health without exercise; and if they were to devote, suppose two hours every day, to some profitable handiwork, the avails of which should be set apart to relieve the necessities of the needy, they would at once benefit themselves, and enjoy the consciousness of having promoted the welfare of their fellow creatures.

With all the care and precaution, however, which can be reasonably anticipated, or perhaps, will ever be realized, in the most improved state of society, cases of pauperism and consequent suffering will occur, which, not to relieve in our power, would be cruelty, scarcely inferior to that of inflicting the sufferings we refuse to alleviate. But the mode of relief is a subject of dispute. Some contend that the town, parish, or other corporate body to which paupers belong, or in which they have legal settlements, should be taxed for their support. Others say that the poor ought to be maintained by voluntary contributions and private bounty. Much has been, and much may be said on both sides of this question. My opinion is, that a sure, and permanent relief, should, in all cases be made for those, who are truly necessitous. If misconduct has been the cause of a pauper's misfortunes, he is scarcely the less to be pitied; for he has remorse and self-reproach to add to the weight of his calamities. Every man who has a right to live, has consequently a right to all that is necessary to the comfortable support of life. Besides, if the victim of penury has nothing to depend on for the pittance necessary to support life, but private and casual charity, his sufferings will be enhanced by the consciousness of the precarious tenure of the means of his scanty subsistence. And indeed he may actually freeze or starve before the hand of relief is extended; either because the charitably disposed are ignorant of his claims, or may think him not worthy of their bounty. And this mode of proceeding throws the whole burthen of supporting the poor, not on those who possess the most property, but the most charity; two very distinct classes in most communities.

On the other hand it is urged that if indolent and improvident people know that the town must support them in case of their coming to want, they will relax their efforts to obtain a livelihood, and be less industrious and less economical than if

they had no hope of such a staff to lean on. I perhaps, this, as well as all other objections to certain, permanent provision for paupers, may be obviated by depriving establishments for supporting the poor, of every attraction which can render a desirable object for the indolent and dissipated to be placed in poor-houses. If every almshouse is likewise a farm-house, or at least a House of Industry, where those who can work, and work, shall be made to work; spendthrifts, idle and lazy persons, and others, who will travel on the road to ruin, with a hope to put up a poor-house at the end of their journey, may be induced to change their courses. They will naturally say to themselves, 'Why after all, a place in a poor-house is not the best possible place for government, especially if we must work for our keep; for a bare living, without grog or tobacco. If we must work, we may as well work for ourselves, and enjoy the fruits of our labors, as be the slaves of Uncle Sam, or brother Jonathan without a chance to lay up anything again next day.' In short, let every poor-house be a work-shop, as well as an asylum for honest, unfortunate industry; and none but those who merit its privilege will solicit them; and the prospect of its advantages will never be an encouragement to idleness and extravagance.

The first volume of Count Rumford's Essays furnishes more useful hints and precepts on subject of our discussion, than any and all books we have ever seen. He remarks that poor person, who lives in poverty and misery, merely from hand to mouth, has not the power of availing himself of any of those economical arrangements in procuring the necessaries of which others, in more affluent circumstances, employ; and which may be employed with peculiar advantage in a public establishment. As to this, the greater part of the poor, as those who make a profession of begging, as of those who do not, might be usefully employed in various kinds of labor; and supposing them, one another, to be capable of earning *one half* as much as is necessary to their subsistence, this would reduce the present expense to the public for maintenance at least one half; and this might be reduced still much lower by a proper attention to order and economy in providing their subsistence.

At the celebrated establishment in Munich, under the Count's auspices, the poor were supported by the products of their labors in spinning hemp, flax, wool, &c. But there were several difficulties inherent in this mode of proceeding. It was necessary first, to procure tools, machineries, and raw materials; make mechanics of awkward and shiftless vagrants, and then to dispose of manufactured articles. But since that time, machinery driven by steam and water power, almost superseded and supplanted all sorts of spinning, weaving, &c. where the original impulse are not given by those mighty laborers, steam water-falls. But we have not yet learned to vary a hoe or a spade by steam; nor to set a water-wheel to gather and house our potatoes. Besides, many of the manipulations of farming and gardenage may be performed by any hale body, with practice, and less instruction. The head or scientific part of the business, depends together on the overseer. There is, likewise, difficulty in disposing of the products of cultivation. A considerable part will be consumed by the inmates of the establishment, and the over-

sure to sell at a handsome profit, where labor is nothing, or is a substitute for idleness, which worse than nothing. In short, if we can put a stop to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, we will probably not have more than one fourth so many paupers to support, as are now supported by public or private bounty; and if we can judiciously employ this fourth part, their labors will cause the remnant of pauperism to become a source of profit instead of a burthen to the public. Our observations on this part of our subject are based on visionary speculations, or theories, which have never been tested by practice. The City of Boston, and many towns in New England, and have been for many years, supported with but little expense to the community, by their agricultural and horticultural labors. We have made some observations in the New England Farmer, vol. iii, p. 302, on a pamphlet entitled "An account of the expenditures for the Support of the Poor in the town of Salem, from March 1824 to 1825." By this it appeared that the net expense of Salem, (containing about 13,000 inhabitants,) during the period above mentioned, was 64 dolls. 85 cts. Among the expenditures were items of salaries to, and other expenses incurred for, poor schools not inhabitants of the Almshouse, 50, 71. The whole number of paupers in the town March 2, 1824, was 268. The year following 303 entered the House, and 303 died or were discharged; leaving in the House March 1, 1825, 250. The statement concludes as follows: "The Overseers of the Poor take leave to observe that the Farm under the superintendance of Mr. Upton, has been improved during the past year, much more than in any preceding year; and the commencement of the establishment; that generally the concerns of the Almshouse are in a more flourishing condition than have been at any former time since the Board of Overseers has been intrusted with this department of the town's duty." In the New England Farmer, vol. v, p. 130, may be seen some notices of County and Town Poor-laws, to which farms are attached, and the beneficial results of arrangements, see likewise page 131 of the current volume of this paper.

A horticultural friend in Maryland, is anxious of procuring a few scions of the Red Cherry, (*Cerasus borealis* of Michaux.) He is also desirous of getting a few cuttings of a fruit which he says he has seen, several years since, in the northern part of the State of New York, which he thinks was called *Swamp Cherry*; the fruit is about the size of a whortleberry, light when ripe, without a stone. The tree grows slender, generally in low ground—the bark rather smooth, light color, and not at all like that of the cherry species. If any of our friends will send any of the above, to the office of the New England Farmer, they will confer a favor on a dilettante, who will, with pleasure, reciprocate in any occasion.

Quarterly Review.—The 83d number of this journal is just republished by Wells & Lilly, and contains a copious article on the following subjects: Unlawful Disinterment of human bodies—Pilgrimages to Mekka and Medina—The Battle of 12th April—Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America—Amendment of Tithes Laws—Trade and Intercourse with China—Registration in England—Commun-

Law Reforms—Internal Policy of Great Britain. Published quarterly, at \$5 00 per annum.

ERRATA.—In Gen. Dearborn's communication, in this day's paper, the following errors occur.—Page 293, col. 1, line 36 from the top, for "and is," read "and they are."—Col. 3, line 8 from top, for "Pitt Grant," read "Pitt Grant."—Same col. line 22 from bottom, erase the word "scion."

We regret the necessity we are under this week, of deferring an account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society till our next paper.

*Several valuable communications are deferred till next week.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubby, &c.

GRAPE VINES of many varieties, viz:
 75 Roots Catawba Grape } rec'd Major J. Adlum,
 300 Cuttings, do do } Georgetown, D. C.
 75 do true Blaud's pale red do
 Also, Isabella 1, 2, and 3 years old, Schmykill or Alexander Muscadell, 1 and 2 years old, true Blaud's pale red 1 and 2 years old, Sweet Water, Hamburg and many other varieties.

PEAR TREES: consisting of good sized Seckle, Bartlett, &c, and a few small trees budded with Mr Knight's and the French varieties, and scions of some from bearing trees—Also, many varieties Plum, Cherry, Apple, and Quince trees—also, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, 10 varieties of finest Strawberry.

Also, a great variety of Shrubby—fine Snow Ball trees, 60 varieties of the finest Rose Bushes—double and single Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c.

ROSE WATER.
 20 Demijohns triple, double, and single, distilled Rose Water, made entirely from the Damask Rose. (The Rose Water is also constantly for sale wholesale and retail at Wade's porter cellar, No. 12, Merchants' Row.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester, by Rufus Howe.

Spring Wheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
 A few bushels of prime Gilman Spring Wheat, raised in Worcester county, by two gentlemen, who have for several years taken the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the best crops of this article.—Also, a small quantity of English Rye Grass Seed, Ap. 2.

Ornamental Shrubs, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street,
 A fine collection of Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, &c, packed singly in moss, for transportation; among which are Double Flowering Almond, 50 cents—Japan Globe Flower, (*very beautiful*) 50 cents—Snowberry, 50 cents—Snowball 38 cents—Calyculandis or Allspice tree, (*very fragrant*) 50 cents—Mespilus Pyracantha, (*beautiful evergreen*) 50 cents—Springs, 38 cents—and many other fine flowering Shrubs. Ap. 2.

Hitchcock's Ploughs.

DAVID PROUD has for sale in Hanover, Mass., a large collection of Hitchcock's valuable Ploughs, wholesale and retail, the same kind alluded to in Mr MEARS' article in the New England Farmer; for March 26. For sale also, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston.

Sweet Potato Slips.

Just received at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,
 A few barrels Carolina or Sweet Potato Slips, of the very first quality, being from Mr DARNELL of New Jersey—the gentleman recommended by Mr LOWELL, in a communication to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, published in the New England Farmer, September 18, 1829. The Slips now offered are a much superior sort and of better shape, to any that have been for sale in this city for several years past, from the New York market. Price 50 cents a half peck. Gentlemen in want of them will please apply soon, as the supply is not large.

Fades' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market-St. have just received a supply of J. & A. Fades' Patent Hoes.—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale.— Ap. 2.

For Sabbath School Libraries.
 James Loring, No 132, Washington-Street, has for sale about FIVE HUNDRED KINDS of Juvenile Books, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, which are offered at the same rates as they are sold at the Union Depositories, and many others at less than half the nominal prices. Purchasers can be supplied with ONE HUNDRED KINDS of prices varying from 15 to 50 dollars. Within a few years he has printed upwards of 100,000 copies adapted for this purpose. Particular attention will be given to the wishes of purchasers in regard to the characters of books desired. Ap. 2.

For Sale.
 A Bull of the improved Durham Short Horned breed, two years and seven months old. He was sired by Admiral—dam, a fine imported cow. He weighs 1665 lbs, and girths 6 feet and 9 inches, although he has been kept on ordinary feed. It may with truth be said, that in every respect he is a very fine and promising animal.—Price \$60. For other particulars apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office, post paid. Ap. 2.

Wanted.
 A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 150 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

Powder at 2s per lb.
 DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Capeland's Ammunition Store, 45 Broad-st, at retail. ALSO SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

Glass, Cheap.
 40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Knipfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m Ap. 2.

Grape Vines, Palatoes, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.
 Fine roots well packed in moss, of Blaud's pale red Virginia Grape, at 75 cts.—Isabella, 50 cts.—Catawba, 50 cts.—the Schmykill Muscadell, at 75 cts.—Early White Muscadine, or Sweet water, large roots, 50 cts.—and all the other valuable sorts cultivated in this vicinity, at Nursery prices.

Also, La Plata or Long Red Potatoes, raised by Mr Georges of Weston, and selected for seed—Lady's Finger Potatoes, (a good sort for baking) Blue, Red, and Perkins' Early, all extra sorts. 4m March 26.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz.—Bloodgood's, Early Chautauquette, Long Green Moutl-water, St. Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Shea, and Buffins. Ord. as may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston—French & Davenport's, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. 4m Ap. 2.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Taff's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this city, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-St. 4m Feb. 19.

Asparagus Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street,
 6000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge made for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind brought into the Boston market.
 Also, a few roots of the following sorts: Large German Asparagus, (hom seed introduced into this country two years since.) Battersea, and Large White Reading Asparagus, from England—these late sorts are sold at from 1 to \$2 per hundred, according to the size. There are only 200 roots of each sort for sale, this season. Mar. 12.

MISCELLANIES.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED.

Messrs Editors:—The following is an extract of a letter I received a few days since from S. H. Tupper, Esq., of Charlotte, Vt. It relates to the use of the white mustard seed, which I incidentally recommended to him some sixteen or eighteen months ago. Having myself experienced great benefit from it, I have reason to believe that the use of it was, under the divine blessing, the means of restoring me from a very reduced state of health, to the measure of it I now enjoy; and I know others who have derived material benefit from it. I have, however, been dilident of publishing it, not because I have any doubts of its virtue in certain cases, when properly used, but because I am no friend to encouraging an indiscriminate use of any medicine. I would therefore say, that those who have not experimented the use of the mustard seed would do well to take counsel of a physician with respect to the nature of their disease and the state of their system, before they commence it. Being unacquainted with the science of medicine myself, I can suggest no rules to govern them respecting it; and if I could, I know that people are prone to be enthusiastic in this matter, and undertake to judge for themselves, very often in a way which proves extremely injurious to them. This is the reason I have not before published the benefit I have experienced from the use of this simple medicine. In cases in which it is proper to use it, if the system be free from inflammation, I do think it one of the most sovereign restoratives which can be employed. But it must be used uniformly, in a sufficient quantity, and for a sufficient length of time.

S. LUCKEY.

New York, March 3, 1880.

Being afflicted with the liver complaint, by your advice I purchased a quantity of English Mustard seed, and commenced taking it three times a day, (laying aside calomel and all other medicine,) and soon found myself benefited. Though I had been under the necessity of taking emetics and cathartics frequently for months previous; yet, since I left Brooklyn, (more than seventeen months,) I have taken but one portion of medicine of any kind, and have been most of my time gaining in health, and am now better than I have been for two years past.—*Christ. Adv. and Journal.*

LOTTERY OFFICES. The following opinion of these establishments is found in *Levasseur's* account of "Lafayette in America." A third scourge, more terrible than drunkenness or prostitution, extends its ravages in New York, and daily taints the public morals; I wish to speak of those bottomless gulfs, which swallow indiscriminately the wealth of the rich merchant, and the savings of the poor laborer; which are the wreck of so many long-tried good characters, and which, in exchange for the money which it paid them, make no other return but disgrace and misery.—In short, I mean the Lottery Offices.

BISHOP SLEEVES. A writer in a London paper, commenting upon this deformity in the dress of the ladies, advises a reference to Ezekiel, chapter 11, v. 8. "Woe unto women who sew pillows to their armholes," &c.

The steam boat Hancock, has commenced for the season, to ply between Troy, Mass. and Providence—three times a week.

Temperance Societies have been commenced in Canada, following the good example set in the U. S.

Patents. In the United States about 200 patents are taken out each year—France 182—Austria 183.

The State Tax of Maine, is \$50,000.

A bill is pending for allowing \$67,980 to Ex-President Monroe.

The quantity of snow that has fallen in this city,

during the present winter, has been much less than usual, and the winter has been the driest and most pleasant of any for several years.

In each of the two last winters the quantity of snow was about four and a half feet—but in the present winter, about one third as much.

It is calculated that 200 suicides have been committed in London, and within the bills of mortality, during the last 12 months, all resulting from habitual intoxication.

Afflicting Event. An explosion took place last week on board the steam boat Helen McGregor. She was on her way from New Orleans to Louisville, and when the accident took place was at Memphis, Tennessee, receiving passengers. Sixty-two is the lowest number reported as killed, but it is supposed to exceed that number considerably.

N. Y. Com.

The quantity of sugar and molasses produced in Louisiana in 1876, amounted to \$6,000,000, that of cotton to \$2,000,000.

The following is from the London Morning Herald:—

BIRDS.

It has been a matter of speculative curiosity amongst a few social souls, who amuse themselves with propounding questions round the cheerful blaze of a Christmas fire, what becomes of the birds which die a natural death. Very few are ever found; and it has been suggested that probably they hide themselves in holes, and die there. The host of sparrows, larks, crows, and rooks, which people the fields and hedges, must have some 'last home,' some 'narrow house,' and perhaps some of your ornithological readers will instruct the fireside party for whom I request this information, as to what really becomes of these little aerial inhabitants.

CURIOSITIES.

Birdcage-walk, Dec. 28.

Amateurs in horticulture, who are desirous of preserving their gardens and choice plants from the unsightly devastations of the caterpillar during the summer, may effectually attain that object by a careful and minute examination, at this time, of the clinks of fences, under the cooping of walls, fissures in the bark or trees and other similar places; where they will find the butterfly of the last season has, with instinctive care, deposited the germ of the future depredator, in the form of cocoons, &c. A few hours thus occupied will yield a rich harvest of satisfaction in the season of FOLIAGE.

Method of removing grease spots from silk and other substances without injury to the colors. From the *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles.*

Take a little of the yolk of an egg, and put upon the spot; then place over it a piece of white linen, and wet it with boiling water; rub the linen with the hand, and repeat the process three or four times, applying fresh boiling water each time.—The linen is then to be removed, and the part thus treated to be washed with clean cold water.

Large droves of hogs have been driven into Chicago (Michigan) from different parts of Illinois to be there killed and packed and sent by way of the Lakes to the New York market.

A London paper states that there is a Clerk of a Clerk in the Irish Post-Office, who has more pay than an American Secretary of State.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

			1879	1880
APPLES, best,	- - - - - barrel	1 75	2	100
APPLES, 2d. to 3d. sort,	- - - - - ton	1 50	1 15	100
PEAR, 1st. sort,	- - - - - "	1 10	10	150
BEANS, white,	- - - - - bushel	75	1	100
BEAN, 2d. sort,	- - - - - barrel	9 25	9	100
BEAN, 3d. sort,	- - - - - "	7 75	7	100
BUTTER, superior, No. 1, new,	- - - - - pound	10	10	100
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - - - "	9	9	100
Skimmed milk,	- - - - - "	6	6	100
FLOR, Baltimore, Howard street,	- - - - - barrel	1 75	5	100
Green,	- - - - - "	5 25	5	100
Red,	- - - - - "	6 25	6	100
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - - - bushel	62	62	100
Rye,	- - - - - "	75	75	100
Barley,	- - - - - "	10	10	100
Oats,	- - - - - "	10	10	100
HOGS, LARD, 1st. sort, new,	- - - - - cwt.	7 00	8	100
LIME,	- - - - - cask,	85	85	100
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	- - - - - ton,	15 00	15	100
PORK, clear,	- - - - - barrel	16 00	16	100
Navy mess,	- - - - - "	12	12	100
Cargo, No. 1,	- - - - - "	12	12	100
STEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - - - bushel	1 75	2	100
Orchard Grass,	- - - - - "	3	3	100
Tow Meadow,	- - - - - "	3	3	100
Rye Grass,	- - - - - "	3	3	100
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - - - "	4	4	100
Red Top,	- - - - - "	62	62	100
Lucerne,	- - - - - pound	33	33	100
White Hokeyuckle Clover,	- - - - - "	25	25	100
Red Clover, (northern),	- - - - - "	9	9	100
French Sugar Beet,	- - - - - "	10	10	100
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - - - "	25	25	100
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - - - "	25	25	100
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - - - "	27	27	100
Merino, half blood,	- - - - - "	35	35	100
Merino, quarter washed,	- - - - - "	34	34	100
Native, washed,	- - - - - "	36	36	100
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - - - "	40	40	100
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - - - "	30	30	100
Pulled, " spinning, first sort	- - - - - "	33	33	100

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - - pound,	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - - "	7
whole hogs,	- - - - - "	5
VEAL,	- - - - - "	5
MUTTON,	- - - - - "	4
POLTERY,	- - - - - "	6
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - - "	12
Lump, best,	- - - - - "	20
EGGS,	- - - - - dozen,	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - - bushel,	12
Indian, retail,	- - - - - "	10
POTATOS,	- - - - - "	35
CIDER, [according to quality,]	- - - - - barrel,	2 00

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, corner with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-st. Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 1 \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seed mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms they can be procured in this country, of equal quantity sent down in small packages, ready for retailing, in short directions on each package for its culture, management—warranted to be of the growth of 10 and of the purest quality. Feb 11

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance at the end of the year—if those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cent. [?] No paper will be sent to a distance without payment made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by F. R. BATES—by all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-st.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THORNDIKE & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANBETH, 85 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOW JESSE BULL.

Finching, N. A. W. PRINCE & SONS Prop. Lin. Plat. Gu. Harford—GROSVENOR & SONS, Grocers.
Hullifax, N. S. P. J. HOLLAND, Eng. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Book-keeper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1830.

No. 38.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Account of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at an adjourned meeting held at the Hall of the Institution, on the 27th of March, 1830.

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

Since the last meeting, the following letters have been received.

A letter from Mr VILMORIN, of which the following is a translation.

Paris, October 14, 1829.

I have received with profound gratitude, your letter of the 12th of August, in which you inform me of the honor, which the Massachusetts Horticultural Society has been pleased to confer upon me, by admitting me among the number of its honorary Members,—and with that letter a copy of the Regulations of the society. This mark of esteem is too honorable for me, to make it my duty to accept it, and to justify it as far as it depends upon me.

The first thing, by which I believe I shall be enabled to enter into the views of the society, is to procure Catalogues of the various kinds of seeds, which are to be found in my commercial establishments.

Some of them, particularly those of cucurbitaceous and forage plants, &c. are the most common of any in Europe; these catalogues will enable me to ascertain the resources which your country affords for these kinds of productions, and to add various seeds, of some of which I have either but little, or no stock, in the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your very humble, and ob't servt,

VILMORIN.

H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

This letter having been retained, to procure some of the seeds, which should accompany the *Bon Jardinier* for 1830, having been published, in the mean time, I have the honor to send you a copy, which, as one of the co-operators in your work, I request the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to do me the favor of accepting, and to give me the liberty of desiring your society to procure, if possible, the seeds of a Pine, which I have hitherto been unable to obtain through a commercial channel. It is the *Pinus Rubra* of Aiton, or *Pinus Resinosa* of Aiton; known in France under the name of *Pin Rouge*, and in the State of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, under the name of Norway Pine. If the society, be enabled, by its correspondents, to procure me the cones, or seeds of this species, I shall be under the greatest obligations. V.

LIST OF THE SEEDS TRANSMITTED.

Kitchen-Garden Seeds.

- Cardoons, with reddish colored stalks.
- Purple colored Carrot.
- Italian Gourd.
- Palm Cabbage.

5. Curled Cabbage, with variegated prolific leaves.
6. Alpine Strawberries,—without runners,—fruit white.
7. Cantelope Melon, called Prescott with a white rind.
8. *Pieris* cultivée.
9. Tetragone.
10. Twisted Ra-fish of Mans.

FLOWER SEEDS.

11. *Clarkia Pulchella*.
 12. *Schizanthus pinnatus*.
- I find that all the above named plants are described in the *Bon Jardinier* which Mr VILMORIN has presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. That work is held in the highest estimation in France. It was commenced in 1770, by Auzon, and is now published annually, in one volume of about 1000 pages, by A. Poiteau, Professor of the Horticultural Institute of Fromont, and P. P. A. VILMORIN,—the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this very acceptable addition to our Library. He is the Royal seed-merchant in Paris, and the proprietor of an extensive and celebrated nursery.

Cardoons.—This is a hardy perennial plant, a native of Candia, introduced into England in 1658, and known in all the European languages under the same name. It resembles the artichoke, —*Cynara scolymus*,—but rises to a greater height. The tender stalks of the inner leaves, rendered white by earthing up, are used for stewing, and for soups and salads in autumn and winter.

The species named in the list of seeds is thus described in the *Bon Jardinier*. 'It was received by Mr VILMORIN, from M. DELACOUR GOUFFE, Director of the Botanic Garden of Marseilles; the leaves are like those of the artichoke, with reddish colored stalks, without prickles at the ends, very smooth and excellent.'

Violet Carrot;—very large, excessively sweet; sent from Spain to M. VILMORIN, by M. LE MARQUIS DE LA BENDANA.

Italian Gourd, or Squash. Sent from Italy by the Duke of Orleans, in 1820. Cultivated as an excellent legume. The young fruit is cut as soon as the flowers fall off; they are then four or five inches long, and one or two in diameter; in this state they are cooked. The ripe fruit is from 15 to 18 inches long, and 5 or 6 in diameter.

Palm Cabbage; it is thus named, because its long and narrow leaves, of a deep green, are united at the top of a tall stalk.

Curled Cabbage with variegated prolific leaves, is a variety of the Scotch Kale, and received its name from the foliaceous productions, implanted upon the nerves of the leaves, and their different shades of color.

Alpine Strawberry,—without runners,—fruit white, and is called 'a new variety.'

Pieris cultivée, or *Pieridium vulgare*, is a native of the south of France. An annual plant which is cut as small green salad, like wild chicory or succory; it can be cut two or three times; it is sown in drills, in March, and successively during the summer. This salad is much esteemed in Italy.

Tetragonia expansa, or New Zealand Spinage. Described in the *New England Farmer*.

Clarkia Pulchella.—This plant is thus described in the *Bon Jardinier* for 1830. It is a new genus of the family Ougrae, the neighbor of the *Euthera*, and appears to differ from it, by having four fertile and four sterile stamens. The only species of this new genus is that above designated. It is an annual plant, much branched, from one to two feet high, erect, and forming a rounded head. The branches are slightly geniculate, covered with very short hairs, procumbent, hoary; leaves linear, obtuse, two or three inches in length, alternate and clothed, when young, with short white hairs, like the branches; these are terminated by a great number of superb flowers, two inches in diameter, of a brilliant violet rose, or purple color; they are composed,—1st, of an oblong calyx, which is divided to the base, into four leaflets spatulate, and bent back upon the ovary,—2d, of four clawed petals, which are divided into three spatulate lobes, opening in the form of a cross,—3d, of eight stamens, four of which are long, with large, fertile yellow anthers, at first oblong, and ultimately rolling, in crosses, upon themselves, and four others which are short and sterile,—4th, of an oblong ovary, surmounted by a style, longer than the stamens, and terminated by a large stigma, of four foliaceous lobes,—5th, of a pericarp, which is a fusi form capsule, an inch in length, of four sutures, four cells and four valves, and contains many rough oval seeds.

This magnificent plant is a precious acquisition for the borders and compartments of gardens; its culture appears to require no other care, than to be sown in April upon beds and managed like the balsams and China Asters. It is a native of the banks of the Columbia river, and has been cultivated in England but two years. We have seen it in flower, in M. VILMORIN's garden, who has collected sufficient seed this year to enable him to offer it to a great number of amateurs, who may be anxious to ornament their gardens with it.

The following account of this admired American stranger, extracted from the Bulletin des Sciences Naturelles, of February, 1829, is contained in the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

'The *Clarkia Pulchella* is one of the most beautiful ornamental plants, with which the gardens of Europe have been enriched, for a number of years. The brilliant color, the remarkable form, the singular elegance of the flowers, and the facility with which it may be cultivated, presages for it the fortune of *Coropsis tinctoria*. We are assured that this plant has been considerably multiplied in the gardens of England, and it is now cultivated in that of Fromont.'

It was introduced into England by Mr DOUGLAS, who explored the borders of the Columbia river during the years 1825 and 1826, under the auspices of the London Horticultural Society. It produces flowers from May to September.

Although this superb flower appears to have been first cultivated in England, it was detected by Captains LEWIS and CLARK, on the Koooskooskee and Clark's rivers, branches of the Columbia, in their expedition across the Rocky Mountains, to the Pacific Ocean during the years 1804-5-6, and

a description and colored engraving of it was given by PENN. in his Flora of North America, published in London in 1814, which were taken from the Herbarium of Captain MERRILL & LEWIS.

That distinguished traveller had collected materials for publishing a work, on the natural history of the country, through which he passed, in the persons expedition to the mouth of Columbia river, and had made arrangements for executing it, in Philadelphia, whither he was repairing from St Lewis, when, in a moment of inexplicable frenzy, he perished in a log hut, amidst the wilds of Tennessee.

Thus science has been deprived of the valuable fruits of his extensive researches: but it is hoped that his manuscripts and specimens still exist, and that some patriotic naturalist, will yet complete a work, which could not fail to be honorable to himself and his country.

Schizanthus pinnatus.—From Chili: annual; stalk branched, from fifteen to twenty inches high, a little hairy; leaves winged, leaflets oblong, decurrent, and pinnatifid; flowers interterminal panicles, color bright lilac, inner margin yellow speckled with purple and surrounded by four violet spots. It may be sown in a green house in the autumn, for winter cultivation or in a hot bed in the spring. The plants must be taken up and transplanted with great care. It was introduced by M. CHOFFE in 1826,—one species.

The Catalogues which Mr VILMORIN has transmitted are as follows:—

1. Catalogue of seeds of trees and shrubs cultivated in the open ground.
2. Catalogue of Bulbs.
3. Catalogue of Fruit Trees.
4. Catalogue of Forage and Cereal Seed.
5. Catalogue of Culinary Seed.
6. Catalogue of a selection of Flowers and Ornamental Plants.

With the letter and donations of Mr VILMORIN was received the package of seeds of the *senecioides pinnatifida*, sent by Count DE LASTEYRIE, and described in his letter, which was published in the New England Farmer, of February 19th, but the name is there erroneously printed, and is now correctly given. The parcels of seed, for distribution, are numbered 13.

I have requested a gentleman in Maine to procure the cones or seeds of the *Pinus Rubra*, for Mr VILMORIN, and will transmit them, as soon as they are received.

2. A letter from the Hon. J. F. WINGATE, containing the following account of a new variety of Plum.

Washington, March 14, 1830.

I am informed, by Judge BOLDIN, a member of Congress from Virginia, that there is a *native plum tree* in his neighborhood, and which appears to be unknown out of it, of rapid and vigorous growth, and very hardy, whose fruit is equal in size and flavor to our Green Gage, and ripens long before it. Its color, a bright red. He knows it only by the name of San-bay Plum. The tree is said to be a constant and generous bearer.

Measures have been taken to obtain plants or seeds of this fruit, for our society.

3. A letter from the Chevalier Soulange Rodin, of which the following is a translation.

Horticultural Society,
January 21, 1830.

The Secretary General, Founder and Director of the Royal Horticultural Institute of Fromont, to the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

MR PRESIDENT—I have received from my colleague, Count DE LASTEYRIE, your communication, announcing, that the Society over which you preside, had been pleased to name me as an honorary associate. I pray you to make known the expression of my lively and respectful gratitude; and at the same time to make acceptable the *Annales de l'Institut Horticole*, which I have founded in my garden of Fromont, for the theoretic and practical instruction of young persons, who intend to devote themselves to the useful labors of gardening, and to advance, as much as possible, the general progress of horticulture, considered as a great and important Division of Agriculture.—You will regularly receive the other numbers as they are published.

The King having bestowed upon my establishment the title of the Royal Horticultural Institute of Fromont, and granted a fund for the education of two students of horticulture, in my institution, at his own expense, I propose, immediately, to give it a new and more developed organization, under the auspices of a sovereign, who has deigned to declare himself its protector.

I shall be happy, Mr President if the society over which you preside will authorize me, to inscribe its name and yours in particular, Mr President, upon the already numerous list of correspondents of the Royal Horticultural Institute of Fromont. It will be for me, a glorious proof of the interest you are pleased to take in my labors and the most pleasing recompense that could be offered for my efforts.

Receive, Mr President, for your honorable colleagues and yourself, the assurance of the high consideration with which, I have the honor to be,
Your very humble,
and most obedient servant.

LE CHEV. SOULANGE RODIN.

With the above letter were received nine numbers of the *Institut Royal Horticole de Fromont*. The first number was published in April, 1829, and the last in December: twelve forms a volume.

1. A letter from John Lee, Esq. of Boston, accompanied by a donation of the following named books:—

Arthur Young's Survey of Norfolk
Farmers' Calendar.

Sinclair's System of Husbandry in Scotland.

Actor's Observations.

Culley's Observations.

Holland's Survey of Cheshire.

Curtis' Observations on British Grasses.

Tables for Farmers and Graziers.

5. A letter from Col THOMAS ASPINWALL, Consul of the United States in London, with a case containing the following named books, being a part of those he was requested to purchase for the Society. The others will be forwarded as soon as they are procured, he having been obliged to send to Scotland for a portion of them, and some are difficult to be found.

The following is a Catalogue of those received,

viz:—
Martyn's Miller's Gardener's Dictionary;
Horticultural transactions;
do. vol. 7, parts 1 to 3; A

Hooker's Pomona Londunensis, 4to vol. 1;

Repton's Letter to Prince—8/7

Inquiry: 8

Abrercombe's Gardener's Journal:

Companion:

Practical Gardener:

Pomological Magazine, 2 vols:

do Nos. 25, 26 and 27:

Sweet's Florist's Guide, vol. 1:

do do Nos. 26 to 31;

Nicols' Gardener's Calendar:

Villa Garden's Directory:

Planter's Kalender:

Pontey's Profitable Planter:

Forest Planter's Assistant:

Rural Improver.

Maddock's Florist's Directory:

Tarton's Linnæus Sept. Nat.

Phillips' Cultivated Vegetables, 2:

British Fruits, 1;

Sylvia Florifera:

Hayward's Science of Horticulture:

Wheatley on Gardening;

London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture:

Gardening:

Designs for Laying out Farms, &c.:

Engravings with descriptions:

On country residences, &c.

At the above meeting was presented a box apples from Mr P. Ware of Franklin, contain the superior Russet, and Crow's-egg Apple (called.) The superior Russet, is judged to be good medium, and pleasant eating Apple—we would like it better, if it had the sprightliness a Roxbury Russetting.

The Crow's-egg was also considered a medium eating red Apple, of handsome form—we prefer the names are local.

The box was accompanied by the following letter.

MR RUSSELL—I take the liberty to call on you at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

I have the honor to receive from you two sorts of Apples for examination a specimen of two sorts of Apples they grow from trees the scions of which I procured from Cumberland, Rhode Island. They are known in that place by the name of Superior Russet and Crow's-egg. Their names I do not recollect seeing in the catalogues of our Nurseries. Perhaps however, they may be extensively cultivated under other names; if so, you doubtless recognise them, and if so, it will be for us in this vicinity to know what their names are; for I think them well worthy of extensive propagation. Both varieties were presented to me as great bearers,—fruit keeps late in the spring, and as being of a superior quality. Of the last mentioned property you judge.

Yours,
Franklin, March 2, 1830.

P. WAR

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

CONSTRUCTION AND USES OF THE ROLLER.

MR PRESSMAN—Allow me to suggest a few hints on the construction and use of the Roller for field husbandry. I have found the common Roller, of only 18 or 20 inches diameter, too small. After using one of this description for several years I have had it aside, and procured one to be made of about five feet in diameter, of usual length, and in two parts. If the ground is very mellow, a small Roller is apt to draw it

ages, the small stones to be crowded into heaps before it, rather than pressed into the earth where they lie, and the surface consequently left uneven; and when used upon the ground in the spring of the year, which had been sown with grass seed the previous year, the roots of the tender plant are often injured by its tendency to drag, rather than to roll over the ground. These difficulties are all cured by enlarging the diameter. The large roller also moves easier, and the weight, falling more directly upon the small stones, they are better pressed into the earth, the lumps of earth more easily broken and the surface left much more smooth over.

My roller is of very simple and cheap construction. Four worn out and condemned wagon or cart wheels are placed upon an iron axle of about six feet in length and one and a half inches in diameter; the old holes in the hubs having been previously filled with wood, and a new hole made through this of proper size to admit the iron axle. The whole of the wheels are then covered with oak plank, four inches wide and four inches in thickness. The roller is then separated into two parts with the saw, leaving two wheels fastened together by the outside plank, for each half; a frame is then made round the whole, the ends of which are fitted on the ends of the axle; a brace of iron a quarter or half an inch in thickness with a hole for the axle to turn in, is extended from the centre of the axle between the two parts of the roller and fastened to the forward and after part of the frame, and a spire fitted to the forward part to draw by, completes the roller.

After eight years' experience in the use of the roller, upon grounds of all descriptions, I am fully convinced of its great utility, both upon grass and upon the soil. Seeds of all descriptions, by the aid of the roller, vegetate sooner, more abundantly, and with much more certainty. One man's work with the roller, after ploughing and sowing, will do more in pulverizing the soil, and producing a finer tilth, than ten times the amount of labor with plough or harrow. One of the most beneficial uses is, however, upon ground which, in the autumn previous, had been sowed down to grass. By the frequent changes of weather, during our winters, the roots of the young grass are often torn out of the ground. Let the roller be applied after the frost is out in spring, and before the ground has become entirely settled, and the effect produced, on comparing the part of a field rolled, with a part not rolled, would satisfy you of one of its amazing utilities on young grass.—As a mistaken idea, that the roller leaves the ground heavy. As well might the baker fear his bread would be made heavy by kneading his dough and smoothing the surface of his loaf.
Wilmington, March, 1830. E. P.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BLIGHT ON BARLEY.

IR FESSENDEN—Barley, which formerly was so well suited to the whole district for many years round Boston, has, unfortunately, become for the last few years past, much exposed to get blighted.—The disease appears to have gradually extended, and lately, few fields, if any have been entirely free from it. It makes, generally its appearance upon the barley gets to be about eight or ten inches high, when, on a sudden, from a state of luxuriant growth it will appear checked, the low-

er blades turning yellow, and the crop ultimately reduced to one half, or less, from what might have been expected. The first impression was that the cause might be attributed to an unfavorable change in the state of the weather; but having noticed within three or four years, nothing of the kind that could satisfactorily explain the phenomenon, I concluded that the real cause was more likely to be traced to the aggression of some small insects. The short pieces of straw, which I send you with this, will evince to you the fact beyond a doubt. You will notice that said pieces are the lower parts of the butts, and that their appearance indicates a disordered state, by the unusual color, and the small swellings on the outside of the straw. On breaking them, the straw is not found hollow as usual in the fashion of a quill, but solid, hard, and brittle, and in breaking, the same small worms are found lodged therein. It seems evident, therefore, that when the barley appears suddenly blighted in spring, it must be from the punctures made in its stems by some little fly, which at that time deposits its eggs therein, and that said punctures and the feeding of the worms afterwards, as soon as they are hatched, on the green and tender substance of the straw, check suddenly its growth, ruin its produce, and ultimately reduce the straw to that disordered and unnatural state, in which we now see it. These facts being established, it naturally occurs to the mind, to search for some way of prevention or cure for so great an evil, which threatens, if not checked, to destroy, perhaps, hereafter the possibility of raising to any advantage so desirable and useful a grain as barley.

It is evident that the soundness of the grain, raised in a blighted field, is not affected therein in the smallest degree; the seed to perpetuate the disease from year to year is lodged in the straw, which, when hatched, are the worms now under our consideration;—there they are, and when the genial warmth of the spring comes on they will undoubtedly progress through the transformations usual for such insects, becoming first a chrysalis, and then a small fly, just hatched and ready at the appointed time to take to the wing, and blight the next coming crop, in the same manner as their parents did the crop of the past season.—It seems, therefore, that our diligent care ought to be, to collect all such short broken pieces of straw, wherever they may be found, and destroy them by fire. At the thrashing time most of them will remain on the floor with the grain, and fall by themselves afterwards with the dust when the barley is worked through the winnowing machine. As an additional caution it seems that all barley seed, when wanted for sowing, should be washed and well stirred in the water, which would give a chance to collect all the straws, which may remain among it. When taken out of the water, it might be worked into some ashes, or slacked lime, which I conceive would be an advantage to it.

In the stubble, left on the field, it appears most likely, that a vast many of the same worms would be found about this time, because the exposure of the weather, during winter, being nothing more than the due course of nature, their lives are not likely to be destroyed thereby. But whenever the stubble is ploughed in after harvest, we may safely anticipate the destruction of them, and it ought to be an encouragement to sow barley alone in spring, and the grass seeds afterwards in Sep-

tember, which upon all lands, except on steep hills, is the system which I follow, and is esteemed by many careful farmers the safest and best method of laying down grass lands.

Whilst on the subject of Barley Seed, let a caution be given against ever using any imported from Europe, as it is the general custom there to dry in the kiln all grain which is shipped, even for a short voyage, whereby the vegetative power is destroyed or so much debilitated as to preclude the possibility of a crop.

I have placed in a glass a number of pieces of the diseased straw alluded to in this paper, and I shall request your leave to deposit the same in your office, as an object of curiosity with some of our friends, that the ultimate fate and transformation of the little destroyers, may, in due time, be fully understood.

Yours with much esteem,

Weston, April 5, 1830.

J. M. G.

Preservation of Seeds.—M. D'ARRET has preserved corn, which had been infested by weevils, for a considerable time, by putting it into vessels, previously filled with sulphurous acid. All the weevils perished, and the corn ceased to suffer. In this manner insects in seeds may not only be destroyed, but their presence prevented. As it might be inconvenient to burn sulphur in the vessels to be filled with sulphurous acid, we will indicate another method of replacing the acid, and obtaining the same results. All that is necessary is, to powder the seeds well with flour of sulphur, before they are put into the bottles or other vessels; or after having put the seeds into a bottle the sulphur may be added, and the whole well shaken together, so as to bring it in contact with all the seeds. The presence of the sulphur will prevent entirely the attacks of insects.—*Jour. des Connoiss. Usuelles.*

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 5.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At the market this day, 322 Beef Cattle, 25 Stores, 30 working Oxen, 13 Milch Cows, 69 Sheep, and 345 Swine, divided as follows: *Old Market*, 103 Beef Cattle (including 20 unsold last week,) 20 working Oxen, 10 Milch Cows and 345 Swine. *New Market*, 219 Beef Cattle (including 40 unsold last week) 25 Stores, 10 working Oxen, 3 Milch Cows and 69 Sheep; unsold at the close of the market, 73 Beef Cattle and most of the Stores.—Market continues 'glutted,' and sales 'dull'; prices as follows: extra cattle, 3 or 4 sold at \$5,25 to \$5,50—good and prime Cattle, at \$4,75 to \$5,00—middling Cattle at \$4,25 to \$4,50—thin or ordinary Cattle at \$4,00.

Store Cattle—Very few sales.

Working Oxen—Considerable doing in exchanging; few sales only—extra working Oxen in demand—no prices noticed.

Milch Cows, as they generally are, ordinary—sales at \$15 to 20, including calves, are at auction at \$23,75.

Sheep—Those at market ordinary—sold at about \$2,33.

Swine—Trade quite brisk—lots of 40 and 50 selected, at 5 cents—one entire lot at 4½ cents retail—1½ and 5½ cents quick.

At Downington, Pennsylvania, on the 5th ult. a meeting of citizens was held for the purpose of expressing opinions of the inutility of the militia system.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Continued from page 292.]

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

CAVALRY HORSE.

This is the proper place to speak of the *cavalry horse*. That noble animal whose varieties we are describing, so admirably adapted to contribute to our pleasure and our use, was at a very early age, perverted to the destructive purposes of war; and, as if he had been destined to the murderous business, seemed to exult and triumph in the work of death.

A sacred writer, more than three thousand years ago, gives us a sublime account of the manner in which the horse, at that time, as at present, entered into the spirit of the battle (Job xxxix. 19 *et seq.*) 'Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage. He saith among the trumpets Ha! ha! He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting.'

The cavalry horses contain a different proportion of blood, according to the nature of the service required, or the caprice of the commanding officer. Those of the household troops are from half to three fourths bred. Some of the lighter regiments have more blood in them. Our cavalry horses were formerly large and heavy. To his imposing size was added action as imposing. The horse was trained to a peculiar, and grand and beautiful method of going; but he was often found deficient in real service, for this very action diminished his speed, and added to his labor and fatigue.

A considerable change has taken place in the character of our war-horses; lightness and activity have succeeded to bulk and strength; and for skirmishing and sudden attack the change is an improvement. His particularly found to beso in long and rapid marches, which the lighter troops scarcely regard, while the heavier horses, with their more than comparative additional weight to carry, are knocked up. There was, however, some danger of carrying this too far; for it was found that in the engagements previous to, and at the battle of Waterloo, our heavy household troops alone were able to repulse the formidable charge of the French guard.

The following anecdote of the memory and discipline of the troop-horse is related on good authority. The Tyrolese, in one of their insurrections in 1809, took fifteen Bavarian horses, and mounted them with so many of their own men; but, in a skirmish with a squadron of the same regiment, no sooner did these horses hear the tramp, and recognize the uniform of their old masters, than they set off at full gallop, and carried their riders, in spite of all their efforts, into the Bavarian ranks, where they were made prisoners.

Pliny relates a curious story about the war-horse, but, although an excellent naturalist and philoso-

pher, he was either very credulous or too fond of the marvellous. The Sybarites trained their horses to dance. The inhabitants of Crotona, with whom they were at war, had their trumpeters taught the tunes to which the horses were accustomed to dance. When the opposing troops were in the act of charging upon each other, the Crotonian trumpeters began to play these tunes—the Sybarite horses began to dance, and were easily defeated.

THE RACE HORSE.

There is much dispute with regard to the origin of the *thorough-bred horse*. By some he is traced through both sire and dam to Eastern parentage; others believe him to be the native horse, improved and perfected by judicious crossing with the Barb, the Turk, or the Arabian. 'The Stud Book,' which is an authority acknowledged by every English breeder, traces all the old racers to some Eastern origin; or it traces them until the pedigree is lost in the uncertainty of an early period of breeding. If the pedigree of a racer of the present day be required, it is traced back to a certain extent, and ends with a well-known racer;—or if an earlier derivation be required, that ends either with an Eastern horse, or in obscurity.

It must, on the whole, be allowed, that the present English thorough-bred horse is of foreign extraction, improved and perfected by the influence of the climate, and by diligent cultivation.—There are some exceptions, as in the case of Sampson and Bay-Mallon, in each of whom, although the best horses of their day, there was a cross of vulgar blood; but they are only exceptions to a general rule. In our best racing stables, and, particularly in the studs of the Earls of Grosvenor and Egremont, this is an acknowledged principle; and it is not, when properly considered, a principle at all derogatory to the credit of the country. The British climate, and British skill, made the thorough-bred horse what he is.

The beautiful tales of Eastern countries, and somewhat remoter days, may lead us to imagine that the Arabian horse possesses marvellous powers; but it cannot admit of a doubt, that the English trained horse is more beautiful, and far swifter and stouter than the justly-famed coursers of the desert. In the burning plains of the East, and the frozen climate of Russia, he has invariably beaten every antagonist in his native ground. A few years ago, RECURRENT, an English horse of moderate reputation, easily beat PYRAMUS, the best Arabian on the Bengal side of India.

It must not be objected, that the number of Eastern horses imported is far too small to produce so numerous a progeny. It will be recollected, that the thousands of wild horses on the plains of South America descended from only two stallions and four mares, which the early Spanish adventurers left there.

Whatever may be the truth as to the origin of the race-horse, the strictest attention has for the last fifty years been paid to the pedigree. In the descent of almost every modern racer, not the slightest flaw can be discovered; or when, with the splendid exception of Sampson and Bay-Mallon, one drop of common blood has mingled with the pure stream, it has been immediately detected in the inferiority of form, and deficiency of bottom, and it has required two or three generations to wipe away the stain, and get rid of its consequences.

The racer is generally distinguished by his beau-

tiful Arabian head;—his fine and finely-set-off neck; his oblique, lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs;—his ample, muscular quarters;—his flat legs, rather short from the knee downward, although not always so deep as they should be;—and his long and elastic pastern. These are separately considered where the structure of the horse is treated of.

The racer, however, with the most beautiful form is occasionally a sorry animal. There is sometimes a want of energy in an apparently faultless shape, for which there is no accounting; but there are two points among those just enumerated, which will rarely or never deceive, a well-placed shoulder, and a well-bent hinder leg.

THE DARLEY ARABIAN.

The Darley Arabian was the parent of our best racing stock. He was purchased by Mr. Darley's brother at Aleppo, and was bred in the neighboring desert of Palmyra.

The immediate descendants of this invaluable horse, were the Devonshire or Flying Childer the Bleeding or Bartlett's Childers, who was never trained; Almanzor, and others.

The two Childers were the means through which the blood and fame of their sire were widely circulated, and from them descended another Childer, Blaze, Snap, Sampson, Eclipse and a host of excellent horses.

FLYING CHILDERS.

The DEVONSHIRE OR FLYING CHILDERS, called from the name of his breeder, Mr. Childers, of Carr-House, and the sale of him to Duke of Devonshire, was the fleetest horse of his day. He was at first trained as a hunter, but superior speed and courage which he discovered caused him to be soon transferred to the turf. Common report affirms, that he could run a mile in a minute, but there is no authority for this. Childers ran over the round course 1/4 of a mile (three miles six furlongs and ninetyth yards) in six minutes; and four seconds; and Beacon course (four miles one furlong and hundred and thirtyeight yards) in seven mint and thirty seconds. In 1772, a mile was run in retail, in one minute and four seconds.

In October 1711, at the Curragh meeting Ireland, Mr. Wilde engaged to ride one hundred and twentyseven miles in nine hours. He performed it in six hours and twentyone minutes, employed ten horses, and, allowing for mount and dismounting, and a moment for refreshment he rode for six hours at the rate of twenty in an hour.

Mr. Thornhill, in 1745, exceeded this, for rode from Stilton to London and back, and at Stilton, being two hundred and thirteen in eleven hours and thirtyfour minutes, which after allowing the least possible time for changing horses, twenty miles an hour for eleven hours, on the turnpike road and uneven ground.

Mr. Shaftoe, in 1762, with ten horses, and of them ridden twice, accomplished fifty in an hour and a quarter, in one hour and fortyone minutes. In 1763, Mr. Shaftoe won a more extraordinary match. He was to procure a person to ride hundred miles a day, on any one horse each for twentyone days together, and to have a number of horses not exceeding twenty-nine. He accomplished it on fourteen horses; and one day he rode one hundred and sixty miles, and the day of the trying of his first horse.

Mr Hall's Quibbler, however, afforded the most extraordinary instance on record, of the stoniness as well as speed of the race-horse. In December 1786, he ran twentythree miles round the flat at Newmarket, in fiftyseven minutes and ten seconds.

[To be continued next week.]

HORTICULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN.—In the *Revue Horticole*, of the Bon Jardinier, for 1830, presented to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Mr Vilnorin, are several very interesting articles, on new modes of culture, and improvements in the various branches of gardening, three of which I have extracted for the *New England Farmer*. That in relation to the *colour* of the gauze for protecting grapes, is deserving the attention of persons, who cultivate that delicious fruit.

Last season I noticed that NATHAN BRIDGE, Esq. of Charlestown, who is distinguished, for his successful management of the vine, had covered his grapes with bags, made of black horse hair; but more generally some white substance is improperly used.

With great consideration,
Your obedient servant,

B. A. S. DEARBORN.
Brimley Place, }
March 30, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XIV.

From the *Bon Jardinier* of 1830.

At a dinner, in company with a physician, we were served with grapes. Two clusters attracted our particular attention: it would have been difficult to have selected any more unequal in size and appearance; one of them was large, perfectly round and unvariegated, and the other was scarcely eatable; nevertheless, we were assured, that they were both taken from the same vine; but that the first had been covered with black gauze, and the second with white, to protect them from insects; our surprise then ceased.

The cause is very plain, and the explanation easy, when it is recollected, that the black color accumulates the heat and the white repels it.*

This fact, so interesting to the cultivators of Grapes, was illustrated by Dr FRANKLIN, in the following satisfactory manner, which he communicated to Miss STEPHENSON, in a letter dated Sept. 20, 1761.

My experiment was this: I took a number of little pieces of broadcloth, of a pattern-card, of various colors. There were black, deep blue, lighter blue, green, purple, red, yellow, white, and other colors. I laid them all out upon the snow, in a bright sun-shiny morning. In a few hours, the black, being warmed most by the sun, was sunk so low, as to be below the stroke of the sun's rays; the dark blue, almost as low, and the other colors less, as they were lighter; and the white remained on the surface of the snow, not having entered it at all.

What signifies philosophy that does not apply to some use? May we not learn from hence, that fruit walls being blacked may receive so much heat from the sun, in the day time, as to continue warm in some degree through the night, and thereby preserve the fruit from frosts, or forward its growth?

The experiment, thus intimated by the illustrious Franklin, has been successfully made by gardeners. H. A. S. D.

EXTRACT NO. XV.

Essay upon placing Cuttings in water to induce them to throw out roots.—By M. NEUMANN.

It will be recollected, that more than twenty years since, the late Professor THOUIN, put a great number of scions into water, for physiological experiments, whose wood was of all degrees of hardness, and that the results were extremely various. These experiments are described in the second volume, page 562, of the *Cours de Culture* of this venerated professor, published by M. OSCAR LE CLERC, his nephew and pupil; by which it is seen, that M. Thouin is not the inventor of the method of obtaining rooted cuttings in water, but that he recommended this process, for multiplying rare trees, which cannot be done by the ordinary modes.

This advice has been followed, and by placing cuttings in water, M. Neumann has been enabled to raise the scions of the *Blaken trinervis*, *Conocarpus erecta*, *Portlandia grandiflora*, and others to throw out roots, whose multiplication is very difficult, by the ordinary process.

‘In the month of March last,’ he observes, ‘I placed some of these plants in little bell glasses filled with water of the Seine; I plunged these vases in the tan of a hot bed, and covered them with other bell glasses, as is commonly done with cuttings. Fifteen days after, I perceived that several of my cuttings had already roots an inch in length, while those of the same species, which had been in the earth, under bell glasses, for four months, had not exhibited any appearance of roots.’

I feared that my plants, when taken from the water, would not accommodate themselves to the earth, in which I might place them; but my fear was unfounded, for I can show at this moment, plants obtained in this manner, which look remarkably well.

The *Glove-tree*, *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, which no one had been able to graft, or raise from cuttings, has been submitted to this experiment; it begins to form granulations, and M. Neumann has strong expectations that roots will appear.

Thus the signal has been given. M. Neumann states that he has not changed the water of his cuttings; the attempt can be made to change it, or to prevent its being in contact with the air contained under the bell glass, &c. No doubt this method is susceptible of improvement.

EXTRACT NO. XVI.

A new method of Grafting.—By M. MARTIN DE BRESSOLLES.

It is well known, that an apple scion grafted on a paradise stock sooner yields fruit and of a larger size than when grafted on a free,* or on a wild stock; and it is certain, that it is in consequence of the little vigor and the feebleness of the paradise stock, that we derive this advantage. It is also known, that paradise stocks do not flourish in dry and light soils, because its feeble and short roots cannot extend themselves and descend sufficiently

deep, to receive the requisite nourishment. From these facts, M. De Bressolles has endeavored to obtain the advantages and avoid the inconveniences of the paradise stock; and he believes he has attained this object, by planting out, at first, the free or wild apple stocks and inserting on these, grafts of the paradise apple, upon which he finally grafts, when they are sufficiently developed, the superior species of apple, which he wishes to multiply.

It results from this practice, that the free and wild stocks, extending their roots farther, in all kinds of soil, than the paradise, a more certain and vigorous vegetation is produced in the stock; and that when the paradise wood is interposed between the stock and the graft of superior fruit, it moderates this vegetation and does not allow the sap to rise too rapidly and abundantly into the top of the tree,—or rather, does not permit the descending, or aerial sap, to descend towards the roots with too great facility; for it is very certain that the obstacles which are opposed to the descent of the sap, increase the size of the fruit and accelerates their maturity; and the removing a ring of bark, and grafting on paradise stocks, are conclusive proofs of this.

By this process, dwarf apple trees can be obtained, like those which are formed by ingrafting on paradise stocks: when the free, or wild stock, has obtained the size of the finger, ingraft or bud it four or five inches above the ground, with a paradise apple; if grafted in the spring, the paradise scion will be sufficiently large in August to receive the bud of a superior fruit; and this bud should be inserted on the paradise scion, one or two inches above the free or wild stock, to obtain the desired result; that is to say, to produce a fertile tree and large fruit, it is sufficient, that this small space of paradise wood be interposed, between the free or wild stock, and the graft of superior fruit.

If tree-stocks are desired, with a dwarf head, the free or wild stocks should be grafted or budded with the paradise five or six feet above the ground, then insert on this the bud or scion of the superior fruit as above described.

M. de Bressolles has not grafted any other trees than the apple in this mode; but it can be equally well applied to the pear, by interposing the quince, because this performs the same part, and produces the same effect upon the pears as does the paradise stock on the apples.[†]

Fortunately we have the means of extending the benefits of this mode of grafting, to Plums, Peaches, Nectarines and Apricots, by the aid of a native Dwarf Plum Tree, found in abundance on that large sandy island, which extends from the mouth of the Merrimac to that of Ipswich river, and to which it has given the name of Plum Island.

Some five years since, being on that almost desert island of drifting sand, at the period the fruit of these small trees was ripe, I brought home and planted a few of the stones. They readily vegetated and last year they bore plums; which are nearly round, purple colored, and about the size of a may-duke cherry. These beautiful little trees are now not more than three feet high; the stocks from a half an inch to an inch in diameter; much branched, with an expanded and roundish head. They are remarkably healthy, vigorous and hardy, admirably adapted for ex-

* A free stock is one of any kind of fruit, raised from a cultivated or grafted species; a wild stock is one raised from the seed of ungrafted trees.

tending the experiments to the above named stone-fruits, which have been so successfully and advantageously made upon paradise stocks.

I have found the Green Gage, and in fact all the great variety of plum trees, cultivated in our gardens, so much inclined to run up into unproductive wood, as to render a crop of fruit very uncertain, and have no doubt, that this humble native might be interposed, with very favorable results. I shall make the experiment this spring, by using it as the standard for the Green Gage and Magnum Bonum, and by engrafting it upon free stocks, or suckers, upon which can be budded the above named plums in August or September, and thus test the effect of both modes.

Such is the superior size and beauty of apples raised upon paradise stocks, and their consequent high price, in the Fruit Market of Paris, that this culture is rapidly extending; and adopting this new mode of producing dwarf trees, it may be advantageously introduced into this country, at least near our large cities,—while small plantations of the various kinds of fruit trees, thus managed, would be interesting objects in all our gardens.

In Dr BIGELOW'S FLOKA BOSTONIENSIS, is the following account of our native plum:—

PRUNUS LATIFOLIA. *Beach Plum.*

Branches crowded, few-flowered; peduncles and calyxes somewhat pubescent; leaves oval, acute, serrate, the veins pubescent beneath.

SYNOYMI, PRUNUS SPHEROCARPA. Michaux. A shrub with stout, straggling branches. Leaves scattered, crowded, oval or obovate, acute, single and doubly serrate, smooth or rugose above, slightly pubescent or tomentose beneath. Petioles short, pubescent, and biglandular. The flowers appear before the leaves, on the sides, near the extremities of the last year's branches, in numerous umbels, of from two to five flowers. Peduncles short, filiform pubescent, under a magnifier, as well as the calyx. Corolla small, white.—Fruit large, globular, eatable, with the flavor of the common plum. Always near the salt water; abundant on Plum Island, —May.—Fruit ripe in August and September.

Variety—1 Fruit an inch in diameter, purple, with a glaucous bloom.
—2. Fruit smaller but similar.
—3. Fruit crimson, shining.

This is the common *Beach Plum*, much prized for its agreeable fruit, and deserving attempts at cultivation.

Those of my trees which have yielded fruit belong to the 2d variety. H. A. S. D.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1830.

BLEEDING OF VINES.

A LONDONER, author of the *Vine Dresser's Guide*, in an article, published in the *New York Farmer*, for February last, condemns the application of plaster of Paris, or any other substance, to prevent vines from bleeding, when pruned, and observes, 'If you do not find, in any book, treating of the culture of the vine, any mention or hint respecting the stoppage of the bleeding of vines, that is because the application of any such remedies would be injurious, instead of producing any advantage whatever to the vine. As a proof of my assertion, I will observe, that although the

pruning of the vine is only performed to divide the sap into but a few buds, and to make the vine produce bunches more perfect, and of a quicker ripeness; yet should those buds receive too much sap, the blossom will be blasted; the proof of this is fully established by considering, that whenever a vine is of too luxuriant a growth, and is pruned short, although the buds may produce a beautiful branch, it will produce no grapes; it is on this account that such vines must be pruned very long, and not before the buds begin to swell, then it bleeds amazingly, and loses that superfluous sap, which is nothing more than a watery substance, beneficial for the growth of the branches, but hurtful to the grapes.

'When vines are of small growth, they must be pruned early, and if a too luxuriant one, late, for the later they are pruned the more they bleed, but in all cases let your vines bleed, because the too great abundance of sap, in this warm and humid country, and its direction in a greater number of buds than in France, are what an American vine dresser must more particularly observe. In all cases where vines are exposed to late frost, prune, but very late, for the sooner a vine is pruned the sooner it will grow.'

Preserving Plants from the Caterpillar.—An experiment has been tried for three years to preserve gooseberry plants from the ravages of the caterpillar, by brushing the stems with a soft brush dipped in common train or fish oil, about the time of their first appearance, or at any time when infested, which appears to destroy or greatly to annoy them. It also much improves the growth and productiveness of the tree the following year, and clears it of moss. This communication is made public, in the hope of exciting experiments to prove how far it may be useful for the preservation of other trees.—*New Monthly Mag.*

To correct damaged grain.—Musty grain, totally unfit for use, and which can scarcely be ground, may, it is said, be rendered perfectly sweet and sound by simply immersing it in boiling water and letting it remain till the water becomes cold. The quantity of water must be double to that of the grain to be purified. The musty quality rarely penetrates through the husk or bran of the wheat. In the hot water, all the decayed or rotten grain swims upon the surface, so that the remaining wheat is effectually cleansed from all impurities, without any material loss. It is afterwards to be dried, stirring occasionally, on the kiln.

Melons.—A writer in the *Richmond Enquirer*, with the signature *Agricultur*, says, 'I now from a small spot of poor ground raise a profusion of melons, whereas until lately I could not raise enough on four or five times the same space of rich land. I dig square holes ten feet apart, each way for water melons and about six feet for muskmelons; for the first, two feet deep; for the last, eighteen inches deep, and eighteen inches wide. The roots run but a short distance in a horizontal direction, but striking deep into the earth, they are secure from the effects of drought; and by filling the holes half full of manure, and finishing them to a few inches above the surface with a mixture of manure and soil, or which is better a composition of vegetables and other substances, commonly to be met with around out houses and pig pens, a depth of soil of fine and light tith is formed. I have not attempted to

raise pumpkins in this way, but have no doubt that it will answer for them.

'The same plan may be adopted with advantage and economy, as to manure, in raising Lima beans, especially in cold situations.'—*Penn. Jazie. Almanack.*

Particular cultivation of Potatoes.—A French soldier placed half a dozen of potatoes at the bottom of a cask upon a layer of sand and fresh earth, three or four inches thick; when the stalks had risen a few inches he bent them down and covered them, four or five inches deep with the same mixture. He continued this operation till the cask was full. Six or seven months after, upon emptying the vessel (which stood in a court yard), he found that the half dozen potatoes had produced an enormous quantity of new ones, from the portions of the mother stems which had been successively laid down and covered.—*Jour. des Connoiss. Usuelles*, 1829, p. 66.

From the *New York Farmer*.

In the *Southern Agriculturist*, published at Charleston, S. C., we find the following:—

'*Horticultural Societies* have sprung up with amazing rapidity in some of the Northern and Eastern states, and are likely to prove of much benefit. There exists one in Philadelphia, four in the state of New York one in the city, and three in the interior; and one at Boston, besides several others, of which perhaps we have not been informed. The New York Horticultural Society is the oldest by several years; but it appears to us from the accounts we receive, that the one at Boston promises to be one of the most active, as well as useful, of all these societies. They have been, we believe, but little more than one year in existence, and appear already to have produced considerable effect. The members are zealous, and judging from the reports made through the New England Farmer, the society must be in a flourishing condition. Presents of new trees, plants, fruit, vegetables, seeds, &c, are numerous, and we cannot but congratulate our friends of Boston, on their success.'

The New York Horticultural Society has unquestionably done much towards increasing the variety and promoting the culture of edible, fruit, and ornamental plants, but we think neither its usefulness nor its scientific standing, has corresponded with its favorable situation and circumstances. Located in the metropolis of the country, enjoying every kind of soil adapted to successful culture, a highly congenial climate, and the greatest facilities for the importation of foreign plants—patronised by the most wealthy and influential, and having among its officers and members, men of science and practice, and yet much of its reputation and popularity is attributable rather to the favorable views entertained by the public of the objects of the society, and to the costly and fat dinners, than to the practical information, and extent and accuracy of scientific investigations exhibited in the transactions of the society.

The place of the meetings does not correspond to the dignity of the society, nor render encouragement or compensation to liberal exhibitors. The place of the meetings should be where the members could take their families and their friends to see the exhibitions and read publications on rural subjects. Indeed it is the only way to insure

permanent popularity and to enlist the talent and science of our city. Anything short of this is not justice to the many gentlemen who are, at almost every meeting, received as new members.

There have been improvements made within the last twelve months, and if the exertions of some of the active members are countenanced, the necessary renovation will be effected.

Grape Vines.

The subscriber has for sale several varieties of NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, planted under his directions, and has made arrangements for the reception of ample vines, and the cuttings of many other valuable sorts from Europe, part of which are already received and the remainder are expected to arrive in time for planting the present season.

It is his intention to cultivate the vine on an extended scale, and to introduce all the varieties he can procure, that are esteemed valuable for the table, and none will be offered for sale, that he does not know, or is assured are such.

The following are under cultivation, some of which are now for sale, and the others will be ready the ensuing autumn:—

BLACK HAMBURG,	NAPOLEON.
BLACK CAPE,	WHITE CHANSELAS,
WHITE MUSCADINE,	GOLDEN CHANSELAS,
EARLY OVAL,	WHITE MUSCADEL,
GORE, a beautiful black	RED CHANSELAS,
Grape,	BLACK CONSTANTIA,
BLAND,	QUEEN,
CAROLINE,	CLAPIERS,
HORATIO,	OVAL MALAGA.

50 lbs. of each, 2 years old.

200 Catawbas, 1 year old, in fine order for immediate replanting.

Please apply to Patrick Kennedy, at the Garden, or the subscriber, there, or at his office, 7½ Congress street, by letter, post paid. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
Dorchester, April 9.

Kerick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

For sale at the KERICK NURSERIES, IN NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, White Mulberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c. Also, about 150 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs—including nearly 50 superb varieties of hardy oases, comprising white and red moss—single yellow, double do.—yellow Austrian—red and yellow Austrian—black mottled, sable, Tuscan, and other varieties of the latest sorts.—Unique White Provence, &c.

Also, GREVILLE ROSES, and WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.

Apple Trees of extra sizes—also flowering Horse Chestnuts, and some other sorts.

Written orders directed to JOHN or WILLIAM KERICK, Newton, will be received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to—or they may be left at Mr Joseph Bridg's Grocery and Seed Store, No. 60, Court street, Boston, where, on application, catalogues will be delivered gratis—or, catalogues may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office.
April 9. epw

Seed Barley.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

A few bushels of prime Seed Barley, raised by Mr BOURGAS, expressly for us, and is of fine quality, being reseed through a sieve, so as to take out all the dust, seeds of weeds, and small straws, which are apt to propagate the light. Farmers in want of first rate Seed Barley, are requested to call and examine this. April 9.

Rose Bushes, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

Several varieties of the finest Roses cultivated in this vicinity; among which the White Bordered Rose is pre-eminent, producing beautiful large, very double flowers, white with red centre—grows vigorously—the bushes are large, well packed in moss, and if planted out in good soil, will probably flower this season: 75 cts. each. Also the thornless, Swiss Contracted, and other Roses and Shrubs, Nursery prices. April 9.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horticultural and Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, New York, at the junction of Flatbush and Jamaica Turnpike, two miles from the ferries, offers 12 of the most select Table Grapes, very hardy, of the north of France, at \$6 the dozen, with directions for planting, &c., or at 25 cents apiece, separately—such as they are described in his catalogue. He also offers for sale Vines at 25 cents each, for vineyards, warranted to grow. They can be had from the 15th October to the 15th December, and from the 15th March to the 15th May—a great many have borne fruit this summer. He has a choice assortment of 242 kinds of apples, 190 kinds of superior pears, 71 cherries, 64 peaches, 15 nectarines, 85 plums, 18 apricots, 20 gooseberries, &c., some of very large size, and in a fine bearing state. Also, apple trees paradise stock, full of fruit. His collection of ornamental and forest trees, and of ornamental shrubs, is of 336 kinds, and more than 200 rose plants, and a fine collection of green house plants.

A. P. will undertake to lay out pleasure grounds and gardens, and will be happy in showing his portfolio to amateurs, at his establishment of nurseries, which consists of 24 acres. Orders should be directed to A. Parmentier, at his establishment, or to Mr JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, where catalogues may be had gratis,—and of his other agents, in different cities in the Union. 3t April 9.

Apple Trees

Of the first quality for sale at the Nursery in Farmingham Village. Also a great variety of the choicest Rare-ripen and Peach Trees 3t April 9.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c.

GRAPE VINES of many varieties, viz:
75 Roots Catawba Grape } rec'd Major J. Adlum,
300 Cuttings, do do } Georgetown, D. C.
75 do true Bland's pale red do }
Also, Isabella 1, 2, and 3 years old, Seybilly or Alexander Muscadel, 1 and 2 years old, true Bland's pale red 1 and 2 years old, Sweet Water, Hamburg and many other varieties.

PEAR TREES; consisting of good sized Seckle, Bartlett, &c., and a few small trees budded with Mr Knight's and the French varieties, and sections of some from bearing trees—also, many varieties Plum, Cherry, Apple, and Quince trees—also, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, 10 varieties of finest Strawberry.

Also, a great variety of Shrubbery—fine Snow Ball trees, 60 varieties of the finest Rose Bushes—double and single Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demijohns treble, double, and single, distilled Rose Water, made entirely from the Danark Rose. (The Rose Water is also constantly for sale wholesale and retail at Wade's porter cellar, No. 12, Merchants' Row.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester, by Rufus Howe. epht

Spring Wheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A few bushels of prime Gilman Spring Wheat, raised in Worcester county, by two gentlemen, who have for several years taken the premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, for the best crops of this article.—Also, a small quantity of English Rye Grass Seed. Ap. 2

Hitchcock's Ploughs.

DAVID PROUFEY has for sale in Hanover, Mass., a large collection of Hitchcock's valuable Ploughs, wholesale and retail, the same kind alluded to in Mr MEARS' article in the New England Farmer; for March 26. For sale also, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston. April 2.

Sweet Potato Slips.

Just received at the Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street, a few barrels Carolina or Sweet Potato Slips, of the very first quality, being from Mr DARNELL, of New Jersey—the gentleman recommended by Mr LOWELL, in a communication to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, published in the New England Farmer, September 18, 1829. The Slips now offered are a much superior sort and of better shape, to any that have been for sale in this city for several years past, from the New York market. Price 50 cents a half peck. Gentlemen in want of them will please apply soon, as the supply is not large.

For Sabbath School Libraries.

James Loring, No 132, Washington-Street, has for sale about FIVE HUNDRED KINDS of Juvenile Books, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, which are offered at the same rates as they are sold at the Union Depositories, and many others at less than half the nominal prices. Purchasers can be supplied with ONE HUNDRED KINDS at prices varying from 15 to 30 dollars. Within a few years he has printed upwards of 100,000 copies adapted for this purpose. Particular attention will be given to the wishes of purchasers in regard to the characters of books desired. April 2.

For Sale.

A Bull of the improved Durham Short Horned breed, two years and seven months old. He was sired by Admiral—dam, a fine imported cow. He weighs 1565 lbs, and girths 6 feet and 9 inches, although he has been kept on ordinary feed. It may with truth be said, that in every respect he is a very fine and promising animal.—Price \$60. For other particulars apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office, post paid. April 2. 3t

Wanted.

A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 130 a res on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. if

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m March 12.

Grape Vines, Potatoes, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

Five roots well packed in moss, of Bland's pale red Virginia Grape, at 75 cts.—Isabella, 50 cts.—Catawba, 50 cts.—the Seybilly, Muscadell, at 75 cts.—Early White Muscadell, or Sweet Water, large roots, 50 cts.—and all the other valuable sorts cultivated in this vicinity, at Nursery prices.

Also, La Plata or Long Red Potatoes, raised by Mr Gourgas of Weston, and selected for seed—Lady's Finger Potatoes, (a good sort for baking) Blue, Red, and Putkins' Early, all extra sorts. 1t March 26.

Fruit Trees, &c.

For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz: Bloodgolds, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green, Northwater, St Michael's, Winter Berganot, Bourre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston.—French & Davenport, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. 1t March 12.

Sportsman.

This first blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Taft's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-St. 1t Feb 19.

Asparagus Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

6000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge made for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind brought into the Boston market.

Also, a few roots of the following sorts: Large German Asparagus, (from seed introduced into this country two years since.) Battersea, and Large White Reading Asparagus, from England—these rare sorts are sold at from 1 to \$2 per hundred, according to the size. There are only 200 roots of each sort for sale, this season. Mar 12

MISCELLANIES.

The way to Poverty.—A correspondent in Franklin county has given us a short history of his experience in acquiring and losing property. About 20 years ago, he began with little, and by industry and economy added something to his property every year—built a house, then a barn, bought several lots of land, and, though he had a large family, continued to thrive until he owned a good farm and convenient buildings, and owed no man a cent. All things went on well until a neighboring farm was offered for sale which he purchased; he paid for a part of it from his own funds and borrowed the remainder at the bank. This was the first step in the down-hill road. When the bank debt became due, he went to another bank and borrowed money to pay the first; he continued to run from bank to bank for some time, the debt constantly increasing. He now concluded to try speculation in order to extricate himself from his embarrassment; he obtained more money from the banks, and purchased droves of cattle, sheep and hogs in the western country, which he drove to Brighton and other markets; he lost money on every drove, and became more and more involved; he mortgaged one of his farms to the Hospital Life Insurance Company, but this did not save him; his personal property was attached and sold at auction, his real estate went to pay his creditors, and in a few years nearly all his property was gone. He concludes his communication with the following warning:—Let all who are not under the same condemnation, take warning by me, and flee from the accursed banks, and Boston loans, or poverty and misery await them. From a friend to the public, and an inhabitant of Franklin County.

Our correspondent might have added to his warning—Let all beware of getting into debt—avoid speculation—be industrious, temperate, and frugal, and they will have no occasion to resort to banks and Boston loans.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that while the officers of the House of Refuge were in session, to bind out the boys whose term of service had expired, they received a visit from four young men who had returned from a two years' whaling voyage in ship *Zane*, of Nantucket, on board of which they had been placed by the Directors. They had come to thank the officers of the Asylum for their reformation. They were about to sail from Nantucket on another voyage.

Beauty and Health.—Females should be early taught the important fact, that *beauty cannot, really, exist, independent of health;* and that the one is absolutely unattainable by any practice inconsistent with the other. In vain do they hope to improve their skin—to give a 'rosate hue' to their cheeks, or to augment the grace and symmetry of their forms, unless they are cautious to preserve the whole frame in health, vigor, and activity. Beauty of complexion, and, to a certain extent, that of shape also, is nothing more than visible health—a pure mirror of the perfect performance of the internal functions, and of their harmony with the external portions of the system; the certain effects of pure air, cheerfulness, temperance, and of exercise, uninterrupted by any species of unnatural constraint.—*Doct. of Health.*

The Portsmouth Journal has not published a marriage in that town for six weeks.

John Chase of Wendell, N. H. offers to cure fevers, consumption, dropsy, &c, 'on insurance.'

Soft soap and strong lime made into a plaster of equal portions, is said to be a cure for Etons on the fingers.

LEIGH RICHMOND'S ADVICE TO HIS DAUGHTERS. Dress.—Aim at great neatness and simplicity. Shun luxury and show.

Be not in haste to follow new fashions. Remember that with regard to dress, Christians ought to be decidedly plainer, and less showy than the people of the world. I wish it to be said of the females of my house—with what evident and becoming simplicity are the daughters of Simplex attired?

Behavior in company—Be cheerful but not gigglers.

Be serious, but not dull. Be communicative, but not forward. Be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches: although you may forget them, others will not.

Remember God's eye is in every place, and his ear in every company.

Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path; grace is useful here; ask for it; you know where.

Diseases of Refined Life.—From a work on this subject, recently published by an English physician by the name of Stewart, we extract a single paragraph, which we think contains a volume of instruction.

Ladies, both by constitution and education, are particularly liable to suffer from the passive state induced by over refinement. So much is present to captivate their native delicacy and timidity, that they do not perceive the dangers of having these morbidly increased. Ever busied with unnumbered details, they have frequently to one engrossing occupation. Learning for support on some loved relative, and deluded by the thought that they may so continue secure and blameless, they prepare neither for the disappointments, nor the duties of real life. The willing adoration of the protecting sex raises them above the thoughts and cares of the busy world. They are never told of the uncertain tenure of sickly beauty's "frail and feverish being;" and they hear not "the still small voice" of nature, which warns them to be women. Untried, and close concealed, the character fails in stamina and spontaneous power, as from deficient exercise, the body wants symmetry and support, from the wiry fabric, which has expanded unequally in the drawing room, and when these fair ones are called upon to be wives and mothers, they are often found to be doubly wanting.

Upon a moderate calculation there are 12,000 benevolent societies organised in England, composed of 300,000 members.

A machine for making shingles has been put in operation at Cincinnati. It costs about \$15, independently of the power to work it. Two hundred and forty handsome shingles of ordinary width are made by it in a minute. It is the invention of Ezekiel Birds-eye, of Connecticut.

A bill to prevent lotteries in Ohio has been read a third time in the House of Representatives of that State.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

		From	To
APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot in gross,	ton	115 00	120 00
" " " " " "	"	130 00	140 00
BLANKS, white,	busel	75	11 00
BLEED, mess,	barrel	9 25	9 50
Cargo, No 1,	"	7 75	"
" " " " " "	"	6 75	"
BUTTER, imported, No 1, new,	"	10	11
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	6
" " " " " "	"	6	6
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	1 75	5 00
" " " " " "	"	5 00	5 50
" " " " " "	"	3 00	3 50
GRAIN, Corn,	busel	50	50
" " " " " "	"	65	70
" " " " " "	"	25	60
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	7 00	8 00
LIME,	"	35	9
PLASTER PARIS, retans at	ton,	15 00	17 00
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
" " " " " "	"	12	2
" " " " " "	"	6	2
SEEDS, Cargo, No 1,	"	1 75	2 00
" " " " " "	"	3	3
" " " " " "	"	1 1	1 1
" " " " " "	"	62	3 1
" " " " " "	"	50	"
" " " " " "	"	9	"
" " " " " "	"	1	"
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	45	"
" " " " " "	"	25	"
" " " " " "	"	37	"
" " " " " "	"	35	"
" " " " " "	"	30	"
" " " " " "	"	30	"
" " " " " "	"	40	"
" " " " " "	"	50	"
" " " " " "	"	23	"

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	barrel	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7
" " " " " "	"	8
" " " " " "	"	5
VEAL,	"	4
MUTTON,	"	3
POLTRY,	"	6
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12
" " " " " "	"	20
EGGS,	dozen	10
MEAL, Rye, retail,	busel	10
" " " " " "	"	10
POTATOS,	"	33
CIDER, [according to quality]	barrel	2 00

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed that we have furnished at J. H. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seed mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as can be procured in this country, of equal quality nearly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture & management—warranted to be of the growth of 1830, and of the purest quality. Feb 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to distance without payment in advance.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. PLESSENDER, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1830.

No. 39.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE BLIGHT.

RUSSELL—

DEAR SIR—In a new and very interesting work which I have lately received from London, (the journal of a Naturalist,) I met with the following on the subject of Blight, (*American Blight*?) which, as it may be new in some particulars to our Horticultural readers I inclose it for the New England Farmer. Yours, J. M. I. Salem, March 30, 1830.

Our apple trees here [North of England] are greatly injured, and some annually destroyed by an agency of what seems to be a very feeble insect. We call it, from habit, or from some assignment, the 'American Blight' (*aphis lanata*); a noxious creature being known in some orchards by the more significant name of 'white blight,' the spring of the year a slight hoariness is observed upon the branches of certain species of orchard fruit. As the season advances this hoariness increases, it becomes cottony, and toward the middle or end of summer, the under sides of some of the branches are invested with a thick, yew substance, so long as at times to be sensibly felt by the air. Upon examining this substance I find, that it conceals a multitude of small winged creatures which are busily employed in prey upon the limb of the tree beneath. This they well enabled to do, by means of a beak protruding in a fine bristle; this being insinuated through the bark, and the sappy part of the wood, enables the creature to extract, as with a syringe, sweet, vital liquor that circulates in the plant, terminating bristle is not observed in every individual: in those that possess it, it is of different lengths, and is usually when not in use, so closely concealed under the breast of the animal, to be invisible. In the younger insects it is manifested by protruding like a fine termination to the anus; but as their bodies become thickened the bristle is not in this way observed.

The albumen, or sap wood, being thus invaded, rises up in excrescences and nodes all over the branch, and deforms it; the limb, deprived of its nutriment, grows sickly; the leaves turn yellow, and the part perishes. Branch after branch is thus assailed, until they all become leafless, and the tree dies. The epithet of American Blight may be correctly applied; but we have no scientific authority to conclude that we derived the pest from that country. Normandy and the Netherlands, too, have each been supposed to have derived this evil upon us; but extensively as this pest is spread around, and favorable as our climate appears to be to its increase, it bids fair to decay in progression most of our oldest and long-cultivated fruit from our orchards.

The same unknown decree, which regulates the increase and decrease of all created beings, influences this insect; yet wet seasons, upon the whole, are congenial to its constitution. In the summer of 1828 it abounded in such incredible luxuriance, that many trees seemed at a short distance as if they had been white-washed; in the ensuing winter, which was a very dry and hot one, this pest matter so entirely disappeared, that to sur-

pericial observation the malady was not in existence; and it did not become manifest again until September, when, after the rains of that season, it reissued in fine, cottony patches from the old nodes on the trees. Many remedies have been proposed for removing this evil, efficacious perhaps in some cases upon a small scale, but when the injury has existed for some time, and extended its influence over the parts of a large tree, I apprehend it will take its course and the tree die. Upon young plants, and in places where a brush can be applied, any substance that can be used in a liquid state, to harden into a coat, insoluble by rain, will assuredly confine the ravages of the creature, and smother it. Hard rubbing with a dry brush crushes many, but there are crevices into which the bristle cannot enter: thus, some escape, and the propagation continues. I have very successfully removed this blight from young trees, and from recently attacked places in those more advanced, by an easy application. Melt about three ounces of resin in an earthen pipkin, take it from the fire, and pour into it three ounces of fish oil; the ingredients perfectly unite, and when cold, acquire the consistence of honey. A slight degree of heat, will liquify it, and in this state paint over every node or infected part in your tree, using a common painter's brush. This I prefer doing in spring, or as soon as the hoariness appears. The substance soon sufficiently hardens, and forms a varnish, which prevents any escape, and stifles the individuals. After the first dressing, should any cottony matter appear round the margin of the varnish, a second application to these parts will, I think, be found to effect a perfect cure. The prevalence of this insect gives some of our orchards here the appearance of numerous white posts in an extensive drying ground, being washed with lime from root to branch—a practice I apprehend attended with little benefit: a few creatures may be destroyed by accident, but as the animal does not retire to the earth, but winters in the clefts of the boughs far beyond the influence of this wash, it remains uninjured, to commence its ravages again when spring returns. Aphides in general attack the young and softer parts of plants; but this insect seems easily to wound the harder bark of the apple, and by no means makes choice of the most tender part of the branch. They give a preference to certain sorts, but not always the most rich fruits; as cider apples and wildings, are greatly infested by them, and from some unknown cause, other varieties seem to be exempted from their depredations. The Wheeler's russet, and Croton pipkin I have never observed to be injured by them. This insect is viviparous, or produces its young alive, forming a cradle for them by discharging from the extremities of its body a quantity of long, cottony matter, which, becoming interwoven and entangled, prevents the young from falling to the earth, and completely envelopes the parent and offspring.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

HORTICULTURAL ANOMALY.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the Apple and Pear trees often spoken of as producing fruit without having any blossom, are of varieties

whose flowers are devoid of petals, and which, consequently, make little show or appearance, and cause in the minds of casual observers the existence of the opinion above referred to. In Europe, they distinguish these anomalies of the horticultural family, by the title of *Figure* or *petalless* varieties—they enumerate but one of the apple and one of the pear, but from the accounts which have been published in different sections of our country, it is to be presumed there exist among us several varieties of petalless apples, but none of the pear, except in the Nursery collections.

April 8, 1830.

CANADA PLUM.

Mr RUSSELL—I would wish to inform the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, that I have been remarkably fortunate in raising Plums from seed; for I certainly would not exchange my seedlings for all the varieties hitherto known; among them is one, an extraordinary bearer, and I believe, surpassing in flavor any other in existence in any American Nurseries. I have also, three very fine new Apples of accidental origin—cuttings of all which, should it be desired, I shall be proud of forwarding to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. H. CORSE.

Montreal, March 25, 1830.

[Cuttings of the above Plums, and of any other indigenous fruits will be thankfully received by the Society; if no other conveyance should offer, they can be sent through the house of E. & W. CUTTERS, paper makers, Montreal, one of which gentlemen is a member of the Society.]—*Editor.*

From Galignani's Messenger.

PARIS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The General Annual Meeting of the Paris Horticultural Society was held on Sunday, in the Salle St Jean, at the Hotel de Ville, which was decorated in a manner corresponding to the occasion, but not sufficiently spacious to admit all the persons who were desirous of being present at the meeting. After the opening speech by the President, M. Soulange Bodin, Secretary, made an interesting and satisfactory report upon the proceedings and labors of the Society. The Abbé Berlese gave an account, in the name of the Committee appointed to visit the flower market, in which he bestowed a high tribute of praise on the gardeners who supply the market with flowers. The Viscount de Bonnaire de Gif entered into an exposition of the claims of different gardeners, in the employment of landed proprietors, to the encouragement afforded by the Society, and named several who were particularly entitled to them. M. Vilmorin read an interesting memoir upon the culture of the *Palate*, [Carolina or Sweet Potato] in France; and Baron Mortemart-Boisse made a report on the culture of Indian corn.—The Meeting was closed by a concert under the direction of M. Plautade, in which parts were taken by Messrs Baillet, Vogt, Bertini, and Dabadie, and Mad. Dabadie. The Members of the Society afterwards retired, and concluded the interesting festivities of the day by a subscription dinner. The following are the prizes granted:—A

silver medal each to M. Lemon, of Belleville, and M. Devrede, rue de Montreuil, master-gardeners, for fine flowers sent to the *Marché aux Fleurs*; to M. David, head-gardener of M. Boursault, for fine exotic plants; to M. Fouché, gardener of the Count de Muruais, at his seat at Palaise, for faithful service in that family for 53 years without interruption, and to M. Vallet de Villeneuve, a rich land-owner in the department of the Var, for the Culture of the *Palate* on a large scale, and the discovery of a means for keeping that vegetable good during the whole year. Three prizes given by M. Bossage, sent to encourage the culture of Indian corn in the departments round Paris, were adjudged:—The first prize consisting of a copy of Redouté's fine work on roses, to Baron Louis, whose culture is under the direction of M. Thomas Berthier, son of M. Berthier of Roville; second prize, a medal, to the Marchioness de Nicolai; third prize, M. Martin Godéfroy, farmer at Villeneuve le Roi. The third prize would have been adjudged to M. Ternaux, had not his being a Member of the Council of Administration excluded him from being a candidate.

ROLLER.

MR FESSENDEN—I observe in No. 35 of the *New England Farmer*, 'A Subscriber' makes some inquiry for the best fashion for a field roller.—Although this may much depend on the character of the soil, yet for Worcester county, perhaps the one I shall describe to you, considering the cost, may answer the most valuable purpose.

Having made use of the oak log, 6 feet by 20 inches, till within two years, the abjection frequently occurred, of its being not of sufficient diameter; or in other words, in passing over the field, the stones and grass roots were carried forward and displaced, rather than pressed down in a perpendicular direction, giving at the same time too much resistance to the cattle (one yoke of oxen.) In order to obviate this, I took a pair of old wagon wheels,* (light) four feet in diameter, the hoop tire being sufficiently strong to support the rims, to which other fellos were bolted, rising two inches, for the purpose of spiking the chestnut plank, three inches in thickness, and six feet in length. This, (which I shall call the Barrel Roller,) gave me a Roller 6 feet in length, by 4 feet 10 inches diameter in the centre; the diameter 2 inches less at the ends by tapering each stave an inch from the centre to the ends, giving the roller an elliptical or barrel form, in order to turn more kindly at the ends of the field, and that any unevenness or hollows should have the desired pressure. This being inclosed in a frame, with a box back and front, stones too large to be pressed in, can be thrown in and carried off the field, or for additional weight.

It will be seen that a circle of the above dimensions, will fall nearly perpendicular on small objects, and of course press them immediately into the ground. The same weight of roller will also take much less power to move it forward, and will likewise leave the field much more even for the scythe, and will not bruise.

* I used the wheels because they were useless for any other purpose. Two pieces of plank 10 inches in width, lapped or halved together in the centre, at right angles with a rim of the same material will answer equally well and perhaps better, as the axle or pivots can be more truly attained than to the hub of the wheel. But any way to gain a sufficient diameter.

The following are its advantages over the log roller:—its cost is probably about \$25. As a man, a boy, and one yoke of oxen will roll and pick up four acres in a day, I need not perhaps add, that the roller on farms as they average, will pay the interest of \$200, besides leaving the fields in a better state than the loss of the small stones by picking all off into heaps would.

When my land is of a character suitable for stocking down with a wheat crop, I have invariably for many of the last seasons, finished that operation with the roller, after the harrow; thus superceding the necessity of picking off but a few of the largest stones. The wheat crop will stand our severe drought better, with the further advantage of a smooth bottom for the cradle, in cutting the grain, and the saving more straw.

If you consider the above imperfect sketch will in any way subserve the interests of Agriculture, you are at liberty to make what use of it you please.

Yours, &c.

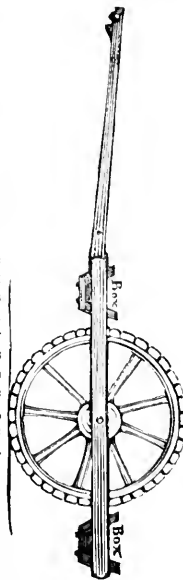
PAYSON WILLIAMS

Fitchburg, March 23, 1830.

The tongue is firmly framed into the box in front.

In the box behind is left a hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square for the dirt to fall through.

The boxes made bevelling, that the large stones may be picked out easier. Their dimensions are about one foot six inches by six feet. Staves 8 inches in width, dowelled in the centre: the roller made in this way is about the weight of an ox cart: this may be augmented at pleasure, according to the state of the land to be rolled.



FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

OIL, AS AN APPLICATION TO TREES, INJURIOUS.

MR EDITOR—I see in your last paper a short article from the *New Monthly Magazine*, recommending Train, or Fish Oil, as being of great service to the gooseberry bush, preserving it from the ravages of the caterpillar, &c; stating also that it improved the growth and productiveness of the plant or tree. One object of the writer, it seems, was, to have experiments tried on fruit trees. I have had sad experience with Fish Oil on my fruit trees. In consequence of seeing it highly recommended in some country newspaper, I was induced to try it on my Peach, Apricot, Pear, Plum, Nectarine, Apple, and Cherry trees, in July, 1826, and the result was, that it entirely killed all my Peach,

Apricot, Nectarine, and Cherry trees, and materially injured all the other trees to which I applied it. I lost in all about fifty trees that had been six or three years, and were in fine health, and growing vigorously at the time I applied the oil. I would not have parted with the trees for \$20. The effect of the oil is, to fill up the pores of the bark of the tree, so as to exclude all nourishment through that source from the atmosphere, rain, &c. In about four weeks after I applied the oil, I perceived from the yellow, sickly appearance of the leaf, that the work of destruction was going on. I immediately caused the trees to be scraped with a knife, and had them thoroughly washed in strong soap suds, to get off the oil, a save them if possible: but all to no effect. They continued to exhibit more and more of that sick appearance, and the leaves all fell early in September, and by the next spring the bark became entirely dead and dry, and but one of the tree which was a peach, sprung up from the root which I think is proof, from the best source possible, *Experience*, that you can hardly apply anything more deleterious than Oil of any kind on fruit trees, as the effects of all kinds of oil on the bark of the tree must be nearly the same.

I have for several years past used a wash of diluted soft soap, which I have found of great service to all kinds of fruit trees, got berry bushes, shrubbery, &c. I apply it very free with a painter's brush, to the body and limbs of the tree as high as I can reach, that is, up to fruit buds, in May or June.

I have been thus particular, as far as my experience goes, respecting the use of Oil on trees, for the information of horticulturists: full should regret exceedingly to have any of my brethren suffer from such experience, as severe as I have.

Respectfully, yours, &c.
E. EDWARDS

From the [London] Gardener's Magazine.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.—This Society was established in February, 1829: and have just received a pamphlet, containing charter, constitution, by-laws, &c, of the Institution, with a letter announcing of our being elected an honorary member. For this honor which we duly prize, we hope the present knowledge will be deemed satisfactory. The constitution of the Society is modeled a good one that of London: the by-laws, however, a quite a different description: there is no gag clause; and there is an article which proves that lecturers on botany and vegetable physiology, an entomology so far as it relates to horticulture, and on horticultural science, shall be appointed. They shall be nominated by the council at a stated meeting of the Society, and electe that or a subsequent stated meeting, by a majority of votes. There is something grand and refining in the simple form of the Act of Incorporation, as compared with the highly aristocratic royal charters of the London, Paris, and B Societies. In the printed letter, he informs that, for such favors of seeds, plants, scions, trees, as may be procured or transmitted to the Society, it will afford them a great pleasure to reciprocate.

The White Gage.—Mr Samuel R. Johnson, Charlestown, Ms. received in the autumn of 18

9,29 for the plums of one White Gage tree, six years old. The productiveness of this variety is great, that probably no plum tree is more valuable.

This plum was reared from the seed of the **GREEN GAGE**; is much larger than its parent; is of pale straw color and ripens in September.

Columbus, (Ohio.)
March, 1830.

MR FESSENDEN—I send you herewith a copy of the report of the Select Committee of the Legislature, to whom was referred, that part of the Governor's Message, which relates to the culture of Hemp.

Yours Respectfully, J. P. KIRTLAND.

Select Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Governor's Message which relates to the culture of Hemp, have had that subject under consideration, and respectfully

REPORT:

That, in their opinion, the climate of Ohio is genial, and the soil, in many parts, well adapted for the production of Hemp. Your committee are well assured that the encouragement and protection, given to the American Hemp growers by the existing tariff of the United States, are such as will insure success and profit to that class of our agriculturalists. Believing that the want of correct information respecting the growth of Hemp, and preparing the same for market, is a reason that so few of our citizens have hitherto engaged in the business; and believing that the diffusion of information on the subject is the only encouragement which can, at this time, be given to that branch of agriculture by our State Government, and, in fact, the only encouragement needed, your committee have compiled from the documents referred to them, and from such information as they have been able to obtain from other sources, a treatise on the culture and preparation of Hemp for market, which they herewith transmit and respectfully recommend that a number of copies thereof be ordered to be printed, and distributed throughout the State. To this compilation, your committee have added an estimate of the average net proceeds of five acres of land devoted in Hemp, and producing a ton, which is considered an average crop. Being aware that the many and extravagant anticipations of the profit derived from the capital or labor employed in any particular branch of business, are calculated to do much injury, by inducing too many to engage in it, without a due regard to economy; your committee have endeavored, in making said estimate, to keep within the limits of what has been experienced by some of our citizen from actual experience.

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

SECTION I.

On the Climate most favorable to Hemp.
Hemp does not flourish in hot countries. Temperate climates are more favorable to it; and it needs very well in those that are colder; as, for example, the northeastern parts of the United States, &c. The climates of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, are also highly favorable to the culture of Hemp.

SECTION 2.

On the Soil most favorable to Hemp.
Hemp requires a soil that is soft, easy to cultivate, rather light, but very productive, and well watered; and, after the ground is a little worn, well mellowed. Dry soils are not proper for it, unless

on new, light lands. They produce dwarfish growth; of which the bark is too woody, which makes the threads hard, and elastic: these are great defects, even for the coarsest manufactures. In wet seasons, it succeeds better in the dry soils we speak of, than in moister lands. These seasons, however, are rare; and Hemp plantations, placed by the side of a river, creek or wet ditch, so that the water may be very near, without ever producing an inundation, are much esteemed.—Any land however, that will bring a good crop of flax, corn or potatoes, will bring a good crop of Hemp.

SECTION 3.

On the proper Manure for Hemp Plantations.

All sorts of manure, that make the soil light, are proper for Hemp. Hemp plantations, on worn soils, unless renewed by clover, must be manured every year; and it should be done before the winter tillage, that the manure may have time, during the winter, to rot, and mix thoroughly with the earth against the spring.

SECTION 4.

On the Tillage of Hemp Plantations.

The first and principal tillage is given to green sward, or stubble land, late in the fall, or in the early part of the winter, by well ploughing the ground in furrows, so as to expose it to the winter frosts, which tend very much to break up the earth. In the spring, the ground is prepared to receive the seed by similar ploughings, at intervals of fifteen or twenty days, until it becomes perfectly mellow.

SECTION 5.

On the Time and Manner of Sowing the Seed.

In the course of the month of April, Hemp seed is sown. Some persons sow earlier, and some later than this; and each are exposed to their peculiar dangers. Those who sow early have to apprehend the frosts of spring, which do great injury to the sprouting Hemp; and those who sow late are in danger of droughts, that sometimes prevent the Hemp from sprouting.—The seed should be sown thick, otherwise the Hemp becomes rank, the bark is too woody, and the fibres hard; which is a great defect. If, however, it be sown too thickly, the plants obstruct each other; which is another inconvenience. A medium, then, must be observed, which is easily hit by practice. The quantity of seed required for Hemp partially varies according to the time of sowing and the fertility of the soil. In Kentucky, at the rate of from a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half of seed is required, per acre. And as the climate and soil of Kentucky are similar to those of Ohio, it follows, as a matter of course, that a quantity of seed required per acre in the two States is nearly the same. It must be remarked, that the Hemp seed is one of the oily seeds that grow rancid in time, and then do not sprout. No seed should, therefore, be sown of the last year's crop. When it is two years old, a large part never comes up; and when older, a still larger part. After the seed is sown, it must be buried with a common harrow; and care should be taken to protect the Hemp, when coming up, from the ravages of birds. After it is out of danger of birds, very little, if any, attention need be paid to it, until it is fit to cut or pull. Should any accident happen the field, so as to render the Hemp too thin to warrant a good crop, in order to make the best of it, were it only as respects the

seed, it is prudent to weed the field, and prevent the plant from being choked by a useless growth.

To be concluded next week.

From Dr. N. R. Smith's address before the Baltimore Temperance Society.

The following facts will illustrate the influence of dram-drinking as a source of disease and infirmity, as well as the immediate influence of temperance.

Some fifteen years ago, there sprung up in the State of Connecticut, a noted quack, commonly known by the name of 'Dr Rain-water,'

'Austere and lonely, cruel to himself
Did they report him: Water his drink,
His food stale bread and pottage.'

In cunning quacks, who shroud their art in a veil of mystery, the vulgar always repose a superstitious confidence which gives the practitioner complete control over them. Dr Rain-water used his power to noble purpose. Believing that most diseases sprung from dram-drinking, he gave his patients some inert nostrum, and solemnly charged them to touch no drink but *rain water*, declaring that, should they use any other the medicine would operate as a poison. All their food, too, was prepared in rain water. Of course his patients complied, and the success of his practice was astonishing. His fame spread far and near. The sick were brought to him in such numbers as literally to crowd his door and surround his house. Lingering affections on which the whole materia medica had been poured in vain, vanished before Rain-water, as if by a spell. The physicians were astonished, and I recollect, (being then a boy,) to have felt serious apprehensions that Dr R. was about to ruin my destined vocation.

But poor Rain-water at length fell, like his own element, from a bursting cloud, but never like it, to rise again. His secret came out, and he was instantly deserted.

Dr Cold-water who now offers his gratuitous services to the public, is undoubtedly quite as skillful as Dr Rain-water; but fortunately, or unfortunately, has nothing to recommend him but honesty, philanthropy, truth and wisdom, which, however, it is hoped, will one day accomplish as much as a quack's label.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 12.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At market this day, 147 Beef Cattle, 20 Stores, 18 Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves, and 272 Swine, viz: *Old Market*, 112 Beef Cattle including 10 unsold last week, 12 Working Oxen, 3 Cows and Calves, and 272 Swine—*New Market*, 35 Beef Cattle, including 33 unsold last week; 20 Stores, including 12 unsold last week, 9 Cows and Calves, and 6 Working Oxen. Unsold at the close of the market, 73 Beef Cattle, nearly all of which are good, and some extra.

In consequence of the limited number of Cattle at market an attempt was made to advance the price considerably. Few sales only were effected, as will be seen by the number unsold. Prices, however, were raised, but the unsettled state of the market prevents us from stating the amount or giving prices this week.

Working Oxen—Few sales, at 50 a \$80 *Milk Cows*—No sales noticed. *Sheep*—None at market. *Swine*—Sales quick; small selected lots at 5½ a 6c.; at retail 5 a 6c.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 700.)

CHAPTER V.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

ECLIPSE.

Eclipse was got by Marsk, a grandson of Bartlett's Childers.

Of the beauty, yet peculiarity of his form, much has been said. The very great size, obliquity, and lowness of his shoulders were the objects of general remark—with the shortness of his fore-quarters, his ample and finely proportioned quarters, and the swelling muscles of his forearm and thigh. Of his speed no correct estimate can be formed, for he never met with an opponent sufficiently fleet to put it to the test.

He was bred by the Duke of Cumberland, and sold at his death to Mr Wildman, a sheep salesman, for seventy-five guineas. Colonel O'Kelly purchased a share of him from Wildman. In the spring of the following year, when the reputation of this wonderful animal was at its height, O'Kelly wished to become sole owner of him, and bought the remaining share for one thousand pounds.

Eclipse was what is termed a thick winded horse, and puffed and roared so as to be heard at a considerable distance. For this or some other cause, he was not brought on the turf until he was five years old.

O'Kelly, aware of his horse's powers, had backed him freely on his first race, in May 1769. This excited curiosity, or, perhaps, roused suspicion, and some persons attempted to watch one of his trials. Mr John Lawrence says, that they were a little too late; but they found an old woman who gave them all the information they wanted. On inquiring whether she had seen a race, she replied that she could not tell whether it was a race or not, but that she had just seen a horse with white legs running away at a monstrous rate, and another horse a great way behind, trying to run after him; but she was sure he never would catch the white legged horse if he ran to the world's end.

The first heat was easily won, when O'Kelly, observing that the rider had been pulling at Eclipse during the whole of the race, offered a wager that he placed the horses in the next heat. This seemed a thing so highly improbable, that he immediately had bets to a large amount. Being called on to declare, he replied, "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere!" The event justified his prediction: all the others were distanced by Eclipse with the greatest ease; or, in the language of the turf, they had no place.

In the spring of the following year, he beat Mr Wentworth's Bucephalus, who had never before been conquered. Two days afterwards he distanced Mr Strode's Pensioner, a very good horse; and, in the August of the same year, he won the great subscription at York. No horse daring to enter against him, he closed his short career of seventeen months, by walking over the Newmarket course for the king's plate, on October the 18th, 1770. He was never beaten, nor ever paid for, and won for his owner more than twenty five thousand pounds.

Eclipse was afterwards employed as a stallion, and produced the extraordinary number of three hundred and thirty-four winners, and these netted

to their owners more than a hundred and sixty thousand pounds exclusive of plates and cups.—This fine animal died in 1789, at the age of twenty-five years.

More than twenty years after the Darby Arabian, and when the value of the Arabian blood was fully established, Lord Godolphin possessed a beautiful, but singularly-shaped horse, which he called an Arabian, but which was really a Barb. His crest, lofty and arched almost to a fault, will distinguish him from every other horse.

He had a sinking behind his shoulders, almost as peculiar, and a corresponding elevation of the spine towards the loins. His muzzle was uncommonly fine, his head beautifully set on, his shoulders capacious, and his quarters well spread out. He was picked up in France, where he was actually employed in drawing a cart; and when he was afterwards presented to Lord Godolphin, he was in that nobleman's stud a considerable time before his value was discovered. It was not until the birth of Lath, one of the first horses of that period, that his excellence began to be appreciated. He was then styled an Arabian, and became, in even a greater degree than the Darby, the founder of the modern thorough-bred horses. He died in 1753, as the age of twenty-nine.

An intimate friendship subsisted between him and a cat, which either sat on his back when he was in the stable, or nestled as closely to him as she could. At his death, the cat refused her food, and pined away, and soon died.—Mr Holcroft gives a similar relation of the attachment between a race-horse and a cat, which the courser would take in his mouth and place in his manger and upon his back without hurting her. Chillyaby, called from his great ferocity the Mad Arabian, whom one only of the grooms dared to approach, and who savagely tore to pieces the image of a man that was purposely placed in his way, had his peculiar attachment to a lamb, who used to employ himself for many an hour, in butting away the flies from him.

Another fine foreign horse, was the WELLESLEY ARABIAN; the very picture of a beautiful wild horse of the desert. His precise country was never determined. He is evidently neither a perfect Barb, nor a perfect Arabian, but from some neighboring province, where both the Barb and Arabian would expand to a more perfect fitness of form. This horse has been erroneously selected as the pattern of a superior Arabian, and therefore we have introduced him; few, however, of his produce were trained who can add much to his reputation.

It has been imagined that the breed of racing horses has lately very considerably degenerated. This is not the case. Thorough-bred horses were formerly fewer in number, and their performances created greater wonder. The breed has now increased twenty fold, and superiority is not so easily obtained among so many competitors. If one circumstance could, more than any other, produce this degeneracy, it would be our absurd and cruel habit of bringing out horses too soon, and the frequent failure of their legs before they have come to their full power. Childers and Eclipse did not appear until they were five years old; but many of our best horses, and those, perhaps, who would have shown equal excellence with the most celebrated racers, are foundered and destroyed before that period.

Whether the introduction of short races, and so

young horses, be advantageous, and whether stoutness and usefulness may not thus be somewhat too much sacrificed to speed; whether there may be danger that an animal designed for service may, in process of time, be frittered away almost to shadow of what he was, in order that at two year old, over the one-mile-course, he may astonish the crowd by his fleetness,—are questions that more concern the sporting man than the agriculturalist, and yet they concern the agriculturalist too, if racing is principally valuable as connected with breeding, and as the test of breeding.

The horse enters into the spirit of the race thoroughly as does his rider, and, without whip or spur, will generally exert his energies to the utmost to beat his opponent. It is beautiful to see him advancing to the starting-post, every motion evincing his eagerness. The signal is given, and he springs away—he settles himself in his stride, the jockey becomes a part and portion of his every motion of the arms and body corresponding with, and assisting the action of the horse. He goes, eager, yet unobtrusive in his powers. When he arrives at that distance from which the rider knows that he will *live home* at the top of his speed, the hint is given, and on he rushes. Then the race in reality begins, and every nerve is strained to head his competitor. The art of the rider, to keep the horse within his pace, and with admirable *gare* and *tail* to add to the length of every stride. Then, perhaps the spur, skillfully applied, may be necessary to rouse every dormant energy. A sluggish lunging horse may need more punishment than a humane observer would think justifiable. In the natural ardor of the race-horse, roused at the moment of the grand struggle, by the moderate application of the whip and spur, will bring through if he can win.

Forrester will afford sufficient illustration of natural emulation of the courser.—He had many a hardly contested race; at length, overweighed and over-matched, the rally had commenced. His opponent, who had been wait behind, was gaining upon him; he overtook him and they continued quite close to within the tance. It was a point that could scarcely be decided. But Forrester's strength was failing. He made one desperate plunge—seized his antagonist by the jaw to hold him back, and could scarcely be forced to quit his hold. In like manner a horse belonging to Mr Quin, in 1753, finding his adversary gradually passing him, seized him by the leg, and both riders were obliged to dismount in order to separate the animals. Let us pause and ask, would the butcherly whipping and cutting which seems so often to form the expectation and necessary conclusion of the race—the proposed display of the skill of the rider—the estimation of the thoughtless or unfeeling spectator—would these have carried such horses over an additional inch of ground? They would have been thrown ahead—they would have shorted their stroke—and perhaps would have become enraged and suspended every exertion. The horse is as susceptible of pleasure and pain as ourselves. He was committed to us for our protection and our use; he is a willing, devoted servant. Who did we derive the right to abuse him? Intemperance speaks the same language. Many a race has been lost by the infliction of wanton cruelty.

* One of the severest plate-races on record, was run at Calistie, in 1761, and in which there were no fewer

HORTICULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN—I send an extract in relation ameliorated Pears, which contains much historical and other interesting information, on the various modes of culture, which have been practised for obtaining new kinds of fruits, and the course pursued, by the Horticultural Society of Paris, to establish their character.

It will be perceived, that the theory developed by Mr Poiteau, and the facts he alleged in support of it, are so far sustained by Du Petit Thouars, that he earnestly recommends the extension of experiments, for obtaining valuable fruits from the seeds.

Accept assurances

Of my unfeigned respect,
Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
April 6, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XVII.

From the Annales D'Horticulture.

REPORT made by M. Du Petit Thouars, in behalf of the Committee on Fruit Trees, upon three kinds of Pears, submitted to its examination.

Since the foundation of the Horticultural Society, three Pears have been submitted to its examination: the first by M. Vilmorin, the second M. Smith, and the third by M. Alfroy.

That of M. Vilmorin, furnished by M. de la Brayolle, and called as new, in the environs of Chantou-sur-Indre, is, perhaps, identical with the Pear of Saint Vezin; still it presents some

peculiarities, and two of them were dead heats, each of which was contested by the winner of the plate. In 1763 at Salisbury, and over a four-mile course, there were four heats between two horses; the Duke of Grafton's Havannah and Mr. Waldman's Tom.

The following table of the abbreviations used in designating the different courses at Newmarket, and the length of these courses, may not be unacceptable.

	Abbrev.	Miles.	Furl.	Yds.
the Beacon course	B. C.	3	1	133
at three miles of ditto	L. T. M.	3	0	45
on the Dutch in	D. I.	2	0	97
on the turn of the lands in T.J.I.	O.	5	5	124
ermont course	C. C.	1	5	217
cross the Flat	A. F.	1	1	44
two-year old course	T. Y. C.	0	5	136
warling course	W. C.	0	2	117
round course	R. C.	3	6	93
Rich Mile	D. M.	0	7	148
Kingdon mile	A. M.	0	7	211
owley Mile	R. M.	1	0	1
two middle miles of B. C.	T. M. M.	1	7	115

A DISTANCE is the length of two hundred and forty yards from the winning post. In the gallery of the wing post, and in a little gallery at the distance post, are placed two men holding crimson flags. As soon as the first horse has passed the winning post, the man drops his flag; the other at the distance post drops his at the same moment, and the horse which has not then passed that it is said to be distanced, and cannot start again for the next plate or prize.

A FEATHER-WEIGHT is the lightest weight that can put on the back of a horse.

A GIVE AND TAKE PLATE is where horses carry eight according to their height. Fourteen hands are taken as the standard height, and the horse must carry a stone (the horseman's stone is fourteen pounds,) seven pounds are taken from the weight for every inch above fourteen hands, and seven pounds added for every inch above fourteen hands. A few pounds additional weight is so serious an evil, that it is said, seven pounds a mile-race are equivalent to a distance.

A POST MATCH is for horses of a certain age, and the parties possess the privilege of bringing any horse of that age to the post.

A PRODUCE MATCH is that between the produce of certain mares in foal at the time of the match, and to be decided when they arrive at a certain age specified.

points of difference, and its identity is yet doubtful in the opinion of M. Vilmorin.

It is believed, that the one offered by M. Sienle, should be reported as a species, which has been known for a long time.

There remains that of M. Alfroy, which he persists in regarding as new, that is to say, he believes, that not any of the names, heretofore known, can be applied to it.

To enable you to decide this point, the committee on Nurseries, and the Cultivation of Fruit Trees, which had been directed to make a report to you on this subject, has found two questions to decide.

- 1st. Has this fruit been known before?
- 2d. From its qualities, does it merit propagation by culture?

The first question appears the most difficult to resolve, because, even at the present time, there is not sufficient precision, in the descriptions to establish the distinctive character of each garden species.

The second question appears to be more easy to settle, because having the object in view, it is not difficult to determine its good or bad qualities. Taste seems to be the most sure way; but, this is immediately opposed by the common saying: *There is no disputing about taste.* Besides, it is known how many isolated circumstances may affect its flavor, as the degree of maturity, the nature of the soil, &c. Nevertheless, these two questions, which are applicable to all the species of fruiters, are of deep interest to proprietors and cultivators.

In 1628, LECTIER, a magistrate of Orleans, published a catalogue, in alphabetical order, of the fruit trees cultivated in his garden, and probably of those in the celebrated nurseries of that city. This was the first that was printed. The number of Pears contained in it was about 300. In 1651, this Catalogue was reprinted in the *Jardinier Francois*, but according to the order of the maturation of the fruit.

It is, in general, under one of these two kinds of enumeration that the names of our garden species have been propagated to the present time. I have traced in a *Historical Sketch*, the changes and the ameliorations, which subsequent authors have effected; it has appeared to merit the attention of the Society, since its insertion has been desired in the *Annales D'Horticulture*. Although this kind of approbation is very flattering, I have refused it, because I have thought that this essay belonged to the history of the Art of Culture; that is to say, to the exposition of what had been done anteriorly for the establishment of a foundation, and that we should leave the space open in the Journal, for the insertion of the discoveries of the moment. It is sufficient to say here, that these names, more or less reduced, form the principal materials of all the particular and general Catalogues, like that of the nursery of Luxembourg. The greatest number of them have passed into England as appears by the seventyseven names of Pears, which PHILIP MILLER, the most able English gardener, enumerated in 1731; they have continued to appear in all the catalogues which have been since published in London, by various individuals,—chiefly nursery-men. The last is the most authentic;—it is that which has been published by the London Horticultural Society; 622 Pears are enumerated, among which are found 100 which are contained in the Catalogue of Lec-

tier. The greatest number of the others are reported under the French names as sub-species. Thus, there are thirty *Bon-Chretiens*, forty *Beurrés*, &c.

This catalogue gives the plain indication of the garden species which have been collected in the nurseries of the London Horticultural Society, following the alphabetical order, with the synonyms, and these synonyms are repeated in the general series, but distinguished by italics. I think that in a volume of the same size as that, a double enumeration could be presented, which would on many accounts, be more useful, by exhibiting only those kinds, which can be cultivated in the open ground.

It should be composed of two distinct Catalogues; the one in alphabetical, the other in the order of the time of the maturation of the fruit. Thus, one would have for its basis the Catalogue of Lectier, of 1623, in which should be intercalated, all the discovered varieties; the other should be that of BONNEFOS, of 1651, parallel with the intercalations. An entire line should be given to each garden species, and this space filled, by indicating the principal authors who have spoken of it; their initial letters would be sufficient for this. Other characters quite as simple could indicate the figures of the fruit which had been published. This would be then a lucid extract of all that exists in books, upon the nomenclature of fruit trees. These two Catalogues once established, all those who are concerned in the cultivation of fruit trees, whether as amateurs or as practitioners, could be invited to distinguish all the species, which they know as existing, on their own estates, or in the environs.

Then we shall be able to commence successfully, the second portion of this labor,—the application of these names to real objects. However, it may be commenced immediately; for that, it is sufficient to put in execution, what was proposed at a preceding meeting, viz: to place in the Hall of the Society, a basket of exposition, and inviting all the members to deposit in it, the fruits which now exist, and about which there are some doubts as to their position in the nomenclature.

I shall not be astonished, that it should be proved by these researches, that the greatest number of the species indicated in the first Catalogue of Lectier, still exist, but that some of them are confined to a single canton.

Nevertheless, the number of known fruits in the time of Lectier has been continually augmenting by the addition of new productions. MALET has the credit of signaling the most remarkable, such as the *Virgouleuse*, the *St Germain*, the *Lansac*, the *Bezy de Chaumontel*, near *Luzarches*. DUMALE, an age after, declared that these trunks still existed. He has added a small number of others; but he has not given any information upon their origin. They are found in the Catalogue of the nursery of Luxembourg. Some are still seen, whose name determines the epoch of their discovery;—among others, the *Chaptal Pear*.

But since, an immense number has appeared, which threatens to annihilate all our *old admired varieties*; their place is reclaimed by the new kinds, and the Hon. President of the London Horticultural Society, Sir T. A. KNIGHT, perceiving that in England, the greatest number of the most celebrated fruit trees, yielded only very deteriorated productions, has derived from it, a very bold

conclusion; it is, that a new species of seed, has but a determinate period of existence as an animal,—two or three centuries, for example, and that like it, they pass through the stages of adolescence, maturity, and old age, to death.

After this opinion, it is erroneous to believe, that a tree can be renovated by engraving one of its scions on a young stock; for this scion, notwithstanding its appearance, may be already in a state of decrepitude, and should perish at the same time with the maternal trunk.

This is not the place to examine to the bottom, this discussion; it is sufficient for us to say, that nothing yet can cause forty of the pears enumerated by Lectier, to yield the place of superiority, which they have maintained for two centuries. But the best among them, Beurle Gris, and the Crasanne, (it is between these two fruits, which I think it is proper to choose, to find the best pear) appear to deteriorate according to the season or the exposition; because they are found in other seasons and in other situations in all their perfection.

Whatever it be, able cultivators having adopted this opinion, which takes its origin from the commencement of this century, they have sought to make up for the years of irreparable injury: they have resorted to planting seeds, and have returned to what was taught by Davy three centuries since,—that it was necessary to leave, ungrafted, in the nurseries, those plants which presented something peculiar.

It is in Belgium, more especially, that this has been done, and particularly by Mr Van Mons, who has given the example of experiments, on this subject. The names of the most esteemed cultivators and amateurs, have been given to the products of this novel branch of observation: the Boses, the Vilmorins, the Noisettes, &c, have seen their names employed to distinguish these new products; but it is nevertheless believed, that they should be associated with other varieties; thus there is the Bose-Colmar, the Fondante-Van Mons, &c.

The time, which the pear tree ordinarily required to produce fruit was a great inconvenience, in these researches, and retarded much, a knowledge of their results; but Mr Van Mons has indicated the means of abridging it, nearly one half; it is by what he calls Greffe d'Accablement.

Mr Alfroy has pursued very near the same course, but for a different object: having remarked that the plants, from the pear seeds of table fruit, produced fruit sooner than those from wild pears, or the kind used for making perry, he has made numerous seminaries of them which he has immediately grafted, when they presented nothing remarkable: he has produced the effect which he desired, viz: that these kinds have sooner yielded their fruit than those grafted upon wild stocks; but he states, that they do not last so long. He names, among others, a perry-pear tree, of the species called Gros-Christi, which from its size indicates a great antiquity, and which has produced seven hogheads of perry.

Among thousands of plants obtained from the seeds of table-pears, he remarked 300 individuals, principally distinguished by the large size of their leaves; he left them to take their course, until the period of fructification; but only one produced a fruit worthy of attention; it is that which he has presented to the society. A proprietor of numerous nurseries, which from father to son have been cultivated by the family, no person has had, at

his disposition, more objects of comparison, to enable him to judge to what point; this fruit could be distinguished from others. It is more especially with the pears, whose period of maturity agrees with that which he has recently obtained, that he has compared it. Thus he enumerates 18 which ripen from the first to the end of October, and 15 from the first of November to the first of December. These 33 pears are all named in the first Catalogue of Lectier.

As president of the Committee on Nurseries, and the culture of Fruit Trees, I am specially charged, to collect the opinions of my colleagues, and already that of one of them has been given; it is M. Poiteau's who, after having acquired great practical knowledge, has elevated himself to the first theoretical rank. His authority then is imposing: he thinks that Mr Alfroy's pear resembles much the Tarquin, and next to that the *Treson D'Amour*.

Here is already, then, some indecision, because it resembles two pears. One of them belongs to the Catalogue of Lectier, Le Treson, or Amour, for these two names are synonyms, in all the other subsequent Catalogues. The other, the Tarquin, began to appear in Duhamel, No. 17, and is found in the Catalogue of the Luxembourg nursery. These two fruits are then well known; and it does not appear impossible to produce them, to make the comparison.

Mr Alfroy persists in regarding his pear as new; but he thinks it more analogous to the Bon-Christien D'Iliver than to any other.

There has not been sufficient time to discuss this subject with all the other members of the Committee; but it cannot be properly terminated, but by the production and examination of the kinds with which it should be composed. Until this can be done, the question should be left undecided; but that does not in any degree, diminish the meritorious labors of Mr Alfroy. I think the most important point in his memoir, is the enunciation of the advantage, which he has gained by engraving upon the stocks, obtained from the seeds of table fruit, over those which are used for perry, since they sooner produce fruit.

We cannot then, too much encourage a continued examination of the varieties produced from the seed, and to preserve, without grafting, such as seem to promise happy results.

We know that our neighbors the Belgians have been much more fortunate than Mr Alfroy in these sort of experiments; but this is nothing, it is said, in comparison to the inhabitants of North America, who obtain numerous species from the seed.

I will terminate by saying, that Mr Alfroy is so zealous for the progress of his art, that he does not confine himself to personal experiments, but he has established a correspondence with the new world, to procure all the new productions there known, and to enable his fellow citizens to judge of their real merit.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1830.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

A good Garden is almost as necessary an appendage to a farm, and as useful to a family, as a cellar to a dwelling house, a fire place to a kitchen, or a bucket to a well of water. Where a well managed garden constitutes part of a rural establishment, and the culinary uses of its productions are

well understood, the field or the market furnishes a proportionally small part of the provisions necessary for family consumption. A family, which is well supplied with garden vegetables will not be so liable to eat more flesh than health requires, as one which is obliged to live almost altogether on animal food for want of the vegetables which a garden affords.

BEST KINDS OF VEGETABLES.

A cultivator who has a proper regard to his own interest will always endeavor to procure and propagate from the best breeds of vegetables as well as animals. A good sort of potatoes, for instance, is scarcely less desirable than a good breed of cattle; and the best possible grasses are as much to be sought after as Merino, or South-down Sheep.

EARLY POTATOES.

Plant near your hog-stye, an early sort of potatoes on early ground, for feeding hogs before your Indian corn becomes ripe. After your potatoes are planted, it is said, that strewing quick lime over the hills in small quantities will preserve them against both the grub-worm and the wire-worm.

Potatoes are better food for breeding ewes than turnips, which it is said are apt to injure the lambs. In small quantities at a time, they are good food for horses and oxen, especially in spring. They will go farther if boiled or steamed, but when given raw they are useful for physic as well as food, being of a cooling and laxative quality, and calculated to counteract the astringent and heating qualities of dry food.

SOAP-SUDS FOR DESTROYING INSECTS.

The Rev. Mr Falconer, one of the correspondents of the Bath Agricultural Society, strongly recommends Soap-Suds both as a manure and an antidote against insects. He observes, 'This mixture of an oil and an alkali, has been more generally known than adopted as a remedy against the insects which infest wall fruit-trees. It will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests, and bred among the leaves. When used in the early part of the year it seems to prevent the insects from settling upon them.' He prefers soap-suds to lime-water, because lime soon loses its causticity, and with this its efficacy, by exposure to air and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with the fine dust of wood-ashes as lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labor, and is obtained without any expense.' He directs to make use of a common garden-pump for sprinkling trees with soap-suds, and says if the water of a washing can not be had, a quantity of potash, dissolved in water, may be substituted, and that the washing of the trees with soap-suds twice a week, for three or four weeks, in the spring will be sufficient to secure them from aphides, &c.

ELDER.

The expressed juice of elder leaves will kill skippers in cheese, bacon, &c.; and strong decoctions of the leaves or roots are fatal to insects, which predate on plants in gardens &c. Dr Willich observes, that 'the leaves of elder are eaten by sheep to which they are a great service, when diseased with the rot; for if placed in a situation, where they can easily reach the bark and young shoots, they will speedily cure themselves.' Dr Elliot observed in his *Essays of Field Husbandry*, that 'elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience, that mowing them five times a year will kill them.'

Early Tart Rhubarb.—Mr NATH. S. BENNETT Framingham, has presented us with a fine bunch of the Tart Rhubarb, of the finest quality, reed, according to the plan of Judge BUEL, published in the New England Farmer, volume VII. page 285.

White Alpine Strawberry.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street, 50 plants only of the White Alpine, or *Monthly* Evering Strawberry, without runners, recently raised in France by the Count de Vindé—the fruit is of good size, and of fine flavor. The runners of the other monthly varieties exhaust the parent plants, and prevent them from bearing fruit in any quantity. They should be planted in a shady place, in a rich soil, about 15 inches apart—much sun injures their fruiting. Though well calculated for garden culture for fruit, they also make a beautiful plant when cultivated in pots, for ornament only, as they are of vigorous growth, and are covered with flowers and fruit at the same time from June to December.—The plants are potted, price 25 cents per plant.

Apple Seedlings, &c.
For sale at the garden of ROBERT MANNING, in Salem, a large quantity of Apple Seedlings, 3 or 4 years old, at a low price. Also, several varieties of Shade Trees, as Horse Chestnuts, Butternuts, Alanthus, Glutinous Acaia, Honey Locusts, Mazzard Cherries, Weeping Willows, Variegated Leaf Willows, &c.

Seed Potatoes.
J. H. DORR, at house No. 3 Quincy Place, Boston, has 100 lbs of White Blue Nose potatoes for sale. They are excellent for all culinary purposes, and are the best any to plant for early potatoes; these having grown at Massachusetts, in a cold climate, will, if planted here, ripen by the 4th of July.—Price \$1.50 per barrel.

For Sale,
The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the stall of Stephen Williams, Esq. Northborough, Mass. A particular account of the pedigree and performances of a celebrated horse will be found in the New England Farmer, for March 26, 1830, page 287.
For terms, &c, apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.

Lucerne, Orchard Grass, &c.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street, 500 lbs fresh Lucerne Seed, imported from France, in the finest order, being large, heavy seed—at a reduced price, wholesale and retail—also, fresh Orchard Grass varieties of the Apple, 200 do of the Pear, 98 of Cherries, 183 do of Plums, 33 do of Apricots, 197 of Peaches, 29 do of Nectarines, 14 do of Almonds, 2 do of Mulberries, 10 do of Quinces, 47 do of Figs, 21 of Currants, 16 do of Raspberries, 57 do of Gooseberries, 39 do of Strawberries, 407 do of Grapes, 600 do of ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be herwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, & nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees, as Cherry, Peach, and other trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, gratis; if orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

Fruit Trees.
WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 287 varieties of the Apple, 200 do of the Pear, 98 of Cherries, 183 do of Plums, 33 do of Apricots, 197 of Peaches, 29 do of Nectarines, 14 do of Almonds, 2 do of Mulberries, 10 do of Quinces, 47 do of Figs, 21 of Currants, 16 do of Raspberries, 57 do of Gooseberries, 39 do of Strawberries, 407 do of Grapes, 600 do of ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be herwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, & nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees, as Cherry, Peach, and other trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, gratis; if orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention.

Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes.
Just received at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street, per the steamer Haddon, from Greenock, Scotland, via New York, a collection of Gooseberry bushes, of the largest and best esteemed varieties, in lots of 6 roots, 2 of each sort, price \$1.50, per lot, or \$3 per dozen.—They are in prime order, packed in damp moss, so as to be transported with safety.

Cesarian Kail.
The Subscriber has lately received, from London, a small quantity of this very valuable and rare vegetable, which, though little known in America, will probably soon rank high in cultivation and esteem, there being no species of vegetable in this country resembling this prolific plant; its peculiar qualities are, that, in winter, particularly in severe frosts and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant, from its elevation, (growing to four or five feet) and its natural hardiness, yields abundant and successful supplies, which is an important desideratum. The mode of using it for cattle is, by cutting off the large leaves, as wanted; when a regular succession takes place continually through the winter; very early in the spring, (previous to most other vegetables) it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to asparagus; so that it may be said to produce two crops. Cows fed on this plant give a greater quantity of milk, and the butter is of a richer flavor than when fed on any other vegetable. A matter, also, of great utility, is that of its comforting and cheering qualities in the feeding ewes in the winter, while suckling house-lambs. It should be sown in the spring, broadcast and transplanted at the distance of about two feet. When sown in July with turnips, it answers an admirable purpose, as few crops are more subject to fail than that of the turnip, whereas the Cesarian Kail (or Cow Cabbage, more properly called) may be depended on. It is so prolific and hardy that it will vegetate well in almost any soil or climate, and prosper even in the shade of fruit and other trees.—Price 12½ cts per paper.

Grape Vines.
The subscriber has for sale several varieties of NATIVE AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, planted under his directions, and has made arrangements for the reception of sample vines, and the cuttings of many other valuable sorts from Europe, part of which are already received and the remainder are expected to arrive in time for planting the present season.

It is his intention to cultivate the vine on an extended scale, and to introduce all the varieties he can procure, that are esteemed valuable for the table, and none will be offered for sale, that he does not know, or is assured are such.

The following are under cultivation, some of which are now for sale, and the others will be ready the ensuing autumn.—

- BLACK HAMBURG, NAPOLEON.
- BLACK CAPE, WHITE CHASSELAS,
- WHITE MUSCADINE, GOLDEN CHASSELAS,
- EARLY OVAL, WHITE MUSCAT,
- GORE, a beautiful black RED CHASSELAS,
- Grape, BLACK CONSTANTIA,
- BLAND, QUEEN,
- CAROLINE, CLAPIERS,
- HERATIO, OVAL MALAGA.
- 50 Isabellas, 2 years old.
- 200 Catawbas, 1 year old, in fine order for immediate transplanting.

Please apply to Patrick Kennedy, at the Garden, or the subscriber, there, or at his office, 7½ Congress street, or by letter, post paid. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
Dorchester, April 9. 3t

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.
For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, in NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, White Mulberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c. Also, about 150 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs—including nearly 50 superb varieties of hardy roses, comprising white and red moss—single yellow, double do.—yellow Austrian—red and yellow Austrian—black mottled, sable, Tuscan, and other varieties of the blackest roses—Unique White Provence, &c.
Also, GREVILLE ROSES, and WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.

Apple Trees of extra sizes—also flowering Horse Chestnuts, and some other sorts.
Written orders directed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, will be received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to—or they may be left at Mr Joseph Bridge's Grocery and Seed Store, No. 60, Court street, Boston, where, on application, catalogues will be delivered gratis—or, catalogues may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office.
April 9. epsw

Apple Trees
Of the first quality for sale at the Nursery in Farmingham Village. Also a great variety of the choicest Rare-ripe and Peach Trees 3t April 9.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubby, &c.
GRAPE VINES of many varieties, viz:
75 Roots Catawba Grape } rec'd Major J. Adlum,
300 Cuttings, do do } Georgetown, D.C.
75 do true Bland's pale red do }
Also, Isabella 1, 2, and 3 years old, Schuykill or Alexander Muscadell, 1 and 2 years old, true Bland's pale red and 2 years old, Sweet Water, Hanburg and many other varieties.

PEAR TREES: consisting of good sized Seckle, Bartlett, &c., and a few small trees budded with Mr Knight's and the Flemish varieties, and scions of same from bearing trees—also, many varieties Pluina, Cherry, Apple, and Quince trees—also, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, 10 varieties of finest Strawberry.

Also, a great variety of Shrubby—fine Snow Ball trees, 60 varieties of the finest Rose Bushes—double and single Dahlias, Tulips, Ilyacinthis, &c.

ROSE WATER.
20 Demijohns treble, double, and single, distilled Rose Water, made entirely from the Damask Rose. (The Rose Water is also constantly for sale wholesale and retail at Wade's porter cellar, No. 12, Merchants' Row.)

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester, by Rufus Howe.

Sportsman.
This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Taft's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-St. 4t Feb 19.

Fruit Trees, &c.
For sale at Davenport's Nursery in Milton, a good collection of all the most valuable kinds of Fruit Trees cultivated in New England, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, &c.—with a good assortment of Green House Plants and Fir Trees.—Of Pear trees, he can supply the following sorts of extra size and quality, viz.—Bloodgood's, Early Chaumontelle, Long Green Mouth-water, St. Michael's, Winter Bergamot, Beurre Rouge, Seckle, Bartlett, Cap Sheaf, and Buffins. Orders may be left with J. B. Russell, at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52, North Market-street, Boston—French & Davenport, 713, Washington-street, or at the Nursery in Milton. 4t March 12.

Powder at 2s per lb.
DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Capelan's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad-st, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Glass, Cheap.
40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m March 12.

For Sale,
A Bull of the improved Durban Short Horned breed, two years and seven months old. He was sired by ADMIRAL—dam, a fine imported cow. He weighs 1565 lbs, and girls 6 feet and 9 inches, although he has been kept on ordinary feed. It may with truth be said, that in every respect he is a very fine and promising animal.—Price \$60. For other particulars apply to Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer Office, post paid.
April 2. 3t

For Sabbath School Libraries.
James Loring, No 132, Washington-Street, has for sale about FIVE HUNDRED KINDS of Juvenile Books, including the publications of the American Sunday School Union, which are offered at the same rates as they are sold at the Union Depositories, and many others at less than half the nominal prices. Purchasers can be supplied with ONE HUNDRED KINDS at prices varying from 15 to 30 dollars. Within a few years he has printed upwards of 100,000 copies adapted for this purpose. Particular attention will be given to the wishes of purchasers in regard to the characters of books desired. April 2.

Wanted.
A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge of a farm on shares, of about 130 acres on Long Island, at about five miles from the City of New York. The necessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

MISCELLANIES.

SHADE TREES AND SIDE WALKS.

As the proper season will soon arrive, when trees may be advantageously planted, it occurs to us that a word on the subject may not be out of time.

It is well known that nothing contributes more to the pleasures of a walk, in a warm day, whether on business or amusement, than a shaded one, and it seems perfectly easy for any village to be thus ornamented with very little expense.

Suppose every young man, whether he have real estate or not, be willing to contribute one tree, consulting his own taste about the kind, and by agreement in the street, place it in a row with others well protected; we should witness in a few years such an improvement as would make every one proud of the share he had in it, and more than compensate him by one hour's walk. If the young gentlemen in one of our streets should set about this in good earnest, it would not surprise us to see this commendable zeal imitated in all parts of our pleasant though unshaded town. Or, if gentlemen would associate to propose and execute plans for the improvement of the town in this, and other obvious public wants, including the side walks, nothing would be hazarded in saying that an increase of solid wealth and comfort would be the sure result.

It would serve to arouse public spirit, and call forth the ingenuity, taste, and exertions of the enterprising young gentlemen of the place. By turning out in companies one hour in a day, and working in conformity with some established plan, all the necessary labor might be done without incurring public expense, and would be just such exercise as our citizens need, more, perhaps, than those of any other town.

Much was done a few years ago to improve the side walks, and while every one enjoys the good of it, we trust, a proper spirit of gratitude is cherished;—but they are giving evident marks of decay, and need prompt attention to preserve them from ruin.

The improvement made, though valuable, was so detached and irregular, as not to have given the best effect which the same amount of labor might have done under a more perfect concert.

The future historian of Lynn, would be proud to enrich and adorn a page, with a description of a plan carried into effect, which would give additional claims to our citizens for spirit and good taste. And the youth who should have contributed to the design, will feel, in some distant day, a conscious pleasure in pointing his son to a tree planted by his own hand, when it shall be admired by every beholder as an ornament to the neighborhood.

The late Mr J. L. Johnson has left a useful and beautiful monument of his *Freedom-day's* recreation, in planting the elm tree near the door of his father's former mansion, at the head of Market street. The day he was *twentyone* years old, he left his home to breathe the free air of heaven, and indulge in innocent mirth and manly enjoyment. 'I will go to the woods,' said he, 'and get a tree, and plant it near the door out of which I came a free man today, and see what it will come to.' He lived to see it festooned with a garland of flowers when LA FAYETTE passed under its noble arm that stretches itself across the street. It was observed and admired by the Hero, and it

has been honored by many a weary traveller and laborer, on whom the summer sun, as on the head of fainting Jonah, has beaten vehemently. Here they have turned aside to sit down under its refreshing umbrage, to wipe the sweat and dust from the brow, and cool the boiling blood. While the robin, in its branches has made a shelter for her young, the wayfaring man beneath, has leaned on his staff and breathed thanks on the kind soul who planted, and adoration to Him who made it grow. After bathing as he is in the breeze, under its shade, he has renewed his toil and pursued his journey with increased vigor.

To every young man, we would say, while you admire the fruits of this day's labor, go and do likewise.—*Lynn Mirror.*

Mr Jabez Newell, of Attleborough, Mass. states that he has been unable to discover a single peach blossom, in that vicinity, which is not ruined by frost.

A strange epidemic prevails in Albany. The face swells till it is shockingly deformed. In some cases the eye sight is severely affected. In others it is attended by a severe head-ache. In very many cases, however, there is no pain, and though the eyes are rendered weak, they are neither inflamed nor in pain.

Discouragement of Lotteries. A meeting has been held in Norwich, Conn. which passed several resolutions in disapprobation and discouragement of lotteries. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature, praying them to adopt such measures as may be just and proper immediately to extinguish such lotteries as are now authorized by law. *Norwich Courier.*

Accident and Discovery. One of the Lowell Stages, coming through Lexington a short time since, ran over a little child, which rushed forward and fell immediately beneath the wheel. The stage stopped a few moments, during which, a young physician, a passenger, discovered a trunk of bottles and tools peculiar to his trade, which was stolen from his sally in Billerica, a number of weeks previous, and had been hidden in a barn contiguous to the place where the accident occurred. *Bulletin.*

Sting of a Wasp or Bee. The following has been asserted to be a remedy for this painful sensation: Over the spot where the sting has entered, apply the pape of a key, press it for a minute or two, and the pain or swelling will disappear. The tincture of opium, if immediately administered, is also said to be a certain cure.

Newspapers in N. York. There are 211 newspapers published in the State—and the number is rapidly increasing. 32 are Anti-Masonic. In the city of New York, 17 are printed, 11 of which are daily; 20,000 reams of paper are annually used by the city papers.

Printing. The first Hebrew edition of the whole Bible, was printed in 1188, at Soucina, in Italy. But even as early as 1175, Hebrew printing had attained to an eminent degree of perfection.

Effect of Climate. In the same species of animals, pulsation is about one-third slower under the arctic circle than at the tropic.

The London Morning Chronicle records it as 'a saying in America,' that no Englishman can have an insight into business in that country, till he has lost all his money.

The Journal of Commerce states that something like 1000 shops of different kinds are opened in N. York on the Sabbath.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75	2 25
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	15 00	16 00
BEANS, white,	buishel	7 1	7 1
BLE, rye,	barrel	9 25	9 25
Cargo, No 1,	"	7 75	"
Cargo, No 2,	"	6 75	"
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	pound	10	"
CHEESE, new milk,	"	5	"
Old, same,	"	5	"
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	3 75	5 00
Genesee,	"	5 00	5 00
Rye, best,	"	3 00	3 1
GRAIN, Corn,	buishel	50	"
Rye,	"	65	"
Barley,	"	35	"
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	7 00	8 00
LIME,	"	80	"
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton	41	"
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00	17 00
Navy, mess,	"	12	"
Cargo, No 1,	"	12	"
SEEDS, Oat, first sort,	buishel	1 75	"
Oxford Grass,	"	3	"
Frost Meadow,	"	3	"
Rye Grass,	"	41	"
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	62	"
Red Top (northern),	"	3	"
Lucerne,	pound	50	"
White Hair-shed Clover,	"	5	"
Red Clover, (northern),	"	9	"
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	"
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	45	"
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	25	"
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	37	"
Merino, half blood,	"	35	"
Merino-quarter washed,	"	30	"
Native, washed,	"	30	"
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	30	"
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	"
Pulled, " spang, first sort,	"	30	"

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HATWARD,
(Clerk of Fines and Jail Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	51
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7
whole hogs,	"	5
VEAL,	"	4
MUTTON,	"	4
POULTRY,	"	6
BUTTER, leg and tub,	"	12
Lump, best,	"	20
EGGS,	dozen	10
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	10
Indian, retail,	"	35
POTATOS,	"	30
CIDER, (according to quality)	barrel	2 00

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connect with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 cts. to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seed mostly used in a kitchen garden, and as favorable terms they can be procured in this country, of equal quality nearly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, in short directions on each package for its culture a management—warranted to be of the growth of 18 and of the purest quality. *tf* Feb. 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscription, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BETTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Order for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS:
New York—G. THOMPSON & SON, 65 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANTIER, 105 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HENRY JESSÉ, 101-11.
Fishing, A. F. W. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Pot. Gas.
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Huller, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Eng. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ASPARAGUS.

Among the earliest and most valuable productions, which the opening spring presents for use is that nutritive and healthy plant Asparagus.

It is really a subject of regret, that this should so universally acknowledged as a great luxury, and on every account be so desirable—and yet it be more invariably had, and conveniently secured near the door of the cultivator for family use.

There seems to be but one reason that can to any degree of satisfaction be assigned for this, and that is, the supposed intricacy, labor and expense of bringing forward what has been termed an Asparagus Bed. The fact is, that most works on agriculture, are so loaded with the requisites for a good bed, that it is not to be wondered at that some repugnance is had, and some delay suffered in the undertaking.

It is believed, that in our climate at least, most the trouble and expense is needless; and that a good and productive bed may be had in so cheap and simple a manner, that many who have been discouraged by the expense as well as the art and mystery of the process, will no longer be so inclined.

But your readers have a right to expect some satisfactory reasons for this undertaking before they engage in it.

The comparative results of several experiments will be stated herein, and some few observations omitted to the good sense of your readers, that they may draw their own conclusions and govern themselves accordingly.

One of my predecessors, in about 1765, from a wish for the convenience of a good asparagus bed, as well as a strong impression of the difficulties of having a good one set about it in a nest.

By all report, there was trenching or deep digging, paving with bricks at the bottom, a layer of manure low down and much more dug into the soil. This certainly became a good bed, and it has always so considered.

In about 25 years, or 1790, its decay was very remarkable, and it soon dwindled away to little or nothing.

For some years, the privation was submitted to. In about 1800, a new bed was made with the same labor and expense, except the paving. This too, proved a good bed. It lasted about the same time with the preceding, and some 2 or 3 years since, was allowed to grow to grass.

About 12 years ago, whilst the last mentioned bed was in full bearing, I was led to think that much of the trouble might be avoided in the process and preparation for its culture. A piece of ground was taken on the same farm, of a deep rich soil. After a common corn crop was taken the land was ploughed and manured in the usual course. Holes were then dug 12 to 14 inches in depth, and about the same distance apart, and 2 or 3 shovels of compost manure was mixed with a part of the earth. The roots of a year's growth were then inserted at

about 6 inches in depth. This bed has flourished, and been thought as productive as any whatever. In, at the same time, with a view of a more full and fair course of experiments, took a piece of land in another place of opposite character, being a thin light soil, and adopted a like course, and the result has been equally favorable. The only difference to be noted, was that the latter was more early in coming forward from the nature of the soil.

However rare it may be, that there is any over cultivation or preparation of soil for any vegetable production. It would seem here to be the case. The old forms appear to have been kept up, and to have discouraged a more general diffusion of this valuable plant.

Doctor Dean, in his husbandry, has somewhat simplified this matter, but not sufficiently. The proposed mode of placing at 6, 8 and 9 inches is quite too near. The duration of 10 or 12 years, is a mistaken one; it lasts with us double that period.

The management of the bed may be given in a very few words. In the fall of the year, it is important to cover it with horse manure; in the spring it should be raked off and the bed lightly forked over so as not to touch the roots.

If the bed from frequent weeding becomes low, it may be raised with dock-mud to advantage. This produces no weeds, while the saline particles are favorable to its growth. Where this cannot be had, any rich loam may be taken. Three years is agreed in as the most eligible period of cutting. No reason is perceived for supposing it a marine plant. The lightness of the hull, containing the seed, often may place it at high water mark where it may thrive well.

I am, &c,

J. WELLES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

YELLOW SPANISH CHERRY.

Ma EDITOR—In my communication to the New England Farmer, (vol. viii. page 162,) I observed that 'the Yellow Spanish Cherry, described in the valuable "Treatise" of Mr Prince, and which he had often highly recommended as a superior fruit, I was inclined to believe was injured in the estimation of amateurs, by the name which he had given to it. Every author that I had consulted, who described this cherry, said it was not of a rich flavor, and being an indifferent bearer, was not much cultivated.'

Mr Prince in his reply to this article, (vol. viii. page 290,) has not contradicted this statement by any evidence beyond the limits of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, where I supposed the error, if any, to have originated. He merely quotes from Miller to show that a cherry, bearing this name, was cultivated so far back as the year 1716; and further observes, that 'in the American climate, the tree is of a strong, vigorous growth; the fruit remarkable for its beauty and size; that there is no cherry in the New York market which commands so good a price, and that he has no cherry in his collection which is so much admired.'

Miller, (2d Edit. 1733.) who borrows his description from Tournefort, briefly observes that the

cherry commonly called the *Yellow Spanish* is a Sicilian fruit of a chestnut color; *Sicula fructu, Castanei coloris*.—Tournefort. He does not recommend this variety in his selection for an orchard, but says the best kinds are the *Kentish*, the *Duke* and the *Lukeward*.

Forsyth, (7th Edit. p. 78,) who is considered the best authority in England at the present time, says the 'Yellow Spanish Cherry is of an oval shape and amber color. It is a sweet pleasant fruit, but not of a rich flavor. It ripens in August and September, [two months later than the Yellow Spanish of Prince] but being an indifferent bearer is not much cultivated.'

It is not remarkable that a fruit which is spoken of in such indifferent terms, and hardly noticed in any Horticultural work of France or Great Britain, should, when transplanted into this country, become at once distinguished for its beauty and size, superior to any in the market, and the most admired in the collection of the Linnæan Botanic Garden, a garden comprising above 100 varieties of the Cherry, selected from almost every part of the globe?

Some time ago, I suggested my doubts as to the correctness of the nomenclature of this fruit, to an intelligent member of the New York Horticultural Society. He replied, without hesitation, that he believed the true name for the *Yellow Spanish Cherry* of Prince, was the *Graffion*. Without, however, giving this as my decided opinion, having only seen a colored drawing of the *Graffion*, I will now compare the *Yellow Spanish* as described by Mr Prince, with the *Graffion* as described by some of the best authorities in Europe.

The *Yellow Spanish*, ('treatise on Horticulture,' page 28,) 'is a Cherry of the largest size, and at the same time one of the most luscious. It is a variety of the Duke, of a straw color, dotted on one side with small red spots, and, added to its fine quality, it is a constant bearer.' It has also a bluish of red next the sun.

The *Graffion*, or *Cerie Ambrée* of DuRoi, (n. 14, t. 11.) 'is a large cherry, round at the head, but flattened at the other end; skin fine, a little thick; when exposed to the sun, of a bright red color, and on the shaded sides spotted or marbled with light red and yellow; when covered by the leaves it is of a yellow amber color over the greater part, and the rest bright red, and before ripening it is amber all over. The flesh a little transparent, white, sprinkled with whiter veins, and very slightly tinged with red under the skin next the sun; the juice plentiful, sugary, and very excellent when fully ripe; stone white, with a very small sharp point.' (Forsyth, 7th Edit. p. 78.)

Brookshaw, who has figured and described the *Graffion* in the 'Horticultural Repository,' says 'the flavor is greatly superior to any other; the flesh has a pleasant firmness, and the stone is very small for the size of the fruit; it is a fine, handsome Cherry, of a beautiful rose tint on one side, and light yellow on the other; it is also finely speckled.'

So highly is the variety esteemed in Great Britain, that Mr Knight produced the *Black Eagle* and *Waterloo* from the *Graffion* and *May Duke*, and the *Elton* from the *Graffion* and *White hen*.

These remarks are made not from any hostility

to an establishment which is the most extensive and valuable of its kind in our country, but from a desire that every variety of fruit should be called by its right name.

No person can be more aware of the importance of preserving the true nomenclature of every variety of herb, shrub, or tree, than the proprietors of the Linnaean Botanic Garden.

Providence, April 12, 1830. A. FOSTER.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, consisting of Elias Plimney, Samuel Downer, Oliver Fiske, Robert Manning, and Charles Senior, for offering and awarding premiums upon Fruits, propose the following, viz:

For the best Apples, not less than two dozens, a premium of	\$4
For the best Summer Pears, not less than one dozen,	\$4
For the best Autumn Pears, not less than one dozen,	\$4
For the best Winter Pears, not less than one dozen,	\$4
For the best Native Pears, not less than one dozen,	\$4
For the best Peaches, not less than one doz.	\$4
" Apricots, " " " " "	\$3
" Nectarines " " " " "	\$3
" Plums, " " " " "	\$3
" Cherries, " " " " "	\$2
" Native do " " " " "	\$2
" Foreign Grapes, raised in open ground, not less than three clusters,	\$3
For the best Native Grapes, not less than six clusters,	\$3
For the best Gooseberries, not less than one quart,	\$2
For the best Strawberries, not less than one quart,	\$2

The committee will attend at the Horticultural Hall of the Society, on Saturday of each week, during the season of Fruits, from eleven o'clock, A. M. to one P. M. to inspect such specimens as may be offered. Those fruits, for which a premium is claimed, must be so designated, otherwise they will be considered as offered for exhibition.

By order, E. PLIMNEY,
Chairman.

From the Albany Argus.

FOREIGN SEEDS.

A strange predilection for European seeds seems to prevail, for which I can assign no reasonable cause. The remark applies particularly to garden seeds. I was under the influence of this infatuation myself, until repeated disappointments cured me of my folly, and led me to reflect upon the comparative value of American and foreign seeds. My reflections led to these results:

1. That the American climate is better adapted to mature seeds than that of Britain, from whence they are generally imported, with the exception, perhaps, of those belonging to the brassica or cabbage family.

2. That we are more liable to be imposed upon in the purchase of foreign than of native seeds. The American seedsman has a character at stake, and is liable to be merced in damages, if he sells bad seeds or those that are not genuine. The foreigner who sells seeds to us is but little affected by either of these considerations.

3. Foreign seeds, if fresh when shipped,

which, for the reasons just mentioned is not always the case, are very liable to be damaged, and the germinating principle destroyed by the heat and moisture of the vessel in which they are brought across the Atlantic.

Neither the melon, cucumber, kidney bean, nor many of the finer annual flowers, such as balsams, cockscombs, marygolds, &c. ripen their seeds in the open ground in England. Why then prefer these immature productions to the seeds which our climate ripens in high perfection? Why not encourage the home industry of the gardener as well as of the manufacturer? I ask those who have made the experiment, have a quarter of the flower and other small seeds, 'imported from London,' ever grown under your care?

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.

[Continued from page 306.]

SECTION 6.

Time and manner of Harvesting.

The fitness of Hemp for the knife must be determined by its appearance, and not by the length of time it has been growing, or the season of the year. The indications of a fitness for cutting or pulling, are a change in the color of the leaf, from a deep green to a yellow, and the rising upon the least agitation of a vegetable dust from the Hemp. The ripening of the crop is generally partial and unequal in different parts of the same field; and regard ought to be paid to that circumstance in cutting it, taking such portions of it first as give the strongest indications of ripeness. It is not necessary or proper to wait for a decided change of color in all the leaves, before the harvest commences; on the contrary, it is more advantageous to commence when the change is only partial, and as soon as the dust spoken of, begins to rise, or is produced by agitating the Hemp with a stick or the hand. In Kentucky, the practice of cutting Hemp has in a great measure superseded the old practice of pulling it by the roots, and is found to be generally preferable; being less laborious, and rendering the Hemp better and easier to handle. The operation is performed with a knife, (commonly called a Hemp hook,) made somewhat in the shape of a sickle, but heavier, and not so long, and having a smooth and sharp edge. Some prefer the cradle, where the evenness of the ground will admit of its use. The common sythe for cutting Hemp, is also used to advantage. The sythe is pointed to, and swung in towards the field, leaving the standing Hemp on the left of the mower as he proceeds forward, instead of throwing the sythe out from the field, as when mowing grass. A boy goes before the sythe and bears the top of the Hemp in towards the field with a small pole, so that as the Hemp is cut it falls from the pole and rests in a bearing position against the standing Hemp. The mower is followed by a man whose business is to gather the Hemp, and spread it on the ground. This method of cutting Hemp, will, in all probability, be found to be the most advantageous to the farmer, as very few of our farmers are without sythes, or ignorant of their use; and in addition to this, two men and a boy can go over more ground, and with greater ease in the same time, than can be gone over by the common process of pulling or cutting with a Hemp hook. As the Hemp is cut or pulled, it is spread upon the ground from which it is taken, and permitted to remain there until the leaves are well wilted, and will easily separate from the stalks. It is then

gathered into sheaves, but not bound, and the leaves beaten off with a stick. If water rotting is intended, it is then bound into moderately small bundles, by means of bands at each end, is carried in general to a pond or pit of standing water, being there deposited bundle upon bundle in a direct and crossing manner, so as to form what is generally called a bed of Hemp. When it has been piled to such a thickness as the depth of the water will admit, which some suppose can hardly be of too great a depth, though five or six feet are the most usual depths, the whole mass is loaded with pieces of heavy wood or with stone, until it is completely immersed. When it has remained in this state long enough to be sufficiently rotted, it is taken out, and spread in the sun against a fence or a slope of the earth, or on a plain spot which is free from moisture, and occasionally turned. When the hemp is well dried, it is again tied up to be carried home, where it is kept in a dry place till it is broken out. In order to ascertain with ease and certainty when the Hemp is immersed in water, is sufficiently rotted, take a bundle of the same kind, and sink it by the side of the main body of Hemp that is rotting. This bundle may be taking out and tried after a few days, as often as once a day. When the bark detaches itself from the wood, or a separation appears easy, the Hemp is supposed to be rotted enough. Artificial pits for rotting Hemp, may in some situations, be made to advantage where they can be supplied by a small stream of water; and here it may be necessary to remark that very little difference is made, by Hemp growers, between standing or moderately running waters; only that stagnant water makes softer hemp, but not so bright and saleable. If dew rotting is intended, the hemp is taken from the ground, and set up in stacks of from three to five feet in diameter at the ground, and tied closely together at the tops, so as to prevent them from falling: the middle of the stack is left hollow to give it air near the earth. It is then suffered to stand until perfectly dry when it is separated and bound into small sheaves and put into stacks or ricks, and secured by a covering of boards or straw, to secure it from getting wet in the interior of the stack. It can, however, be so stacked as to be secured from water, without any other covering than a thatch of hemp, but some skill to be acquired only by practice is necessary to do it well. It remains in the stack until the season of rotting arrives, which is from September to February. It is then taken down and spread out, (on grass if to be had,) as equally as possible, and exposed to the weather until it is found to be ready for the brake. Care must be taken to take the hemp up as soon as it is sufficiently rotted, or loss will be sustained. If, however, it should be found at any time to be injured by too long exposure, it should not be thrown away, but again stacked, and brought to the brake the succeeding year, when it will be found to have regained its strength, if not absolutely rotted before taken up. When ready for the brake, it is taken from the ground, and stacked in small stacks, as in the first instance after cutting, and then broke out on brake made on the plan of the common day brake, but much larger, say from five to six feet in length, having the slats much deeper and wider apart, and wider in proportion to the head of the brake, than the flax brake. With such a brake, a good hand will brake one hundred pounds in a day in February; and some hands will brake more. When

the culture of hemp is carried on to a great extent, machines for breaking, are used to advantage; but where the hemp growing is limited, the expense of the machine is too great to justify its use. Hemp, either water or dew rotted, may if necessary, previous to breaking, be dried by fire similar to flax. This method of fire drying, is reduced to practice, within a few miles of Columbus, in the following manner: A kiln is introduced into a small out-house, which kiln is made either of brick or stone, and plastered over in such a manner, that no sparks are permitted to escape within the house. The fuel that supplies the kiln, is put in from the outside of the house, and the smoke passing through the kiln is conveyed off by means of a chimney on the opposite side of the same. The hemp designed to be broken, is placed on the scaffolds at a reasonable distance above the kiln, and there permitted to remain until perfectly dried. It is then taken out to some suitable place and broken. If the fibre, by this process of drying, should become too brash to justify the immediate application of the brake, it will, by the exposure to the air, in a short time, be sufficiently elastic without affecting the stem. The advantages of this method of drying hemp are apparent: first, from the facility and speed of separating the fibre from the stem; secondly, from the fact that any kind of weather, either wet or dry, is equally suitable for breaking. Hands practising this plan of drying, break with ease the quantity above spoken of, per day.

[To be concluded.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1830.

Our readers will learn with regret, from a preceding column, that our able, liberal, intelligent and indefatigable correspondent General H. A. S. DEARBORN proposes "retiring for a season" from the pursuits of a scientific, to those of a practical Horticulturist. Our grateful acknowledgements and best wishes will attend him in either department. We hope he will not be unmindful that his mental efforts will be of more value to the public than manual operations or those under his personal superintendence can be. That the whole territory of the United States may be benefited by horticultural science, when diffused by the power of the press, while the fruits of the labors of the mere practical gardener are comparatively scanty, limited and evanescent.

The article on "ASPARAGUS," with which this paper commences, from the Hon. JOHN WELLES, contains information of great practical importance. This most wholesome of esculents has hitherto been too expensive an article for common consumption, but Mr Welles' mode of culture may make it as cheap and plentiful as it is healthy and delicious.

IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE.

We learn with much satisfaction that Mr SANDFORD HOWARD is about to introduce into Maine some cattle of the most celebrated English breeds. The animals, (which we saw in Boston, when on the point of embarking) are one Bull, 4 years old, half Improved Durham, short horns, one fourth Bakewell, and one fourth native. One Bull 2-1-2 years old, one half Improved Durham short horns, one fourth Hereford, one eighth Bakewell, and one eighth native. One Cow, half Hol-

lerness, by Mr Parsons' imported bull, and one half Bakewell. They were raised by the Hon. JOHN WELLES of Boston; and appeared to possess the points which are considered as indicative of excellence in animals of their species. They were destined for Hallowell, and will afford to Farmers in that vicinity a fine opportunity to improve their stock, and add materially to the value of the prime products of agriculture.

Since the above was in type we have received the following

COMMUNICATION.

The improvement of our breed of cattle, all must consider as advancing in no small degree the substantial interests of the country. The advantageous crosses that have been had from the introduction of the valued races of Europe cannot be doubted. The power of the Ox and its superior contribution to the barrel is admitted. Of the milk properties, some difference of opinion may be entertained. All we can say is there are some extraordinary instances of product in this particular; and if experience in England can be relied on, there is room for expectation likewise in this respect.

We were led to these observations by viewing some fine animals, which Mr SANDFORD HOWARD was about to ship to Maine, to place on an estate, of which he is about to take charge, owned by BENJAMIN VAUGHAN Esq. whose agricultural communications have been very valuable.

Mr HOWARD procured this stock of the Hon. JOHN WELLES, of Dorchester. One of them partakes of the Denton and Colebs blood, and is of fine size and figure. The other is a cross of the Hereford, on the above stock. This latter carries the deep red color, with the white and spotted face, so peculiar to the race, is smaller, and of a more compact form. We, as well as others, who have viewed them, are well pleased with both of these animals, and cannot but wish success to those, whose labors appear so well directed.

Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1829.—A kind friend has favored us with a pamphlet of 88 pages, royal 8vo. entitled: "*Essex Agricultural Society. Reports of Committees, and Premiums awarded in 1829; and a list of Premiums offered in 1830; with Remarks and Hints to Farmers, &c. Pamphlet No. IX, 1829. Published by order of the Society.*" We have not yet had time to give this work a thorough perusal, but from a cursory view, we should pronounce it a valuable publication, which every New England Farmer would find for his interest to read with attention, and make its precepts rules for his practice in conducting his agricultural operations. The Essex Agricultural Society's Transactions for a number of years have been shedding light on the paths of the Husbandman, and their efforts deserve the thanks of every practical farmer, as well as a grateful community. We shall give further notice of this publication in our succeeding numbers.

QUERY RESPECTING MULBERRY TREES.

A correspondent who signs "A Subscriber," and dates Portland, wishes for information respecting the East India Mulberry tree, whether it be a clean tree; whether the soil should be rich loam, or whether it will thrive in a light sand; whether it would be valuable to shade and adorn the streets of Portland, &c. To these inquiries we reply briefly:

The writer of the article "SILK," in *The New American Gardener*, states that "the white Mulberry tree thrives in all soils and situations, and will grow very rank, and full of leaves on low moist ground; but the food it affords in such situations is very inferior and apt to disorder worships. A warm loan, even if gravelly, will give leaves of the best quality. The trees may be planted near buildings, for shade, or in a yard," &c. Other writers likewise recommend this tree as particularly valuable for shade; and we are assured that it is remarkable for its cleanliness. Its hardihood is tested by its enduring to be stripped of its leaves, a kind of treatment which would destroy almost any other vegetable production.

Plants of the common white Mulberry may be had of Mr J. B. Russell, New-England Farmer Office, No. 52, North Market street, Boston. Those of the *Morus Mutiliculis*, or Chinese Mulberry, which are said to be preferred in France, to all other varieties, (as we are informed by Dr PASCALIS in the 2d vol. of *The Silk Culturist*, page 89.) may be obtained of Mr A. Parmentier, of Brooklyn, Long Island, or Mr Prince.

The advantage of sowing Peas in circles in stead of straight rows.—It is a great error in those persons who sow the rows of tall growing peas close together. It is much better in all those sorts which grow six or eight feet high, to have only one row and then leave a bed ten or twelve feet wide for onions, carrots or any crops which do not grow tall.

The advantages which will be derived are that the peas will not be drawn up so much; be stronger; will flower much nearer the ground, and in wet weather can be more easily gathered without wetting you.

But instead of sowing peas in straight rows, if you will form the ground into circles of three feet diameter, with a space of two feet between each circle, in a row thirty feet long, you will have six circles of peas, each nine feet; in all fifty-four feet of peas, instead of thirty on the same extent of ground.

If you want more than one row of circles leave a bed ten or twelve feet before you begin another.

For the very tall sorts four feet circles will afford more room for the roots to grow in, and care must be taken, by applying some slender twigs or strings to prevent the circles from joining each other.—*Repertory of Arts.*

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 19.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At Market this day, 215 Beef Cattle, including 17 unsold last week, 11 Stores, 18 Cows and Calves, 20 Working Oxen, 20 Sheep and 516 Swine. About a fair supply of Beef Cattle for the season.

Prices.—Beef Cattle, extra, at \$5½ a 5 37½; good, \$5 a 5½; middling, \$4 67 a 4 84; thin, 4 25 a 4 50. Stores.—no sales. Working Oxen.—not much doing. Cows and Calves.—several sales at \$18 a 25. Sheep.—prices not noticed. Swine.—trade brisk; one entire lot ordinary, at 4 cents; 1 do at 4½; selected lots at 4¾ a 5 cents; at retail 5 a 6 cents quick.

Prices of Wool.—Saxony has of late years taken the lead of Spain, in the quantity of wool exported to this country, prices have been and still are very low, but the latest accounts intimate that they are on the rise.

HORTICULTURE.

FRUIT MARKET OF PARIS.

MR FESSENDEN—Having closed the last rural year, and finding the new opening most benignly upon us, it becomes necessary to devote my time, to the various duties of a practical gardener, and I must, therefore, endeavor to verify the correctness of theory, by the union of the science and art of Horticulture. But in retiring, for a season, from those interesting pursuits, which have beguiled the hours and cheered the gloom of winter, I send you an extract, containing an animated Review of the Fruit Market of Paris.

In order to show the kinds and prices of the fruits there offered for sale, during each month of the year, and to enable us to compare them, as to name, character, value, and the relative estimation in which the various species are held, as well as their periods of maturation, with those presented in our market. I have prepared and subjoined a price current, from the *Mercuriales*, furnished by M. Masson, and published monthly, in the *Annales D'Horticulture*. That it may quadrate with his Review,—of which it is the complement, I have commenced the horticultural year with April, and closed it with March.

With the intelligence and experience of other nations, and the gratifying results, which have already been produced in this country, to encourage and direct us, in our labors, we may soon realize the advantages and enjoy the beauties of every department of horticulture. It is only necessary that the spirit of inquiry and zeal for improvement, which has happily been evinced in many parts of the Union, should become general, among the opulent proprietors, and independent cultivators of the soil. *Information and example* are only required to accomplish this, and to insure complete success; they will remove that too common prejudice, that gardens are costly and useless appendages,—requiring vast expenditures and immense labor; but so far from this being the case, there is not a farmer,—not an owner of an acre of land, who will not be enriched, by devoting a portion of their disposable industry to the tillage of a Garden. They may all find many hours, which can be thus profitably and pleasantly employed. Personal attention, with judicious arrangements, for the prudential management of their rural affairs and domestic economy, will accomplish much: this is beautifully illustrated by Pliny.

Cains Furius Cresinus, an emancipated slave, having obtained, from his very small estate, much larger crops than his more wealthy neighbors from their vast domains, they became so envious, that they accused him of employing enchantments, to attract into his grounds the products of their fields.

Having been summoned before the people, by Spurius Albinus, Curule Edile, and being fearful of condemnation, he introduced into the Forum, as the tribes prepared to vote, his robust and well clad family, and all his agricultural implements,—his heavy mattocks, his ponderous plough-shares, and his well fed oxen; and then exclaimed, "Behold! Roman Citizens, my magic; but I am still unable to show you, or bring into the Market-place, my studies, my constant vigilance, and my fatiguing labors." Scarcely had he concluded, when he was absolved, by public acclamation.

It is labor and not expense, in which the perfection of cultivation depends; therefore our an-

cestors said,—that the best *manure* for the field was the eye of the proprietor.*

When it is seen, how pleasing, useful, important and extensive, are the various relations of Horticulture; how intimately they are connected with our domestic comforts and enjoyments; how essential to the prosperity of the great branches of national industry, it is impossible, that it should be longer neglected, in any section of the United States. The intelligent patriot, the enterprising and emulous, the amateur, and economist, will cheerfully cooperate, by precept, example and patronage, to give efficiency to those modern institutions, which have been expressly founded, for its promotion and encouragement.

How many of the most valuable products of Agriculture were first introduced, and their qualities tested in the Garden? The Apple and Pear, the Peach and Cherry, the Orange and the Date, the Vine and the Olive, the Coffee and the Mulberry trees,—the common and the Sweet Potato,—rivaling the bounteous present of Ceres, as well as numerous legumes and many other plants, which now constitute the chief and most valuable crops of the farmer, were there first acclimated and subjected to culture. If, therefore, says the learned and eloquent Poiteau, we would ascend to the origin of Agriculture, it is in the Garden that her cradle will be found; and there, like the young Hercules, she first tried her powers, and prepared, like him, to overrun the world, and which, in a more effectual manner than that hero, she speedily cleared of monsters, and bestowed upon man the laws of civilization.

Radiant in perpetual youth and beauty; and embracing within her extensive realm the lovely dominions of Flora and Pomona, Horticulture has received the voluntary homage of every age and nation. Crowned by the ancients, and honored by all Europe, will not the affluent citizens of this Republic, gladly receive, and magnificently entertain, this beneficent and peaceful conqueror of the earth?—Will not the hardy cultivators of the soil, be eager to invite and welcome her instructive and delightful visitations, within the precincts of their humble, yet independent and happy establishments.

Who is there, from joyful childhood to venerable old age, that does not admire the lovely attributes of this divinity, and acknowledge the moral influence of her sceptre. By day, we walk forth amidst her umbrageous avenues, refreshing fountains and enameled lawns, and recollect, with contrite hearts, our decadence from those exalted virtues, which rendered Eden the symbol of Heaven ere from thence, our humbled parents,

*With wandering steps and slow,

— Took their solitary way;

and during the stillness and silence of evening, when the dewy air is redolent with the fragrance of a thousand flowers, our chastening reminiscences, are of the monotonous scenes, in the consecrated Gardens of Gethsemane, and of the just and generous Arimathæan.

If I have induced one individual to plant a tree, cultivate a flower, or put a single seed into the ground,—or have ever encouraged the disposition to do so, I shall be richly rewarded, for my feeble efforts, to excite an interest, favorable to rural economy.

* Pliny, Lib. xviii. C. vi.

With sincere thanks, for your kind attentions to my communications, and the best wishes for your prosperity and happiness,

I offer friendly salutations.

Brintley Place, } H. A. S. DEARBORN.
April 14, 1830. }

EXTRACT NO. XVIII.

From the *Annales D'Horticulture*.

Review of the Fruit and Leguminous Markets of Paris.—By M. Masson, *Commissary General*.

To form an idea of the products, with which Horticulture enriches the market of Paris, and of their succession, during the year, it is necessary to commence the examination of the market, with the latter part of March, and first fifteen days of April. At this epoch, although there are still to be seen, on the stalls of some of the fruiterers, fruits of the greatest beauty, but preserved at great expense, the market is almost naked. A few baskets of indifferent apples, which seem to bear the sad livery of winter, are here and there exposed.

Suddenly, some bunches of asparagus appear; it is the signal of joy and hope. The next day, if the weather is in the least favorable, double the quantity arrives; and in a short time, the plain of Saint-Ouen furnishes a daily supply. During this period it is dear, more especially, if the temperature of the season is adverse; but it is necessary that it should bring a high price, to sustain and encourage this species of culture, which constitutes the wealth of Saint-Ouen, and some other communes, in the environs of Paris.

In the month of May, the asparagus of Orleans arrives: then the supply is ample, and the price so low, that the consumption becomes universal; but the increase of temperature abridges the duration of the crop; it scarcely ever continues beyond the month of May; but the appearance of green peas prevents this from being regretted.

While green peas garnish another market, White-hearts, and the early cherries announce the return of fruits.

At the same time, Montreuil, Bagnolet, Romainville, on the one side, and Fontenay-aux-Roses and the environs, on the other, send immense quantities of Strawberries, Raspberries, and especially the Pine-apple Strawberry, whose beauty and perfume delight the senses of vision and smell. Gooseberries and currants are added to these fruits, and form, with all the varieties of cherries, a full supply, during the months of June and July. It is not uncommon, in favorable years, to see from eight to twelve hundred carts, laden with the fruits of the season, enter the market during one night between eleven and three o'clock.

At the end of July, red fruits are still abundant, and already the apricot and Prune de Monsieur, have replaced such as have disappeared. Even at this time, the early Mignonne Peach appears.

At this period the market offers a most delightful spectacle, from the number, beauty, and richness of the products with which it is filled. The figs alone form a picture by themselves. The thousands of little baskets of this fruit, sent from the commune of Argenteuil and the neighborhood, are arranged as upon stages, along the steps of the fountain, which embellishes and refreshes the market.

In August, there does not remain any of the red fruits, save the Strawberry and Raspberry; but their places have been supplied by pyramids

Peaches from Montreuil and Bagnolet; with these, paniers of Green Gages tastefully arranged arrive, to dispute their claim with the consumers. Then is recognized the great superiority of the products of those two communes; peaches and plums come from many other places; but the eye of the experienced consumer decides, without difficulty, in favor of the products of the two first. It is not only for fruits, that the cultures of Montreuil and Bagnolet are distinguished; my other reports have represented, how far the horticultural industry of the inhabitants has been extended.

At the same time that the market is enriched, and glitters in all its splendor, to the less wealthy consumers an immense quantity of inferior species, very low prices.

These arrive almost at the same time the Blanquet, Deux-tettes, and the Epargne Pears, and a Rambour and Pigeon Apples.

During the same period, the Cantelope, and her melons abound. There is no doubt that its culture amounts to more than two millions of francs, in Paris. In the space of two months, its enormous sum passes from the hands of the consumers to those of the gardeners.

The peach has disappeared, and fine plums are more seen towards the end of September; they are immediately replaced by the Beurree, Doyenné, ouille-Bouche, Rouselet, D'Angleterre and some other pears of the season, to which are joined the early grapes.

In October grapes begin to arrive in abundance; at the superb Chasselas de Thomery merits pre-eminence, from the care which its culture requires, and the intelligence with which it is directed.

The cultivation of the Chasselas is very productive; and we see with pleasure that it is extending; and that ultimately it will be sufficiently particularly in Montreuil, as to produce a rivalry with Thomery, most favorable to the consumers. The cultivators, undoubtedly, should be generally paid for their care and industry; but 56 cents for two pounds and a half of grapes is an exorbitant price, and must excite competition.

Le Comte D'ISSONCOURT, has commenced the cultivation of grapes, at Bagnolet, on a large scale. He supplied the market, in October last, with a considerable quantity of good Chasselas grapes. He has, indubitably, imitators.

In the same month with the grapes, appear the rasanne, Beurree, Doyenné, and especially the Dessire Jean pears, in abundance. Apples of the best quality begin to come in; it is in anticipation, it is true, but the high price brings them forward. To the melons, have succeeded the cucumbers, skins, and other vegetables used as pickles, in great quantity; twelve or fifteen hundred baskets of these are ranged daily in two lines, in the street aux Fers.

During this rich period of August, September, and October, a large number of sacks of walnuts are brought in, whose kernels in the two first months, sharpen the taste of the epicure, and in the third, these nuts, still green, are not less the ornament of our tables.

November still preserves many Chasselas grapes, the pears of the preceding month, and introduces the Martin-sec, St Germain, many excellent apples and the small chestnuts of the environs. Toward the end of this month, the large chestnuts of Haute-Vienne, Creuse, Cher, &c, begin to arrive,

and, with the walnuts, are abundant until the month of March. Nothing is to be said of the hazelnut; but few are seen in the market, and those of a small kind.

In December, pears and apples abound; the Catilant pear renders this month remarkable: walnuts and chestnuts occupy a large space; but in the monotony of the market, the presence of winter is recognized. One is however indemnified by the sight of these brilliant apples raised upon dwarf trees. This culture appears to be extending, and the high price of the fruit will amply reward the cultivator for his labors.

In January, the Bon-Chretien and St Germain pears hold the first rank, but in small quantities, and at very high prices; it is this which makes us regret that the Virgouleuse, Royal D'Hiver, and Colmar are not seen in the market.

The arrivals of apples are sustained and are reinforced by supplies brought in boats, when the temperature is sufficiently mild to allow it.

In February and March, the quantities of these products are seen daily to diminish. Some small baskets of good pears arrive, to be contrasted with the sad appearance of the market, which would be almost naked, if the apples brought in boats, and some from Mans, with a few sacks of walnuts and chestnuts did not appear, to give a little relief to the scene. The nakedness is almost complete in the month of April.

When the last boat load of apples is landed, which usually happens before the middle of May, the retailers of the Fruit Market, ceremoniously bear a May-pole, elegantly decorated, to the Halle-aux Drops, and place it upon the balcony of that edifice. This is the signal of that which they call in their language, the *Renouveau*, or the *New Season*; it is the enunciation of the last and first favors of nature, and it is rare, that the erection of the May-pole does not coincide with the arrival of the first strawberries, cherries, and green peas.

The prices of Fruits in the Market of Paris for each month in the year, extracted from the Reports of M. MASSON, Commissary General for 1828 and 1829.

The prices are in francs and hundredths. The franc is equal to 100 cents. The first column shows the prices of the best qualities of the various kinds of fruits, and the second of the middling.

APRIL.	
Apples, Calville blanc,	per 100, 100, 100
de bateau, or those brought	
in boats	12, 8
Pears, Bon Chretien	40, 15
St Germain	140, 20
Catilac	20, 12
Strawberries, Four Seasons, per basket of 30	2, 150

MAY.	
Apples, Calville blanc	per 100, 100, 20.
Reinette franche	50, 30.
de bateau	15, 8.
Api	20, 15.
Pears, Bon Chretien	100, 20.
St Germain	150, 30.
Cherries, common per cornet	1,50 0,75
Gooseberries, per quart	1,25 0,25
Strawberries, per basket	10, 150

JUNE.	
Pears, De Madeline,	per 100, 25, 15.

Apricots,	per 100, 40,	20
Cherries,	per basket, 10,	4
English,	6, 1,	4
common,	4, 2,	2
Gooseberries,	3, 2,	2
Currants,	6, 3,	3
Raspberries,	per little basket,	2, 1
Strawberries, Four Seasons,	1,50	50
Montreuil,	1,50	1
Pine-apple,	1,25	1

JULY.		
Walnuts, kernels of,	per 100, \$5,	75
Almonds, per basket	10,	5
Apples, Rambour,	per 100, 12,	8
Pigeon	15, 8,	
Pears, Blanquet	20, 1,	
Madeline,	25, 10,	
Epargne,	30, 8,	
Peaches per basket of 8,	16,	2
Apricots, unripe,	per 100, 18,	6
Ripe	20, 12,	
Peach	50, 20,	
Plums, Monsieur,	12, 6,	
Green Gage,	20, 15,	
St Catherine,	per basket, 5,	3
Cherries,	3, 2,50	
Bigarreaux,	3, 2,50	
English,	5, 1,	
Montmorency,	4, 2,	
Common,	2,50 1,50	
Griotte,	7, 4,	
Figs, white	per 100	4, 2
Mulberries,	per little basket,	4, 150
Grapes, Madeline,	per pound,	12, 3
Common black,	3, 2,	
Gooseberries,	per basket,	3, 150
Currants,	3, 2,	
Black,	per cwt.	10, 7
Raspberries,	per little basket,	2,50 1
Strawberries, Four Seasons	1,50 0,75	
Montreuil,	2,50 2	
Pine-apples,	apiece,	18, 12

AUGUST.		
Walnuts, kernels,(1)	per sack,	10, 6
green,(2)	5, 4	
Hazelnuts per basket,	10, 4	
Almonds	per 100, 4,	3
Apples, Rambour,	12, 4,	
Pigeon	12, 6,	
Pears, Deux tettes	10, 7,	
Blanquet	15, 6,	
Madeline	18, 10,50	
Epargne	20, 8,	
Beurree	30, 20,	
D'Angleterre	11, 8,	
Doyenné	20, 15,	
Peaches,	30, 9,	
Nectarines	25, 15,	
Apricots	40, 25,	
Peach	50, 20,	
Plums, Monsieur,	6, 3,	
Damas violet	per basket,	3, 2
Mirabelle	6, 4,	
Green Gage	per 100, 10,	3
Gage, Violet,	10, 3,	
St Catherine	per basket, 4,	2,50
St Julien	3,50 2,50	
Figs, White	per 100	6, 3
Violet,	per basket	6, 5

(1)—(2). The Walnut is eaten in Europe, as soon as the kernels are formed, and are most esteemed in this green state. It is the Juglans Regia, or Asiatic.

Mulberries, per basket,	3,	2
Barberries, per cwt.	30,	25
Corelberries, per basket,	3,	2,50
Grapes, Madeline, per pound,	4,	2
common black, per basket,	6,	3
Chasselas,	4,	3
Raspberries, per little basket,	1,50	1
Strawberries, Four Seasons,	1,50	1

SEPTEMBER.

Walnuts, per sack,	8,	4
Hazelnuts, per basket,	7,	4
Apples, Rambour, per 100	6,	3
Pigeon,	10,	6
Calville,	20,	10
Calville Rouge,	20,	10
Reinette, Canada,	15,	8
Francatu,	6,	3
Capendu, per basket,	5,	4
Pears, Deux Tettes, per 100	6,	4
Epergne,	20,	10
Rousselet,	5,	3
Bon Chretien D'Eté,	40,	20
Beurre,	20,	10
Beurre D'Angleterre,	6,	4
Doyenné,	20,	7
Quinces,	20,	10
Peaches,	40,	15
Plums, Damas Violet,	40,	15
per basket,	4,	2
Violet Green Gage, per 100,	15,	6
St Catharino, per basket,	5,	3
St Julien,	4,	2

Figs, White, per 100,	6,	3
Violet,	5,	4
Mulberries, per basket,	2,	1,50
Barberries, per cwt.	30,	25
Corelberries, per basket,	3,	2
Grapes, de Madeline, per basket,	6,	4
common black,	5,	3
Chasselas,	2,50	1
Muscat,	5,	3
Raspberries,	3,	2
Strawberries, Four Seasons,	1,50	0,75

OCTOBER.

Chestnuts, common, per sack,	4,	24
de Berri, per cwt.	18,	16
Walnuts, green, per sack,	15,	6
dry, per cwt.	15,	12
Apples, various, per 100,	30,	4
Rambour,	10,	5
Chataignier,	10,	6
Calville,	25,	6
Rouge,	20,	12
Blanc,	25,	8
Reinette, Canada,	20,	10
Francatu,	12,	6
Api,	10,	6
Pears, various,	40,	6
Deux tettes,	8,	4
Beurre,	30,	10
D'Angleterre,	10,	5
Doyenné,	20,	10
Sucre Vert,	10,	4
Messire Jean,	10,	5
Mouille bouche,	10,	4
Chaumontel,	8,	4
Crassane,	40,	10
Martin-sec,	10,	6
St Germain,	25,	8
Virgouleuse,	12,	5
Catillac,	20,	8
Quinces,	30,	12

Figs, white, per 100,	6,	2
Violet,	6,	2
Barberries, per pound,	2,	1,50
Grapes, Madeline, per basket, of 10 lbs.	6,	3
ordinary black,	3,	1
Muscat, per basket of 12 lbs.	5,	2
Chasselas Frontinac, per 3 lbs.	2,	1
Strawberries, per basket,	1,25	0,75
Pine Apples,	25,	8

NOVEMBER.

Chestnuts, common, per sack, of		
10 lbs.	30,	18
de Berri, per cwt.	13,	12
Walnuts, dry, per cwt.	15,	13
Apples, various, per 100,	50,	3
Chataignier,	12,	6
Calville,	45,	8
Rouge,	15,	10
Blanc,	45,	10
Reinette de Paradis,	15,	8
Frache,	15,	12
de Canada,	15,	7
Francatu,	6,	4
Capendu,	7,	5
Api,	10,	5
Pears, various,	100	10
Doyenné,	20	10
Bergamote,	12,	7
Sucre Vert,	8,	6
Messire-Jean,	12,	8
Chaumontel,	15,	9
Crassane,	100,	20
Martin-sec,	12,	6
St Germain,	30,	15
Virgouleuse,	15,	10
Catillac,	60,	40
Quinces,	60,	40
Medlars,	3,	1,50
Figs, white,	5,	2
violet,	5,	2
Barberries, per pound,	2,	1,75
Grapes, Madeline, per basket,	8,	2
common black,	5,	3]
Chasselas Frontinac,	2,	1
Muscat,	6,	3
Strawberries, Four Seasons,	3,	2
Pine Apples, apiece,	30,	15

DECEMBER.

Chestnuts, large, per cwt.	11,	10
Walnuts, dry,	16,	15
Apples, various, per 100,	50,	4
Chataignier,	10,	6
Calville,	50,	5
Reinette de Paradia,	10,	6
Frache,	15,	8
Reinette de Canada,	15,	4
Grise,	8,	5
Francatu,	6,	4
Capendu,	5,	3
Reinette bl. du Mont	6,	4
de bateau	5,	4
Api,	9,	2
Pears, various,	170,	10
Bon Chretien	50,	15
Bergamot	20,	12
Chaumontel	15,	8
Crassane	170,	20
Martin-sec	15,	8
St Germain	100,	80
Virgouleuse	12,	7
Royal d'Hiver	20,	10
Catillac	20,	12

Medlars, per basket,	6,	2
Grapes, de Madeline,	15,	5
common black	5,	3
Muscat	7,	5
Strawberries, Four Seasons	3,	2,50
Pine-apples, apiece,	40,	20

JANUARY.

Chestnuts, large, per cwt.	12,	11
Walnuts, dry	17,	16
Hazelnuts	16,	00
Almonds	16,	00
Apples, various per 100,	50,	3
Chataignier	10,	6
Calville	50,	4
blanc	50,	14
Reinette de Paradis per 100,	10,	6
Frache	20,	14
Canada	20,	14
Grise	10,	6
Francatu	6,	6
Capendu	5,	4
Reinette bl. du Mana	5,	4
de bateau	6,	4
Api	12,	3
Pears, various	120,	14
Bon Chretien	70,	1
Martin-sec	15,	1
St Germain	120,	2
Catillac	20,	14
Grapes, De Madeline, per basket,	15,	
Chasselas de Font.	5,	
Pine-apples, apiece,	40,	3

FEBRUARY.

Walnuts, dry, per cwt.	16,	1
Apples, various, per 100,	40,	
Chataignier,	20,	1
Calville	40,	1
blanc	40,	1
Reinette de Paradia, per 100,	10,	
Frache,	18,	1
de Canada	15,	
Grise	6,	
bl. du Mans	6,	
Idem de bateau	4,	
Api	10,	
Pears, various,	120,	2
Bon Chretien	100,	2
Martin-sec	25,	1
Catillac	20,	1
Grapes, Chasselas de		
Fort, per basket	5	
Pine-apples, apiece,	45,	2

MARCH.

Walnuts, dry, per cwt.	17,	1
Apples, various, per 100,	40,	1
Chataignier,	15,	1
Calville blanc	45,	1
Reinette de Paradis	15,	
Frache	15,	
de Canada	20,	
Grise	6,	
bl. du Mans	6,	
Idem de bateau	3,	
Api	10,	
Pears, various,	100,	2
Bon Chretien	100,	2
Martin-sec	20,	
St Germain	100,	2
Catillac	25,	1
Grapes, Chas. de Font. per basket,	3,	
Pine-apples, apiece,	45,	2

to CORRESPONDENTS.—We are obliged this week to several communications:—among which, are one breaking Steers, and one on Ploughing;—they will appear in our next paper.

DAVID GRIFFITH, Seedsman,
MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,
ould inform the public, that he is now ready to at-
to the business of packing up Forest Trees, in crates
tated of any size they may direct, and on the shortest
paid, for any part of the United States; the best atten-
paid to the packing and having the roots well covered.
L. Forest seeds of almost any description, as they
ripen through the season.

Catalogues containing the variety of seeds and trees
obtained of the subscriber, or J. B. RUSSELL, at
New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market-
st, Boston. April 23.

For sale, or to let for the Season.
Two years old Bull, red and white color, half-blood
ed Culebs breed; his parents, and five or six of his
ring, can be seen at Brush-hill farm, Sherburne.
terburne, April 23. tf JOHN PERRY.

Locust Tree Seeds.
100 lbs. of the finest quality, for sale by the subscriber
to the following terms:—
Barrels of 5 to 10 lbs. at \$1 per lb.
" 50 lbs. 75 cts per lb.
" 100 lbs. 70 cts per lb.
Less than 5 lbs. cannot be supplied.

This is of the Long Island variety, so justly celebrated
for its timber, and it has been correctly remarked, that
the appropriation of farm lands can be more advantageously
made than to plantations of this valuable tree, the timber
which cannot fail to be enhanced in market value, as
live oak is so rapidly vanishing.

100 Isabella Grapes, one year old, at 25 cts.
" two years old, at 35 cts.
100 Catawba, do, 1 year old, at 35 cts.

WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Lin. Bot. Garden. }
April 23.

Grape Vines.
For sale at the garden of the subscriber in Charleston,
application to the gardener. *One thousand three years
Vines and layers* comprising Chasselas, Black Ham-
burg, Black Contancia, Loubardy, and other varieties
are found to succeed best in this climate in open air.
Also, a considerable choice of Shrubbery,—fine Roses,
Snow Balls, Cranberry trees, Prussian Lilac,
Fish Dog Wood, &c., &c. NATHAN BRIDGE.
3t * April 23.

New Seed Potatoes.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New
England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street,
a few bushels of Seed Potatoes, raised from the ball,
being their fourth year, that have taken the premi-
um from the Essex Agricultural Society, as one of the
best varieties raised in the county, and offered for
premium.—(See Col. PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Far-
mer, vi. page 98.) This is a late variety, very pro-
ductive, of fine quality, white when cooked;—they are
of a shape, somewhat resembling the old La Plata, or
Red Potatoes, though of fairer appearance, and
of a protuberance; raised by MR PUTNAM of Danvers,
and opportunity now offers to farmers, to secure a
variety of this important vegetable. April 23.

Large Scotch Gooseberry Bushes.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New
England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street, per the
Haddon, from Greenock, Scotland, via New York, a
collection of Gooseberry bushes, of the largest and
esteemed varieties, in lots of 6 roots, 2 of each sort,
at \$1.50 per lot, or \$3 per dozen.—They are in prime
condition, packed in damp moss, so as to be transported with
safety. April 16.

Sportsman.
His full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season
at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one
in the week (by particular desire) at Tat's in Brigh-
ton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at
Davis' Stable, Back-St. tf Feb 19.

Glass, Cheap.
Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green
houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all
kinds of sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Mer-
chants Row. 3m March 12.

For Sale,
The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the
farm of Stephen Williams, Esq. Northborough, Mass. A
particular account of the pedigree and performances of
this celebrated horse will be found in the New England
Farmer, for March 26, 1850, page 287.

For terms, &c, apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL,
publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.
tf April 16.

Lucerne, Orchard Grass, &c.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New
England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street,
500 lbs fresh Lucerne Seed, imported from France, in
the finest order, being large, heavy seed—at a reduced
price, wholesale and retail—also, fresh Orchard Grass
from Pennsylvania—Red Top, (very fine seed)—Herds
Grass, Red and White Clover, &c, at the lowest market
prices. April 16.

Apple Seedlings, &c.
For sale at the garden of ROBERT MANNING, in
Salem, a large quantity of Apple Seedlings, 3 or 4 years
old, at a low price. Also, several varieties of Shade
Trees, as Horse Chestnuts, Butternuts, Ailanthus, Gluti-
nous Acaia, Honey Locusts, Mazzard Cherries, Weeping
Willows, Variegated Leaf Willows, &c. 2w.
April 16.

Seed Potatoes.
J. H. DORR, at house No. 3 Quincy Place, Boston,
has 100 bushels of White Blue Nose potatoes for sale. They
are excellent for all culinary purposes, and are the best
of any to plant for early potatoes; these having grown at
Passamaquoddy, in a cold climate, will, if planted here,
ripen by the 4th of July.—Price \$1.50 per barrel.
3t April 16.

Fruit Trees.
WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnaean
Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing,
Long Island, has the pleasure of informing
the public, that his Nursery now contains 287
varieties of the Apple, 290 of the Pear, 98
do of Cherries, 183 do of Plums, 33 do of Apricots, 197
do of Peaches, 29 do of Nectarines, 14 do of Almonds,
22 do of Mulberries, 10 do of Quinces, 47 do of Figs, 21
do of Currants, 16 do of Raspberries, 57 do of Gooseber-
ries, 39 do of Strawberries, 407 do of Grapes, 600 do of
Ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be
otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid,
and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees.
The Cherry, Peach, and other trees, are generally of a
large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. Rus-
sell, at the Seed Store connected with the New Eng-
land Farmer, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, gratis;
and orders let direct, or sent by mail, will meet prompt
attention. April 16.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.
ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horti-
cultural and Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, New York, at
the junction of Flatbush and Jamaica Turnpike, two miles
from the ferries, offers 12 of the most select Table Grapes,
very hardy, of the north of France, at \$6 the dozen, with
directions for planting, &c., or at 75 cents apiece, separa-
tely—such as they are described in his catalogue. He
also offers for sale Vines at 25 cents each, for vineyards,
warranted to grow. They can be had from the 15th Octo-
ber to the 15th December, and from the 15th March to
the 15th May—a great many have borne fruit this sum-
mer. He has a choice assortment of 242 kinds of apples,
190 kinds of superior pears, 71 cherries, 64 peaches, 15
nectarines, 85 plums, 18 apricots, 20 gooseberries, &c,
some of very large size, and in a fine bearing state. Also,
apple trees paradise stock, full of fruit. His collection of
ornamental and forest trees, and of ornamental shrubs, is
of 336 kinds, and more than 200 rose plants, and a fine
collection of green house plants.

A. P. will undertake to lay out pleasure grounds and
gardens, and will be happy in showing his portfolio to
amateurs, at his establishment of nurseries, which con-
sists of 24 acres. Orders should be directed to A. Par-
mentier, at his establishment, or to Mr JOHN B. RUS-
SELL, at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52
North Market Street, Boston, where catalogues may be had
gratis,—and of his other agents, in different cities in the
Union. 3t April 9.

Wanted.
A first rate farmer from Massachusetts, to take charge
of a farm on shares, of about 130 acres on Long Island, at
about five miles from the City of New York. The ne-
cessary capital will be advanced, (on good security) if
required. Apply at the New England Farmer office.

Grape Vines.
The subscriber has for sale several varieties of NATIVE
AND FOREIGN GRAPE VINES, planted under his direc-
tions, and has made arrangements for the reception of
simple vines, and the cuttings of many other valuable
sorts from Europe, part of which are already received
and the remainder are expected to arrive in time for
planting the present season.

It is his intention to cultivate the vine on an extended
scale, and to introduce all the varieties he can procure,
that are esteemed valuable for the table, and none will
be offered for sale, that he does not know, or is assured are
such.

The following are under cultivation, some of which are
now for sale, and the others will be ready the ensuing
autumn:—

BLACK HAMBURG,	NAPOLEON,
BLACK CAPE,	WHITE CHANSELLAS,
WHITE MUSCADINE,	GOLDEN CHANSELLAS,
EARLY OVAL,	WHITE MUSCAT,
GORE, a beautiful black	RED CHANSELLAS,
Grape,	BLACK CONSTANTIA,
GRANGE,	QUEEN
CAROLINE,	CLAPIERS,
HORATIO,	OVAL MALAGA.

50 Isabellas, 2 years old.
200 Catawbas, 1 year old, in fine order for immediate
planting.

Please apply to Patrick Kennedy, at the Garden, or the
subscriber, there, or at his Office, 74 Congress street, or by
letter, post paid. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr.
Dorchester, April 9. 3t

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c.
GRAPE VINES of many varieties, viz:
75 Roots Catawba Grape }
300 Cuttings, do do } rec'd Major J. Adlum,
75 do true Bland's pale red do } Georgetown, D. C.

Also, Isabella 1, 2, and 3 years old, Schuylik or Alex-
ander Muscadel, 1 and 2 years old, true Bland's pale red
1 and 2 years old, Sweet Water, Hamburg and many other
varieties.

PEAR TREES; consisting of good sized Seckle, Bartlett,
&c, and a few small trees budded with Mr Knight's and
the Flemish varieties, and scions of same from bearing
trees—also, many varieties Plum, Cherry, Apple, and
Quince trees—also, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry
bushes, 10 varieties of finest Strawberry.

Also, a great variety of Shrubbery—fine Snow Ball
trees, 60 varieties of the finest Rose Bushes—double and
single Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c.

ROSE WATER.
20 Demijohns treble, double, and single, distilled Rose
Water, made entirely from the Danask Rose. (The Rose
Water is also constantly for sale wholesale and retail at
Wade's porter cellar, No. 12, Merchants' Row.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer,
Dorchester, by Rufus Howe.
ep tf

Apple Trees
Of the first quality for sale at the Nursery in Framing-
ham Village. Also a great variety of the choicest Rare-
ripe and Peach Trees. 3t April 9.

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.
For sale at the KENRICK NURSERIES, IN
NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples,
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots,
Nectarines, White Mulberries, Grape Vines,
Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c.
about 150 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees
and shrubs—including nearly 50 superb varieties of hardy
roses, comprising white and red moss—single yellow,
double do.—yellow Austrian—red and yellow Austrian—
black mottled, sable, Tuscan, and other varieties of the
blackest roses—Unique White Provence, &c.
Also, GREVILLE ROSES, and WILMOT'S SUPERB
STRAWBERRIES.

*Apple Trees of extra sizes—also flowering Horse Chest-
nuts, and some other sorts.*

Written orders directed to JOHN or WILLIAM KEN-
RICK, Newton, will be received by the daily mail, and
promptly attended to—or they may be left at Mr Joseph
Bridge's Grocery and Seed Store, No. 60, Court street,
Boston, where, on application, catalogues will be delivered
gratis—or, catalogues may be obtained of Mr J. B.
Russell, at the New England Farmer office.
April 9. ep 5w

Powder at 2s per lb.
DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at
Crosland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also
SNOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. 15

MISCELLANIES.

From the National Gazette.

The Doloureux—A person who has for several years been afflicted with this distressing complaint—who has had the aid of the most skilful physicians, and undergone the most severe treatment, without being relieved,—addresses this note to the public, in the hope it may meet the eye of one who may have been relieved or cured of the same painful disease by some remedy yet untried by the sufferer. Should such, fortunately be the case, it will serve the cause of humanity, by making the same known through the medium of this paper, or in a note addressed to the sufferer, and left at this office.

PAIN.

The writer of this paragraph has been repeatedly relieved, and, ultimately, he hopes cured, of this execrating torture by the use of *stannum*, made into pills. The pills are very small, but very powerful. The pain subsided under their operation, when the sight began to grow dim, and the objects to float in the eye, under the effects of the medicine. No injury whatever was felt from this prescription, which was first made to him by Dr A. W. Ives, of this city, after the patient had been in the hands of several eminent physicians.

N. Y. Com. Ad.

RAIL ROADS.—The preference, (says the American Farmer) that will be given by the public to rail roads over canals, is strongly indicated by the fact, that from the Hudson to Lake Erie, the travelling is not by the canal, but by *stages*, for greater despatch. Speed is time, and time is money. Suppose there were a conveyance from New York to Philadelphia all the way by a good steam boat, requiring 24 hours to make the trip, and another stage, on the ordinary road which would pass in 12 hours for the same price, is there any doubt that the stages would take all the passengers, and goods too, if they could carry them? The preference will always be given to the *cheapest* and the *readiest* mode of conveyance. Experience shews, on the line of the Erie canal, that no one takes the boat who can go in the common stages.

The only question, then, would seem to be, as to the practicability of adapting rail roads, and their cars, to the carriage of certain bulky commodities. Those, who have studied the subject, declare there is no difficulty, nor any ground of apprehension on that point.—*B. Pat.*

A singular instance of spontaneous combustion took place in the shop of Mr John Donnell, in this town on Friday last. Some cotton garments had been dipped in linseed oil and hung upon a pole one upon another to drip; such was the rapidity of the combustion, that in less than four hours, all the garments except the top one were rendered useless. Had this happened in the night time, a serious fire must have been the consequence, as his shop is entirely surrounded by wooden buildings.

Both (Me.) Gaz.

COWPER THE POET.

The poet Cowper having resolved on suicide, from pensiveness and religious depression, went to London Bridge, to throw himself into the Thames; but seeing the water covered with boats, and the bridge with passengers, he gave up this attempt, lest he should be rescued from drowning, and going into a druggist's shop, procured a vial of arsenic or houndum, called a conch, and set off for his lodgings, intending to swallow the fatal draught

as he approached his own door. As the coach drew near his lodgings, he searched his pocket for the opiate, and either found the vial broken, or its contents spilt. These events so impressed his mind with belief in a particular providence, that he immediately composed those well known lines, commencing with

'God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform,' &c.

It is a most excellent rule to avoid *gross familiarity*, even where the connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unnatural in very intimate friends to behave to each other with stiffness; but there is a decay of manner, and a flattering deference, which tends to preserve that degree of esteem which is necessary to support affection, and which is lost in contempt when a too great familiarity is allowed. A habitual politeness of manners, will prevent even indifference from degenerating to hatred. It will refine, exalt and perpetuate affection.

Knorr's Essays.

Good old parson Roberts, formerly of —, had sometimes the presumption to preach without notes; and being a dull man, his spirit—which he however mistook for a very different one—did not always supply him with matter. On one of those occasions he put his tongue out for the space of several minutes, to the great viderment of all the congregation. Being asked by his deacon after service, what in the world made him run his tongue out so, he replied, *Why, to be honest, sir, I had nothing else to put out.*

MISERY AND CRIME.

The scene at the police office in the morning, during the examination of the watch-returns, is oftentimes of the most melancholy and affecting character. Many of the persons in the custody of the watch are half-clothed wrecks of humanity, who are picked up shivering, starved, and pilfering in different parts of the city. Creeping from door to door,—their features haggard with misery,—their limbs emaciated by exposure to the rigor of the weather, and their voices hoarse and sepulchral by excessive intoxication,—they present a spectacle that cannot but awaken feelings of compassion for their wretchedness, in every humane breast. Many of them are females, who have evidently, in many cases, seen better days, and who have been driven, by extreme penury, first to beg, and then to steal.

The largest proportion, however, are the miserable slaves of Rum,—who are brought up daily, weekly, or monthly, until death removes them from the scene, or justice consigns them to a prison for offences committed in their moments of madness

Journal of Commerce.

Praying souls out of Purgatory.—The sacred and royal *Monte de Piedad* of Madrid, has relieved from purgatory, since its establishment in 1724, till November, 1826—

1,030,395 souls, at an expense of	£1,720,437
11,402 " from the first Nov. 1826,	
to Nov. 1827	14,276

1,041,797	£1,734,713.
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The number of masses celebrated to accomplish this pious work, was 558,921, consequently each soul cost 19-10 masses, or 34s. 4d.

Foreign Quarterly Review.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	1 75
ASHES, soft, first sort,	ton.	115 00
		140 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	75
BELF, mess,	barrel	9 25
		9 75
Cargo, No. 1,		7 75
Cargo, No. 2,		6 75
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	ponnd	6
CHEESE, new, soft,		2
		2
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	4 75
		5 00
		5 00
Rye, best,		3 00
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	50
		65
Rye,		65
Oats,		35
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	7 00
LIME,	cask.	85
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel	16 00
		17 00
Navy, mess,		12
Cargo, No. 1,		12
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 75
		2 00
Orchard Grass,		3 00
Fowl Meadow,		3 00
Rye Grass,		4 00
Tall Meadow (outers Grass),		62
Red Top (northern),	ponnd	38
Barnes,		9
White Honeysuckle Clover,		9
Red Clover, (northern),		1
French Sugar Beet,		1
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		45
		25
Merino, full blood, unwashed,		37
Merino, three fourths washed,		35
Merino, half blood,		30
Merino, quarter washed,		30
Native, washed,		30
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,		40
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,		30
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,		35

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HATWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	ponnd	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7
	"	6
whole hogs,	"	5
VEAL,	"	4
MUTTON,	"	4
POULTRY,	"	6
BUTTER, lump and tub,	"	12
	"	20
EGGS, Lump, best,	dozen	10
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.	12
	"	10
Indian, retail,	"	35
POTATOS,	"	2 00
CIDER, [according to quality.]	barrel.	3

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connects with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seed mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality nearly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture or management—warranted to be of the growth of 1829 and of the purest quality. If Feb. 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the want of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THOMAS & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDRETH, 25 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOW JENSEN BROS.
Flushing—A. Y. W. PIERCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Bot. Gard. Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Hudson—N. S. P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1830.

No. 41.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.

AN ESSAY

On the means necessary to accomplish a total abolition of the practice of drinking Ardent Spirits.

BY SAMUEL WYLLIS POMEROY.

It has been said that whoever plants a single oak, confers a favor on generations not then in existence; but how much more exalted a benefactor is he who shall bestow lasting obligations on the present as well as future generations. And such are those who exert their best faculties to promote the total abolition of the use of ardent spirits. We cannot imagine an earthly paradise in which the human heart can so rationally luxuriate. And where is the individual who feels 'a vivinity stir within him that points to an hereafter,' and hence a desire to alleviate the miseries, and augment the comforts of his fellow beings, that does not exult, when he reflects upon the powerful moral force now abroad, and in active operation for the suppression of intemperance! We here propose to excite attention to *physical* efforts; as on the apparent neglect of them, we are led to believe, that the community are not sufficiently aware of their importance. Pious exhortations, eloquent argumentative harangues and the praiseworthy exertions of the medical faculty have been productive of results highly auspicious, and that we exceeded the expectations of many of the most genuine. They have *Scotched* the serpent, but will yet *crush* him—is there no danger that he may return to wallow in the mire!—will they have not *abiding* effect as when united with efficient *medical* measures? It is believed not;—a vigorous combination seems indispensable, to accomplish the Herculean labor. In the present state of the world, how far can we, in general, rely on the convictions of men's understandings?

They know the right, and they approve it too, condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue.

Do they not see, that the senses, the taste, the palate to be gratified?—then there is *habit*, a potent antagonist—second only to time, for its weapons are always close at hand; as it must be admitted that the ease of access and facility of administering stimulant or beverage from the various preparations of alcohol were in a great measure instrumental to its introduction, and have had a powerful influence in promoting the vast and appalling increase of consumption.

Is it not a cardinal point to change this habit *the natural way!* Far be it from me to arrest the progress of exertions in the pulpit—the diffusion of moral precepts, or to discourage the extension of societies for suppressing intemperance and conventions to abstain from ardent spirits. The object is to urge these associations, and the humanity, especially the fairer and most estimable, whose influence and *handy works* will be commanding force, to exert all their physical energies for the diffusion of pleasant, mild and innocent stimulants to suit the condition, and circumstances of all ranks and classes,

throughout our whole country, and place these substitutes within their reach in the most alluring forms.

The substitutes we shall notice are the fermented liquors, such as wine, perry, cider, beer—and the milder stimulants and restoratives of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, &c.

WINE. It is well known that in all countries where wine is produced in any abundance, the people are temperate, and consume little or no ardent spirit. Indeed it is said to be nauseous to a great portion of the population of wine countries. Mr JEFFERSON, in a letter to *M. de Neuville*, lately published, says, 'I rejoice, as a moralist, at the prospect of a reduction of the duties on wine, by our national legislature. It is an error to view a tax on that liquor as merely a tax on the rich. It is a prohibition of its use to the middling class of our citizens, and a condemnation of them to the poison of whiskey, which is desolating their houses. No nation is drunken where wine is cheap; and none sober, where the dearness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as the common beverage. It is, in truth, the only antidote to the bane of whiskey. Fix but the duty at the rate of other merchandize, and we can drink wine here as cheap as we do grog; and who will not prefer it? Its extended use will carry health and comfort to a much enlarged circle. Every one in easy circumstances (as the bulk of our citizens are) will prefer it to the poison to which they are now driven by their government.' To confirm the position of the philosophic sage, we are enabled to adduce facts of recent occurrence.

In the 'Banner of the Constitution,' a semi-weekly paper published at the city of Washington, and most ably edited by a gentleman distinguished for talents and superior commercial information, it is stated in an article which appeared the 3d of February last, that by the Act of 1794, the duty on London particular, was 56 cents, and upon other Madeira wine, 40 cents per gallon. By the act of 1816, the duty, which had been doubled by the war act, was fixed at one dollar per gallon on all kinds of Madeira; but has been reduced to 50 cents, and took effect January 1, 1829. The same article states 'We understand that in Philadelphia there is not now a gallon of Madeira wine drunk, where formerly there was a demijohn, (5 gallons.)—and we have the authority of an extensive dealer in wine for asserting, that many who were liberal consumers of wine, are now *drinkers of brandy!* That we should import more wine from Madeira, than we pay for with our exports which is the case at present, is one of the consequences of our own acts. Madeira at one time took from us forty thousand barrels of flour per annum, besides a large quantity of corn. She paid us in wine of which we took at that time from her about 5000 pipes. We then resolved by increasing the duty on wine, to diminish the extent of our trade, and we now import only 2500 pipes for a population nearly double. This step drove Madeira to find out another market for bread. She found it in Sardinia; from which country she now derives the supply which she formerly drew from the United States. How soon our reduction of duties will bring back trade into its old channels, time

will determine. *The taste and fashion of wine will gradually return with its cheapness.* The nation, however, has lost by its folly, millions which can never be regained, and has driven thousands from the consumption of a wholesome and innocent liquor to inebriating substitutes.' This statement elicited a letter to the editor which appeared in a subsequent paper, from an eminent dealer in Lancaster, Penn., bearing date 9th Feb. 1830—from which the following is extracted. 'The statement of the trade of the Island of Madeira, in the Banner of the Constitution, must convince the most incredulous. It is really astonishing that the operation of high duties, and the consequences are so little understood. It is perfectly within my recollection, when not one pipe of French brandy was consumed within our country, within a year—and when grog drinking was not known. What a change!—And I attribute this unfortunate change, to high duties on wine. I will state one fact that is worth knowing. The house of _____, of Philadelphia imported upwards of one thousand pipes of wine a year; but for a number of years, under high duties, the house, which is yet in existence, and of whom I bought some wine a few weeks ago, although it had wine constantly on hand, has not sold one thousand gallons (10 pipes,) in a year—all *this wine was paid for in produce.* Our worthy Germans would hail the time when they could get a gill of good Lisbon or Teneriff wine for 6½ cents, or Madeira at 12½ cents which were the former prices.'

It appears by a report of the finance committee of the British Parliament, in 1828, that the reduction of the duties on wine and coffee which took place but a very few years before, had increased the consumption of wine fifty per cent, and doubled that of coffee!—though they are still enormously high compared with ours. Ever since William the Third introduced from the marshes of Holland that fatal *malaria* called *Holland's or Gin*, the consumption of ardent spirits in Great Britain has continued to increase, and nearly in the ratio as the taxes on wine and beer have been augmented. Late accounts state that the duties on beer have been or are about to be abolished to the amount of *three millions sterling!* What a *compound* relief will this measure afford to the distressed population of that country.

We state one more fact only to show to what extent an advance in price lessens, and a reduction increases the consumption of an innocent luxury.

A few years since when coffee was retailing in Boston for 20 to 25 cents a pound, *imitation* coffee, prepared from rye was introduced, and large quantities consumed; for some time scarcely a coaster arrived from Philadelphia, which seems to have been the great mart for the articles, but had part of a cargo of *Rye Coffee*, which was sold at about 6 cents. Real coffee is now retailing at 14 or 15 cents a pound; little or no rye coffee is imported, and the grocers say it is seldom inquired for; yet it is believed there is as serious a call for *strict* economy, as at any period since the establishment of the Federal Government.

TEA—has been a steady, and by no means

feeble opponent to ardent spirits; and it rests with our national rulers to render it much more powerful.

COFFEE, I consider one of the most effective weapons for the warfare we are waging, provided due attention is paid to its preparation. One of the most prominent complaints of foreigners who honor us with their visits, is the imperfect preparation of the coffee they meet with, and we believe, that among all their *fault findings*, this item is the least imaginary. They say that we 'deluge our stomachs with a weak and muddy decoction of half roasted, and half charred coffee beans!'—and how far, with few exceptions, are they from the truth? The preparation of coffee in the French method, renders the decoction so superior to that generally to be obtained in our country, that it is difficult to recognise that they are the production of the same berry; yet I can assert from the experience of fifteen or twenty years, in my own family, that it is attended with less trouble and inconvenience, and without, full as economical. A bill has been reported to Congress, by the finance committee of the Senate, providing for the abolition of the duties on wine, tea and coffee, after June 1831. The tariff on these articles has never been viewed in any degree connected with that of 1828, which now agitates the nation,—indeed at the very session when that was fixed, the act passed reducing the duty on wine to take effect in January, 1829. But unfortunately, the bill above referred to, embraces provisions for the reduction of duties on other articles, in which the question of the *prohibiting system* is deeply involved; and from present appearances it is feared will not be acted upon the present session or perhaps the next. Were a bill introduced separately to abolish, or very much reduce the duties on wine, tea and coffee, there are well willed people who hope that the object would be effected. It should be borne in mind, however, that justice demands the abolition of duties to be gradual or have a prospective operation, to the end that the holders of stocks of the articles may be secured from loss.

Does it not behoove the people to instruct their servants to effect a measure so important to their welfare,—should not the tables of the presiding officers of both houses of Congress be covered with memorials directed to this object?

As coffee has been before alluded to, we shall amplify our remarks upon this item, viewing it as one of the most attractive substitutes, not merely as a diluent to morning and evening meals, to which its use in our country is at present generally confined, but to be ready in all seasons, and at all hours, as a salubrious and refreshing stimulant to the professional, studious and other sedentary classes—to the weary traveller—the hard working mechanic, and laborer, and to him that works still harder to *kill time*; who, if he seek a diluent with his cigar, and is governed by *precedents*, may rest assured that it is the universal beverage of a greater number of *smokers*, than can be found in this country, or perhaps in Christian Europe beside.

Should the duty on coffee, which is five cents, be abolished, the average cost to the consumer will not probably exceed ten cents a pound, when a bowl of it, including sugar and cream, may be afforded as cheap as a tumbler of hot *whiskey punch* or *sling*, or a mug of *flip*, and may be exhibited with equal facility, and as little trouble. For this purpose a *coffee roaster*, now so common, that a de-

scription is unnecessary, should be provided with which the berries are uniformly roasted, and the volatile oil or *aroma* that adds much to its perfection, preserved; a great portion of which escapes when burnt, as it is termed, in open vessels. The next and indispensable requisite, is called by the French a *Group*; and which now come from England, invoiced '*Patent Coffee Machines*.' They are manufactured in this country, and may be had of the tin workers at from 50 cents to a dollar and a half, according to size, including a coffee pot. With this apparatus, no longer time is required to make coffee than to put the material, which should be ground fine, into the *tube*, pressing it down carefully, with the *stamper* upon the fine strainer at the bottom, and turning boiling water on to the coarse strainer at the top; when the liquid will come out perfectly clear and limpid, and the grains so completely *leached*, as barely to discolor water when boiled in it. Some nice palates have discovered that coffee has a *raw* taste when prepared by this method, but which is completely removed by boiling the clear liquid a few seconds. A stopper should be applied to the nose of the pot, and the cover made to fit tight, to prevent the escape of the volatile parts, when it may be kept in a state sufficiently hot for drinking, a day or more without any very perceptible difference.

As the following items have an important bearing on *rural economy*, it may be proper in this place to repeat the answer to the question frequently propounded. 'Is there or is there not a necessity for using ardent spirit in any of the labors of husbandry?' To which I reply, that from the experience of 30 years, and the employment of eighty months of labor, on an average each year, in the operations of Agriculture, Horticulture, and improvements on my estate at Brighton, some of them *heavy jobs*, such as ditching *bogs* and *marshes*, and reclaiming large tracts of *wet meadow*, I do not hesitate to declare my most solemn conviction, that this stimulant, in any form, is by no means necessary!—that every farmer, and I may venture to include all classes of laborers, can command substitutes as *cheap*, and that will enable them to perform every description of labor, with as much energy and infinitely less detriment to their constitutions! It was my determination at first not to furnish spirit; but owing to the prevalent custom in the neighborhood, and the ungovernable state of labor, during the period of the long war in Europe, I was obliged to conform, and allow large quantities; and I say it with regret, almost bordering on self reproach. Had I have known the value of substitutes, since discovered, I think I should have remained firm to my first purpose; and thereby considerably increased the amount on the credit side of my bank account; and possibly the more important *future* account of some of the recipients.

Beer is unquestionably the prominent and most extensive substitute for spirits, especially with the laboring classes, and public breweries cannot be too much encouraged; for we find that in every town or village wherever established, or within their range, effects highly beneficial. But it should be taken into view that the brewing of malt liquors, to have them in any degree of perfection, is an *art* which few private families possess; requiring somewhat expensive utensils, and vaults of a temperature much more equal than is generally to be found in the *shallow cellars* in our

country. Now it is well known that the sacchar substance extracted from malt, the all important constituent of Beer, is precisely the same as that from the sugar cane. The other extract matter is principally a *mucilage* in which reside great portion of the *tannin*, or fermenting principle and which renders malt beer so flatulent, prone to acidity in the stomach, especially *small*; and heating, and what is termed *heady* most of those who do not labor or use severe exercise, if *strong*. From many experiments conducted with great care, in brewing with molasses and hops alone, I am decidedly of opinion, that it is no object for families to brew with malt, provided good molasses or sugar can be obtained. We believe that the reputation of molasses-*top beer* has suffered materially from inattention and *passion*. The best hops have not in general been selected, nor has there been molasses used in sufficient quantity to give the necessary body to the liquor.

Every family should brew two sorts of Beer: No. 1, to represent mild ale or porter bottled; and when drawn from the cask, *strong*—to serve those engaged in severe labors, such field or work-shops. Not less than *three gallons* of good heavy *molasses*, and *one pound* and a *quarter* of *first sort* inspected hops, should be used to furnish gallons of such beer. No. 2, to contain gallons of molasses, and one pound of hops of same quality, and for a similar quantity of this is to serve as a general beverage, and it should be made weaker. No. 1, having so a body, it is sometimes difficult to get on a fermentation without a little *top yeast*, and be the hung out, a few days; but as soon as the maturation has got so far as to work out a bung a day or two, it should be driven in, as it is given except by a small vent to be opened when the cask is in danger of bursting, should have the bung driven in as soon as it is closed, leaving 2 gallons, or about a *gallon* for a cask of 32 gallons, which will be plentiful for it to work in; and if brewed in May will get perfectly fine in May, and keep through the season. If the beer is found *strong*, water is always at hand to reduce it, render the beverage much more pleasant to put in at first.

A most delicious *ale* may be brewed with in the same manner; but having mis-laid my grounds, I do not recollect the proportion it to molasses. I think *distillers* allow six or pounds of good brown sugar to produce as spirit by distillation, as one gallon of molasses.

CIDER. There is perhaps no department of economy so obnoxious to censure for want and even palpable neglect, as in the management of this item. During a period of 19 years that the honor to serve as trustee and vice president of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting culture, the making of cider was a subject of discussion at almost every monthly meeting of the board. To excite the attention of the *ing interest*, was a prominent object, and a share of its publications, which were distributed to every town in the state for many years annually through the members of the Legislature, was devoted to communicate the most approved method for the preparation of this valuable and liberal premium; and have been bestowed every annual exhibition; yet it seems that the result of these efforts has fallen vastly short of

light reasonably have been expected. A gentleman who acted as one of the commissioners to explore the route for a canal from Boston to the Hudson, informed me that while traversing a distance of 400 miles of country, they could find but a single instance a mug of cider that could be called even tolerable; though anxiously sought for, it was a beverage that they were particularly attached to. Are our countrymen aware that cider may be made equal to, and become a substitute for German and French white wines that are held in considerable estimation? They may rest assured the fact, which it is in my power to prove by the testimony of many living witnesses, and proved, too, without the addition of distilled spirits, any other foreign substance.

PERRY, by attention to select the proper soil, and care in the preparation, is equal if not superior to a great portion of what is called *Champaign wine*, that is quaffed at the fashionable circles in our cities and their vicinages. It is an unquestionable fact that large quantities of *Perry*, made in England from the *squash pear*, have been exported to France by contract with the French, and never leave their vaults under any other name than Champaign wine. We have tasted perry made in the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H. that we feel confident would pay a handsome freight if shipped, by a winter passage to France; and probably would be returned as champagne of approved brands, and sold at a dollar a bottle.

CHOCOLATE is said to be a most valuable restorative in cases of extreme exhaustion by labor & exposure to sudden changes from heat to cold and wet. It has been found by the experience of perhaps a century in Boston, to be the most salutary restorative and invigorating stimulant that has been discovered, for those who use it without exertions in extinguishing fires. We would like to have the experiment fairly tried by administering chocolate as an auxiliary to strong exertion, to firemen of steam engines and others whose vocations expose them to intense heat, and course excessive perspiration.

But we are inclined to believe that the simple gruel, called by our ancestors *porridge*, and us *Indian gruel*, which sustained them through their severe labors and perils, (for it was their first at morn, and last at eve,) may be made a cheap and valuable substitute for chocolate. During a rapid and very fatiguing journey over the Alleghenies, in dog days, I experimented with *gruel* myself; and found it a more stimulating and durable restorative than any substance I had ever before tried. My companions who were veteran rangers, though not intemperate men, had recourse to the usual stimulants, *juleps* and *sling*. When arrived on the Ohio, it was confessed by them that the *Pilgrim* potato triumphed over the production of the still, by the appearance of much more animal strength and spirits in a habit considerably less robust. If a laborer when he turns out at 4 o'clock in a hot morning to mow his half acre of grass before breakfast, will on starting, drink a pint of warm gruel, which should be made ready the night before, and take another pint into the field he will not require a *drum* or *mint sling* to relieve his weakness or restore appetite. And it will be found less beneficial when mowing, reaping and other labor where labor occupies the middle of the day, to alternate with beer, nor does it provoke thirst if prepared in a proper manner—which is to have the meal sifted very fine, mixed with a great deal of

water, and boiled down till it will be of the thickness of good cream when blood warm, or just potable. It should be seasoned with salt to suit the taste of the consumers—a little sweetening may render it more grateful to some, and to have it in the greatest perfection it should be prepared fresh once a day at least, in a utensil always clean.

In closing the list of the most important substitutes, we ask attention to *pure soft water*, as a preventive of intemperance not less important;—how many thousands have been imperceptibly led to this habit, by beginning with a spoonful of spirit to correct or qualify a tumbler of bad water?

A measure has been proposed as one of the means of suppressing intemperance, by several whose opinions are entitled to respect, which we sincerely hope will not be resorted to. It is that the municipal authorities interpose to restrain the granting of licenses for selling ardent spirits. We apprehend that the age of sumptuary laws has, in our country at least, gone by; and fear the attempt would have the same tendency to demoralize that excessive duties have—*smuggling* inevitably follows—besides producing an effect not dissimilar to the high impost on foreign spirits, for every gallon of which it has kept back, 3 gallons of home product have been consumed! If we may be allowed a simile, Congress has said, 'We have enhanced the price of arsenic, by taxing it enormously, but you may quaff our native *Hellebore*, which is equally virulent, to your heart's content for a song, and encourage domestic industry.'

Would not the good effects be commensurate to any expense and time that might be required, if temperance societies and other associations should appoint committees or agents, who, having made themselves acquainted with the best mode of management of the several substitutes enumerated, were to distribute samples of suitable apparatus, impart instruction personally, and encourage a spirited emulation throughout our country!

We have exhibited the principal means, which, if they are prosecuted with vigor, in conjunction with the moral exertions now in progress, and that we trust in God, will continue with increased ardor, afford the animating prospect that the object in view may be accomplished before the expiration of the present half century; but we should perhaps lead the reader to the verge of credulity to utter such a prediction. Yet there is rational ground for believing that these united efforts will elicit, as auxiliary, an engine that 'gives motion to the springs and direction to the wheels of power,'—that engine is **OPINION**—a lever against which, in the present instance, no earthly force can prevail; by its *Fulcrum* will rest upon a foundation laid by him who 'spake as never man spake.' And to him 'ought gratitude to flow from the swelling heart of every member of the human family, in a stream, as rich, as generous, as delicious, as the wine that flowed at the marriage of Cana.'

Boston, Mass. April, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREAKING STEERS.

MR FENNING—On the 5th ult. you had a communication on the subject of breaking steers, which is allowed to be 'very good.' On the 26th ult. you had another that is 'still better.' Whether on the 25th, I shall offer any thing that is 'far better still,' is not for me to decide.

About 9 years ago, I had a two year old bull, that rather abruptly helped me over a five rail fence in less than no time. Having procured an iron ring, the next day, I took a cart rope and confined his head to a post, pierced his nose with an instrument prepared for the purpose, (similar to one left at the Agricultural Warehouse,) put in the ring, shut it, attached a cord to the ring and led him about the premises as orderly as a horse, afterwards yoked him up with my migh and off I went, and made him work either side with little trouble, put him in traces between the horse and oxen. And by passing the leading lines or reins from the harness, and buckling to the ring in the nose, I frequently rode to mill with my grist, in a sleigh, or on the forward wheels of a horse wagon. So much for the doctrine of passive obedience.

Now, sir, as to this fiery trial, I do not like it. But what I answered a good purpose when Gen. PUTNAM applied it to the nose of the dead wolf—but the application of it to the nose of a hornless steer is useless; worse than that, it is cruel. I would not have treated my bull so, in return for his politeness in helping me over the fence.

In ringing about a dozen bulls and some cows, I have pursued the course above described, with the assistance of a man to hold the animal's nose steady. I prefer the ring to the iron in the form described, it is not so heavy, is easily turned in the nose while healing, and does not project so far, and consequently is better about feeding. But, sir, as you now have a three fold cord attached to the animal, you can lead him up, and examine and judge for yourself.

Yours,

Dorchester, April, 1830.

J. MEARS.

It is the glory of the New England School system, that its benefits, like the dews of heaven, descend alike on the rich and the poor; and like the dews of heaven, too, these benefits are very lightly esteemed.

A London editor says—'The American China trade may not have succeeded; but what is that to the purpose? The Americans do not drink tea.'

A gentleman of Bellville, (Illinois) is endeavoring to introduce the culture of Silk into that State.

A Railroad from Newcastle, Del. to Frenchtown Md. has just been commenced, and will be vigorously prosecuted.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, April 26.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At market this day, 183 Beef Cattle (all sold) 12 Steers, 22 Working Oxen, 12 Cows and Calves and 12 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—extra, at 5 25 a \$5 37½; good, 5 a \$5 25; middling, 4 67 a \$4 84; thin, 4 a \$4 50. About 4 or 6 Cattle brought \$5 50, one ox, fed by Mr John Kingsbury, of Newton, was purchased by Mr Cephas Brackett, at \$5 75.

Stores—no sales noticed.

Working Oxen—several sales ordinary at \$40 and \$45.

Cows and Calves—we noticed the sales of four, viz: \$18, 25, 27, and 28.

Sheep—a few of a good quality would find a quick sale.

Swine—by the lot 4½ cents, 252 came in on Thursday last, and were taken in one lot the same day, at about 4½ cents.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued from page 305.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

THE HUNTER.

There are few agriculturalists who have not a little liking for the sports of the field, and who do not fancy the rich music in the cry of the hounds. To what extent it may be prudent for them to indulge in these sports circumstances must decide, and they deserve the most serious consideration. Few can, or, if they could, ought to keep a hunter. There are temptations to excess in the field, and to expense after the chase, which it may be difficult to withstand. The hunter, however, or the hunting horse, i. e. the horse on which a farmer, if he be not a professed sportsman, may occasionally with pleasure, and without disgrace, follow the hounds, is in value and beauty next to the racer.

He should seldom be under fifteen or more than sixteen hands high; below this standard he cannot always sufficiently measure the object before him, and above this, he is apt to be leggy and awkward at his work.

In proportion as the agriculture of the country is improved, the speed of the chase is increased. The scent both of the fox and the hare will lie better in inclosed and well cultivated ground, than on open, barren heaths; and there is more running *breast-high* than when the hound is compelled to pick out the scent, carrying his nose almost close to the ground, and consequently going more slowly. The character of the hunter is consequently gradually changing. Stoutness is still required, but speed is becoming more necessary, and, therefore, for the fox, and the deer, and even for the hare, blood is an essential quality.

In strong, thickly inclosed countries, the half-bred horse may get tolerably well along; but for general use the hunter should be at least three quarters bred, perhaps seven eighths. If he could be obtained with bone enough, and different action, a *thorough-bred horse* would form the best of all hunters; but the thorough-bred horse, with the usual action of the racer, would not, even at three quarters speed, always carry himself sufficiently high to be aware of and to clear his fences.

The first property of a good hunter is, that he should be light in hand. For this purpose his head must be small; his neck thin; and especially thin beneath; his crest firm and arched, and his jaws wide. The head will then be well set on. It will form that angle with the neck, which gives a light and pleasant mouth.

Somewhat of a ewe neck, however it may lessen the beauty of the race horse, does not interfere with his speed, because, as is shown where the structure of the horse is considered, more weight may be thrown forward, and consequently the whole bulk of the animal more easily propelled; at the same time, the head is more readily and perfectly extended, the windpipe is brought almost to a straight line from the lungs to the muzzle, and the breathing is freer. Should the courser, in consequence of this form of the neck, bear more heavily on the hand, the race is soon over; but the hunter may be our companion and our servant through a long day, and it is of essential consequence that he shall not too much annoy and tire us by the weight of his head and neck.

The forehead should be loftier than that of the racer. A turf horse may be forgiven if his hind quarters rise an inch or two above his fore ones. His principal power is wanted from behind, and the very lowness of the forehead may throw more weight in front, and cause the whole machine to be more easily and speedily moved. A lofty forehead, however, is indispensable in the hunter; the shoulder as extensive as in the racer;—as oblique and somewhat thicker; the saddle will then be in its proper place, and will continue so, however long may be the run.

The barrel should be rounder to give greater room for the heart and lungs to play, and send more and purer blood to the larger frame of this horse; and especially more room to play when the run may continue unchecked for a time, that begins to be distressing. A broad chest is an excellence in the hunter.—In the violent and long continued exertion of the chase, the respiration is exceedingly quickened, and abundantly more blood is hurried through the lungs in a given time than when the animal is at rest. There must be sufficient room for this, or the horse will be blown, and possibly destroyed. The majority of the horses that perish in the field are narrow chested.

The arm should be as muscular as that of the courser, or even more so, for both strength and endurance are wanted.

The leg should be deeper than that of the race horse (broader as you stand at the side of the horse,) and especially beneath the knee. In proportion to the distance of tendon from the cannon or shank-bone, and more particularly just below the knee, is the mechanical advantage with which it acts. A racer may be tied beneath the knee, without perfectly destroying his power, but a hunter with this defect will rarely have stoutness.

The leg of the hunter should be shorter. Higher action is required than in the racer, that the legs may be clearly and safely lifted over many an obstacle, and, particularly, that they may be well doubled up in the leap.

The pastern should be shorter, and less slanting, yet retaining considerable obliquity. The long pastern is useful, by the yielding resistance which its elasticity affords, to break the concussion with which the race horse from his immense stride and speed must come on the ground; and the oblique direction of the different bones beautifully contributes to effect the same purpose. With this elasticity, however, a considerable degree of weakness is necessarily connected, and the race horse occasionally breaks down in the middle of his course. The hunter, from his different action, takes not this length of stride, and therefore wants not all this elastic mechanism; he more needs strength to support his own heavier carcass, and, the greater weight of his rider, and to undergo the fatigue of a long day. Some obliquity, however, he requires, otherwise the concussion even of his shorter gallop, and more particularly of his frequently tremendous leaps, would inevitably lame him.

The foot of the hunter is a most material point. It is of consequence in the racer, yet it is a notorious fact, that many of our best thorough-bred horses have had very indifferent feet. The narrow contracted foot is the curse of much of the racing blood. The work of the racer, however, is all performed on the turf, and his bad feet may scarcely incommode him; but the foot of the hunter is battered over many a dirty road and

stony field, and if not particularly good, will soon be disabled and ruined.

The position of the feet requires some attention in the hunter. They should if possible stand straight. If they turn a little outward there is no serious objection; but if they turn inward his action cannot be safe, particularly when he is fatigued or over-weighted.

The body should be short and compact, compared with that of the race horse, that he may not in his gallop take too extended a stride. This would be a serious disadvantage in a long day and with a heavy rider, from the stress on the pasterns; and more serious when going over clayey poached ground during the winter months. The compact, short-strided horse will almost skin the surface, while the feet of the longer ranked animal will sink deep, and he will wear himself out by efforts to disengage himself.

Every horseman knows how much more enduring is a short-bodied horse in climbing hills although perhaps not quite so much in descending them. This is the secret of suiting the *race horse* to his course; and unfolds the apparent mystery of a decidedly superior horse on a flat and straight course, being often beaten by a little horse, with a far shorter stride on uneven ground, and with several turnings.

The loins should be broad;—the quarters long;—the thighs muscular;—the locks well bent, and well under the horse.

The reeler needs not be told how essential temper and courage are. A hot irritable brute is a perfect nuisance, and the coward that will scarcely face the slightest fence exposes his owner to ridicule.

The training of the race horse has not been touched upon. It contains too much mystery and too much absurdity for common understandings. The *principle* however of preparing both the race horse and the hunter for their work is the same, and can have no mystery about it; viz by physic and by exercise, to get rid of all superfluous fat and flesh, without too much lowering the animal; and, particularly to bring him by dint of exercise into good wind, and accustom him to the full trial of his powers, without overstraining or injuring him. Two or three doses of physic as the season approaches, and these no too strong; plenty of good hard meat; and a daily gallop of a couple of miles, and at a pace not too quick, will be nearly all that can be required. Physic must not be omitted; but the three words *air, exercise, food*, contain the grand secret and art of training.

Some think that even the simple process now described is not necessary, and that horses that are taken up and worked in the day, and with a feed or two of corn, and turned out at night, will an open stable or shed to run into if they please are as active, healthy, and enduring, as those who are most carefully trained, and confined to the stable during the hunting season. Many a farmer has boasted, that he can beat the most numerous and the best appointed field, and that his horse never wants wind, and rarely tires.

It is true that the farmer may enjoy a good day's sport on the horse that carries him to market, or, possibly, occasionally performs more menial drudgery; but the frothy lather with which such a horse is covered in the early part of the day evinces undeniable inferiority. There is, however, one point on which the untrained horse has the advantage. Accustomed to all weathers, he rare-

suffers, when, after a sharp burst, there comes sudden check, and the pampered and shivering able horse is exposed with him a considerable me to a piercing northeaster. The one cares nothing about it; the other may carry home the seeds of dangerous disease.

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITOUS LIQUORS &c, IN ENGLAND.

The English Quarterly Review, for January st contains a very able article on 'Internal Policy,' from which the following is extracted.

'Ale and porter had long been the favorite beverage of the English people, and the amazing increase in the consumption of them, which took place during the war, was constantly referred to as conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of the country, and comfortable state of the lower orders. Had only a reasonable portion of the earnings of laborers and mechanics been then expended on malt liquor, had it been consumed in their own dwellings, and properly divided among the members of the family, the rapid increase of its consumption might have deserved to have been viewed in this way; but it may well be doubted, whether the amount of ale and porter which has been brewed, proved anything more than the vast quantity of them, which the earnings of working people then enabled them to swallow. Wives and children were more frequently impoverished than enriched by the exorbitant wages which their fathers and husbands during high prices were able to obtain. It was then the excessive resort to public houses began, which has since grown from year to year, until it has become almost impossible to stop or correct it. It has been repeatedly urged that the trade in strong and spirituous liquors ought to be made as free as that of any other commodity; but notwithstanding all the wit and arguments which have been employed, we deprecate such a measure as one of the most pernicious which could be resorted to in this country, and in the present state of society. Licenses to sell strong liquors ought rather to be retained than facilitated. Public houses are temptations, which the lower classes are scarcely able to resist. They have always been more numerous on a necessity or convenience required, and the multiplication of them has never met with that general and marked disapprobation which it so obviously merits. Let public houses be conducted with as much good order as they may, they can scarcely fail to be mischievous. They retain or withdraw every man who frequents them from his home and family, which ought always to be the centre of his thoughts and affections; encourage habits of idleness and irregularity; and destroy that frugality and forethought which in all ranks of the community are invaluable, but among the lower, are the source of almost every other virtue. We are satisfied therefore, that a great deal too much anxiety has been evinced by our gentry and our legislature to increase the consumption of malt liquors by either the means, comfort or reasonable recreation of consumers justified it or not; and that to the inveterate custom of resorting to public houses on all occasions may be traced much of the pecuniary distress and domestic unhappiness which now afflict so large a portion of the laboring classes of the people.

'All these objections apply with ten fold force to that immoderate use of spirits which various

unconnected causes have of late rendered more general. The ingredients besides malt and hops, which brewers now introduce into their manufacture, have rendered malt liquors to most persons a less agreeable beverage than they formerly were; the reduction made by government in the duties on spirits, in order to destroy smuggling has rendered these fiercer stimulants so cheap that it has confirmed the use of them, which the dislike to ale and porter had begun; and the hardness of the times has driven many to seek in dram-drinking and intoxication, that temporary oblivion, which is sure to be followed by a terrible aggravation of their miseries. Thus distress and drinking act and re-act on one another. Distress, whether produced by vice or misfortune, leads to dram-drinking and intoxication; and dram-drinking and intoxication, are sure in their turn to redouble and perpetuate the sufferings in which they originated.

* * * * *

The increase of dram-drinking and intoxication has now become a matter of universal notoriety and observation. It has lately drawn forth the marked animadversion of the bench of magistrates in whose jurisdiction the greatest part of the metropolis is situate; and the testimony of those who are most capable of forming an opinion, shows that the love of ardent spirits is spreading in almost every part of Ireland, Scotland and of England, among all classes, and both sexes with most alarming rapidity. In 1824 the amount of duty raised on home and foreign spirits, as exactly as we can collect from the perplexing manner in which they are entered in the public accounts amounted to 5,305,776*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* 4*d.* In 1825 notwithstanding the reduction of the rates of duty, it rose to 5,786,333*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* 1-4*d.*; in 1826, it was 5,474,632*l.* 10*s.* 4-4*d.*; in 1827, 7,492,221*l.* 7*s.* 1-4*d.*; and in 1828, the revenue arising from spirits alone amounted to very little short of eight millions, and formed almost a seventh part of the whole annual revenue of the nation. He must be callous indeed, who can listen to such a statement without the most painful emotion. Whoever catches the least glimpse of the interior of a gin shop, as he passes along, must feel his heart sink within him, when he reflects that government draws so large a profit from the dreadful trade which is there carried on. Politicians may despise or disregard the principles of morality in their schemes of finance, but they will find it in practice most hazardous to counteract them. A tax which begins by making the people more profligate, will assuredly end in making the nation more poor; and whatever be its productiveness, or the facility and cheapness with which it is levied, it will be found on the closest and fullest examination to be the most profitable as well as virtuous policy to abandon it. If the good order, industry, and sobriety of the people be the chief source of a nation's wealth and power, then the circumstances which have led to the rage for spirituous liquors now pervading the country well deserve consideration. Scarcely any single vice can be named which exercises so baleful an influence on mind, body, and affections. Adieu, among them when it enslaves, to

'The native feelings strong, the guileless way.'

It degrades them both in their individual and social capacity—renders them reckless and ripe for every sort of mischief; and, as one of its most certain and melancholy effects, they become both

unable and unwilling to profit by that moral and religious instruction which in all times and places, has had so benign an influence on the character and condition of the people.'

GROWTH OF SILK.

The French government is seriously occupied in attempts to introduce the cultivation of the mulberry tree in France, so as to be able to do without foreign silk. For this purpose they have offered premiums for the most extensive growth of mulberry trees, and the largest quantities of silk; and some of the ministers have given instructions to their stewards in the country to plant several acres with this tree. It appears that with careful cultivation, the mulberry may be brought to maturity, as to the yielding of fruit in five years; and as the wood is excellent for making wine casks, giving an agreeable flavor also to the wine—two objects of national industry may be accomplished at the same time. A reader way than the regular planting, however, is recommended for the food of silk worms. It is advisable to sow, as in China and in some parts of America, the seed of the tree, and to cut off the young shoots and leaves in the following year—to continue doing this as long as fresh shoots are thrown out, and then root up the plants, manure the land well, and repeat the process of sowing. It is found that the fruit of the mulberry tree fattens pigs and poultry rapidly; and that the leaves, carefully housed, form good winter fodder for cattle.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1830.

CULTIVATING FOREST TREES.

A correspondent writes as follows: 'I have attempted the two last years to cultivate the Spruce, but they withered and died soon after transplanting. The soil on which they were placed was a gravelly loam. I intend making another attempt this spring, and if you will inform me what kind of trees would be most suitable for the soil and situation, it being in front of my dwelling house, together with the course to be pursued in transplanting them, you will much oblige,' &c.

In the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, for June, 1822, the Hon. JOHN LOWELL, then conductor of that work, gives an account of his mode of rearing forest trees. In 1807, 1808 and 1809, he planted with forest trees from two to three acres of land, which was barren and unproductive, its whole value per annum not ten dollars. The trees were white pine, larch, fur balsam, and in the better parts, oak of various sorts, maple, beech, ash, elm, locust, spruce, Spanish chestnut, &c.

'The land was about half of it ploughed and kept open with potatoes for 2 years, and then abandoned to the course of nature. The pines were taken up out of the forest with great care, not more than 5 feet high. Whenever I had the cupidity or impatience to introduce a larger tree, I either lost it or it became sickly. In some places I planted acorns, and as to my hard wood forest trees, transplanted from the woods, finding they looked feeble and sickly when they shot out, I instantly sawed them off at the ground or near it. This required some resolution, but I have been abundantly paid for it.

'The result of this experiment is this, that in a period of from thirteen to fifteen years I have raised a young, beautiful and thrifty plantation, comprising almost every variety of tree, which we have in Massachusetts, which are now, [in 1822,] from 25 to 35 feet high, and some of which, the thurfirst white pines, actually measure from nine to twelve inches diameter. The loppings, and thinnings out of these trees now furnish abundance of light fuel for summer use, and upon as accurate a calculation as I am able to make, I am convinced that the present growth, cut down at the end of 14 years from the planting would amply pay for the land at the price it would have brought. I do not mean to say that this would be the case in the interior. But in the vicinity of Boston and Salem, I am sure the experiment may be tried with perfect success.'

'I planted the trees in two or three days, and left them to their fate; but I consider two conditions indispensable to success. First, that as to pines of all sorts, and other evergreen trees, they should be put out not more than 4 years old, *not pruned*, for they will not bear the knife well. Secondly, that as to hard wood forest trees transplanted from the woods, they should be instantly cut down to the ground or near it.

'It is only because we have no nurseries of forest trees in New England, that I speak of the barbarous practice of transplanting, and instantly heading down. Young trees from a nursery would in all respects be preferable.'

Writers do not agree with regard to some particulars in cultivating trees. Miller says, transplanted oaks will never arrive at the size of those raised from the acorn in the place where they are to remain. Dr Yale (*Cated. Hort. Mem. 11*), in a long paper on trees strongly recommends sowing where the trees are finally to remain. 'It is,' says he, 'a well ascertained fact, that seedlings allowed to remain in their original station, will, in a few seasons overtop the common nursed plants several years older.'

Loudon says, 'The opinion of Dr Yale, and in part also that of Sang, seems to be founded on the idea that the tap root is of great importance to grown up trees, and that when this is once cut off by transplanting, the plant has not a power of renewing it. That the tap root is of the utmost consequence for the first three or four years is obvious from the economy of nature at that age of the plant, perhaps for a longer period; but that it can be of no great consequence to full grown trees appears highly probable from the fact, that when such trees are cut down the tap root is seldom to be distinguished from the others. The opinion that the young plants have not the power of renewing their tap root, will, we believe, be found inconsistent with fact; and we may appeal to Lang, and other nursery-men, who raise the oak and horse-chestnut from seed. It is customary when these are sown in drills, to cut off their tap root without removing the plants at the end of the second year's growth, and when at the third or fourth year they are taken up, they will be found to have acquired other tap roots, not indeed so strong as the first would have been, had they remained, but sufficient to establish the fact of the power of renewal. We may also refer to the experiment recorded by Forsyth, which at once proves that trees have a power of renewing their tap roots, and the great advantages of cutting down

trees after two or three years' planting. Forsyth transplanted a bed of oak plants, cutting the tap roots near to some of the side roots or fibres springing from them. In the second year after he headed one half of the plants down, and left the other half to nature. In the first season, those headed down made shoots six feet long and upwards, and completely covered the head of the old stem, leaving only a faint cicatrix, and produced new tap roots upwards of two feet and a half long. That half of the plants that were not headed, were not one fourth of the size of the others. One of the former is now eighteen feet high, and fifteen inches in circumference, at six inches from the ground. One of the largest of the latter measures only five feet and a half in height, and three inches and three quarters in circumference, at six inches from the ground.

'The pine and fir tribes receive most check in transplanting; and when removed at the age of four or five years, they seldom arrive at trees afterwards; those we should, on most occasions prefer to sow, especially on mountainous tracts. But for all trees, which *stole* (that is, trees which when cut down, will be renewed by sprouts or suckers), and in tolerable soils and situations, planting strong plants, and cutting them down two or three years afterwards, will, we think, all circumstances considered, be preferable to sowing.'

It has been recommended in order to insure success, in transplanting evergreens to dig the holes in which they are to be set in autumn; and likewise to dig round the young trees you wish to remove at the same season, just before the ground is frozen. After frost sets in take up the trees with frozen masses of earth attached to their roots, and set them in the holes previously prepared. As soon as frost permits, level and place the earth properly about the roots, and it is said that the trees will not receive any perceptible check by their removal.

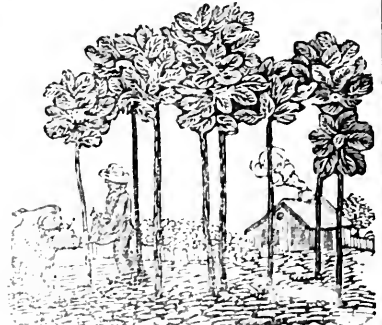
COW CABBAGE.

The following notices of this new vegetable, we copy from Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, one of the most ably conducted agricultural publications in Great Britain.

'The Cow Cabbage—*Brassica oleracea* var. *arborescens*.—I enclose a few seeds of an arboresecent cabbage, introduced from La Vendée by the celebrated Comte de Pnyssaye, which promises to be an important acquisition to agriculture. I have seen it growing in the garden of my friend, Admiral Brooking, here, to the height of 8 feet. In La Vendée, I am told, it attains an altitude of from 12 to 16, or even more feet. Being a native of a warmer climate, it should be planted in a warm and sheltered situation; sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for one cow for a year, and as the side shoots only are to be used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of 60 feet will contain 256 plants, 4 feet apart, or sixteen more than four cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of other food. I shall be glad to hear the report of its success from those to whom you may communicate the seed.—W. HAMILTON. *Oxford Place, Plymouth, Oct. 12.*

'Cow Cabbage.—I received a packet of the seed of this extraordinary cabbage, from a gentleman of Cirencester, who brought it from Jersey, and has sown it. In his garden, I have seen five healthy plants, which weathered last winter, in the open garden, remarkably well, and seem to be equally hardy with their congeners. I subjoin a

sketch and description of this curious esculent, as supplied me in a communication from this friend.



'The above is somewhat the appearance of a plot of a variety of cow cabbage that I saw growing in Jersey. It is much cultivated there, and attains the height of from 4 to 10 or 12 ft. The small farmers feed their cows with the leaves, plucking them from the stem as they grow, and leaving a bunch or head at the top. The stems are very strong, and used for roofing small out-buildings; and after this purpose is answered, and they are become dry, they are used for fuel. When the gathering of the leaves is finished at the end of the year, the terminating bud or head is boiled, and said to be particularly sweet.—Joux MURRAY.'

From the New England Palladium.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

The ladies and gentlemen of Boston, and the vicinity, and strangers visiting this metropolis, cannot pass an hour more agreeably than by visiting the Agricultural Warehouse, situate on the North side of Faneuil Hall Market. It is a store extending from the Market to Ann-street, four stories high. All above the basement except the Horticultural Hall, and a small Clock Factory, is filled with Agricultural Implements, Trees, Shrubs, Seeds, and various Patented Articles. It is a museum to the inquiring mind. The catalogue of the variety in it makes nearly 100 pages. The proprietor of the Implements, &c. is Mr JOSEPH R. NEWELL, and of the Trees, Seeds, &c. Mr JOHN B. RUSSELL. There is no other agricultural establishment in New England equal to it. Perhaps there is not in the world.

We are happy to observe it is well patronized, and hope it will be further encouraged by an enriching stream of custom. It distinguishes and benefits the city, and is highly convenient for the Farmer, Gardener and Florist.

It is stated that there are many hundred young men of good capacities and habits out of employ in New York city. Most of them are wholly dependent upon their qualifications as clerks, and as sufficient employment for the host of competitors cannot be obtained, they are without resources, and reduced to the greatest poverty and distress.

The population of France is now about thirty-two millions.

The highest tax paid in Boston, by an individual, is about \$2700.—*Palladium*.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market street.

Vigorous Plants of the Early York and Early Savoy Cabbages, at 12-1-2 cents per doz.; also Early Cauliflowers, and Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. in prime order for transplanting.—Also See Kale roots.

For Sale

By the subscriber, at the Green House of Charles Town Vineyard, on the South Side of Bunker's Hill, a general assortment of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, consisting in part of Roses, Geraniums, Camellias, and many other numerous to mention, making a good collection as can be found in the vicinity of Boston, together with a beautiful variety of Herbaceous and Ornamental Plants, Carnations, Pinks, fine Double Dahlias, at 50 cents per pair, Wilcox's superb Strawberry, at one dollar per dozen; an assortment of the finest kinds of Grape Vines, from 25 to 75 cents per root.

Plants, &c. purchased at the Green House, if requested, will be delivered in Boston free of expense.

April 20.

DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Cow Cabbage, or Cesarium Kail.

The Subscriber has lately received from London, a small quantity of this very valuable and rare vegetable, which, though little known in America, will probably soon rank high in cultivation and esteem, there being no species of vegetable in this country resembling this prolific plant; its peculiar qualities are, that, in winter, particularly in severe frosts and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant, from its elevation, (growing to four or five feet) and its natural hardiness, yields abundant and successful supplies, which is an important desideratum. The mode of using it for cattle is, by cutting off the large leaves, as wanted; when a regular succession takes place continually through the winter, very early in the spring, (previous to most other vegetables) it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to asparagus; so that it may be said to produce two crops. Cows fed on this plant give a greater quantity of milk, and the butter is of a richer flavor than when fed on any other vegetable. A matter, also, of great utility, is that of its comforting and cheering qualities in the feeding ewes in the winter, while suckling house-lambs. It should be sown in the spring, broadcast and transplanted at the distance of about two feet. When sown in July with turnips, it answers an admirable purpose, as few crops are more subject to fail than that of the turnip, whereas the Cesarium Kail (or Cow Cabbage, more properly called) may be depended on. It is so prolific and hardy that it will vegetate well in almost any soil or climate, and prosper even in the shade of fruit and other trees.—Price 12½ cts per paper.

April 16.

Seed Store 52 North Market-st.

For sale, or to let for the Season.

A two years old Bull, red and white color, half-blood of the Cob's blood; his parents, and five or six of his offspring, can be seen at Brush-hill farm, Sherburne, *Sherburne, April 23.* At JOHN PERRY.

Locust Tree Seeds.

1000 lbs. of the finest quality, for sale by the subscriber on the following terms:—

Parcels of 5 to 10 lbs. at \$1 per lb.

50 lbs. 75 cts per lb.

100 lbs. 70 cts per lb.

Less than 5 lbs. cannot be supplied.

This is of the Long Island variety, so justly celebrated for ship timber, and it has been correctly remarked, that no appropriation of farm lands can be more advantageously made than to plantations of this valuable tree, the timber of which cannot fail to be enhanced in market value, as the live oak is so rapidly vanishing.

5000 Isabella Grapes, one year old, at 25 cts.

1000 two years old, at 35 cents.

500 Catawba, do, 1 year old, at 35 cents.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, }

2w April 23. Lin. Bot. Garden. }

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Tait's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis's Stable, Back-Str. if Feb 19.

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses, Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other s'es, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. Also See March 12.

Grape Vines.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber in Charlestown, on application to the gardener, *One thousand three years old Vines and layers*, comprising Chasselas, Black Hamburg, Black Constantia, Lombardy, and other varieties that are found to succeed best in this climate in open air.

Also, a considerable choice of Shrubbyery,—fine Rose Bushes, Snow Balls, Cranberry trees, Prussian Lily, English Dog Wood, &c., &c. NATHAN BRIDGE, April 23.

New Seed Potatoes.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street.

A few bushels of Seed Potatoes, raised from the ball, this being their fourth year, that have taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, and offered for sale in the best varieties in the country, and also for premium.—(See Col. Prentiss's Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.) This is a late variety, very productive, of fine quality, white when cooked;—they are of long shape, somewhat resembling the old La Plata, or Long Red Potatoes, though of farther appearance, and fewer protuberances; raised by Mr PUTNAM of Danvers. A good opportunity now offers to farmers, to secure a good variety of this important vegetable. April 23.

Asparagus Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

6000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 250 in each box; no charge made for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind brought into the Boston market.

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c.

ANDREW PARMENTIER, Proprietor of the Horticultural and Botanical Garden, Brooklyn, New York, at the junction of Flatbush and Jamaica Turnpike, two miles from the ferries, offers 12 of the most select Table Grapes, very hardy, of the north of France, at 75¢ the dozen, with directions for planting, &c., or at \$6 cents apiece, separately—such as they are described in his catalogue. He also offers for sale Vines at 25 cents each, for vineyards, warranted to grow. They can be had from the 15th October to the 15th December, and from the 15th March to the 15th May—a great many have borne fruit this summer. He has a choice assortment of 242 kinds of apples, 190 kinds of superior pears, 71 cherries, 64 peaches, 15 nectarines, 85 plums, 18 apricots, 20 gooseberries, &c. some of very large size, and in a fine bearing state. Also, apple trees, paradise stock, full of fruit. His collection of ornamental and forest trees, and of ornamental shrubs, is of 336 kinds, and more than 200 rose plants, and a fine collection of green house plants.

A. P. will undertake to lay out pleasure grounds and gardens, and will be happy in showing his port folio to amateurs, at his establishment of nurseries, which consists of 24 acres. Orders should be directed to A. Parmentier, at his establishment, or to Mr JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston, where catalogues may be had gratis,—and of his other agents, in different cities in the Union. 3t April 9.

For Sale.

The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the farm of Stephen Williams, Esq. Northborough, Mass. A particular account of the pedigree and performances of this celebrated horse will be found in the New England Farmer, for March 26, 1830, page 287.

For terms, &c. apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston. 4t April 16.

Lucerne, Orchard Grass, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street, 500 lbs fresh Lucerne Seed, imported from France, in the finest order, being large, heavy seed—at a reduced price, wholesale and retail—also, fresh Orchard Grass from Pennsylvania—Red Top, (very fine seed)—Herd's Grass, Red and White Clover, &c., at the lowest market prices. 4t April 6.

Seed Potatoes.

J. H. DORN, at house No. 3 Quincy Place, Boston, has 100 lbs of White Blue Nose potatoes for sale. They are excellent for all culinary purposes, and are the best of any to plant for early potatoes; these having grown at Passamaquoddy, in a cold climate, will, if planted here, ripen by the 4th of July.—Price \$1.50 per barrel. 3t April 16.

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 247 varieties of the Apple, 200 do of the Pear, 94 do of Cherries, 183 do of Plums, 33 do of Apricots, 197 do of Peaches, 29 do of Nectarines, 14 do of Almonds, 22 do of Mulberries, 10 do of Quinces, 47 do of Figs, 21 do of Currants, 16 do of Raspberries, 57 do of Gooseberries, 39 do of Strawberries, 107 do of Grapes, 600 do of Ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention. April 16.

Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Shrubbyery, &c.

GRAPE VINES of many varieties, viz:
75 Roots Catawba Grape } rec'd Major J. Adlum,
300 Cuttings, do do } Georgetown, D. C.
75 do true Brandy pale red do }
Also, Isabella 1, 2, and 3 years old, Schuylyk or Alexander Muscadell, 2 and 3 years old, true Brandy pale red 1 and 2 years old, Sweet Water, Hamburg and many other varieties.

PEAR TREES; consisting of good sized Seckle, Bartlett, &c. and a few small trees budded with Mr Knight's and the Florida varieties, and scions of same from bearing trees—also, many varieties Plum, Cherry, Apple, and Quince trees—also, Currant, Gooseberry and Raspberry bushes, 10 varieties of finest Strawberry.

Also, a great variety of Shrubbyery—fine Snow Ball trees, 60 varieties of the finest Rose Bushes—double and single Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c.

ROSE WATER.

20 Demi-gallon trelle, double, and single, distilled Rose Water, made entirely from the Danask Rose. (The Rose Water is also constantly for sale wholesale and retail at Wade's porter cellar, No. 12, Merchants' Row.

For sale at the Garden and Nursery of Samuel Downer, Dorchester, by Rufus Howe. 4t

Kenrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

FOR SALE at the KENRICK NURSERIES, 124 NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, White Mulberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c. Also, about 150 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs—including nearly 300 superb varieties of hardy roses, comprising white and red nose—single yellow, double do—yellow Austrian—red and yellow Austrian—black mottled, sable, Tuscany, and other varieties of the darkest reds—Unique White Provence, &c. Also, GREVILLE ROSES, and WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.

Apple Trees of extra sizes—also flowering Horse Chestnuts, and some other sorts.

Written orders directed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton, will be received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to—or they may be left at Mr Joseph Bridge's Grocery and Seed Store, No. 60, Court street, Boston, where, on application, catalogues will be delivered gratis—or, catalogues may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office. 4t April 8. epw

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 15 Broad st. at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. 4t

White Alpine Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street, 50 plants only of the White Alpine, or Monthly Ever-bearing Strawberry, without runners, recently raised in France by the Count de Vindé—the fruit is of good size, and of fine flavor. The runners of the other monthly strawberries exhaust the parent plants, and prevent them from bearing fruit in any quantity. They should be planted in a shady place, in a rich soil, about 15 inches apart—to much sun injures their fruiting. Though well calculated for garden culture for fruit, they also make a beautiful plant when cultivated in pots, for ornament only, as they are of vigorous growth, and are covered with flowers and fruit at the same time, from June to December.—The plants are potted, price 25 cents per plant. April 16.

MISCELLANIES.

MR SAMUEL WOODWORTH, the writer of the following lines, is a native of Scituate, Mass. He served an apprenticeship at the printing business, in the office of the Columbian Centinel, in this city. At about the age of twenty two, he established a paper at New Haven, of which he was the editor, publisher, printer, and very often the carrier. His third industry, however, were not crowned with success. A collection of his poems was published in a volume in 1815, and another in 1827.

The short piece entitled 'The Bucket,' is the most esteemed of Mr Woodworth's writings. It is a very happy performance, natural in thought and expression, and distinguished for the musical sweetness of its numbers. The engaging liveliness and simplicity of this little strain, have made it very popular.—Specimens of *American Poetry*, *abridged*.

THE BUCKET.

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood!

When fond recollection presents them to view;
The orchard, the meadow, the deep, tranquil wood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket which hung in the well.

That moss covered vessel I hail as a treasure—

For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.

How ardent I seized it with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell;
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket arose from the well.

How sweet from the green mossy brim to receive it,
As poised on the curb, it inclined to my lips!

Not a full, blushing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
Though filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from that loved situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hangs in the well.
The old oaken bucket—the iron-bound bucket—
The moss covered bucket which hangs in the well.

BRAN BREAD.

That our readers may not accuse us of withholding all kinds of recipes for wonder-working mixtures, we give them, subjoined, the following one for making bran bread, which, to many of them, is known as an excellent article of diet, in certain cases of dyspepsia.

FIRST RECEIPT.—To four pounds of best household flour, put two table spoonfuls of small beer yeast, and a half a pint of warm water; let it stand two hours in a warm place, about four feet from the fire; then add half a pound of bran, and a tea spoonful of salt, and proceed to make the dough, with skummed milk, or warm water; then cover it up as we before, and let it stand one hour more; then begin to heat the oven, which will require one hour. Make your loaves and put them into warm dishes, and let them stand twenty minutes before you put them into the oven. This sized loaf will require an hour to bake. When you draw your bread, turn it bottom upwards; next morning, it will be fit for use. You should have it fresh every fourth day. The color of the

what is of no importance, nor is patent yeast. Bread thus prepared is said to be greatly preferable to that made with flour, ground, and all the bran kept in it.

SECOND RECEIPT.—Choose the wheat to be ground, retaining the whole of the bran, take half a peck of such flour, and put it in a suitable vessel, (wooden is best); mix a quarter of a pint of small beer yeast to a quart of lukewarm water; put this in the middle of the flour, and stir it well with a wooden spoon, until it is a thick batter; the flour remaining on the edges of the vessel, unmixed, sprinkle over the top; then cover the vessel with a napkin and set it before the fire, about three feet distant; to remain there two hours, until it rises well; then take it up, and strew over it a table spoonful of salt, and make the whole into a stiff paste; before this is done, add a little more warm water if requisite; then put it down to the fire, until it rises again, which will probably occupy from half an hour to an hour—when it has risen again thoroughly, take it up, knead it into the dough. This quantity is sufficient for four loaves. Put it into tins, and set it again before the fire, until it rises a little, and it is then ready for the oven. It requires to be thoroughly well baked. Ready for use the second day. It is necessary to request the person who grinds the wheat to cause the bran to be ground as fine as possible.

If a little moist sugar and powdered caraway seeds are added to the above, it makes a wholesome sweet cake.—*Journal of Health*.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Officers of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, at Taunton, March 15th, 1830.

The Committee on agricultural productions award the following premiums in addition to those awarded at the annual cattle Show in October last, viz:

To David Anthony of Somerset, for the best crop of Rye—being 46 bushels on one acre, one quarter and 20 rods, \$6 00
To Israel Brayton of Somerset, for the best crop of Barley, being sixty five bushels on two acres, \$1 00
To Gardner Anthony of Somerset, for the best crop of Onions, being 177 bushels on one quarter of an acre, \$5 00

A mistake was made in awarding the second premium on Butter, on the day of exhibition, to Jacob Deane, of Mansfield; this premium was justly due, and is now awarded to John Hall 2d, of Norton, \$5 00

A number of entries were made of Mulberry Trees, potatoes, and other articles, which would have been entitled to a premium if they had been entered in season and the requisite certificates lodged with the committee.

CROMWELL LEONARD,

Chairman of Committee.

Chenango Canal.—A bill for the construction of this canal has been lost in the House of Assembly. None of the cross cuts in the state pay revenue enough to keep them in repair. The Seneca and Oswego canal bring the state in debt every year. Rail Roads will drive canals out of fashion in less than ten years.

A Mrs Powell, who died recently in Philadelphia, bequeathed \$100 annually for 20 years to the society for the abolition of slavery.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

	FROM	TO
APPLES best,	- - - barrel	2 25 3 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	- - - ton	115 00 120 00
" " " " second sort,	- - - do	130 00 140 00
BEANS white,	- - - bushel	75 1 00
BELL, mess,	- - - barrel	9 00 9 00
" " " " " "	- - - " "	7 25 7 50
CHIEF, No. 1,	- - - "	6 25 6 50
CHIEF, No. 2,	- - - "	5 00 5 00
CHIEF, No. 3,	- - - "	4 00 4 00
CHIEF, No. 4,	- - - "	3 00 3 00
CHIEF, No. 5,	- - - "	2 00 2 00
CHIEF, No. 6,	- - - "	1 00 1 00
CHIEF, No. 7,	- - - "	0 50 0 50
CHIEF, No. 8,	- - - "	0 25 0 25
CHIEF, No. 9,	- - - "	0 10 0 10
CHIEF, No. 10,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 11,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 12,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 13,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 14,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 15,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 16,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 17,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 18,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 19,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 20,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 21,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 22,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 23,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 24,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 25,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 26,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 27,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 28,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 29,	- - - "	0 00 0 00
CHIEF, No. 30,	- - - "	0 00 0 00

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,
(Clock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - pound	5 1
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - " "	8 1
Whole hogs,	- - - " "	5 1
VEAL,	- - - " "	4 1
MUTTON,	- - - " "	4 1
CHEESE,	- - - " "	10 1
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - " "	12 1
Lump, best,	- - - dozen	18 1
EGGS,	- - - bushel	10 1
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - bushel	1 1
" " Indian, retail,	- - - " "	3 1
POPCORNS,	- - - " "	20 1
CHIEF, according to quality,	- - - barrel	3 50 4 4

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seed mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, and short directions on each package for its culture, an assurance—warranted to be of the growth of 1829 and of the purest quality. If Feb. 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment of postage in advance.

Printed by J. B. RUSSELL, by I. B. BITTS—by who all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the wish of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street

AGENTS.
New York—G. THOMPSON & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. C. LANE and B. CHESTER, 15 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Canton—J. W. JESSE, Bell.
Fishing-VY & V. B. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden
Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLT AND Co, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. Bowman, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1830.

No. 42.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

From Andrew Parmentier's MS. Essay on the cultivation of the Vine.

[This small work with which I have been occupied for some time is delayed in its publication, for some answers to inquiries made in Europe about some particular facts. I have thought that the public ought to be acquainted with the use of Plaster of Paris on the vine. I had promised if I was not prepared for the publication of this work, to publish it in the American Farmer, New England Farmer, and New York Farmer. I requested many gentlemen who have honored me with their confidence, not to prune their vines until spring.—A. P.]

ON THE BLEEDING OF THE VINE.

This arises from the aqueous sap coming out drop by drop, from the section made in pruning the vine. When the bleeding of the vine takes place on a bud, it is generally spoiled; it is to prevent this that the cut should be made in an upward direction, beginning by the part opposite to the bud, as may be seen in the printed direction for vines which accompanies all vines sent from my establishment, and which will also be figured in the Essay on the cultivation of the vine.

In all the publications and treatises on the cultivation of the vine in France, and in other countries, there is no mention made of any remedy or preventive against the bleeding of the vines, after pruning in the spring. It is the cause very often that the cultivators are obliged to prune in the fall, which is very much against the true method of cultivation of the vine. Every cultivator must have observed how many times, after the pruning in the fall, very fine fruit buds, uniting both ripening wood and strength are destroyed in the spring by the frost, the wood being more apt to be frozen after pruning, than it would have been if the pruning were performed after the more heavy frosts are over, (the covering of the vine will not always save those fine buds;) it is only in very mild countries that the vine is pruned in the fall, and this is only done on the red or black grape; these generally, being more able to support those prunings than the white grape.

Having been much occupied in endeavoring to prevent this loss of sap, I tried first sawing the branches of the vine; this really obviates the bleeding because by the operation of sawing the vessels of the sap become obstructed. The contrary happens where the pruning is done by a sharp pruning knife as it is almost always done for the sake of greater neatness in the work. I was not satisfied with this manner of operation, and I owe the following discovery by analogy from having remembered that to prevent the

*The American Farmer, edited and owned by J. S. SKINNER, Esq. Baltimore, is a weekly publication; price 5 dollars. The New England Farmer, edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq. Proprietor, J. B. RUSSELL, Boston; price 3 dollars; and the New York Farmer, edited and owned by J. B. WEST, Esq. price 3 dollars. These publications are extremely valuable, and should be in the hands of every cultivator or farmer. I will with pleasure receive subscriptions for any of these, by sending, free of postage, the amount of one year's subscription in advance.—A. P.

bleeding of the sap from cucumbers after trimming, my old gardener in Europe used powdered plaster. I followed this idea and the result was completely successful. In pruning the vine in March, (a little sooner in more favorable parts,) I rub a little of the powdered plaster of Paris, (it is probable that Nova Scotia plaster would answer the same purpose, but I have not tried it,) on the part of the vine, which is cut, and this entirely obstructs the vessels because there is a very little moisture when the cut is made, and when the sap begins to flow, it finds the sap vessels so well stopped up that none of the fluid makes its appearance on the surface of the section, and if the pruning (which I have tried) was done even at the beginning of May, the immediate and sufficient application of powdered plaster would stop the bleeding of the grape.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

QUERIES.

MR FESSENDEN—Possessing a small orchard of pear, apple, and peach trees we wish to ascertain the most proper method of the cultivation of those trees. Any one who will answer the following queries will confer a favor on

A YOUNG FARMER.

Hanson, Mass. May 1, 1830.

Which is the most proper season for the engraving of apple trees?

Also which is the most proper season for inoculating or budding them?

What is the best method of preserving the scions, if they are to be kept for a long time before engraving them?

Will a scion of a pear tree flourish if engrafted on an apple tree?

Is there any method of defending the peach tree against the numerous sorts of insects that yearly attack it?

Is any injury done by trimming the quince tree?

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

STRUCTURE OF THE PLOUGH.

MR FESSENDEN—From experience, and from the best information I can obtain upon the subject from experienced men, I am satisfied of the following facts, viz: that the detached or knife coulters, set so as to cut 2 inches in advance of the point of the plough, and half an inch clear of the land side, so as to leave the land as smooth and even as a plank, requires one fourth less power of draught than the best lock-coultered plough. And that the Hitchcock Patent Ploughs, leave the land in a much more loose and friable condition than any other. So much so, that we consider it equal to a light harrowing; consequently its work is one fourth better. Now a good plough on many farms will turn 400 acres; on any farm 200. The customary price for a good plough is 75 or 50 cents per day, and an acre is a day's work on an average. Now 200 acres at 50 cents per acre is \$100, the saving of one fourth of this in draught is \$25; the work one fourth better is \$25 = \$50. Therefore, I say that the Hitchcock

plough with the knife coulters, is worth \$50 more than one of the old ploughs. But as this estimate of 25 cents per acre, may be said to be too high, put it at 5 cents per acre, $200 \times 5 = 1000$ or \$10; from this it appears that we may as well give \$10 for the Hitchcock Plough, as to take an old fashioned one as a gift, or perhaps it would be as well to get the Hitchcock Plough and try it, and in the mean time, set the old plough up on the wall in some airy place to dry, in order if the others prove as good as they are recommended to be, that we may follow the example of Elisha, the son of Shaphan (when the prophet Elijah found him ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen,) which was to burn them up.

One more fact and I am done. In regard to shares, we calculate that if we break one the first day it is used, and wear out another, and so on, through a year's work, breaking one half of the shares and wearing up the other, (the shares at 50 cents each,) the cost expended in a given time will not exceed the blacksmith's bills for that time, to say nothing of travel and attendance.

Yours,

J. MEARS.

Dorchester, April, 1830.

MERRIMAC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following are officers of that institution, viz: Joshua Darling, President, Samuel Folsom, Vice President, Thomas D. Merrill, Treasurer, John West, Secretary, Joshua Darling, Joseph M. Harper, John George, John Eastman, and Reuben Porter, Directors.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Premiums on Farms were awarded, and the following gentleman appointed a viewing committee. Thomas H. Pettengill, Salisbury, Chairman, John Farmer, Boscawen, Joseph C. Thompson, Andover, Jonathan Eastman, Jr. Concord, David M. Carpenter, Chichester, Robert Lane, Sutton, Stephen Libbey, Hopkinton, David Morrill, Canterbury.

The following are some of the Premiums voted by said Society.

For the best farm \$5, and one year's subscription to the New England Farmer.

Next best, 4 dollars, and 1 year do.

Next best, 3 dollars, and 1 year do.

Next best, 2 dollars, and 1 year do.

Best kitchen garden, 1 dollar, and one year do, do, &c, &c, &c.

From Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.

MANURE

Is essential to successful husbandry; yet in few instances is half the amount made which, with little trouble might be made. Of what is made a large portion is wasted by exposure to the sun and rains. We shall say nothing of the advantages of barn cellars and vaults because they are deemed too expensive. But we will suggest a few simple rules, which every farmer may observe. Litter your stock with whatever of coarse fodder, or refuse hay, or leaves, you can procure for their comfort and your interest. The best farmer that Switzerland ever produced (Kliyogg), took care that his cattle should stand knee deep in lit-

ter. Fill your pig styes and barn yards with litter, or mud, or loam drawn from the sides of the roads, or wherever it can be taken without injury to the farm. Confine your cattle as much as possible, when at home to your barn yard; and never suffer them to be in the roads; or to waste their manure at their watering places. In the morning throw the droppings of every night into a heap and cover it with a light coat of soil. It is a better plan to house your cattle every night as much in summer as in winter, unless the weather is extremely hot. In general, if the barn is well ventilated they will be as comfortable in doors as out, and in this way your manure will be greatly increased. Take care of the contents of your privy, and save the refuse of your sink by throwing it upon a compost heap, or making the deposit where it can be easily removed. The privy and sink on many farms are most offensive places and are sometimes so situated that they compel one to think that their owners have scarcely made an approach to a state of civilization. We should copy the extreme carelessness in this respect of the Chinese and the Flemish farmers, who suffer nothing to be lost. A good farmer should look upon manure of every description as money, which he may place at once at compound interest, and the payment of which is sure. There is no provision of nature which is adapted more to strike the reflecting mind with grateful astonishment, than that by which the most offensive substances, instead of remaining to pollute the air, and destroy the health and comfort of man, are converted into the means of fertilizing the earth, and return to bless him in all the forms of beauty and utility, in flowers and fruits, and the more substantial products of esculent vegetables and grain. Manures decidedly improve each other by being mixed in compost, rather than applied singly. For almost all crops they are of much greater value applied green than kept over the year; and where a farmer cannot form a cellar under his stables, he will find his account in erecting a cheap and rough shed over his manure heap to preserve it from the wind, and sun, and drenching rains.

If, however, the farmer think he cannot afford even a cheap rough shed to protect his manure heap, he may at least cover it with some kind of earth, the richer the better, or with turfos sods, the grassy side turned down. Coverings of that kind should be applied at least, as often as twice a week, to summer made manure. But simple earth, although excellent for bottoming and strewing over the pit, dug near the barn, is of all materials the most unprofitable in dung hills. A matted sward, thickly entangled with roots, or mud dragged from the bottom of bogs or ditches, and replete with aquatic plants, are clearly preferable on this account, that, besides bringing earth to the composition they supply a large proportion of vegetable matter.

BLIGHT IN BARLEY.

Since the article on barley was written I have visited some fields, in the neighborhood which were sown with barley last year, and among the decayed stubble, I have found pieces of diseased straw which were thickly stocked with worms; the diseased straw, as before noticed, is hard and brittle; it keeps sound and hard in the field while the other stubble rots and decays, and thus affords to the worms a safe retreat for the winter. If a general attention is not paid by farmers in years to

come, for the destruction of said blighted straw, I fear that the prospect of raising barley will become desperate; those insects will become so numerous as to do for barley what the Hessian fly has done for wheat in some parts of the country.

J. M. G.
Weston, April 20, 1830.

AMERICAN BLIGHT.

QUESTIONS.

MR RUSSELL.—I wish to inquire of you, or through you, of your correspondents, if you or they can inform me whether the 'American blight,' as it is called, has ever been noticed in this country. I frequently see it mentioned in English publications, and it would seem to be very common and very destructive in that country. I have not seen it; nor have any of my acquaintances, whom I have interrogated upon the subject been able to give me any information. I am particularly induced now to ask this question from having observed in a late N. E. Farmer an extract from an English work, recently published, giving an account of this insect, or disease; from which it would appear that the 'American blight' is principally, or only generated in wet and cold seasons and that when they are blessed with an unusual degree of sunshine, the blight is not observed. From these circumstances I am led to believe that this must be a misnomer.

We have insect enemies enough of our own, (generated by our own sun) preying upon and destroying vegetable life, and which require already a sufficient portion of our time and attention;—and we have perhaps enough to answer for in the unwelcome emigration which we have undoubtedly sent to their shores, not to have the number thus gratuitously increased by the addition of an intolerable pest, a stranger to our climate, as I believe,—and which, apparently, could not bear the strong light of our clear summer skies, and to which the vivid rays of our bright sun must prove destructive.

A SUBSCRIBER.

HORTICULTURAL.

At the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday, 17th ult. was presented by WILLIAM PRATT, JR. a specimen of Keens' Seedling Strawberry; this is the first sample of this very valuable variety that has been sent for inspection, and we are inclined to think the first raised in the United States; its size was large, flavor very fine, resembling the pine apple in taste and perfume, pulp medium, hard, and quite melting. As this variety will be one of our greatest favorites, and a leading Strawberry to cultivate both in private and market gardens, we would recommend copying the whole history and description from the London Pomological Magazine for the information of the public.

THE KEENS' SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.

Keens' Seedling. *Hort. Trans.* vol. v. p. 260.

L. 12. *Fruit Cat.* no. 61.

Keens' New Pine,
Keens' Black Pine,
Murphy's Child, } of some Collections.

Perhaps no new fruit has enjoyed so great a degree of celebrity, upon its first appearance, as that which is now represented; and it may without impropriety be added, that few have had greater claim to reputation. The publication of a figure in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, the exhibition of fruit at their meetings, and

the rapid dispersion of many thousand plants throughout the country, either by public or private channels, have carried the fame of Keens' Seedling to the remotest corners of Great Britain—and its peculiar excellence has enabled it to maintain the station in public opinion which it so acquired.

Its great merits are, that it is very large, very good, and very prolific. It forces better than any other, carries extremely well, and bears its fruit high enough above the earth to keep it free from the soil. No Strawberry has the same vigorous appearance as this. Its deep green broad leaves, and stout flower-stalks, attest a healthiness of constitution which is scarcely equalled by any of its class, except the Old Pine; and if Keens' Seedling be inferior to that in flavor, it is much more than equal to it in size and productiveness.

It was raised from the seed of Keens' Imperial, by Mr Michael Keens, a market gardener at Isleworth.

The following is the account given of it in the Horticultural Transactions:—

A most excellent bearer, ripening early, soon after the Scaplets, and before any other of the Pines. The FRUIT is very large, round or ovate, some of the largest assuming a cock's-comb shape—when ripe, of a very dark purplish scarlet near the sun, the other side paler, slightly hairy. SEEDS (grains) a little embedded in the polished surface of the fruit, which has usually a furrow at the apex. The FLESH is firm, solid, scarlet, without any separable core, tolerably flavoured. The CALYX is of moderate size, hairy, incurved. The FOOTSTALKS of the leaves are tall, slightly hairy. The LEAFLETS very large, roundish, for the most part flat, reclined, of a very smooth, shining dark green, with coarse serratures, which are large and rounded. The RECESSES are small, numerous, greenish yellow, and slightly hairy. The SCAPES are of moderate length, sometimes very short, branched, with short, weak, clustered peduncles, middle-sized, opening early.

NOTICE.

Members of the Society, and others, are invited to examine the flowers and fruits. (It would also be very acceptable to the Society to receive from any person, handsome flowers and rare fruits, for exhibition.) They will be disposed of at auction, at half past 12 o'clock, every Saturday, for the benefit of the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the culture and products of the kitchen garden, consisting of JACOB TILDEN, AARON D. WILLIAMS, and JOHN B. RUSSELL, have attended to that duty, and submit the following list of premiums. None but members of the Society are entitled to these premiums.

ASPARAGUS, 50 in a bunch, earliest and best in open ground	\$1 00
CUCUMBERS, best pair, on or before the 4th of July, in open ground,	1 00
CABBAGES, EARLY, the best 4 heads,	1 00
CARROTS, twelve roots, of the earliest and best,	1 00
BEEFS, two live roots of the earliest and best, by 4th of July,	1 00
POTATOES, EARLY, one peck, the best, by 4th of July,	1 00

POTATOES, for winter, not less than 20 bushels, having regard to their productiveness, as well as quality,	4 00
CELERY, six plants, earliest and best,	1 00
BEANS, LARGE LIMA, 2 qts, shelled,	2 00
do the earliest and best, 2 qts.	1 00
do do do dwarf shell, 2 quarts,	1 00
LETTUCE, four heads, the finest and heaviest the season,	1 00
MUSHROOMS, to the person who shall evince the greatest skill and success in the culture of a Mushroom Bed,	4 00
CAULIFLOWERS, 4 heads, do do	2 00
BROCCOLI, 4 heads, do do	2 00
SQUASHES, Winter Crook Neck, the largest and best pair,	1 00
PEAS, one peck, the earliest and best by the 1st Monday of June,	2 00
SAVOY CABBAGES, six heads, best in the season,	2 00
MELONS, WATER, the largest and best pair,	1 00
MELONS, MUSK, the finest pair in the season,	1 00
INDIAN CORN, for boiling, 12 ears, having regard to the size of the ears, their earliness, and the quality of the corn,	1 00

The Committee will attend generally at the Hall of the Society, every Saturday through the season, for the examination of articles left for premiums.

Per order, J. TIDD, Chairman.

ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.
Concluded from page 215.

SECTION VII.

Hemp designed for the seed, to produce the best crops, should be planted in drills, three or four feet apart so as to give an opportunity of running a plough, or corn cultivator, between the rows. The plants should stand about 8 inches apart. It is, in ordinary seasons, considered the best time to plant, about the time of corn planting. The Hemp should be kept free from grass and weeds, in the same manner as corn; although it will not require as much hoeing, unless the ground should be very foul. As to the time of harvesting the Hemp planted for the seed, no precise rule can be given; it must depend much upon the judgment. The seed comes to maturity very unequally—so that you will find the seed ripe on the lower branches, and the lower part of each branch, when the top may be in the blow. It should be cut at that time which will secure the greatest quantity of ripe seed. As a general rule, however, it should not stand so long to ripen the latest, that the earliest will begin to fall; for if it be suffered to stand, until all, or the greatest portion of the seed is ripened, or turned a dark brown, you will lose more in gathering, than is lost by the light and imperfect seed, when cut earlier. It should be carefully cut with a sickle or hemp hook, made for the purpose. Great care should be taken, not to shell the seed in cutting and securing it. It will well pay for the additional labor, to give it a light threshing, when it is first cut, and before it is bound. For this purpose, a canvass of about three or four yards square should be taken into the field, and the Hemp within a convenient distance, as it is cut, should be carried to it, and lightly beat with a stick or small pole, so as to dislodge all the loose seed, which would be exposed to shell and waste in handling or moving.

It may then be bound in small bundles of eight or nine inches in diameter, and set up in stooks to dry. At this time, it would be advisable to move the Hemp, where it was designed to thresh and secure it, as it could then be done with less waste, than after it had become dried. When it has stood in the stook a sufficient time to cure and perfect the unripened seed, it should be again threshed or beat out, either on a canvass, as before, or on a bed upon the ground; or it may be threshed on the barn floor; but as it is a very soft seed, it is exposed to much injury upon the floor. It will be found very little labor to thresh out the seed; and the greatest care is necessary to prevent it from shelling and waste in cutting and securing it; hence, the plan of double threshing, is thought on the whole, to be the most economical. Clean your seed with a common fanning mill, taking care to give the proper speed, and to graze every part, to suit the weight of the seed. The seed should not be put together in large quantities, but requires to be spread and exposed to the air, until it is thoroughly dried, else it will heat and spoil. If your Hemp is sown broadcast, and you design to save the seed and lint, cut it when about half the seeds have begun to change their color; bind it in small bundles, and thresh it in several fair days, without breaking the bundles; and put the Hemp under cover, to completely cure—and when thoroughly cured, you may thresh again, breaking the band as other grain. In all cases where you wish to save the lint, you will put the stem under cover as soon as you can, to prevent it from being stained by the weather.

Water Rotting.

Preference is given to water rotting, in all cases, where it can be done. The Hemp is more durable for all the purposes to which it is applied; is easier bleached; and will yield a greater quantity of fibre from a given quantity of the Hemp; and water rotted American Hemp, will compete with the Russian Hemp.

A calculation of the average cost of a ton of Hemp; the quantity of land required, on which to grow the same; together with an estimate of the net proceeds per acre:

Five acres of land, at two dollars per acre	\$10 00
Ten days' work with a team, ploughing, &c,	10 00
7 1-2 bushels of seed, at one dollar per bushel	7 50
15 days cutting, at 50 cents per day	7 50
7 1-2 days taking up	3 75
Two days hauling to rot, &c, with 2 hands	3 00
15 days putting in and taking out of the water, spreading, &c,	7 50
5 days taking up	2 50
30 days breaking and seething	15 00
Boarding hands, say	15 00
Total amount of expenses per ton	\$81 75
Add to this, as an average cost of transportation to New York or Baltimore	25 00
Making the actual cost of a ton of Hemp, delivered as above	106 75
Suppose the average value of a ton of good water rotted Hemp	200 00
From which, take the cost of growing carriage, freight, &c,	106 75

Leaving the net proceeds of five acres or Hemp, at \$93 25
Being something less than nineteen dollars per acre. Dew rotted Hemp, is not worth, on an average, to exceed three fourths as much as water rotted.

French method of making Mortar for building.—The method used by the masons in some part of France, is to put the lime in a sort of trough raised on four legs, about eighteen inches from the ground, and then to pour in sufficient water to slack the lime, adding, when properly slacked, more water, and stirring it until it is about the consistence of thin milk. At one end of the trough is a hole four inches square, covered with a wire grating, and closed by a wooden slide or shutter; when the lime has been rendered liquid as above, the shutter or slide is withdrawn, and the fluid runs out through the wire grating into a reservoir, formed on the ground by the well sifted sand or drift, with which sand or drift the fluid lime is subsequently mixed to make the mortar. Is not this a cleaner way than our clumsy one of sifting the lime in the streets or roads through a coarse sieve, covering with a destructive white powder every thing near, and putting out the eyes of passers-by? It also makes a better mortar.

Rules for making good butter.—If you have four or five cows, it is best to churn every day; and by no means less frequent than every other day. If you cannot churn every day, throw into the cream when gathered a handful of nice salt. In very warm weather, when milk sours soon, put 2 heaping table spoonfuls of salt in every pail of milk, before straining. The quantity as well as the quality of the butter is greatly improved by this method. If you have ice put a small piece into every pan of milk, and also into the cream when you churn. If you have no ice, put the cream into a pail, and hang it into the well, twelve hours before churning. In the warm season, cream should be skimmed as soon as it is in the least sour, and in the coldest weather milk should not stand more than thirty six or forty eight hours. The utmost care should be taken to keep every article used in making butter perfectly sweet, by frequent and thorough sealding.

Journal of Humanity.

EFFECTS OF LOTTERIES.

Charles White, an itinerant vender of Foreign Lottery tickets, was on the 19th inst. sentenced by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Philadelphia, to pay a fine of two thousand dollars to the President and Treasurer of the Union Canal Company, for the use of that Company. Judge King, in passing sentence, said that the evils resulting from lottery gambling were most appalling; that if he was called to select any one thing so mischievous in its public tendency; more productive of poverty and insolvency than another, it was the fatal mania for lottery gambling, that seemed to pervade no inconsiderable part of the community—that he had determined by decisive measures, in every case that came before him, where lottery tickets were sold in violation of the laws of the state, to punish the offenders to the extent of the statute, and thus if possible diminish an evil that was daily sapping the public morals. The defendant was committed.—Salem Gaz.

A Rail Road charter has been granted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 324.]

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

The hunter may be fairly ridden twice, or if not with any very hard days, three times in the week; but after a thoroughly hard day, and evident distress, three or four days' rest should be allowed. They who are merciful to their horses, allow about thirty days' work in the course of the season; with gentle exercise on each of the intermediate days, and particularly a sweat on the day before hunting. There is an account, however, of one horse who followed the fox-hounds seventy-five times in one season. This feat has never been exceeded.

We recollect to have seen the last Duke of Richmond but one, although an old man, and when he had the gout in his hands so severely that he was obliged to be lifted on horseback, and both arms being passed through the reins, were crossed on his breast, galloping down the steepest part of Bow Hill, in the neighborhood of Goodwood, almost as abrupt as the ridge of an ordinary house, and cheering on the hounds with all the ardor of a youth.*

The horse fully shares in the enthusiasm of his rider. It is beautiful to watch the old hunter, who, after many a winters' hard work, is turned into the park to enjoy himself for life. His attitude and his countenance when, perchance he hears the distant cry of the dogs, are a study. If he can, he will break his fence, and over hedge, and lane, and brook, follow the chase, and come in first at the death.

* Sir John Malcolm, in his sketches of Persia, gives an amusing account of the impression which a fox hunt in the English style made on an Arab.

I was entertained by listening to an Arab peasant, who, with animated gestures was narrating to a group of his countrymen all he had seen of this noble hunt. "There came the fox," said he pointing with a crooked stick to a clump of date trees; "there he came at a great rate. I hallooed, but nobody heard me, and I thought he must get away; but when he got quite out of sight, up came a large spotted dog, and then another and another. They all had their noses to the ground, and gave tongue—whow, whow, whow, so loud, I was frightened. Away went these devils, who soon found the poor animal. After them galloped the Fringees (a corruption of Frank, the name given to an European over all Asia), shouting and trying to make a noise louder than the dogs. No wonder they killed the fox among them."

The Treasurer, Burleigh, the sage councillor of Queen Elizabeth, could not enter into the pleasures of the chase. Old Andrew Fuller relates a quaint story of him:—

"When some nobleman had gotten William Cecil, Lord Burleigh to ride with them a hunting, and the sport began to be cold, 'What call you this?' said the treasurer. 'Oh! now the dogs are at fault,' was the reply. 'Yes,' quoth the treasurer, 'take me again in such a fault, and I'll give you leave to punish me.'"

In former times it was the fashion for women to hunt as often and as keenly as the men. Queen Elizabeth was extremely fond of the chase. Rowland Whyte, in a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, says, "Her majesty is well, and excellently disposed to hunting; for every second day she is on horseback, and continues the sport long."

This custom soon afterwards began to decline, and the jokes and sarcasms of the witty court of Charles II. contributed to discontinue it.

It is a curious circumstance, that the first work on hunting that proceeded from the press, was from the pen of a female, Juliana Barnes, or Berners, the sister of Lord Pernora, and princess of the nunnery of Sapewell, about the year 1421.

A horse that had, a short time before, been severely fired on three legs, and was placed in a loose box, with the door, four feet high, closed, and an aperture over it little more than three feet square, and standing himself nearly sixteen hands, and master of fifteen stone, hearing the cheering of the hunt-man and the cry of the dogs at no great distance, sprung through the aperture without leaving a single mark on the bottom, the top, or the sides.

Then, if the horse be thus ready to exert himself for our pleasure—and pleasure alone is here the object—it is indefensible and brutal to urge him beyond his own natural ardor, so severely as we sometimes do, and even until nature is quite exhausted. We do not often hear of a 'hard day,' without being likewise informed, that one or more horses either died in the field, or scarcely reached home before they expired. Some have been thoughtless and cruel enough to kill two horses in one day. One of the severest chases on record was the King's stag hounds. There was an uninterrupted burst of four hours and twenty minutes. One horse dropped dead in the field; another died before he could reach the stable; and seven more within a week afterwards.

It is very conceivable, and does sometimes happen, that entering as fully as his master into the sports of the day, the horse disdains to yield to fatigue, and voluntarily presses on, until nature is exhausted, and he falls and dies; but much oftener, the poor animal has, intelligently enough hinted his distress; unwilling to give in, yet painfully and falteringly holding on. The merciless rider rather than give up one hour's enjoyment, tortures him with whip and spur, until he drops and expires.

Although the hunter may be unwilling to relinquish the chase, he who is merciful to his beast will soon recognise the symptoms of excessive and dangerous distress. To the drooping pace and staggering gait, and heavy flank, and heavy bearing on hand, will be added a very peculiar noise. The inexperienced person will fancy it to be the beating of the heart; but that has almost ceased to beat, and the lungs are becoming gorged with blood. It is the convulsive motion of the muscles of the belly, called into violent action to assist in the now laborious office of breathing. The man who proceeds a single mile after this ought to suffer the punishment he is inflicting.*

Let the rider instantly dismount. If he has a lanceet, and skill to use it, let him take away five

* We should almost rejoice if the abused quadruped, cruelly urged beyond his powers, were to inflict on his rider the punishment which a Spanish ruffian received, when mercilessly torturing, in a similar way, a poor Indian slave, who was carrying him on his back over the mountains. It is thus related by Captain Cochrane. (Columbia ii. 357.)—Shortly after passing this stream, we arrived at an abrupt precipice, which went perpendicularly down about fifteen hundred feet, to a mountain torrent below. There Lieutenant Ortega narrated to me the following anecdote of the cruelty and punishment of a Spanish officer.—This inhuman wretch, having fastened on an immense pair of mule spurs, was incessantly during the rowels into the bare flesh of the tortured siliero, who in vain remonstrated with his persecutor, and assured him he could not quicker than the officer only plied his spurs the more, in proportion to the murmurs of the siliero. At last, the man, roused to the highest pitch of infuriated excitement and resentment, from the relentless attacks of the officer, on reaching this place, jerked him from his chair into the immense depths of the torrent below, where he was killed, and his body could not be recovered. The siliero dashed off at full speed, escaped into the mountain, and was never after heard of.

or six quarts of blood; or if he has no lanceet let him cut the hairs with his pocket knife as deeply as he can. The lungs may be thus relieved, and the horse may be able to crawl home. Then, or before if possible, let some powerful cordial be administered. Cordials are, generally speaking, the disgrace and bane of the stable; but here, and almost here alone, they are truly valuable. They may rouse the exhausted powers of nature; they may prevent what the medical man would call the reaction of inflammation; although they are the veriest poison when inflammation has commenced.

A favorite hunter fell after a long burst, and lay stretched out, convulsed, and apparently dying. His master procured a bottle of good sherry from the house of a neighboring friend, and poured it down the animal's throat. The horse immediately began to revive; soon after got up; walked home, and gradually recovered. The sportsman may not always be able to get this, but he may obtain a cordial ball from the nearest farrier, or he may beg a little ginger from some good house wife, and mix it with warm ale, or may give the ale alone, or strengthened with a little rum or gin. When he gets home, or if he stop at the first stable he finds, let the horse be put into the coolest place, and then well clothed and diligently rubbed about the legs and belly. The practice of putting the animal, thus distressed, into a comfortable warm stable, and excluding every breath of air, has destroyed many valuable horses.

We are now describing the very earliest treatment to be adopted, and before it may be possible to call in an experienced practitioner. This stimulating plan would be fatal twelve hours afterwards. It will however, be the wisest course to commit the animal, the first moment it is practicable, to the care of the veterinary surgeon, if such there be in the neighborhood, in whom confidence can be placed.

The labors and the pleasures of the hunting season being passed, the farmer makes little or no difference in the management of his untrained horse; but the wealthier sportsman is somewhat at a loss what to do with his. It used to be thought that when the animal had so long contributed, sometimes voluntarily, and sometimes with a little compulsion, to the enjoyment of his owner, he ought, for a few months, to be permitted to seek his own amusement, in his own way; and he was turned out for a summer's run at grass. Fashion, which governs everything, and now and then most cruelly and absurdly, has exercised her tyranny over this poor quadruped. His field where he could wander and gambol as he liked, is changed to a loose box; and the liberty in which he so evidently exulted, to an hour's walking exercise daily. He is allowed vetches, or grass occasionally, but from his box he stirs not, except for his dull morning's round, until he is taken into training for the next winter's business.

In this, however, as in most other things, there is a medium. There are few horses who have not materially suffered in their legs, and feet, before the close of the hunting season. There is nothing so refreshing to their feet as the damp coolness of the grass into which they are turned in May; and nothing so calculated to remove every enlargement and sprain, as the gentle exercise which the animal voluntarily takes while his legs are exposed to the cooling process of evaporation, which is taking place from the herbage he treads. The experience of ages has shewn, that it is superior to all the embroc-

tions and bandages of the most skilful veterinarian. It is the renovating process of nature, where the art of man fails.

The spring grass is the best physic that can possibly be administered to the horse. To a degree which no artificial aperient or diuretic can attain, it carries off every humor which may be lurking about the animal; it fines down the roundness of the legs; and, except there be some bony enlargement, restores them almost to their original form and strength. When, however, the summer has thoroughly set in, the grass ceases to be succulent, aperient, or medicinal; the ground is no longer cool and moist, at least during the day; and a host of tormentors, in the shape of flies, are from sunrise to sunset, persecuting the poor animal. Running and stamping to rid himself of his plagues, his feet are battered by the hard ground, and he newly, and perhaps more severely, injures his legs. Kept in a constant state of irritation and fever, he rapidly loses his condition, and sometimes comes up in August little better than a skeleton.

Let the horse be turned out as soon as possible after the hunting season is over. Let him have the whole of May, and the greater part, or possibly the whole of June; but when the grass falls, and the ground gets hard, and the flies torment, let him be taken up. All the benefits of turning out, and that which a loose box and artificial physic can never give, will have been obtained without the inconvenience and injury which attend an injudiciously protracted run at grass, and which, arguing against the use of a thing from the abuse of it, have been improperly urged against turning out at all.

The *Sleeple Hunt* is a relic of ancient foolhardiness and cruelty. It was the form under which the horse race, at its first establishment, was frequently decided. It is a race across the country, of two or four, or even a greater number of miles—and it is generally contrived that there shall be some deep lane, or wild brook, and many a stiff and dangerous fence between. It is ridden at the evident hazard of the life of the sportsman; and it likewise puts to hazard the life or enjoyment of the horse. It is getting into gradual disuse, and no man whose good opinion is worth having would deem such an exhibition creditable to the head or heart of him who was engaged in it.

To the Farmers of Essex County.

The following premiums (among others) are offered the present year by the Essex Agricultural Society:—

For the best cultivated Farm	\$30
For the second best	27
For the third best	24
For the fourth best	21
For the fifth best	18
For the sixth best	15
For the seventh best	12

Persons claiming these premiums, will be required to state in writing, an accurate description of their farm, specifying the quantity and quality of different kinds of soil, and the means that have been used to bring the same into their present condition;—the proportions suitable for tillage, mowing and pasturing;—the number of acres planted the present year, with corn, grain or vegetables, specifying the kinds of each, and their respective products, the quantity and kind of manure used for each crop, and the times and man-

ner of applying it; the number of acres mowed the present year, and the kind of grass and quality of hay thereon;—the number of apple trees on the farm, the proportion grafted, the quantity of fruit, treatment of the trees, and the manner of making and preserving cider;—the number and description of stock kept on the farm through the year, and the quantity of butter and cheese made, and the methods practised in making the same;—the quantity of pork raised;—the labor employed in carrying on the farm.

And it is expected that the claimants will state the kind of crop, if not able to state the quantity raised on the several parcels of tillage, mowing and pasture land described in their statements, for two years next preceding the present.

These statements must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Society on or before the last day of November, the present year.

Persons intending to claim these premiums must give notice thereof to the Secretary, on or before the first day of June next.

The committee appointed to examine the Farms and to award these premiums, are Jesse Putnam of Danvers, Henry Colman of Salem, Joseph Kittridge of Andover, Moses Newell of West Newbury, Jeremiah Colman of Newburyport, William B. Breed of Lynn, William P. Endicott of Salem, and John W. Proctor of Danvers.

Attest, J. W. PROCTOR, Sec'y.
Danvers, April, 1830.

PHILADELPHIA SILK.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman of Lyons, in France, contains the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, in relation to American silk, &c.

The proceedings were originally published in the *Precursor*, a paper published at Lyons, Jan. 3, 1830.

Chamber of Commerce.—The chamber had requested one of its members to cause to be assayed at Lyons, the silk that has lately been prepared at Philadelphia.

The assay took place recently upon a sample prepared by Mr d'Homergue, of Nismes, son of Louis d'Homergue, late proprietor of a splendid filature of silk, in the said town.

It results from that assay, publicly executed at Lyons, by Pierre Mazel, licensed assayer of silks, that the raw silk obtained in Philadelphia is of an extraordinary quality, and is admirably adapted to all the uses of fabrication. Its degree of fineness is 16 dwts. so that it would produce singles of 50 dwts.; or organize of 32, and tram or wool silk of 30, a quality of silk extremely rare in our country. American silk is fine, nervous, good, regular, clean, of a fine color; in a word, it unites all the qualities than can be wished for. Its market price in the state of raw silk, well reeled, according to its different qualities, well prepared would be 26 francs a pound, and the sale of it at Lyons, would be very easy, particularly if there were a constant supply of bales weighing from 100 to 150 lbs.

The Chamber of Commerce loses no time in publishing information so satisfactory. They ought more than ever to excite the Americans to plant mulberry trees and raise silk, a kind of industry that will afford great advantage to both countries, and may in future give birth to establishments of various kinds, and be a new source of wealth to the United States.

ENGLISH SILK.

A curious fact is mentioned as connected with the real superiority which the silk manufactures of this country have attained, which is that for some time past large shipments have been making of English silks for French ports. A greater triumph than this for the skill and industry of our countrymen, and for the principles of free trade could scarcely be adduced.—*Eng. pa.*

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

We doubt whether our militia system, as by the late law established, is fitted to effect any beneficial purpose whatever, of sufficient magnitude to be discoverable by the researches of any honest inquirer of ordinary intelligence. It is nothing but an empty pageant, a mere name and show, without use or power. While the burthens it imposes are palpable, vast, and universal, there is not an individual in the community who is not interested in overthrowing it, except the few to whom it is a source of income. Its impositions are numerous and onerous, whilst its benefits are few and doubtful. A system which puts in motion such cumbrous machinery to effect such insignificant objects, must be radically and essentially vicious. However much we may respect some of the agents of its operations, we cannot but laugh, wonder, and blush, by turns, at the weakness of its general conception, and the monstrosity of its disproportioned organization.

But perhaps ridicule is not the proper weapon to combat such intolerable abuses—perhaps we ought not to speak otherwise than seriously of the serious interests of the whole community.

The militia system costs near as much as the support of the clergy, our common schools, and our apparatus for preventing and extinguishing fires, all put together. Let every man compare its benefits with those resulting from these three great departments of public expenditure, and shoulder his musket or pay his *fine contentedly* if human nature will let him.

It absorbs energies which ought to be employed in urging society forward in the course of improvement. It makes many officers bankrupts, it makes many privates drunkards. It is the bane of industry, frugality, and morality.

It is unequal and unjust in its operation, inasmuch as most of those who can afford to pay are by law exempted, while those who can least afford their money or time, must pay or train.

Finally, it is utterly unnecessary as a means of defence—but if necessary, it is notoriously incompetent to the purpose.

It is for these reasons, we suppose, that it has become what it now is, a by-word among us, hated by the laboring portion of the community, who suffer under its operation, and despised by the privileged classes who are not exposed to its burthens.

Such and so great, being the evils of this system of evils, and such being, as we believe, the estimation in which the community hold it, surely no sane man will demand of us that we shall refrain from condemning them because individuals of respectability, against whom we have no cause of complaint, are bound in duty to carry on its grotesque details. The many are of more importance in this republic than the few. An evil which all feel must not be passed by in silence because it cannot be exposed without alluding to individuals. If the delicacy of any man's nerves

makes it painful for him to have a establishment to which he belongs alluded to in a public print, let him never consented to become a militia officer. But if by any accident having become one he still prefers the good of his country to his personal ease, let him rejoice that the public are awake in the absurdity of the system under which he suffers, and are struggling to shake it off.—*Salem Gazette.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1830.

RINGING FRUIT TREES.

Having lately seen in the garden of NATHAN BRIDGE, Esq. of Charlestown, the effects of ringing fruit trees, with a view to the early production of fruit, it occurred that something on the subject might be seasonable. The following are the directions for this process, given in Dr Thacher's Orchardist.

Method of forcing fruit trees to blossom, and bear fruit.

With a sharp knife cut a ring round the limb, or small branch which you wish should bear, near the stem or large bough, where it is joined; let this ring or cut penetrate to the wood. A quarter of an inch from this cut, make a second like the first, encircling the branch like a ring a quarter of an inch broad between the two cuts. The bark between these two cuts must be removed, clean down to the wood; even the fine inner bark, which lies immediately upon the wood, must be scraped away, until the bare naked wood appears, white and smooth, so that no connexion whatever remains between the two parts of the bark. This barking, or girdling, must be made at the precise time when, in all nature, the buds are strongly swelling, or about breaking out into blossoms. In the same year a callus is formed at the edge of the ring, on both sides, and the connexion of the bark is again restored, without any detriment to the tree or the branch operated upon. By this simple operation, the following advantages will be obtained: 1. Every young tree, of which you do not know the sort, is compelled to show its fruit, and decide sooner whether it may remain in its present state, or requires to be grafted. 2. You may thereby, with certainty get fruit of a good sort, and reject the more ordinary. The branches so operated upon, are hung full of fruit, while others that are not ringed, often have none or very little on them. This effect is explained from the theory of the motion of the sap. As this ascends to the wood and descends in the bark, the above operation will not prevent the sap rising into the upper part of this branch; but it will prevent its descending below this cut, by which means it will be retained in and distributed through the upper part of the branch in a greater portion than it could otherwise be, and the branch and fruit will both increase in size much more than those that are not thus treated. The twisting of a wire or tying a strong thread round a branch has been often recommended as a means of making it bear fruit. In this case, as in ringing the bark, the descent of the sap in the bark must be impeded above the ligature, and more nutritive matter is consequently retained, and applied to the expanding parts. The wire or ligature may remain in the bark. Mr Knight's theory on the

motion of sap in trees, is "that the sap is absorbed from the soil by the bark of the roots, and carried upward by the albumen of the root, trunk and branches; that it passes through the central vessels into the succulent matter of the annual shoots, the leaf-stalk and leaf; and that it is returned to the bark through certain vessels of the leaf-stalk, and descending through the bark, contributes to the process of forming the wood." A writer in the American Farmer, says he tried the experiment of ringing some apple, peach, pear, and quince trees on small limbs, say from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter. The result was, the apples, peaches and pears were double the size on those branches than on any other part of the trees; in the quinces there was no difference. One peach, the Heath, measured on a ringed limb, in circumference, 11 1/4 inches round, and 11 3/4 inches round the ends, and weighed 15 ounces. The limbs above the ring have grown much larger than below it. If the ring be made so wide that the bark cannot unite the same season, the branch will perish.

From the New York Spectator.

Canadaigua, Ontario Co. N. Y. March 20.

In your paper of the 25th of June last, I saw an extract from a New Jersey paper, giving the weight of a very promising cow and her calf, together weighing 1680 pounds. The notice ended with a challenge for any state in the union to beat it.

Being a breeder of fine stock, and having as fine as any other, I give you the weight of a cow and calf, that you may if you please, give the public an opportunity of deciding whether New York can compete with New Jersey.

I have an imported cow of the improved short horn Durham breed, which was weighed at the hay scales in this village, today, together with a calf a year old this present month, same stock, the joint weight of the two was 2453 lbs.; weight of the cow 1665, calf 788.

The above notice may be gratifying to some of your many readers, as it is an honorable competition and of public utility. It might also be gratifying to state that the above cow, in the season of milk, has given thirtysix quarts of rich milk daily.

Sir, yours, most respectfully,

L. JENKINS.

Remarks by the Editor of the New England Farmer.—We are much gratified at the success which has attended the laudable efforts of Mr Jenkins to improve the breed of cattle in his vicinity.

The calf, alluded to in the above article was of the Durham short horned race, sired by Admiral, and sent on by the liberality of Hon. JOHN WELLES of Boston, as a present to Mr Jenkins, [see current vol. N. E. Farmer, p. 74.] We are pleased to learn that this animal is not only large, but of fine proportions and promise, and that Mr WELLES' anticipations of benefit to cultivators, and of course to the community, are in a fair way to be realized.

BOTTS IN HORSES.

A writer for the American Farmer, who signs Morgan Dewis, says, "I send you a remedy for botts in horses, which I have practised for more than half a century with invariably success. I received it from a German veterinarian, who came to this country with the Baron Steuben, and was

attached, as farrier, to the general staff of the main army, in the years 1778 and 9. He may be remembered by some of the military gentlemen of that day, under the dignified appellation of Count Saxe, a *nom de guerre*, given him by the Baron, on his entering our service. He was a man of great skill and celebrity in his profession. The ingredients are simple, and too good to produce any injurious effects on the animal to whom they may be administered. They consist of new milk, honey or molasses, common salt and water, and linseed oil. The manner of preparing and administering is as follows: as soon as the disease (the symptoms of which are unerring) is ascertained, drench the patient, fasting if possible, with a quart of fresh milk, saturated with honey, molasses, or sugar; to be preferred in the order stated. Leave him at rest for two hours—the expiration of which, having previously prepared some strong brine, by boiling as much common salt in water as can be dissolved in it, drench him as before, with a pint of it when cool. After a similar period of two hours give him half a pint of linseed oil, and the remedy is complete.

The rationale, established as I conceive by a process, I shall presently state, is as follows. It is well ascertained that botts destroy the life of a horse, by feeding on the integuments of the stomach, and finally perforating it. Referring, however, a sweetened milk to a flesh diet, they detach themselves from the intestines and glut the savory leverage. When satiated their volume becomes enlarged, the skin extended and thin; in which state, the strong brine by dissolving destroys them. The operation of the oil is to sheath the wounds they have inflicted, to aid the cathartic effects of the salt, and to carry off remaining impurities.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.

It appears by an article published in the *Farmer's Journal*, an English Agricultural paper, that Mr Cobbet's attempt to cultivate Indian corn has not been successful. It appears, likewise that other attempts have been nearly as abortive. "In almost every instance," according to that paper, "where the experiment was tried (except in gardens with a rich soil, and sheltered) the result seems to have proved that the climate of England is not fit for the growth of this corn.

Valuable Cow.—Twentyfive pounds of good butter have been made during the last fortnight, from the milk yielded by a cow belonging to Mr David Wait, 2d of this village. The first week, 12 lbs.; the second 13. Feed, the first week, hay only; the second, the same, with the addition of half a peck of provender per day. Truly, a rare Cow.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

Artichokes, parboiled, make excellent pickles.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 3.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At Market this day, 194 Beef Cattle—a better lot than we have seen for several weeks past, (unsold 9) 22 Working Oxen, 17 Cows and Calves, 8 Sheep, and 42 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle, extra at \$5 33 a 5 50, good at 5 a 5 25—a few sold for \$4 50 a 4 75.

Working Oxen—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—Several sales, viz: 18, 19, 21, 24 1/2 and 28.

Sheep, ordinary—sales not noticed.

Swine—Sales dull; probably in consequence of their being large and fleshy.

Horticultural.—Among the flowers exhibited at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the two last weeks, have been some large Hyacinths and Tulips of extraordinary beauty, from Mr ASPENWALL of Brookline,—Hyacinths, Tulips, Polyanthus, &c, from Mr DOWNER, of Dorchester,—and other flowers from Mr PETER, of Newton, and Mr COWING, of Roxbury.

The Hon. JOHN WELLES has left a barrel of the Rogers or Elm potatoes for distribution among the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who will please call for them.

French Grapes.

An assortment of prime FRENCH GRAPE VINE ROOTS in good order for planting—for sale low, at 65, Broad-street, by E. COPELAND, Jr.
DUPONT'S POWDER for sale as above as usual, at wholesale and retail.

Also, the best of PERCUSSION CAPS, SHOT BALLS, FLINTS, &c. Warranted Sporting Powder at 3s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.—at retail.

Dahlia Roots, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
A good assortment of Double Dahlia Roots, with the colors marked on each, at the low price of 50 cents each. Also, Jacobian Lilies, at 25 cents— and Double Tube Roses at 25 cents each. May 7.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A Special Meeting of the Society, will be held at their Hall, on Saturday, the 8th current, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general and punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted. The several committees upon Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers, are particularly requested to be present on the occasion and especially the Chairman of each.
May 7 R. L. EMMONS, Rec'g. Sec'y.

General Deposit for Publishers—Portland, A. C.

S. COLMAN,

Agent for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union,

Has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.
May 7 2t

Early Tuscorora Corn,

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.
A small quantity of the early Tuscorora Corn, one of the finest sorts for garden culture for boiling—tolerably early, of good size, and good eating qualities, as it keeps in milk a long time—being equal in flavor to the common sweet Corn, and a month earlier.
Also—Several varieties of Field corn, the White and Yellow Flint, Gilman, Sioux, &c, by the hundred ears, or single.
May 7.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street.
Vigorous Plants of the Early York and Early Savoy Cabbages, at 12 1/2 cents per doz.; also Early Cauliflowers, and Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. in prime order for transplanting—Also Sea Kale roots.

For Sale

By the subscriber, at the Green House, of Charlestown Vineyard, on the South Side of Bunker's Hill, a general assortment of GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, consisting in part of Roses, Geraniums, Camellias, and many others too numerous to mention, making as good a collection as can be found in the vicinity of Boston, together with a beautiful variety of Herbaceous and Ornamental Plants, Carnations, Pinks, fine Double Dahlias, at 50 cents per root, Wilmot's superb Strawberry, at one dollar per dozen; an assortment of the finest kinds of Grape Vines, from 25 to 75 cents per root.
Plants, &c, purchased at the Green House, if requested, will be delivered in Boston free of expense.

April 30. DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Seed Potatoes.

J. H. DORR, at his No. 3 Quincy Place, Boston, has 100 lbs of White Rose potatoes for sale. They are excellent for all culinary purposes, and are the best of any to plant for early potatoes; the same having grown at Passamaquoddy, in a cold climate, will, if planted here, ripen by the 4th of July.—Price \$1.50 per barrel.
3t April 16.

Cow Cabbage, or Cesarian Kail.

The Subscriber has lately received, from London, a small quantity of this very valuable and rare vegetable, which, though little known in America, will probably soon rank high in cultivation and esteem, there being no species of vegetable in this country resembling this prolific plant; its peculiar qualities are, that, in winter, particularly in severe frosts and deep snows, when other green fodder for cattle cannot be had, this plant, from its elevation, (growing to four or five feet), and its natural hardness, yields abundant and successful supplies, which is an important desideratum. The mode of using it for cattle is, by cutting off the large leaves, as wanted; when a regular succession takes place continually through the winter; very early in the spring, (previous to most other vegetables) it produces vast numbers of large delicious sprouts for the table, equal in sweetness to asparagus; so that it may be said to produce two crops. Cows fatten on it richer than when fed on any other vegetable. A matter, also, of great utility, is that of its comforting and cheering qualities in the feeding ewes in the winter, while suckling house-lambs. It should be sown in the spring, broad cast and transplanted at the distance of about two feet. When sown in July with turnips, it answers an admirable purpose, as few crops are more subject to fall than that of the turnip, whereas the Cesarian Kail (or Cow Cabbage, more properly called) may be depended on. It is so prolific and hardy that it will vegetate well in almost any soil or climate, and prosper even in the shade of fruit and other trees.—Price 12 cts per paner.

J. B. RUSSELL.

April 16. Seed Store 52 North Market-st.

Sportsman.

This fall blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and on day in the week (by particular desire) at Taft's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-St. Feb 19.

For sale, or to let for the Season.

A two years old Bull, red and white color, half-blood of the Cobeles breed; his parents, and five or six of his offspring, can be seen at Brush-hill farm, Sherburne, Sherburne, April 23. At JOHN PERRY.

Glass, Cane.

40 Box s 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-houses, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kup er, No. 10, Merchants' Row. March 12.

Grape Vines.

For sale at the garden of the subscriber in Charlestown, on application to the gardener, *One thousand three years old Vines and layers*, comprising Chassacs, Black Hamburg, Black Constantia, Lombardy, and other varieties that are found to succeed best in this climate in open air.
Also, a considerable choice of Shrubbery,—fine Rose Bushes, Snow Ball, Cranberry trees, Prussian Liliae, English Dog Wood, &c, &c. NATHAN BRIDGE.
3t April 23.

New Seed Potatoes.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street.
A few bushels of Seed Potatoes, raised from the ball, this being their fourth year, that have taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as one of the two best varieties raised in the county, and offered for premium.—(See Col. PICKERING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi, page 98.) This is a late variety, very productive, of fine quality, white when cooked—they are of long shape, somewhat resembling the old La Plata, or Long Red Potatoes, though of fairer appearance, and of longer protruberances; raised by Mr PUTNAM of Danvers. A good opportunity now offers to farmers, to secure a good variety of this important vegetable. April 23.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thrifty plant to a pot—price 17 cts.—also a few pots with 4 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set. May 7.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at CopeLand's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c, of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

White Alpine Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street.
50 plants only of the White Alpine, or *Monty* Ever-bearing Strawberry, without runners, recently raised in France by the Count de Vink—the fruit is of good size, and of fine flavor. The runners of the other monthly strawberries exhaust the parent plants, and prevent them from bearing fruit in any quantity. They should be planted in a shady place, in a rich soil, about 15 inches apart—too much sun injures their fruiting. Though well calculated for garden culture for fruit, they also make a beautiful plant when cultivated in pots, for ornament only, as they are of vigorous growth, and are covered with flowers and fruit at the same time from June to December.—The plants are potted, price 25 cents per plant. April 16.

Kentrick Nurseries in Newton, near Boston.

For sale at the KENTRICK NURSERIES, IN NEWTON, an extensive assortment of Apple, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, White Mulberries, Grape Vines, Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, &c. Also, about 150 varieties of the most ornamental hardy trees and shrubs—including nearly 50 superb varieties of hardy roses, comprising white and red roses—single yellow, double do.—yellow Austrian—red and yellow Austrian—black mottled, black Tuscany, and other varieties of the blackest roses—Unique White Provence, &c.

Also, GREVILLE ROSES, and WILMOT'S SUPERB STRAWBERRIES.
Apple Trees of extra sizes—also flowering Horse Chestnuts, and some other sorts.

Written orders directed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENTRICK, Newton, will be received by the daily mail, and promptly attended to—or they may be left at Mr Joseph Bricke's Grocery and Seed Store, No. 60, Court street, Boston, where, on application, catalogues will be delivered gratis—or, catalogues may be obtained of Mr J. B. Russell, at the New England Farmer office.
April 9. ep8w

Fruit Trees.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnaean Potanic Garden and Nurseries at Flushing, Long Island, has the pleasure of informing the public, that his Nursery now contains 287 varieties of the Apple, 290 do of the Pear, 95 do of Cherries, 183 do of Plums, 23 do of Apricots, 197 do of Peaches, 29 do of Nectarines, 11 do of Almonds, 22 do of Mulberries, 10 do of Quinces, 17 do of Peas, 21 do of Currants, 16 do of Raspberries, 57 do of Gooseberries, 39 do of Strawberries, 407 do of Grapes, 600 do of Ornamental Trees, &c. The different varieties cannot be otherwise than genuine, as the greatest attention is paid, and nearly all the kinds are inoculated from bearing trees. The Cherry, Peach, and other trees, are generally of a large size. Catalogues may be obtained of J. B. RUSSELL, at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, gratis; and orders left there, or sent by mail, will meet prompt attention. April 16.

Lucerne, Orchard Grass, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street.
500 lbs fresh Lucerne Seed, imported from France, in the finest order, being large, heavy seed—at a reduced price, wholesale and retail—also, fresh Orchard Grass from Pennsylvania—Red Top, (very fine seed)—Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, &c, at the lowest market prices. April 6.

For Sale,

The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the farm of Stephen Williams, Esq. Northborough, Mass. A particular account of the pedigree and performances of this celebrated horse will be found in the New England Farmer, for March 26, 1830, page 287.
For terms, &c, apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston.
April 16.

Asparagus Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
6000 Devonshire Asparagus Roots, two years old, in the finest order for transplanting, at 75 cts per hundred. They are packed in boxes of sand, 350 in each box; no charge made for the box, but they will be sold in larger or smaller quantities, if desired. The above sort is the earliest kind known at the Boston market.

MISCELLANIES.

Visions of Blake the Artist.—To describe the conversations which Blake held in prose with demons, and in verse with angels, would fill volumes, and an ordinary gallery could not contain all the heads which he drew of his visionary visitants. That all this was real, he himself most sincerely believed; nay, so infectious was his enthusiasm, that some acute and sensible persons who heard him expatiate, shook their heads and hinted that he was an extraordinary man, and that there might be something in the matter. One of his brethren, an artist of some note employed him frequently in drawing the portraits of those who appeared to him in visions. The most propitious time for those 'angel visits' was from nine at night till five in the morning; and so docile were his spiritual visitants that they appeared at the wish of his friends.—Sometimes, however, the shape which he desired to draw was long in appearing, and he sat with his pencil and paper ready, and his eyes idly roaming in vacancy; all at once the vision came upon him and he began to work like one possessed. He was requested to draw the likeness of Sir William Wallace: the eye of Blake sparkled, for he admired heroes: 'William Wallace?' he exclaimed, 'I see him now—there, there, how noble he looks; reach me my things!' Having drawn for some time, with the same care of hand and steadiness of eye as if a living sitter had been before him, Blake stopped suddenly, and said, 'I cannot finish him—Edward the First has stepped in between him and me.' 'That's lucky,' said his friend, 'for I want the portrait of Edward too.' Blake took another sheet of paper, and sketched the features of Plantagenet; upon which his majesty politely vanished, and the artist finished the head of Wallace. 'And pray, sir,' said a gentleman who heard Blake's friend tell his story, 'was Sir William Wallace a heroic looking man?' The answer was, 'there they are, sir, both framed and hanging on the wall; look for yourself.' 'I looked,' says my informant, 'and saw two warlike heads of the size of common life. That of Wallace was noble and heroic, that of Edward, stern and bloody. The first had the front of a god, the latter had the aspect of a demon.—*Lives of the Painters; Family Library.*

INTERMENT AT SEA.

One of the most solemn and gloomy sounds that arrest the ear of a man-of-war's-man, is the voice of the boatswain and his mates calling 'all hands to bury the dead.' It has really a sense-appalling sound. Immediately all the crew are seen hastening on deck, and assembling in the lee gangway.

The body of the deceased mariner may be there seen, covered with the national jack, extended on a plank, the ends of which rest on two shot boxes, on a level with the gangway. Should there be a chaplain, (and if not, some proper person is appointed to read the burial service) upon his approach, the jack is removed, and all heads uncovered. The body is then seen, merely sewed close up in a hammock; the poor fellow's chief possession when living, his only comfort when turned in after a stormy and tempestuous watch, and his winding sheet when dead. In the foot of it are enclosed two 32lb. shot.

Upon coming to that part of the service, 'we then fore commit his body to the deep,' the plank is tilted, and the succeeding splash soon warns us, that the relict of mortality has entered its future

clement, never more to be disturbed by human means. It always had a remarkable sound to me, that splash! And I was foolish enough the first time I was present, to stretch my neck out, to see if I could discover the body after it had reached the water. But the wave had settled calmly over it, and from human eye it was forever shrouded. 'Pipe down, sir,' is the word given to the boatswain, and in fifteen minutes all recollection of what had just occurred, is completely absorbed in the routine of ship's duty.—*Recollections of a cruise in the Pacific.*

Educate your children early.—What is the object of Education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influence of example, and circumstances, and situation. How soon is the child exposed to these influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from that time it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old, and tottle about in two years, a selfish, discontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from in disgust. During this period, every human being is making its first observations, and acquiring its first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits. They may be ingrained into their characters for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions, good or bad, may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature, would be found, if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed or stunted tree, not from any natural perversity of seed, from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.—*Journal of Education.*

ART OF DOING GOOD.

Mothers, can you not teach your children the art of doing good? It is only to aid, by your example as well as precepts, the development of the noblest faculties of your children—the affections, reason, conscience; while you repress, as much as possible, the selfishness of animal instinct and appetite. Begin early. You have the key of their affections—open their little hearts only to sweet impressions of love, which is benevolence. Never hire them with money to perform their tasks of any kind. If you have managed them rightly, they will do your requirements for you because they love you. Give gifts to your children as often as you think best; but never pay them for being good. Let the consciousness that they have done good, have gained knowledge, and that you approve their conduct, be their reward.—*Ladies' Magazine.*

A Yankee pedlar recently passed through Seelingsrove, Pa. with a wagon load of tombstones, finished, excepting the name, age, and epitaph. These he did to order. It is said he found it profitable business. He may be a relative of the stone-cutter in this city, who once agreed to exchange hard ware with a countryman for a load of wood.—*Pat.*

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

(Reported for the New England Farmer.)

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	2 25	3 00
ASHES, pot. first sort,	ton	115 00	120 00
	barrel	130 00	140 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	75	1 00
BELL, cuss,	barrel	7 25	7 50
	barrel	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	barrel	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	barrel	7	9
	barrel	2	3
FLOUR, Balmore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 25	5 50
	barrel	3 40	3 80
GRAIN,			
Corn,	bushel	50	55
Rye,	do	65	70
Barley,	do	35	40
Oats,	do	35	40
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	cask	7 00	8 00
LIME,	barrel	85	50
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton	16 00	17 00
PORK,			
Navy, mess,	barrel	12	50
Cargo, No. 1,	do	11	50
SEEDS,			
Herd's Grass,	bushel	1 75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	do	3	00
Fowl Meadow,	do	3	00
Rye Grass,	do	4	00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	do	3	10
Red Top (northern),	do	62	75
Lucerne,	do	38	50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	do	33	50
Red Clover, (northern),	do	7	9
French Sugar Beet,	do	1	50
WOOL,			
Merino, full blood, washed,	do	45	60
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	do	25	40
Merino, three fourths washed,	do	37	45
Merino, half blood,	do	35	31
Merino, quarter washed,	do	30	35
Navajo, washed,	do	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	do	30	35
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	do	30	35
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	do	35	35

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	barrel	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	do	8	9
whole hogs,	do	5	7
VEAL,	do	3	6
MUTTON,	do	4	10
PULTRY,	do	10	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	do	12	16
Lump, best,	do	18	22
EGGS,	dozen	10	11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	85	85
Indian, retail,	do	20	25
POTATOS,	do	20	25
CIDER, (according to quality.)	barrel	3 50	4 00

Seeds for Country Dealers.

Traders in the country who may wish to keep an assortment of Garden Seeds for sale, are informed they can be furnished, at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street, Boston, with boxes of various sizes and prices, from 10 to \$50, containing a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden, on as favorable terms as they can be procured in this country, of equal quality, neatly done up in small packages, ready for retailing, with short directions on each package for its culture and management—warranted to be of the growth of 1829, and of the purest quality. If Feb. 12.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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Philadelphia—D. & C. LANE, 28 Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
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Fishing, A. F. W. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lia. Pot. Garden.
Hartford—GANNETT & SONS.
Hilfars, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1830.

No. 43.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The following article, which will be completed in about three papers, is furnished by an esteemed correspondent in Bristol county, and is intended to excite the attention of farmers to an acquaintance with the subject of vegetation and its results. To make it attractive, the writer has endeavored to render it concise and comprehensive, and as free from technical terms as possible.

A SKETCH OF VEGETABLE ANATOMY VEGETABLE ECONOMY, &c.

As the limits, which are assigned us, are not broad, we shall take only a general view, condense, and attempt to render the subject familiar and interesting to the young cultivator, and induce him to become further acquainted with the science. Without further remark we begin with the part, which first presents itself to view, the

EXTERNAL COVERING.—1. *Epidermis.* The cuticle is the outer bark, and is a dead substance. It covers every part of the plant, and has different appearances. Upon the leaves and young plants it is commonly smooth and transparent, sometimes hairy or downy. Upon old trees, it is thick and hard, sometimes scaling off. Its membranous and porous, and admits of absorption and perspiration. Its use is to defend the more important parts from the injurious effects of the atmosphere, and other injuries.

2. *Cellular integument.* Directly under the cuticle is a pulpy substance, called the cellular integument. It is generally green in the stems and leaves, but its color depends on the action of light.

3. *Cortex.* Under the cellular integument is the outer surface of the true bark, which in plants and branches that are only one year old, consists of one single layer. In stems and branches of trees it consists of as many layers as they are years old, one layer being added every year. The innermost layer is called the *liber*, in which the vital functions are carried on, and at the same time a new fiber is formed on the inside next to the wood, destined to perform the vital functions for the next year, when its predecessor will be united and assimilated to the layers of former years. The liber deposits a matter for the formation of a new layer of wood every year. The strength of the bark is owing to its woody fibres, mostly longitudinal, though connected laterally in such a manner, as to form a kind of net-work. The bark is vascular, the principal vessels are longitudinal. The bark of trees contains in proper vessels secreted fluids, many of which are medicinal. A wound made in the bark, heals by the lateral extension of the portion which is left.

WOOD. Immediately under the bark is the wood, which consists of numerous layers, one being added every year. Each layer consists of woody fibres, and is perforated by longitudinal sap-vessels, differently constructed in different trees, and intermixed with other vessels containing secreted fluids or air. Some of the outermost layers, in many trees, continue for some time of a lighter color and softer texture than the inner ones, and are called the sap-wood, *albumum*,

which is unfit for lasting service. A layer of wood being formed every year, it is easy to ascertain the age of a sound tree when felled. The layers are commonly more narrow on the north side of a tree, than on the south. In many trees, especially the oak, there are whitish, shining, thin fibrous plates, shooting horizontally, called the silver grain. The first growth of a tree is merely expansion of parts contained in the seed. The elongation of stems and branches of trees is by shoots, which annually start from their extremities. The layers grow, after the first growth, from the top downwards, and not from the root upwards; hence a bud or scion inserted into a limb produces the same kind of fruit, as the parent tree from which it was taken.

PITH. In the centre of the wood is the pith, *medulla*, a spongy substance, juicy in young plants, extending from the roots to the extremities. In older plants it becomes dry and in very old trees, obliterated. In some plants it is hollow merely lining the stem. Its use is unknown.

ROOTS. The root, *radix*, is the first thing produced by the germinating embryo, and serves to fix and hold plants and trees in the earth from which they draw nourishment through their organized tubes.

Roots are either annual, biennial, or perennial. Annual roots live only one season and die, as the oat. Biennial roots survive one winter, and perish the next season after they have perfected their seed, like the carrot. If any circumstance should prevent their flowering the second year, they may survive until that event takes place. Perennial roots live, and produce flowers for an indefinite number of years, as in trees, shrubs and many herbaceous plants whose stems are annual. The body of the root is called *caulis*; the fibrous, *radicula*, radicle or fibre. The latter, especially the extreme parts, is annual, designed only to absorb the nutritious juices of the soil for the season. There are different kinds of roots, which differ in their nature and functions; as

1. *Fibrosa*, a fibrous root, consists entirely of fibres, as in many grasses and some herbaceous plants. The fibres carry the juices, which they absorb, directly to the base of the stem or leaves.

2. *Repens*. A creeping root—spreads horizontally in the ground, throwing out its fibres as it extends itself, as in rump.

3. *Fusiformis*,—spindle-shaped root, which is common in biennial plants, as the carrot, though not confined to them. These roots produce numerous fibres for the absorption of nourishment.

4. *Praemorsa*. Abrupt or stumped—appears as if it had been abruptly severed, as in the angelica.

5. *Tuberosa*, a tuberous root, consists of fleshy tubers, and is of different kinds; as in the potato, prony, &c. The potato is biennial, formed in one season, and destined to produce new plants in the next from the buds which are placed on its surface.

6. *Bulbosa*. A bulbous root is either *solid* as in the tulip; *tunicate*, as in the onion; or *scaly* as in the lily. After leaving and flowering, their herbage and fibrous roots decay, at which time the

roots may be taken up and kept out of the ground for some time without hazard. These roots, like the tuberoses, are reservoirs of the vital powers of the plant during winter.

7. *Gravida*. A granulated root is a cluster of small bulbs or scales connected by a common fibre, as in wood sorrel.

BUDS. Buds of trees have great analogy with bulbous roots. In them the vital principle is latent until the proper season for its evolution arrives. They are formed in the course of the summer, and are commonly guarded by scales, furnished with gum or soft substance, as additional protection. Until they begin to vegetate, they resist the operation of frost; but when they have made an effort to develop themselves, they are injured by it, and frequently the embryo fruit destroyed. The buds of trees, as well as the buds in bulbous roots contain in miniature, all that is necessary to constitute a perfect plant. Some plants which produce seed, produce bulbous buds on the stem, by which the species may be multiplied, as in the lilium bulbiferum.

Buds are different in structure, but uniform in the same species. The manner in which leaves, in miniature, are folded up in them, is various in different species of plants. A leaf bud contains the rudiments of leaves only. A flower bud contains the rudiments of one or more flowers, and is thicker and less pointed than a leaf bud. Some buds contain the rudiments of both leaves and flowers.

STEMS AND STALKS. There are several kinds of stems or stalks of plants; as

1. *Caulis*, a stem which bears both leaves and flowers; as the trunks and branches of trees and shrubs, and also of many herbaceous plants. By its means, plants are raised to a proper height above the surface of the earth. As it advances, it is either able to support itself, or twines round, or adheres to other bodies. Some stems creep on the ground and throw out roots as they advance. The stem is either simple, as in the lily, or branched, as in most plants. Stems are commonly leafy or scaly—sometimes naked as in the creeping cereals. Climbing stems are of several kinds; as *radicans*, clinging to any other body for support by means of certain fibres, which do not absorb nourishment, as in the bignonia radicans; *scandens*, climbing by means of spiral tendrils, as in the grape; *volubilis*, twining round anything that comes in its way, by its own spiral form, either from east to west, like the honey-suckle, or from west to east like the convolvulus; nor can art or force make the twisting stem turn contrary to its natural direction. The manner of growth and branching stems are very various; some are straight, others are irregular, spreading or zigzag; either alternately branched, or oppositely; or whorled at certain distances, as in the white pine. Some trees have a peculiar mode of growth, the branches after terminating in flowers, send out new shoots just below the flowering part, as in the venetian sumach. The shape of the stem is either round, or with 3, 4, or more angles, or 2 edged as in the everlasting pea. Square stems commonly bear opposite leaves. The angles of some stems are extended in leafy borders, as in the thistle.

The surface of the stem is either smooth, rough, viscid, scaly, warty, bristled, hairy, downy or covered with soft tubercles, as in the ice plant. It is striated with fine parallel lines, or more deeply furrowed: sometimes it has purplish spots. The inner part of the stem is either solid with a pith in the centre; or hollow and lined with a white membrane. The nature of the stem agrees in many respects with that of the caudix, especially in trees and shrubs. When the stem is wanting, the plant is called *acaulis*, as in the daisy. The stems of some plants occasionally grow in a broad flat form, loaded with leaves or flowers, or both, especially at the extremity. This originates from a disease, or a sport of nature.

2. *Calamus*. This is the peculiar stem of grasses, rushes, &c. It bears both leaves and flowers, and in this respect comes under the denomination of *acaulis*; but is easily known by its appearance. In most grasses, corn, &c. it is jointed in a peculiar manner, and then it cannot be mistaken. In some grasses and rushes it is destitute of joints.

3. *Scapus*, scape is a stalk which springs immediately from the root, bearing flowers and fruit, but not leaves as in the dandelion and marsh rosemary; the stalk of the former is simple and single flowered; in the latter it is branched, and has many flowers. Some of the terms applied to the stem caulis, are occasionally applied also to the calamus and scapus.

Pedunculus,—peduncle, the flower stalk which springs from the stem or branches and bears flowers and fruit, but not leaves. Commonly the flower stalk originates between a leaf and the stem, or between the stem and a branch. It is either terminal or lateral; solitary, clustered or scattered; simple or branched. Sometimes it is naked, and sometimes it is furnished with bracteas; but rarely with tendrils. Flowers which have no stalk are called sessile.

5. *Petiolus*,—petiole, the foot-stalk of a leaf. It is commonly channelled on the upper side and dilated at the base. It is either simple, as in the apple tree; or compound, having a number of partial petioles, as in the locust. It is well supplied with sap vessels, and sometimes has a tendril, as in the pea. Sessile leaves are such as have no foot-stalk.

6. *Frons*—a frond. This term is only used in the class of Cryptogamia, and applies to such leaves as bear flowers and fruit, as in ferns, which bear seed on the back of the leaf.

7. *Stipes*,—a stipe is the stem of a frond, or the stalk of a fungus, as in the mushroom.

LEAVES. The leaf, *folium*, is a very important organ; but it is not absolutely necessary to all plants, for the stems and stalks of some plants perform its office. Leaves are commonly so formed as to present a large surface to the atmosphere. They are generally annual, but some survive two or more seasons. Those plants which are always in leaf, are called evergreens. The substance of the leaf is vascular and pulpy, and clothed with a cuticle, which is various in different species of plants; but its pores are so constructed as to admit of evaporation or absorption of moisture, and to admit and throw out air. Light, air, moisture, heat, and cold have important effects on the leaves of plants. Leaves have a natural tendency to present their upper surface towards the light, which acts as a healthy stimulus to the

upper surface, and a harmful one to the under. Many leaves fold themselves together when light is withdrawn from them, and expand again on the returning beams of the sun. By absorption of moisture they are refreshed, and by evaporation they fade and wither. Some leaves are tubular and retain water in their hollows to supply their roots, as in the *sarracenia*. The green color of the leaves is owing to the action of light. Plants growing in the dark are of a sickly white; but become green on exposure to light. Leaves are sometimes spotted, striped, &c. hence they are called variegated. This may depend on some disease. The leaves of the *amaranthus* tricolor are naturally adorned with splendid colors. All leaves are, more or less, irritable to the action of light, some to the touch, as in the sensitive plant. Such is the stimulus of light, that many leaves and many flowers turn themselves towards and follow the sun in his diurnal course. Some flowers expand only in the morning and close before night; a few, however, expand in the evening. The exhalation of moisture from the leaves is very great: a leaf, when taken from a plant, by exhalation soon withers, unless the foot-stalk be placed in water, or exposed to a damp atmosphere, in which it will absorb moisture. The leaves, while in the sun, have the property of correcting impure air, loaded with carbonic acid gas, produced by the breathing of animals and the decompositions of various substances; but on the contrary, corrupt the pure air in the night, or in the shade by throwing out the impure. They, in the sun, absorb carbonic acid gas, so injurious to animals, decompose it, and exhale the pure vital air, oxygen. The carbonic acid exhaled in the night is overbalanced by the large quantity of it absorbed in the day, by the influence of the sun. The carbonic acid exhaled by a plant in a whole night amounts to but little in comparison to the large quantity of oxygen produced by the same plant in two hours' sun. The leaves seem to be the extension of the albumen, and when they have performed their office, become disengaged from it, and fall off, leaving a cicatrix.

The nutritious juices of the earth, imbibed by the fibrous roots, become sap, and are carried by appropriate vessels to the parts of the fructification, but principally into the substance of the leaves, there to be acted upon by air and light, assisted by heat and moisture, and then returned by proper vessels into the bark, to be carried to every part of the plant for which it was designed, and there further modified. In trees the sap ascends (by some power not yet well understood,) principally along the outside layer of wood, and is returned along the inside layer of bark, the liber. By all these agents, air, light, heat, &c. a material, chemical change is effected in the sap, differing according to the diversity of the species. Thus resinous, mucilaginous, saccharine, bitter, acid and other secretions are produced, according to the peculiar construction or organization of the leaf, and lodged in different cells and vessels, and the superfluous matter thrown off by perspiration. Plants differ materially in their flavor and qualities of their leaves, all which must depend on the operation of the leaf itself; for the common sap of plants, from which all their secretions are made, differs very little, in plants of different species and qualities; those qualities depending upon the secreted fluids produced principally by the leaves.

[To be continued next week]

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An account of the proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at a special meeting held at the Hall of the Institution on the 8th of May, 1830.

Report made by H. A. S. DEARBORN, President of the Society.

Since the last meeting the following communications have been received.

1. A letter from Robert Barclay, Esq., a copy of which is annexed.

(Barry Hill, Nov 4, 1829.
Donkings, Surrey, Eng.)

Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, of the 12th of August last, advising me that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society had done me the honor of electing me an honorary member of that excellent Institution, and sent me a pamphlet containing the charter, &c. for which I return my best thanks, and request you to communicate my readiness to promote the interests of the Society.

I have to beg their acceptance of a new and valuable Encyclopaedia of Plants, by Loudon, which I now send under the care of my friend and correspondent Thomas Nuttall, Esq. of Cambridge.

I am with respect, &c.

ROBERT BARCLAY.

H. A. S. DEARBORN, Esq.

2. A letter from S. W. Smith, Esq. of Providence, Rhode Island, with scions of the Wilkinson Pear, presented to the Society by the proprietor of the estate, in Cumberland, where the original tree, of this superior variety of fruit was produced and flourishes.

In consequence of the great favor conferred upon the Society, by Mr Wilkinson, and the advantages which Horticulture derives, from the introduction of a new and valuable kind of Pear, the Executive Committee has named him an Honorary member, and he has been officially informed of this mark of respect.

3. A letter from Benjamin Vaughan, Esq. with scions of two fine apples, which he esteems as valuable varieties. They have been distributed, and a letter expressive of our grateful acknowledgments for this kind attention, transmitted to him.

4. The following has been received from the Hon. John Welles.

(Dorchester, April, 17, 1830.)

Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN,
Pres. Mass. Hort. Society.

As much has appeared in the *New England Farmer*, in relation to a variety of the potato which has been thought excellent, called the Rogers Potato, I have sent to Lebanon, in the State of Connecticut, where they are cultivated, and much esteemed, and procured a cask, for distribution among those of the Society, who are so well disposed to improve this excellent root.

I am respectfully yours,

J. WELLES.

The very acceptable present of Mr Welles, has been received and placed in the Hall for distribution.

5. A letter* from James Mease, Esq. Vice President of the Horticultural Society, of Pennsylvania.

6. Letters acknowledging the receipt of the

* The publication of this letter, and its accompanying communication we are obliged to defer till next week.

notifications of their having been admitted Honorary members have been received from the Hon. P. P. Barbour, and J. Taliaferro, of Virginia, and Col. George Gibbs, of New York.

7. A letter from Robert Carr, Esq., Proprietor of the Bartram Botanic Garden, near Philadelphia, kindly offering to furnish seeds of the *Pinus rubra*, or Norway Pine, for M. Vilmorin, from two trees growing in his garden which were brought from Canada, by the elder John Bartram, ninety-five years since.

Letters of thanks enclosed in communications on various subjects in relation to the object of our Society, have been performed, and will be speedily transmitted to the following gentlemen:

1. To the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, for the present he recently made the Society of ten numbers of *Annales De L'Institut Horticole De France*.

2. To M. Vilmorin for the *Bon Jardinier*, and various kinds of seeds.

3. To Robert Barclay, Esq., for the splendid copy of the *Encyclopedia of Plants*.

The following Resolutions having been submitted by Z. Cook, Jr. Esq. were adopted.

1. *Resolved*—That the four Committees on Fruits, the Products of the Kitchen Garden, Flowers, and the Synonyms of Fruits, be specially charged to examine the various products within their several departments, which may be weekly exhibited, in the Hall of the Society, and to furnish reports thereon, for publication in the *New England Farmer*.

2. *Resolved*—That the Committee in relation to the procurement of a Hall, be instructed to petition the City Council for an apartment in the Old State House, or any other city edifice, to be used as the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

3. *Resolved*—That a Committee, consisting of three members, be chosen to obtain subscriptions, and to co-operate with the Pennsylvania and other Horticultural Societies in the United States, for accomplishing the object announced in the communication from James Mease, Esq. which has this day been laid before the Society, and that said Committee report at a subsequent meeting the propriety of appropriating a portion of the funds in furtherance of this object.

The following gentlemen were chosen as the Committee to carry into effect the provisions of the third resolution.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.
ELIAS PHINNEY.
JOSEPH JOY.

MEMBERS ADMITTED.

Honorary.

JAMES BEEKMAN, of New York.

SUBSCRIBING.

EDWARD J. RAND, of Newburyport.
HECTOR COFFIN, do.
JAMES M. SMITH, Boston.
SAMUEL WHITMARSH, Northampton.
THOMAS WHITMARSH, Brookline.
SAMUEL P. P. FAY, Cambridge.
SAMUEL M. POND, Backsport, Me.
JAMES LITTLE, do do.

MESSRS DANIEL CHANDLER, Lexington.
NATHANIEL SEAYER, Roxbury,

were elected to fill the vacancies in the Committee on Vegetables.

MESSRS AUGUSTUS ASPENWALL, Brookline.
DAVID HAGERSTON, Charlestown,
in the Committee on Flowers.

Gen. DEARBORN presented some cuttings of Sea Kale of beautiful appearance and fine quality.

On Saturday, 10th May, at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, were presented for distribution, from E. W. BULL, Esq. (Hartford), Scions of the Winter Seek-no-further apples.

HENRY SNEAFE, Esq. of Boston, presented several bottles of very good Perry, which was fine flavored, brisk, and lively as Champagne.

THE SEASON.

We avail of that portion of our scientific and intelligent correspondent 'Observer's' communication, which appears to us the most essential, and most interesting to our readers in general.

Mean heat of April, 47 1-3—Till the 19th the season was not more forward than usual, and the prevalence of cold N. E. winds for a long time increased the apprehensions of many, that the season would prove a backward one. The change of the wind on that day to S. W. soon changed the opinions of those who entertained such fears, and gave a new aspect to the face of the earth. Till the close of the month, the progress of vegetation was the most rapid ever known in this region at so early a period. It is very unusual for trees of any kind to be in full blossom in April; and during the last 23 years there has occurred no instance, within the knowledge of the writer, of an apple tree's blossoming in that month. In 1809, they began to show a few blossoms as early as the 3d of May, and in no year since have they been observed before the 5th of the month; which was the case in 1814, 1825, 1827, and 1828. Last year, the first blossoms noticed were on the 18th of May. This year several trees were observed quite full blown on the last day of April, making at least 18 days difference in the progress of the 2 seasons. At this time they are in full bloom, and there is probably the greatest profusion of blossoms ever known here. Pear, Peach, and Cherry trees have also blossomed unusually full, and there is at present a prospect of a superabundance of all kinds of fruit. Grass looks remarkably well and like the trees, is from 15 to 20 days earlier than usual.

Waltham, May 7, 1830.

The following table exhibits the periods, at which Apple trees have been considered in full blossom for the last 24 years.

In 1807	May 26	In 1819	May 31
1808	" 14	1820	" 22
1809	" 24	1821	" 27
1810	" 27	1822	" 15
1811	" 18	1823	" 25
1812	June 6	1824	" 23
1813	May 27	1825	" 16
1814	" 15	1826	" 16
1815	" 27	1827	" 18
1816	" 22	1828	" 18
1817	" 23	1829	" 22
1818	" 28	1830	" 7

LANDRETHS' NURSERY.

We are indebted to the politeness of Messrs D. & C. LANDRETH, for some very beautiful specimens of the Hyacinth, selected from their collection now in bloom at their extensive nurseries in Federal street. They are believed to be superior to any other ever imported into this country, and these gentlemen are entitled to praise for introducing the finer sorts of this exquisite exotic among us; the bells of some of the flowers measure from four and a half to five inches in circumference.

Their nurseries are particularly attractive at this time; among other rare plants in bloom will be found twelve varieties of the *Camellia Japonica*—two species of the Chinese Magnolia, and the magnificent *Rhododendron Arborescens* from the mountains of Nepal in India.

Poulson's Am. Daily Adv.

Weeping Willow.—The first weeping willow was planted in England by the celebrated Alexander Pope. The poet having received a present of figs from Turkey, observed a twig of the basket in which they were packed, putting out a shoot. He planted this twig in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree; from which stock all the weeping willows in England have sprung.

Product of the Newport Almshouse Farm, 1829.—30 tons hay; 200 bushels corn; 675 do potatoes; 379 do onions; 2232 bunches do; 58 bushels barley; 75 do oats.

The produce of the farm exceeds that of any other year, and is yearly improving in walls, buildings, &c. About two acres for an orchard have been walled in, in which trees will be set this season. There is at present, 55 acres cultivated; 5 1/2 in meadow.

The Baltimore Chronicle speaks of a great trotting match, which occurred on Thursday last, and in which a mare trotted over the course near that city, sixteen miles in the short space of fifty six minutes and forty one seconds. Thus the match was run in 3 minutes and nineteen seconds less than an hour, and the last mile was done in one second less than the first. After the eighth mile had been performed, the mare was halted, watered, and the rider changed.

The Massachusetts claim is for \$843,000 of which we are likely to get now \$439,000. The New York Journal of Commerce says the Legislature of Massachusetts can now aid the Rail Road, or finish the memorial to the brave, at Bunker Hill. Mr Benton, the late assailer of New England, was, on this bill, its friend.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 10.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At market this day, 241 Beef Cattle, including 8 unsold last week, (unsold 21,) 24 Working Oxen, 19 Cows and Calves, 62 Sheep and 30 Swine, including 15 unsold last week.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$5,33 a 5,50; good 5 a 5,25; thinner Cattle, about twenty. 4,50 a 5,00.

Working Oxen—Few sales, viz: \$14, 15, 42, 70.

Cows and Calves—Ordinary, sales \$18, 19, 23, 24.

Sheep—Price not noticed.

Swine—One entire lot of twenty one, 4 1-2c; at retail 5 a 6c.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Continued from page 302,
CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

GALLOWAYS AND PONIES.

A horse between thirteen and fourteen hands in height is called a GALLOWAY, from a beautiful breed of little horses once found in the south of Scotland, on the shore of the Solway Firth, but now sadly degenerated, and almost lost from the attempts of the farmers to obtain a larger kind, and better adapted for the purposes of agriculture. There is a tradition in that country that the breed is of Spanish extraction, some horses having escaped from one of the vessels of the Grand Armada, which was wrecked on the neighboring coast. This district, however, so early as the time of Edward I., supplied that monarch with a great number of horses.

The pure galloway was said to be nearly fourteen hands high, and sometimes more; of a bright bay, or brown, with black legs, small head and neck, and peculiarly deep and clean legs. Its qualities were speed, stoutness, and sure footedness over a very rugged and mountainous country.

Dr Anderson thus describes the galloway: "There was once a breed of small, elegant horses in Scotland, similar to those of Iceland and Sweden, and which were known by the name of galloways; the best of which sometimes reached the height of fourteen hands and a half. One of this description I possessed, it having been bought for my use when a boy. In point of elegance of shape, it was a perfect picture; and in disposition was gentle and compliant. It moved almost with a wish, and never tired. I rode this little creature for twenty-five years, and twice in that time I rode a hundred and fifty miles at a stretch, without stopping, except to bait, and that not for above an hour at a time. It came in at the last stage with as much ease and alacrity as it traveled the first. I could have undertaken to have performed on this beast, when it was in its prime, sixty miles a day for a twelvemonth running, without any extraordinary exertion."

A galloway in point of size, whether of Scotch origin or not we are uncertain, performed, about the year 1814, a greater feat than Dr Anderson's favorite. It started from London with the Exeter mail, and notwithstanding the numerous changes of horses, and the rapid driving of that vehicle, it arrived at Exeter (one hundred and seventy-two miles) a quarter of an hour before the mail. We saw him about a twelvemonth afterwards, and galloped, spavined, ring-boned, and a lamentable picture of the ingratitude of some human brutes towards a willing and faithful servant.

In 1751, Mr Coker's galloway went one hundred miles a day for three successive days, over the Newmarket course, and without the slightest distress.

A galloway belonging to Mr Suchard, of Kirby-Lonsdale, performed at Carlisle the extraordinary feat of one thousand miles in a thousand hours.

Many of the galloways now in use are procured either from Wales or the New Forest, but they have materially diminished in number; they are scarcely sufficient to supply even the neighboring districts, and they are still more materially deteriorated in form and value. Both the Welsh and

the Hampshire galloways and ponies claim, however, some noble blood.

OLD MARSH, before his value was known contributed to the improvement of the Hampshire breed; and the Welsh ponies are said to be indebted to the celebrated MARETS for their form and qualities.

The *Welsh Pony*, is one of the most beautiful little animals that can be imagined. He has a small head, high withers, deep eye round barrel, short points, flat legs, and good round feet. He will live on any fare, and can never be tired out.

The *New-forgers*, notwithstanding their Marsh blood, are generally ill made, large-headed, short necked, ragged hipped, but hardy, safe, and useful; with much of their ancient spirit and speed, and all their old paces. The catching of these ponies is as great a trial of skill, as the hunting of the wild horse on the Pampas of South America, and a greater one of patience.

A great many ponies, of little value, used to be reared in Lincolnshire, in the neighborhood of Boston, but the breed has been neglected for some years, and the enclosure of the fens will render it extinct.

The *Exmoor Ponies*, although generally ugly enough, are hardy and useful. A well known sportsman says, that he rode one of them half a dozen miles, and never felt such power and action in so small a compass before. To show his accomplishments, he was turned over a gate at least eight inches higher than his back; and his owner, who rides fourteen stone, travelled on him from Bristol to South Molton, eighty-six miles, beating the coach which runs the same road.

The horses which are still used in Devonshire, and particularly in the western and southern districts under the denomination of Pack-horses, are a larger variety of the Exmoor or Dartmoor breed. The saddle-horses of Devonshire are mostly procured from the more eastern counties.

There are many farms in that beautiful part of the kingdom on which there is not a pair of wheels. Hay, corn, straw, fuel, stones, dung, lime, are carried on horseback; and in harvest, sledges drawn by oxen and horses are used. This was probably in early times the mode of conveyance throughout the kingdom, and is continued in these districts, partly from the hilliness of the country, and more from backwardness in all matters of improvement. Light articles, as corn, straw, faggots, &c., are carried in *crooks*, formed of willow poles, of the thickness of scythe-handles, bent as ox-horns, and with one end much longer than the other; these are joined in pairs by cross-bars, eighteen inches or two feet long, and each horse has two pair of them, slung together, so that the shorter ends lie against the pack-saddle, and the longer stand four or five feet from each other, and rise fifteen or eighteen inches above the horses' back. Within and between these crooks the load is piled. Dung, sand, &c., are carried in *pots*, or strong coarse panniers slung together in the same way, and the dung ridged up over the saddle. At the bottom of the pot is a falling door, and at the end of the purvey the trap is unlatched, and the load falls out.

There is on Dartmoor a race of ponies much in request in that vicinity, being sure-footed, and hardy, and admirably calculated to scramble over the rough roads and dreary wolds of that mountainous district. The Dartmoor pony is larger than the

Exmoor, and if possible n.ber. He exists there almost in a state of nature. The late Captain Colgrave, of the prison had a great desire to possess one of them of somewhat superior figure to its fellows, and having several men to assist him, they separated it from the herd. They drove it on some rocks, by the side of a tortan abrupt pointed hill; a man followed on horse-back, while the Captain stood below watching the chase. The little animal being driven into a corner leaped completely over the man and horse, and escaped.

The *Highland Pony* is far inferior to the galloway. The head is large, he is low before, long in the back, short in the legs, upright in the pasterns, rather slow in his paces, and not pleasant to ride, except in the canter. His habits make him hardy, for he is rarely hoased in the summer or the winter. The Rev. Mr Hall, in his "Travels in Scotland," says, "that when those animals come to any boggy piece of ground, they first put their nose to it, and then put on it in a peculiar way with one of their fore feet, and from the sound and feel of the ground, they know whether it will bear them. They do the same with ire, and determine in a minute whether they will proceed."

The *Shetland Pony*, called in Scotland *Sheltie*, an inhabitant of the extremest northern Scottish islands, is a very diminutive animal, sometimes not seven hands and a half in height, and rarely exceeding nine and a half. He is often exceedingly beautiful, with a small head, good-tempered countenance, a short neck, fine towards the throat, shoulders low and thick, (in so little a creature far from being a blemish,) back short, quarters expanded and powerful, legs flat and fine, and pretty round feet. They possess immense strength for their size, will flatten upon anything; and are perfectly docile. One of them, nine hands, or three feet in height, carried a man of twelve stone, forty miles in one day.

A friend of ours was, not long ago, presented with one of these elegant little animals. He was several miles from home, and puzzled how to convey his newly-acquired property, The Shetlander was scarcely more than seven hands high, and as docile as he was beautiful. "Can we not carry him in your chaise?" said his friend. The strange experiment was tried. The Sheltie was placed in the bottom of the gig, and covered up as well as could be managed with the apron; a few bits of bread kept him quiet; and thus he was safely conveyed away, and exhibited the curious spectacle of a horse riding in a gig.

In the Southern part of the kingdom, the Shetlanders have a very pleasing appearance, harnessed to a light garden chair, or carrying an almost baby rider. There are several of them now running in Windsor Park.

It has been disputed whether the pony and large English horse were, or could be originally from the same stock. The question is difficult to answer. It is not impossible that they might have one common extraction, and if we reflect on the object of feeding, it is not so improbable as it may at first appear.

Mr Parkinson relates a circumstance very much to the point, that fell under his observation. His father had a mare that brought him no less than fourteen colts, and all by the same horse, and

not one of which at three years old was under seventeen hands. She was in the fifteenth foal by the same horse, when he sold her to a neighboring farmer, reserving the foal, which was to be delivered in a twelvemonth. At her new master's she was comparatively starved, and she came back at the expiration of the year so altered as scarcely to be recognised. The foal, four months old, was very small. The little animal was put on the most luxurious keep, but it did not reach more than fifteen hands at the expiration of the third year.

RAILROADS AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

The London Quarterly Review after a very intelligible and a concise statement of the advantages of Railroads, in the conveyance both of heavy goods and of passengers, gives the following account of the experiment instituted by the Meteor, a new engine constructed by Messrs Stephenson, and the Novelty. The trials were carefully made under the superintendance of a skillful engineer.

The following are the results:—The Meteor weighed, when the boiler was full of water, four tons twelve hundred weight, and the tender three tons when full, and thirtytwo hundred weight when empty. Besides this, there were six wagons attached, weighing with passengers, twenty-eight tons, fourteen hundred weight, equal fully to four times the weight of the engine and tender; although working under considerable disadvantages from the state of the railway, it drew this load ten times backwards and forwards on the line, at the average rate of nearly ten miles and a half an hour, besides the space travelled over at each end of the course, and in many parts its speed was 11, 12, and 13 miles an hour. The consumption of coke for 42 miles, including half a hundred weight for heating the water in the boiler was 1000 weight, the expense of which would not exceed five shillings. Nothing shows more decidedly the improvement introduced by Mr Stephenson, in the mode of generating the steam in these engines, than the supplying at such a rapid rate of speed an engine of the above magnitude and power, and yet the whole apparatus so much diminished in weight. In the trial with the Novelty, this engine drew eight wagons, weighing in all twentyeight tons one hundred weight, or seven times its own weight, at the average rate of seven miles and a half an hour, continuing to traverse backwards and forwards ten times, and in some parts its speed was nine miles, and at one place, nearly ten miles an hour. The consumption of fuel was only five hundred weight and twenty eight pounds for thirtyseven miles and a half, the expense of which would not exceed five shillings and sixpence. This performance is truly surprising, and gives us a new idea of the powers of this engine. Hitherto it has been thought only adapted for travelling with great speed under a light load; but here we see its powers of draught are equally remarkable, and, what is also important, its decided superiority to any other engine in the economy of fuel. The more it is considered, the more certain does it appear that this engine involves a new principle of generating steam not hitherto known, or, at least, practised among engineers. In constructing boilers for steam engines, the great object has hitherto been to expose as large a surface as possible to the action of the fire,—and all Mr Stephenson's improvements depend on this principle.

Mr Erickson, however, to whom we are indebted for this idea, exposes but a limited surface; and to make up for this deficiency, he applies to it an intense degree of heat. I am far from this plan may answer in practice, without injuring the materials of the boiler, must be determined by further experience. We understand he is now applying the same principle to the boiler of a steamboat engine; and if this attempt succeeds, it will be, without doubt, the greatest improvement in steam navigation since the original introduction of that discovery.

Such then, are the extraordinary performances of those machines arising from the combined effect of the steam engine and the railway; and whether we consider the prodigious powers of locomotion and of draught which are now by this improvement placed at our command, the economy of transport for heavy goods, or the cheapness combined with unparalleled facility and despatch for mails, for light goods, and above all for the purposes of travelling in this ever active community, they are equally remarkable, and must, without doubt, form a new era in the history and improvement of our island communications. Could such perfect means of intercourse, indeed, be established generally throughout the country, it would give rise to a revolution in our internal trade and resources, such as no thinking man could contemplate without being lost in wonder! Volumes might be written on this interesting and fertile topic; but in a commercial country it seems superfluous to advance on it further.

We conclude with the statement of the economy and safety that will result from steam travelling on railroads:

Between Liverpool for example, the great emporium of maritime trade, for the west of England and Manchester, the seat of cotton manufacture, where this mode of conveyance is just about to be established, it appears from the evidence laid before the House of Commons, that all the aids of the roads, canals, and river navigation, are still found insufficient for the regular conveyance of goods, every channel of communication being frequently choked up, and merchants and manufacturers subjected to the most inconvenient delays. Such is the extent of this trade, that according to the accurate calculations of the directors of the proposed railway between the two towns, goods to the amount of fifteen hundred tons per day are conveyed between the two places; and the directors in their instructions to their engineers, contemplate the probability of three thousand tons and upwards passing daily each way. The charge by the common boats is ten shillings per ton; but the delay of this conveyance renders it necessary to have recourse to the fly-boats, which carry goods in sixteen and twentytwo hours, at an expense of twenty shillings per ton, or to carriers, who convey the goods in twelve hours, at an expense of forty shillings per ton,* we have an expenditure of £2,250 per day for the conveyance of goods. Now, it is calculated that the railway alone, with a due number of locomotive engines, would be quite adequate to the carriage of this vast mass of goods; and that instead of twelve or sixteen hours, and sometimes several days, they could be transported to the

* It is of no consequence to our argument, although we should be rating this rather too high. We suspect we have done so, from some intelligence which reaches us too late to admit of adequate inquiry.

place of their destination, with the most perfect regularity, in the course of three or four hours, and at the low rate of seven shillings per ton—reducing, in this manner the expense of carriage per day from £2,250 to £525, and transacting the business, at the same time, with infinitely greater regularity and despatch. The annual saving on this one branch of local expenditure would thus amount to £517,500 per annum, which is nearly equal to half of the house duty throughout Great Britain, and cannot be far short of the amount of all the public taxes paid by the two great towns in question. Besides this, we have the saving of time, which in many cases, is of much greater consequence even than the expense.

In our common coaches it is impossible to travel at a rate beyond ten miles an hour, and even at this rate experience shows that accidents often occur, owing to the spirit of the horses which it is found necessary to employ, and which it is, at the same time, extremely difficult to control. But it is the peculiar excellence of the power of steam, that it is at all times under our most perfect command, as was exemplified in the recent experiments, where the engines could be stopped, even when going at their utmost speed of thirty miles an hour, by merely reversing the powers of the steam. Another advantage is, that those vehicles, from their great weight, and their confinement on the tracts of the railway, can scarcely be overturned by any contingency. This mode of travelling consequently admits a rate of speed that would be entirely inconsistent with safety, even although it were practicable to attain it, with animal power. It would be still imprudent, however, to adopt the utmost limit of thirty miles, because such an unusual rate of velocity, surpassing that of the swiftest horse, would be alarming if it were not dangerous; and if any accident were to happen, such as the vehicle running against any obstacle, a circumstance, no doubt, very unlikely to occur, the effects of the collision would prove fatal both to the vehicle and the passengers. At the rate of twenty miles an hour, however, it would, we think, be perfectly practicable to travel with the utmost safety and comfort; and when we consider the vast facilities of intercourse which would thence arise, if its practicability were once established by some decisive experiment, we may fairly anticipate a great reduction in our present modes of travelling.

From the U. S. Gazette.

SEA KALE.

The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has completely succeeded in cultivating the SEA KALE, a new and excellent vegetable, for which the Horticultural Society at their late meeting offered as a premium a gold medal.

This valuable plant is now in fine order, and is believed to be in the greatest perfection of any ever produced in this vicinity, or perhaps elsewhere in the United States. We will this day, do himself the pleasure to exhibit the same to ladies and gentlemen who may favor him with a call. This being a new article in the United States, perhaps a short account of it may not be amiss. It is known in England by its common name Sea Kale, or according to the books *Crambe Maritima*, L. *Tarax Silig*, L. and *Crucifera*, J. *Chou Marin*, Fr. *Meerkohl*, Ger. and *Crambio*, Ital.

It is now about eighteen inches in height, and described as a hardy perennial; the whole plant smooth, of a beautiful glaucous hue, and covered with a very fine meal, occasionally, however, it varies like the wild flower-leaved ten week stock, with quite green leaves. The flower has a rich white appearance and smells strong of honey. The precise period of its introduction to the garden is unknown. Mr Miller was the first who wrote upon it professionally in 1731—and Mr Jones of Chelsea, states that he saw branches of it in the Chichester market in 1753. Dr Lettson about the year 1767, cultivated and introduced it into general notice in the neighborhood of London. But the late Mr Curtis has done more to recommend and diffuse the knowledge of it than any of his predecessors. This vegetable is known in Covent Garden market, but is rarely seen in France.

The young spring shoots and the stalks of the unfolding leaves blanched by rising through the natural ground in a wild state, or by earthing up in the gardens, are the parts used, and when boiled and dressed, like asparagus, are not inferior to that vegetable. They form also an excellent ingredient in soups. Sometimes the ribs of the large leaves are pulled and dressed as asparagus after the plant has ceased to send up young growths. By forcing, it may be had in much perfection, from November till May, a period including all the dead months of the year. Vegetables are seldom improved by this process, but this article forms an exception, the forced produced in mid winter being more crisp and delicate than those obtained in regular season.

THOMAS SMITH.

Philad. Labyrinth Garden, April 27.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1830.

BLANCHED SEA-KALE.

Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, President of the Mass. Hort. Society, has kindly presented us with the cuttings of some blanched sea-kale plants, raised by him, at his residence in Roxbury. These, boiled and dressed like asparagus, were fully equal to that vegetable as an article of diet. The plants were raised in rows, and we believe the mode of cultivation was the same usually pursued for that esculent. But the mode of blanching was peculiar, and seems to present advantages over the common custom of covering with earthen pots, or earthing up, as in celery. The process was something like the following:—

Two boards about 12 or 14 inches wide, and 10 or 12 feet long, were nailed together at the edges, so as to form a right angle; so that when the edges not nailed were turned down, and placed on the ground, they formed an angle covering like the roof of a house, the highest part being the ridge. Cross-boards, properly shaped, were then nailed at the ends, so as to prevent warping, and complete the coveri^g. These were placed over the rows, and excluded light from the vegetables as effectually as earthen pots, and with much less labor and expense of time and materials.

The Sea-kale is not very generally cultivated in this country. J. Lowell, Esq. gave the following notices of this vegetable, in an article formerly published in the Mass. Agr. Repository.

'The sea-kale is a plant of recent introduction in Europe. Perhaps its culture cannot be traced back beyond forty years. It is a native of the sea coast of the southern parts of England, where it is found growing in sea land.

It is very hardy—grows in any tolerable soil—is perennial, and costs not half the labor bestowed on asparagus. It may be raised from the seed or from the root; and fifty plants, occupying a very small space, will supply a single family. In its taste it resembles the Cauliflower. The only labor it requires is to cover it with sand or earth, or with pots, or boxes, in March, so as to exclude the light, and to blanch it and make it white. If not blanched, it is neither so beautiful to the eye, or so tender or so delicate to the taste as if blanched. It should be thoroughly boiled, and it is better if boiled in milk and water. It should be served up like Cauliflowers, with melted butter. It comes in at a season in which our vegetables in this country are very deficient.

If in England and France, where it has to compare at the same table with green peas and spinach, it is admired as a luxury, can it be possible that it will not eventually succeed with us?

If in older countries, with milder and shorter winters, in which they give you green vegetables nine months in the year, they value such a plant as Sea-kale, it must be of greater value to us, whose soil is bound in frost from the 10th of November to the first of April, and sterile to the first of May.

It requires no manure as the asparagus does. It is indeed injured by manure, and if our farmers in the interior, had a patch of it in their gardens, they would have earlier succulent vegetables to eat with their salt provisions than any other they could raise.'

MANUFACTURE OF HEMP.

We have received by the politeness of the Hon. Mr EVERETT, a Report to Congress, on 'American Canvass, Cables, and Cordage,' which contains a mass of information on the cultivation and uses of Hemp. Some of the information contained in this document has been already laid before our readers; but it contains much useful matter, which we shall give at length or in substance as soon as practicable.

EDINBURGH REVIEW.

The hundredth number of this valuable Journal, was re-published by Messrs Wells & Lilly, Court Street, Boston, on the 1st inst. Its contents are Providential and Prophetic Histories; Political Economy; Maw's Journal of Travels in South America; Etruscan History and Antiquities; Wilson's Life and Times of Daniel Defoe; Sugar Trade; Duties on Sugar; The Ottoman Empire; Impolicy of Increasing the Duties on Spirits; Sir R. Donkin on the Course of the Niger; New System of Cure; Soothey's Colloquies on Society; Index. Published quarterly, at five dollars per annum.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

COW CABBAGE.

In the month of May last, I had the favor of receiving from Dr JAMES MEASE, of Philadelphia, a parcel of the seeds of the Cow Cabbage, (Cesarian kail, which he had recently imported from France. My respectable friend informed me that in the Provinces of Mayne and Brittany, where

the variety is extensively cultivated, chiefly for cattle, the stalks live four years and grow ten feet high. The plants, he observes, may stand out all winter in Europe, but as the cold of the Old Colony might possibly kill the plants, they should be defended by a shawl of straw well secured at top. This trouble would be repaid by the early food afforded by the leaves in the spring to cows. The plants in this town the last summer, from the seeds sent by Dr MEASE, discovered a very rapid growth, and attained the height of from four to five feet before checked by frost. Little care was taken of them, and all that were exposed without defence were killed by the winter frost, though they yielded not till near the close of winter. Fortunately, one of my neighbors, from a curiosity to ascertain their worth, took up his plants in autumn and put them into his cellar. They flourished well, and he cut the leaves and young sprouts several times in the winter and found them excellent for table greens. Vegetation in the plants was not checked while in the cellar, and in April he transplanted them into his garden, where they have flourished luxuriantly, throwing out new sprouts in great abundance, which he has cut several times. One of the plants is now six feet high, and its sprouts to the very summit, are covered with yellow blossoms from which a large quantity of seed will be produced. This plant appears to be endowed with surprising prolific powers, and from the experiment just related, our farmers have ample encouragement to cultivate the new article according to your recommendation in the New England Farmer.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES THACHER.

Plymouth, Mass. May 8, 1830.

MAMMOTH OX.

The Newport Herald, R. I. states that an ox, raised Mr William Bateman, of that place, weighed as follows, viz: fore quarters, 550, 561—hind quarters 459, 470—tallow 241—hide 150—total 2130 lbs. The ox was seven years old, and weighed when alive 3,000 lbs.

THE SEASON.

The present appearances indicate a productive season. Fruit trees were in blossom a week earlier than the average time, and a fortnight sooner than in 1820. The apple tree has blossomed unusually full—the same remark applies to the early pear, plum and cherry—peach trees are not so full as in some years. Grass appears to be well set, and looks flourishing. Winter grain has escaped the winter kill, and looks finely.

Newburyport Herald.

The Chambersburg, Pa. Repository states that there is in the vicinity of that town a man named Hill, who enjoys good health at the extraordinary age of 120.

A Mr Lynch, lately gave two seamen \$100 each, for saving his adopted daughter, aged six years, who fell into Ohio River from a steamboat.

An experienced horticulturist informs us, that the development of the season in this vicinity, has at no time within his experience been more rapid and promising. The show of blossoms is very great.—Pat.

DIFFERENT MODES OF PASTURING CATTLE, &c.

We learn from English writers on agriculture that three modes have been adopted in Great Britain for consuming clover and other herbage plants by pasturing. These are tethering, or fastening the feeding animal to a stake, hurdling, and free pasturage. In the *Agricultural Report of Aberdeenshire*, it is stated that there are some cases in which the plan of tethering can be practised with more profit than even soiling. In the neighborhood of Peterhead, for instance, they tether milk cows on their grass fields, in a regular and systematic method, moving each tether forward in a straight line, not above one foot at a time, so as to prevent the cows from treading on the grass that is to be eaten: care being always taken, to move the tether forward, like a person cutting clover with a scythe, from one end of the field to the other. In this way a greater number of cows can be kept, on the same quantity of grass, than by any other plan; except where it grows high enough to be cut, and given them green in houses. In one instance the system was carried to great perfection by a gentleman, who kept a few sheep upon longer tethers, following the cows. Sometimes also he tethered horses afterwards upon the same field, which prevented any possible waste, for the tufts of grass produced by the dung of one species of animal, will be eaten by those of another kind, without reluctance. This mode was peculiarly calculated for the cow-feeders in Peterhead; as from the smallness of their holdings, they could not keep servants to cut, or horses to carry home the grass to their houses, to be consumed in a green state.

In hurdling off clover or herbage crops, a portion of the field is enclosed by hurdles (moveable wooden fences) in which sheep are confined, and as the crop is consumed the pen is changed to a fresh place until the whole is fed off. This practice is very extensively adopted at Holkham, (Eng.) and is peculiarly calculated for light and dry soils. Its advantages are, that the grass is more economically consumed; that the stock thrives better, having daily a fresh bite; and that the dung which falls being more concentrated, is more likely to be of use.—*London.*

Water should be provided for every field under pasture; and also shelter and shade, either by a few trees, or by a portable shed, which may be moved with the stock from one enclosure to another. Where there are no trees, rubbing posts are also a desirable addition. In Germany they have portable sheds which are employed both in summer and winter, and generally with a piece of rock salt fixed to a post for the cattle to lick at will.

Some graziers mix a few sheep and one or two colts in each pasture, which both turn to account, and do little injury to the grazing cattle. In some cases, we are told that sheep are beneficial to pastures, by eating down and destroying white weed, and some other useless and pernicious plants.

So various is the appetite of animals, that there is scarcely any plant which is not chosen by some, and left untouched by others. The following is said to be a fact, known and practised on by graziers in Holland. When eight cows have been in a pasture, and can no longer obtain nourishment, two horses will do very well there for some days, and when nothing is left for the horses, four sheep will live upon it; this not only proceeds from

their differing in the choice of plants, but from the formation of their mouths which are not equally adapted to lay hold of the grass.

Stocking a pasture with as many sheep as it will support is recommended for forming a tender herbage and causing the grass to mat or grow very thick at the bottom.

An English writer says, in turning out horses to grass in the spring, it is usual to choose the forenoon of a fine day to do it in; the natural consequence is, the horse fills his belly during the sunshine, and lays down to rest during the cold of the night, thereby probably exposing himself to disorders. In some parts of Yorkshire a better practice prevails: the horse is turned out at bed time, the consequence is he eats all night, and sleeps in the sunshine of the next day.

Cow Cabbage, or Cesarian Kail.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A small quantity of this new vegetable, recently introduced from Europe. A particular account of it, will be found in recent numbers of the New England Farmer, and in Doct. TRACHTER'S letter in this week's paper.

Millet, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street. A small quantity of Millet, (of superior quality) also, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, English Norfolk Field Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen Field Turnip, Orchard Grass, fine varieties of Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, &c.

Improved Durham Short-Horned Cattle.

Mr. Powell's stock of high bred Short Horns, consisting of sixty males and females, either imported or bred by him will be offered for sale at Pawleton, near Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, at 10 o'clock. These animals have never been offered for sale, nor would they be sold if the owner were not about to leave America for some time.

J. B. WILLIAM HUGHES.

French Grapes.

An assortment of prime FRENCH GRAPE VINE ROOTS in good order for planting—for sale low, at 65, Broad-street, by E. COPELAND, Jr. DUPONT'S POWDER for sale as above as usual, at wholesale and retail.

Also, the best of PERCUSSION CAPS, SHOT, BALLS, FLINTS, &c. Warranted Sporting Powder at 2s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.—at retail.

Dahlia Roots, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A good assortment of Double Dahlia Roots, with the colors marked on each, at the low price of 50 cents each. Also, Jacobean Lilies, at 25 cents—and Double Tube Roses at 25 cents each. May 7.

General Deposit for Publishers—Portland, Me.

S. C. OLMAN, Agent for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union.

Has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise. May 7.

Early Tuscarora Corn.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A small quantity of the early Tuscarora Corn, one of the finest sorts for garden culture for boiling—tolerably early, of good size, and good eating qualities, as it keeps in milk a long time—being equal in flavor to the common sweet Corn, and a month earlier.

Also—Several varieties of Field corn, the White and Yellow Flint, Gilman, Sioux, &c. by the hundred ears, or single. May 7.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12½ cts.—also a few pots with 4 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37½. May 7.

DAVID GRIFFITH, Seedsmen, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

Would inform the public, that he is now ready to attend to the business of packing up Forest Trees, in crates or uncrated of any size they may direct, and on the shortest notice, for any part of the United States; at the best attention paid to the packing and having the roots well covered. Also, Forest seeds of almost any description, as they may ripen through the season.

Catalogues containing the variety of seeds and trees can be obtained of the subscriber, or J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market-street, Boston. April 23.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at COPLEY'S Ammunition Store, 65 Broad St. at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash. If

New Seed Potatoes.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street.

A few bushels of Seed Potatoes, raised from the ball, this being their fourth year, that have taken the premium from the Essex Agricultural Society, as one of the two best varieties raised in the county, and offered for premium.—(See Cal. PIERCE KING'S Report, N. E. Farmer, vol. vi. page 98.) This is a late variety, very productive, of fine quality, white when cooked—they are of long shape, somewhat resembling the old La Plata, or Long Red Potatoes, though of later appearance, and fewer protuberances; raised by Mr. PETERMAN of Danvers. A good opportunity now offers to farmers, to secure a good variety of this important vegetable. April 23.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market-street.

Vegetable Plants of the Early York and Early Saxey Cabbages, at 12½ cts per doz.; also Early Cauliflowers, and Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. in prime order for transplanting.—Also Sea Kale roots.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Taft's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-St. Feb 19.

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by LOUNG & KUPPER, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m March 12.

Sugar Beet, &c.

100 pounds prime French Sugar Beet Seed, raised expressly for this establishment, by JONAS FERRIS, Esq. of Roxbury, from seed originally received by him from Paris. The excellence of this root for cows, in improving their milk, and for fattening pigs, sheep, and other kinds of stock is well known—it is also a fine root for the table when drawn young and tender. It keeps later and better in the spring than Mangel Wurtzel. Also, a most extensive collection and variety of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c. both of European and American growth, comprising the greatest variety to be found in New England. Country dealers supplied on the most liberal terms, either in well assorted boxes for retail—or by the pound or bushel. Jan. 29. If

Fales' Hoos.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market-St. have just received a supply of J. S. Fales' Patent Hoos.—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale. April 2. 2m

For Sale.

The celebrated horse ROMAN, now standing at the farm of Stephen Williams, Esq. Northborough, Mass. A particular account of the pedigree and performances of this celebrated horse will be found in the New England Farmer, for March 26, 1830, page 287. For terms, &c. apply (post paid) to J. B. RUSSELL, publisher of the New England Farmer, Boston. If April 16.

Lucerne, Orchard Grass, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street, 500 lbs. fresh Lucerne Seed, imported from France, in the finest order, being large, heavy seed—at a reduced price, wholesale and retail—also, fresh Orchard Grass from Pennsylvania—Red Top, (very fine seed)—Herd's Grass, Red and White Clover, &c. at the lowest market prices. If April 16.

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PATENT WHALE KILLING.

Mr FENNERDEN.—The following petition of James Lopez of Cape Cod, taken in connexion with the records of Nantucket, proves that the Whale Fishery commenced at the Cape as early as 1666, and some years prior to its establishment in Nantucket. At the first settlement of that island and Martha's Vineyard, laws were made by the inhabitants, directing the manner in which all 'drift whales' should be disposed of, but I know of no proof that the whale fishery commenced prior to 1666. It is supposed by some that the business was commenced at Nantucket in 1671, by the same Mr Lopez, 11 years after the settlement of the island. J. COFFIN.

To his Excellency Sir Edmund Andros, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Territory in New England.

The humble petition of Jacobus Loper Humbly sheweth—

That the petitioner for the space of 22 years and upward hath practised catching, killing and trying of whales for oyle & finding of late small benefit accruing to him by the same for that he hath met with many abuses in the attending on the said employ.

That the petitioner by his long experience hath tried many inventions and devices relating to the premises, and being minded to goe on said design againe, and to use his endeavours for promoting making of oyle by a new invention or inventions of the petitioner, which he is not willing to disclose or discover to any, There fore humbly prays your Excellency will be pleased to grant him a patent for the space of 12 years next after the date hereof for the catching and killing all sorts of such oyle fish as hath not ever been killed by any whalemen in this country, and that he may have a birth to kill whales in, or any other oyle fish and trying the same up on any part North of a West line from Pamet river in Cape Cod, and not to be hindered or molested by any person or persons upon any sort of oyle fish in that bounds, and especially that all persons within any part of this government may be prohibited from making use of the petitioner's new invention or inventions for the taking any sort of oyle fish in said time and your petitioner shall ever pray.

1688.

JAMES LOPER.

RECEIPT FOR COLD SOAP.

The leach-tub or hog-head must be covered at the bottom with straw and sticks—then put in a bushel of ashes, then two or three quarts of un-sheked lye, upon which you must throw two quarts of boiling water to excite fermentation and slack the lye; put in another bushel of ashes and as much more lye and water, and continue to do so until your vessel is full; put in hot water till you can draw off the lye, after which the heat of the water is not of much consequence. You must have at least two thirds of a bushel of lye to a hog-head, if you wish your soap to be made quick; one hog-head of ashes will make two barrels of soap. When you draw off your lye you must keep the first two pauldri by themselves, and the next two in another vessel, and the third two in another vessel still; then weigh 29 lbs. of clear

strained grease, or of scraps with it straining 32 Ls., put into a large kettle with 3 lbs. rosin, then pour over it one pauldri of lye, from the first drawn vessel, and one from the second drawn vessel; put it over the fire, and let it boil 20 minutes; be careful to add no lye over the fire, but swing off the crane if it is in danger of boiling over; put it into your barrel and put in one pauldri of lye from the third drawn vessel, and give it a good stir; then weigh your grease for another barrel and take the lye remaining in the vessels in the same manner as for the first barrel; then draw off your weak lye, and fill up the vessels as fast as possible, remembering to put half in each barrel, that they may be equally strong; if your leach run through fast, you may have your barrels full in an hour, and so hard that you can hardly stir them. You must stir it after you begin to put in your lye, till your barrel is full. Fourteen quarts of melted grease is the quantity for a barrel.

[Many families in this town make their soap according to the foregoing receipt with perfect success.]—Hampshire Gazette.

POWER OF FLOQUENCE.

The accomplished skeptic, Chesterfield, was present when Whitefield presented the votary of sin under the figure of a blind beggar, led by a little dog. The dog has broken his string. The blind cripple, with his staff between both hands, groped his way unconsciously to the side of a precipice. As he felt along with his staff, it dropped down the descent, too deep to send back an echo. He thought it on the ground, and bending forward took one careful step to recover it. But he trod on vacancy, poised for a moment, and as he fell—

—Chesterfield sprung from his seat exclaiming, 'By heaven, he is gone.'

DISORDERED PASSIONS.

There is nothing, perhaps, which contributes more to health and longevity than the proper regulation of the passions. The animating affections—as joy, hope, love, &c. when kept within proper bounds, gently excite the nervous system, promote an equable circulation of the blood, and are highly conducive to health; while the more violent and depressing passions, as anger, ambition, jealousy, fear, grief, and despair, produce the contrary effects, and lay the foundation for the most formidable diseases. In the instances of the Emperor Valentinian the First, Venceslaus, Matthias Corvinius king of Hungary, and others, a violent fit of anger, as history informs, caused very speedy death.—Jour. of Health.

TO THE SEDENTARY.

No person in health is injured by being overheated; but drinking when extremely hot, or being cooled too quickly, in whatever manner it happens, may prove highly pernicious. It is proper, therefore, to take off what clothing can be decently spared, before beginning to exercise, and put it on again immediately after. Lying down upon the cold ground, too, must not be allowed. On commencing any exercise, begin, not with its more violent degrees, but with the more gentle, and leave off in the same manner; sudden transitions are always dangerous. Never let bodily exertion, or your attempts to harden the frame, be carried to excess: Let your object be to strengthen the feeble body, not to exhaust and render it languid.—Sulzmann.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table listing prices for various goods including Apples, Beans, Butter, Flour, Grain, Hogs, Lime, Plaster, Pork, Seeds, Wool, and Cider. Columns include item names, units, and prices.

PROVISION MARKET.

ORDERED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD.

(List of Fanned-hail Market.)

Table listing prices for various provisions including Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Pottery, Eggs, Meal, and Cider. Columns include item names, units, and prices.

New Honeyuckle.

For sale at the Seedstore connected with the New England Farmer office, 52 North Market-street—

A few roots of the Lemnea, xylotomus, or Fly Honeyuckle which, it is thought, is in but few gardens in New England. It was introduced into this vicinity by GEORGE PARSONS Esq. It forms a beautiful shrub of about ten feet in length which can be raised in pots, tubs, &c. and make a showy appearance when covered with white and flowers—leaves are oblong, of a fine green, and stand opposite by pairs the flowers are white, and are produced in May from the top of the branches, and are succeeded by the berries which ripen in August. It is very hardy, and stands our winters perfectly. The plants are very thrifty, well packed in moss, 1 from three to five feet long, and well sold at 75 cts each. Also, fine, thrifty plants of the Lycium, or Marjoram of Berberis, for arborvitae, &c. from four to six feet high, well packed moss, at 50 cts. each.

March 26

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay without sixty days from time of subscribing, are entituled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If no paper will be sent to assistance without payment being made in advance.]

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1830.

No. 41.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LEGHORN WHEAT, &c.

MR EDITOR—If you think the following worthy a place in your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

In the 63th page, number nine, of the present volume of the New England Farmer is published the result of an experiment, by Mr SEBASTIAN DAVIS, of Newton, on the Italian or Leghorn Wheat. He states that his object is, not to tell what he has done, but to learn how others have succeeded; and in compliance with his wish I have written the following.

Early in the spring of 1828, I procured at the New England Farmer Seed Store, a quart of Italian or Leghorn wheat, left there for distribution, said to be the kind which produced the straw from which the Leghorn bonnets are made. On the 26th of March (the weather being fine) after clearing the wheat from some foul seeds, I sowed it on about three rods of ground, a light, dry, sandy loam, pretty bountifully manured with dung from a stable, and well dug in with a spade. Part of it I sowed broad cast, and part in drills. Both came up, and grew very well. Thinking to try the experiment a little farther, I called at the New England Farmer Office, and received of Mr Russell four quarts more of the Italian wheat kept there for distribution. On the 16th of April at the time I sowed my oats, I sowed about 20 rods of ground with the four quarts of wheat. The ground was a moist loam, situated in a valley, and not sufficiently dry to sow it before. The ground was planted with corn last year; the hills split and harrowed down this spring, ploughed twice, the furrows bushed down, the wheat and grass seed sowed, harrowed, and hushed in. I then raked over the ground to clear off the corn stubble and other rubbish. It came up well and grew, but did not look so promising as that sowed in March. About the last of June, at the time people cut and scald rye straw for braiding, I cut part of the wheat which I sowed in March, which was about four to four and a half feet high, and pretty stout strawed. Our folks scalded and prepared it as they usually do rye straw for braiding; but after preparing it as usual, they found it very thick, stiff and brittle, and of a bad color, and wholly unfit to braid into any kind of hat or bonnet.

The remainder I left to ripen, which yielded a large full kernel, very white and free from smut. The other four quarts, sowed the 16th of April, although sowed on a deeper soil, had no comparison with that sowed in March. It was not so tall by about a third; the straw was small, the grain shriveled and blasted, and there was but little more than three pecks of wheat from the whole. Whether the difference in the quality of the two parcels of wheat was owing to the times of sowing, or to the difference in the soils, I cannot tell, but think it was partly to both, as the ground on which the last parcel was sowed, was probably too low and moist.

The grass seed, which I sowed with the above wheat was a pound of lucerne, which I procured at

the New England Farmer Seed Store. It came up tolerably well, but grew poorly, dwindled away, and most of it died before winter. A few roots, however, survived the winter, but did not flourish this season, and were very slim and short. This is the second time I have been disappointed with this kind of grass, and conclude that my land does not suit it, or I do not know how to cultivate it. I also sowed English rye grass, with oats on a piece of moist loamy land, adjoining the above. It came up, spread, and looked very promising in the fall, but was all killed by the winter; there was not a root left alive last spring. If any of your correspondents will have the goodness to give some information, through the medium of your valuable paper, respecting the cultivation of said grass, they will oblige the writer of this article. But to return to the wheat.

In the spring of 1829, wishing to try the Italian wheat again, and having no land suitably prepared, I ploughed a strip of grass ground, nearly 40 square rods, on a side hill, a weak, gravelly soil. I spread on it a load of stable dung, and a load of manure from my hog sty. I harrowed it over, and sowed on it about a peck of wheat. After washing it, to clean it of foul seeds, I mixed it with air slacked lime, and dry sand, sowed it and harrowed it in. It came up tolerably well, but did not grow very rapidly. At harvest time, the straw and ear were very short and small, especially where the ground was not manured, but the kernel was pretty white and full. There was a little short of a bushel of wheat, when cleaned. It is probable that the birds wasted considerable, as they were very numerous on the field at the time of harvesting, and the field was not in sight of my house.

I also let one of my neighbors have a peck of my Italian wheat; he sowed it on a piece of ground, well adapted to grain, by the side of some of our native wheat. The ground for both kinds, being prepared and manured alike. In June, he told me he was sorry he had sown the Italian wheat, for it was far inferior to the native. He said it was not so tall, and did not look so well as his other wheat, and that he should lose his labor. But after the heat of summer came on it grew very rapidly, gained ground of his other wheat, and at harvest time was nearly a third taller than his native wheat, and much heavier grain. L. E.

Remarks by the Editor.—In the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 212, are some directions for cultivating the Leghorn wheat, when straw for manufacturing purposes is the object of its culture, in a letter from Mr APPLETON, our Consul at Leghorn, to SAMUEL DANA, Esq. In these it is observed that, 'the grain which produces the straw worked into hats in Tuscany, is here called "Marjola," or March grain. It is sown in March, and arrives at its appropriate maturity, for the manufacturing of hats, from the twentieth to the thirtieth of June. It is sown on somewhat dry and elevated grounds, which should be broken three, four, or more days successively, to prepare it for planting the seed, where four times as much seed as is usually planted of wheat

intended for bread, should be planted on the same space of ground; for the thicker it is planted, the finer will be the straw. It is here gathered while the plant is in blossom, which is in Tuscany, about the end of June. When it has risen to this state of maturity it is about eighteen inches high, &c.

Mr Dana in the same article says, 'I should recommend to those who intend to cultivate this wheat, to have one field for the purpose of raising seed where the preparation of the ground should be like that which good cultivators of spring wheat use, and I am clearly of opinion that the earlier it is sown in spring the better will be the chance of a crop.

'Those who cultivate for the straw had better sow broad cast, and eight times as thick as is usually sown for bread stuff, the ground should be a light loam, without any manure. It is well known to all farmers that the thicker any grain or grass, flax or other plants are sown the finer will be the straw; and a gravelly knoll, such as we sometimes observe in a rye field, where there is a slender straw almost without heads, appears to be well adapted to produce fine straw, and where the field or patch of ground can be surrounded with other grain (so as not to have any outside rows,) the straw will be brighter and less liable to rust.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A SKETCH OF VEGETABLE ANATOMY VEGETABLE ECONOMY, &c.

Continued from page 338.

Trees, shrubs, &c. like animals, have their youth, vigor, and old age. They are designed to flourish a certain time, then decay and perish. When the vital powers (inherent powers) are so far exhausted by age as not to produce leaves sufficient for the purpose designed, or when leaves have been produced, but are prevented by insects or otherwise from performing their functions, death is the consequence. Some trees, however, which are vigorous, having lost their leaves by insects before they had performed their office, by an effort of nature throw out leaves again the same year, and of course survive the shock. A new layer of alburnum and a new liber seems necessary every year to the life of the tree, and these cannot be formed without leaves.

If the bark of an apple tree be carefully removed about the 20th of June, a soft pulpy matter will be found next the wood: this is undoubtedly the rudiments of a new liber, and perhaps of a new layer of wood; this substance, however, becomes the bark of the tree, which may receive little or no injury, if the operation be neatly done; but to every mark made in the pulpy matter, there will be a corresponding figure in the new bark.

When a plant of Indian corn is broken off below the insertion of the ear, and thus deprived of all nourishment from the earth, the grain, though small, will continue to increase in size for some time, and is the last thing to perish. In this case the leaves, &c. continue to perform their functions, although feebly, and the whole plant thus severed is made subservient to the growth and perfection of the grain.

The situation of leaves is various. Radical leaves are such as grow directly from the root, as

in the daisy. *Cauline*, spring from the stem, and *ramal*, from the branches. These are alternate, opposite, scattered without order, or clustered. Several leaves standing round the stem or branch are called *verticillate* or whorled, and are three, four or more. *Decussate*, such as cross each other in pairs alternately, as in many plants with opposite leaves. *Inbricated*, lying over each other like tiles upon a roof. *Two-ranked*, spread in two directions, as in the henlock. *Unilateral*, leaning to one side, like Solomon's seal. Some leaves are erect, others reflexed, but generally they spread more or less, horizontally. *Petiolate*, such as stand on a foot stalk. *Sessile*, spring from the root or branch without a foot stalk. *Peltate*, have the foot stalk inserted in the centre, as in the nasturtium. *Amplexicaul*, clasp the stem or branch with their base. *Decurrent*, run down the stem or branch in the form of a border. *Pedifoliate* stem running through the leaf. *Connate*, united, at their base, as in the trumpet honeysuckle. *Vaginally*, sheathing the stem as in wheat and most grasses. *Epitlant*, clasp each other in opposite rows, being empressed at the base, as in the iris.

The form of leaves is either simple, as in grasses, lilies, &c, or compound, as in elder, roses, &c. Simple leaves are either undivided, as in lilies, or lobed like the hollyhock, &c. Simple leaves are either, *orbicular*, round, very rare; *roundish*, more common; *ovate*, egg-shaped; *obovate*, same figure, broad and uppermost; *elliptic*, broadest in the middle; *oblong*, several times longer than broad; *spatulate*, roundish figure, tapering into an oblong base; *lanceolate*, narrow, oblong, tapering towards each end, as in willows; *convexif*, wedge-shaped, broad end, tapering down to the base; *linear*, narrow parallel, sides like many grasses; *accesis*, needle-shaped, acute, rigid, evergreen, as in pine, pimper, &c; *deltoid*, trowel shaped, three angles the terminal, one the most acute; *rhomboid*, diamond-shaped, nearly square; *reniform*, kidney-shaped, as in the Canada snake root; *triangular*, having three angles; *quadrangular*, having four angles; *quincangular*, five angles; *cordate*, heart shaped, very common; *lunate*, crescent shaped; *sagittate*, arrow shaped, triangular, posterior angles much elongated; *hastate*, triangular, hollowed out at the sides and base; *panduriform*, fiddle shaped, broad at the ends, contracted in the middle; *runcinate*, cut into several transverse, acute, reflexed segments, as in the dandelion; *lyrate*, cut into several transverse segments, gradually larger towards the end, which is dilated and rounded; *claren*, when the fissures are linear or straight; *lobed*, segments rounded; *sinuated*, cut into rounded dilated openings, as in the oak; *parted*, deeply divided almost to the base; *lacinated*, cut into various irregular portions as if torn; *palmated*, hand-shaped, cut into several oblong segments, leaving an entire space at the base; *pinnatifid*, cut into several transverse, parallel segments; *bipinnatifid*, doubly pinnatifid, cut into segments, and the segments cut again; *pectinate*, segments very narrow like the teeth of a comb; or *unequal* the two halves of the leaf are unequal, and their bases not parallel. Some leaves are *tubular*, as in the onion; others are *ensiform*, two-edged, tapering to a point, as in the iris, &c.

The termination of a leaf is either *truncated*, abrupt, as if the extremity were transversely cut off; *premorse*, jagged, having various irregular notches; *retuse*, ending with a broad hollow

notch; *emarginate*, with a small acute notch; *obtus*, ending in a segment of a circle; *acute*, terminating in an acute angle; *acuminated*, having a taper point; *blunt* with a small point; *macronate*, tipped with a spine; or *circos*, tipped with a tendril.

The margin of a leaf is, generally, either entire, as in the lilac; *spinous*, beset with prickles, as in the thistle; *unarmed*, reverse to spinous; *celated*, fringed with soft hairs; *cuticularious*, hard and horny; *dilated*, toothed; *serrated*, teeth like those of a saw, pointing forwards; *minutely serrated*, teeth very fine; *eracated*, teeth rounded, notched with little rounded scallops; *jagged*, irregularly notched; or *wavy*, bordered by small obtuse angles.

The plane or surface of a leaf is either *smooth*, naked, destitute of hairs, &c, rough, *rugged*; *varty*, small tubercles; *viscid*, covered with a glutinous substance; *hisidly*, coarse and stiff hairs; *hairy*, fine short hairs; *downy*, fine soft substance; *glabrous*, long hairs; *hoary*, apparently frosted; *shagreen*, mealy; *striated*, marked with fine longitudinal lines; *furrowed*, lines deeper than the last; *spotted*, more or less; (the foregoing terms apply equally to stems and leaves; the following apply only to leaves) *wrinkled*, little inequalities; *chistery*, inequalities larger, as in the cabbage; *plaited*, folded up and down; *undulated*, waved obtusely up and down; *curled*, the border more expanded than the disk; *concave*, hollow in the middle; *convex*, reverse of the last; *veiny*, vessels prominent—forming a kind of net work; *ribbed*, simple lines extending from the base to the point; *triply-ribbed*, three ribbed, the lateral ribs branch off above the base; *base-triply-ribbed*, the base cut away close to the lateral ribs, as in burdock. Some leaves are fleshy, such as belong to those plants called succulent. Their internal pulp seems to have no share in their peculiar functions as leaves; but to retain moisture.

Compound leaves consist of two or more leaflets, folioli, small simple leaves having one common foot-stalk. They come, principally, under the following denominations.

Digitate, several leaflets standing on the summit of a common foot-stalk. Such are either *binate*, two; *ternate*, three; or *quinate*, five leaflets.

Jointed, one leaf growing from the summit of another by a kind of joint.

Pinnate, composed of several leaflets ranged laterally on the foot stalk, as in the rose. When it has no terminal leaflet, it is called abruptly pinnate; sometimes a tendril takes the place of the odd leaflet, as in the pea. The leaflets are opposite or alternate, sometimes they are interrupted by an intermediate series of smaller ones.

Lyrate pinnate, much resembling a lyrate leaf, the terminal leaflet is much the largest, as in the turnip.

Juriculate, a simple leaf with a pair of auricles or leaflets at its base.

Pedate, has three primary leaflets of which the lateral ones are compound.

Leaves are compound, in different degrees, as the case may be, as, simply compound; doubly compound; and three compound; of all which the umbelliferous tribe affords examples. Some leaves are twice and thrice binate or paired; some are twice and thrice ternate; and some are doubly and triply pinnate, spreading out in several directions.

APPENDAGES OF PLANTS.

There are various appendages to the herbage of plants.

1. *Stipula*, stipule. This is a leafy appendage to the true leaves, or their stalks, commonly in pairs, more or less constant in the same genus or species.

2. *Bractea*, bract—a leafy appendage to the flower, or its stalk, much diversified in different plants.

3. *Spina*, thorn, proceeds from the wood, as in the wild pear tree, which loses its thorns on cultivation.

4. *Levulus*, a prickle, proceeds only from the bark, as in the rose.

5. *Circus*, clasper or tendril. Its use is to support weak stems and enable them to climb trees, &c. These organs are either simple or branched, straight at first, but soon become spiral and hard, and are thus capable of taking hold of anything that comes in their way. Some attach themselves by a dilatation of their extremities, to the smoothest and hardest substances.

6. *Glandulosa*, a gland, a small tumor, secreting a sweet, viscid, or fragrant liquor, as on the calyx of the moss rose.

7. *Pilus*, a hair or bristle, some on pressure discharge a poison, as in the nettle.

MODES OF FLOWERING.

The modes of flowering are various.

1. *Verticibus*, a wheel. The flowers surround the stem in a ring or wreath, though perhaps they are only inserted on its two opposite sides, as in mint.

2. *Racemus*, a cluster or raceme. Several flowers each on its own stalk, loosely arranged along one common stalk, which may be simple or branched—generally drooping or pendulous, like a bunch of currants.

3. *Spica*, a spike—numerous crowded flowers ranged along an upright common stalk, expanding progressively, as in wheat. *Spicula*, spikelet, is a term used only for grasses, and expresses that assemblage of florets in a common calyx which constitutes their flowers.

4. *Corymbus*, corymb—a flat-topped spike, the long stalks of whose lowermost flowers raise themselves to a level, or nearly so, with the uppermost, as in the yarrow, cabbage, &c.

5. *Fasciculus*, a fascicle, a close bundle of flowers on small stalks variously connected and level at the top, as in the pætic pink.

6. *Capitulum*, a head or tuft, composed of numerous sessile flowers, placed in a globular form, as in the globe amaranthus.

7. *Umbella*, an umbel consists of several small stalks spreading from one common centre, like an umbrella. Each stalk is either single flowered, or as commonly occurs, subdivided into small partial umbels, as in the carrot, parley, &c.

8. *Cyma*, a cyme, consists of stalks springing from one common centre, but are afterwards irregularly subdivided, as in the elder, snowball, &c.

9. *Panicula*, a panicle, a loose subdivided bunch of flowers arranged without order, as in the oat. It is either close or spreading—sometimes it leans to one side.

10. *Thyrsus*, a thyrsis, a dense bunch inclining to an oval form, as in the lilac.

[To be continued next week.]

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Continued.

Philadelphia, March 2, 1830.

SIR—I have the pleasure to send you a copy of the National Gazette, containing a letter addressed to the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, by a patriotic lady of New Jersey, on the destruction of fruit by insects, and proposing a premium for the discovery of a method to arrest the great and increasing evil. A subscription, in aid of the premium, will certainly be made in this city but I am not prepared to state the amount. In the meantime I will thank you to bring the subject before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and to favor the Pennsylvania Society with their sentiments on it, as speedily as possible.

I am very respectfully,

JAMES MEASE.

Vice Pres. Hort. Soc. Pa.

JACOB BIGELOW, Esq.

Cor. Sec. M. S. Hort. Society.

To the Friends of Horticulture in the United States.

A patriotic lady in New Jersey, to whom Horticulture is under great obligations, has addressed the following letter to a member of the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of being laid before it, on the insects which destroy the produce of some of our fruit trees, and proposes a large premium for the discovery of a remedy for this great and increasing evil. The Society, fully sensible of the important nature of the letter, appointed a committee to report thereon; to correspond with other Horticultural Societies on the subject; and to endeavor to procure all the information in their power in relation to the means of preserving fruits from the destroying enemy. With the last view, the Committee have thought proper to publish the letter, and will be pleased to receive communications on its contents from those who have it in their power to give useful information, or to contribute to the fund proposed to be raised, as a reward to the person who may be so fortunate as to discover the wished for means of saving to the country, the immense quantity of fine fruit, that is annually lost, by the depredations of insects.

As the writer of the letter wishes her name to be concealed, it is withheld; but it shall be communicated to those who wish to undertake the proposed task, and to avail themselves of the information respecting the nature and habits of the insects, which the writer, by close attention and long experience possesses.

Communications may be addressed to David Landreth, Jr. Chesnut street, Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

By order of the Committee,

Philadelphia, March 17. JAMES MEASE.

☞ Publishers of newspapers throughout the United States, are requested to insert the above, and the following letter.

JANUARY 19, 1830.

Dear Sir—It is about thirty years since I first became aware of the fact, that certain kinds of fruit fall from the tree before they were ripe. Since that period, I have extended my observations, and I am quite convinced that although the severity of the winter may, and does sometimes injure the fruits, yet the chief cause of their frequent failures is the injury done to them by insects. I do not now allude to those which puncture the bark, either on the limbs or near the

roots, nor to those which eat the leaves. They are of very little importance, mischievous as they are. It is of those which attack the fruit itself that I now speak, and to which I wish to draw your attention. There is scarcely a member of your society that can imagine the extent of the evil which these insects produce, for the markets are no criterion from which one might draw a proper conclusion. If these insects could be destroyed, there is every probability that unripe fruit, and such as is of an inferior quality would be entirely banished from our cities, thereby greatly lessening the bills of mortality. But for these insects, cherries, nectarines, plums and apricots could be sent to market for half a dollar a bushel, and of these, none but the finest kinds would be cultivated. As it is, these fruits are scarce and of high price, and as the insects generally choose the finest kinds for themselves, the markets are crowded with that which is poor and unripe. When we consider that fruit is no longer a luxury, but a necessary article of life, and that the heat of our summers renders it particularly grateful to all descriptions of persons, from infancy to old age, we ought to encourage every plan which has the cultivation of good fruit for its object. We must not judge that the evil of which I complain is of a local nature, because some few cultivators who live within the limits of a city, have been partially exempt from it. It is not from such small enclosures that a city is to be supplied with fruit; nor is it to those who have but few trees under their care that we must look for sympathy or hope for information. We must inquire of those who have planted large orchards, and who have, year after year, been careful to note the various accidents, diseases, and depredations which injure trees, and cause their fruit to perish. For myself, independently of several large orchards of apple, pear, and peach trees, I have upwards of twelve hundred full bearing plum, nectarine, and apricot trees, all of the rarest and most delicious kinds. The climate is favorable to their growth and fruitfulness, and my abilities and inclinations are adequate to their care, and to effect the object I had in view when I planted them:—this object was profit. Year after year, as these fine healthy trees began to show fruit, did I anticipate the reward of my labors, hoping that when in full bearing the quantity of fruit would be so great, as to insure me at least a certain portion of it.

This last summer, in June, (although the frost had entirely cut off my peaches,) there was every prospect of each plum, nectarine and apricot tree bearing at least one bushel of fruit. You will judge of my disappointment, when I tell you that from these twelve hundred trees I did not gather so much as a single plum!—the insects destroyed them all. Besides this loss, the apples, quinces, cherries and pears were so knotty from the punctures of the same insects, that they were unfit to eat. When we think of the loss to a city of twelve hundred bushels of such fine fruit, and from one farm only, we may imagine what it must lose when, but for these insects, twelve thousand bushels might be taken to market.

As it is, very few persons cultivate any other fruits than apples and peaches; and these often suffer very materially, in certain seasons, from this very cause. In fact, so numerous have insects become, that two thirds of the apples have been injured by them during the last summer, and many hundred bushels of peaches have been rendered unsaleable in consequence of the gummy exudations which disfigured them.

I have been for years employed, expensively, in attempts to destroy these insects, but have not yet been able to lessen their numbers. I have tried all manner of washes and fumigations, and have covered the orchards with as much of lime and ashes as the roots of the trees would bear; and what seemed to promise most success, I have caused every particle of fruit to be picked up as soon as it fell.

Thus disappointed, and believing that a remedy must exist somewhere, for these insects are neither poisonous nor invisible, I have thought it best to apply to the different Horticultural Societies for aid; and as you was kind enough to interest yourself in my representations, and promised to bring the subject before the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, I have made the first direct application to you, trusting that you will not only bring the matter properly before your own society, but that you will suggest the propriety of issuing circulars to all other Horticultural Societies in the United States.

The plan which I would propose, is to offer a premium for the destruction of these insects, and of such magnitude as to draw the attention of men of science to the trial. I think that a sum of two thousand dollars would not be too great when we consider that two years of experienced labor must be devoted to the investigation.

As to the mode of raising this sum, if nothing better is suggested to you, I would propose that it should be done by subscription. I would engage to obtain three hundred dollars myself—asking no more than one dollar from each subscriber.

As two years would elapse before the experiment could be considered as fully tested, there can be no doubt, but that double the amount of the sum I propose, could be obtained. The surplus of which after the premium has been paid, might be held by your society as premiums for the destruction of those other insects and vermin which destroy our grains and injure our vegetables.

To assist any one who is willing to make the trial, I am willing to give all the information I possess. And as by a laborious and long continued investigation, I have completely identified these insects, and know their habits, I can much facilitate the experiments of those who strive for the premium.

Although the name of the author of this interesting communication is withheld, there cannot remain a doubt as to the identity of the distinguished lady, who, by precept and example, has so conspicuously evinced her zealous disposition, to encourage and advance improvements in field and garden tillage.

New Jersey may claim the honor of possessing this eminent patron and cultivator of the science, and arts of rural economy, but we are all proud to acknowledge our obligations, and to do homage to that enlightened and beneficent matron whose enlarged and liberal views, embrace the great interests of the farmers and horticulturists throughout the republic. While in character, deportment, and intellectual attainments, she is an ornament to her sex, she independently performs the masculine duties of proprietor and director of a large and well managed estate. The widowed mother, may well emulate her virtues, industry and enterprise, and many a father receive instruction from her commendable example.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

[Continued from page 341.]
CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS OF ENGLISH HORSES.

THE IRISH HORSE.

In some of the rich grazing counties, as Meath and Roscommon, a large long blood horse is reared of considerable value, but he seldom has the elegance of the English horse; he is larger headed, more leggy, ragged hipped, angular, yet with great power in the quarters, much depth beneath the knee, stout and hardy, full of fire and courage, and the best leaper in the world.

The Irish horse is generally smaller than the English. He is stunted in his growth, for the poverty and custom of the country have imposed upon him much hard work, at a time when he is unfit for labor of any kind. For this reason, too, the Irish horse is deficient in speed. There is, however, another explanation of this. The Irish thorough-bred horse is not equal to the English. He is comparatively a weedy, leggy, worthless animal, and very little of him enters into the composition of the hunter or the hackney.

For leaping the Irish horse is unrivalled. It is not, however, the leaping of the English horse, striding as it were over a low fence, and stretched at his full length over a higher one; it is the proper jump of the deer, beautiful to look at, difficult to sit, and both in height and extent, unequalled by the English horse.

There are very few horses in the agricultural districts of Ireland exclusively devoted to draught. The minute division of the farms renders it impossible for them to be kept. The occupier even of a tolerable sized Irish farm, wants a horse that shall carry him to market, and draw his small car, and perform every kind of drudgery—a horse of all work; therefore the thorough draught horse, whether Leicestershire or Suffolk, is rarely found.

If we look to the commerce of Ireland, there are few stage wagons, or drays with immense cattle belonging to them, but almost everything is done by one horse carts. In the North of Ireland, some stout horses are employed in the carriage of hewn, but the majority of the garrons used in agriculture or commercial pursuits are miserable and half starved animals. In the north it is somewhat better. There is a native breed in Ulster, hardy, and sure footed, but with little pretension to beauty or speed.

CHAPTER V.

THE ZOOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE HORSE.

There are so many thousand species of living beings some so much resembling each other, and some so strangely and altogether different, that it would have been impossible to have arranged them in any order, or to have given any description that could be understood, had not naturalists agreed on certain peculiarities of form which should characterize certain classes, and other lesser peculiarities again subdividing these classes.

The first division of animals is into *vertebrated* and *invertebrated*.

Vertebrated animals are those which have a cranium, or bony cavity containing the brain, and a succession of the bones called the spine, and the divisions of it, *vertebræ*, proceeding from the cranium, and containing a prolongation of the brain, denominated the *spinal marrow*.

Invertebrated animals are those which have no vertebræ.

The horse then belongs to the *division vertebrated*, because he has a cranium or skull, and a spine or range of vertebræ proceeding from it.

The vertebrated animals, however, are very numerous. They include man quadrupeds of all kinds, birds, fishes, and many reptiles. We look out then for some subdivision, and a very simple line of distinction is soon presented. Some of these vertebrated animals have *mammae* or teats, with which the females suckle their young. The human female has two, the mare has two, the cow four, the bitch ten or twelve, and the sow more than twelve.

This class of vertebrated animals, having *mammae* or teats, is called *mammalia*, and the horse belongs to the division *vertebrata*, and the class *mammalia*.

The class *mammalia* is still exceedingly large, and we must again subdivide it. It is stated (Library of Entertaining Knowledge, vol. i. p. 13) that 'this class of quadrupeds, or mammiferous quadrupeds admits of a division into two Tribes.

1. Those whose extremities are divided into fingers or toes, scientifically called *unguiculata*, from the Latin word for nail; and 2. Those whose extremities are hoofed, scientifically called *ungulata*, from the Latin word for hoof.

The extremities of the first are armed with claws or nails, which enable them to grasp, to climb, or to burrow. The extremities of the second tribe are employed merely to support and move the body.

The extremities of the horse are covered with a hoof, by which the body is supported, and with which he cannot grasp any thing, and therefore he belongs to the *tribe unguilata*, or *hoofed*.

But there is a great variety of hoofed animals. The elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, the swine, the horse, the sheep, the deer, any many others, are *unguiled* or *hoofed*; they admit, however, of an easy division. Some of them masticate or chew their food, and it is immediately received into the stomach and digested; but in others, the food, previous to digestion, undergoes a very singular process. It is returned to the mouth to be remasticated or chewed again. These are called *ruminantia*, or *ruminants*, from the food being returned from one of the stomachs (for they have four) called the *rumen* or paunch, to be chewed again.

The *ungulata* that do not ruminate are somewhat improperly called *pachydermata*, from the thickness of their skins. The horse does not ruminate, and therefore belongs to the *order pachydermata*.

The *pachydermata* who have only one toe belong to the *family solipeda*—*single-footed*. Therefore the horse ranks under the division *vertebrata*; the class *mammalia*;—the *tribe unguilata*;—the *order pachydermata*; and the family *solipeda*.

The *solipeda* consists of several species, as the horse, the ass, the mule, and the quagga.

First stands the *EQUUS CABALLUS*, OR COMMON HORSE.

Animals are likewise distinguished according to the number, description, and situation of their teeth. The horse has 6 *incisors* or *cutting* teeth, in the front of each jaw; and one *canine* tooth or *tusk*.

On each side, above and below, and at some distance from the incisors, behind the canines and with some intervening space, are six *molar* teeth,

or *grinders*; and these molar teeth have flat crowns with ridges of enamel, and that enamel penetrating into the substance of the tooth.

The whole is thus represented by natural historians, and the reader will comprehend our meaning when we are speaking of other animals.

	6	1—1	
Horse.—Incisors —,	6	1—1	Total 40
	6	1—1	[teeth.

THE WHITE MULBERRY.

This tree is said to be worthy of attention on account of its beauty as a shade tree. A late writer speaking of this tree, says, 'it would add greatly to the beauty of our farms and villages, to have them interspersed with rows and groves of the white mulberry.' This alone is a sufficient reason for cultivating it—but when its use in rearing the silk worm, and the profit that may be realized from this business are considered, it seems to us an object of great consequence to the agriculturists and people of this state.

The seeds may be obtained in Boston, Mansfield, Concord, and various other places. In four years from the time of sowing the tree, it is said, will be large enough to begin to feed the silk worms.

Some idea of the importance of the silk business, may be formed from the fact which appears from the records of the Treasury, that the importations of silk during the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1828, amounted to \$8,163,563—of which \$1,271,461 were exported; and that in the same year the exportation of broad stuffs from this country amounted only to \$5,411,665—leaving a balance against us, by a comparison of these two articles, of about two millions of dollars. — *Greenfield Gaz.*

From the Charleston Gazette.

RICE FLOUR.

Some notice of the preparation of this article for domestic purposes, was made in the daily prints a week or more since. Though the polite and friendly attention of Colonel Vanderhorst, we have been favored, not only with a specimen of a very superior article prepared under his own direction, but with the proper manner of making use of it. We do not know that we can do a better service to our southern trade, than by giving these various modes of its preparation, in order to overcome a difficulty in the use of it, arising entirely from a general ignorance of the article in its present form. Our readers will observe that we do not arrogate to ourselves the framing of these valuable prescriptions. We never boiled rice in all our lives; though we have some little credit for ability in encountering it in a different way. But the ladies to whom we are specially indebted on more occasions than one, have graciously informed us where we have been in fault. For the making of *rice bread*, then, we are required to

Boil a pint of rice soft—add a pint of leaven then three quarts of the flour—put it to rise in a tin or earthen vessel until it has risen sufficiently—divide it into three parts—then bake it as other bread, and you will have three large loaves.

To make *Journey or Johnny Cake*.—To three spoonfuls of soft boiled rice, add a small tea cup of water or milk; then add six spoonfuls of the flour, which will make a large Journey Cake or six waffles.

To make Rice Cakes.—Take a pint of soft boiled rice ; a half a pint of milk or water, to which add twelve spoonfuls of the flour ; divide it into small cakes, and bake them in a brisk oven.

To make Wafers.—Take a pint of warm water, a tea spoonful of salt ; add a pint of the flour, and it will give you two dozen wafers.

To make Rice Puffs.—To a pint of the flour add a tea spoonful of salt, a pint of boiling water ; beat up four eggs ; stir them well together ; put from two to three spoonfuls of fat in a pan ; make it boiling hot, and drop a spoonful of the mixture into the fat as you do in making common fritters.

To make pap Pudding.—To a quart of milk add a pint of the flour ; boil them to a pap ; beat up six eggs, to which add six spoonfuls of Havana sugar and a spoonful of butter, which when well beaten together, add them to the milk and flour ; grease the pan in which it is to be made, grate nutmeg over the mixture and bake it.

After all this is done, the sooner they are eaten the better.

*We have a strange notion that this should be neither Jonny nor Journey, but Jenny Cake. We have not the slightest question but that it was called so by some rustic lover, in compliment to his mistress, who possibly excelled in the art of preparing it. Let it, then, in future, be called 'Jenny Cake', and whoso (man) shall henceforth call it by any other (masculine) appellation, let him not partake of the delicacy.

From the Newburyport Herald,

A practical Agriculturist has handed us the following memorandum which we think worthy the attention of every person who has fruit trees:—

Canker Worms.—Perhaps it would be well for our agricultural friends who have faithfully tarred their fruit trees this season, to examine in and about the tar, where no doubt they will find thousands of canker worms just hatched, and by stirring the tar, eggs without number yet to hatch. Now if the worms thus hatched are capable of ascending the tree, we see at once that the object of tarring will in a great measure be defeated,—except the tar, worms and eggs are carefully removed from the trees and destroyed by fire or some other effectual mode.

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.

The Baltimore American publishes an extract of a letter from Robert Benson, Esq. of Liverpool, addressed to Thomas Ellicott, Esq. of that city under date of Liverpool, 1st February, 1830, which contains a most satisfactory and interesting account of the late experiments on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, and discusses the supposed relative advantages of the several recent improvements in locomotive engines and rail road cars. The writer is a director of the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road Company. He says,

'I consider the question in relation to Canals as settled, and that where the proprietors cannot convert them into Rail roads, (which is under the serious consideration of some,) they will be worthless, no matter whether there be an abundant supply of water or not. Canals or river navigation, excepting under particular circumstances, such as tide ways, or in rivers like the Hudson, requiring no outlays to make them navigable, and where steam power can be used,—must be abandoned. Your country ought to witness the construction of no more Canals, and the best way will be to con-

vert those which you have into railways. If the proprietors do not take the hints they will repent it.'

VINEYARDS.

It is among the strange things that in a climate that will produce good grapes, there are no vineyards. The grapes, if cultivated solely for the fruit, will yet well repay the expense of cultivation. We recommend it to all persons who have half an acre of land, to appropriate a warm corner for a few vines. They will not only grow while he sleeps, but will present him when he awakes with a refreshing luxury.

TRIMMING GRAPE VINES.

Extract from an article, published in the American Farmer for March 12, 1830, by THOMAS GIMBREDE.

'Having observed that in this country the fall is always remarkably fine, I trim my vines as soon as the leaves are off, in so doing, I give a chance to that slow but constant vegetation, which is carried on with all its force to perfect the buds and wood which are left on the vines.

'This principle of vegetation is very remarkable in our forests during the fall and winter.

'The vine also presenting less surface to the storms, is much less injured. Finally, by an early trimming a considerable quantity of sap is generally raised to the surface of the cut, which fills up the pores of the wood, coagulates, and thereby nature plasters them to meet the severity of the winter or bleeding in the spring.'

PRESERVATION OF POTATOES.

Potatoes at the depth of one foot in the ground produce shoots near the end of the spring ; at the depth of two feet they are very short, and never come to the surface ; and between three and five feet they cease to vegetate. In consequence of observing these effects, several parcels of potatoes were buried in a garden at the depth of three feet and a half, and were not removed until after intervals of one and two years. They were then found without any appearance of germination and possessing their original freshness, firmness, goodness and taste.—*Ann. de la Soc. d'Agric.*

VEGETABLE ORIGIN OF SILK.

The parenchyma of the white mulberry is composed of a tissue of beautiful white fibres of silk, much resembling China silk, which would lead us to the inference that silk is a vegetable, not an animal product; that is to say, that the basis of the material, in its proximate form, is derived from the vegetable kingdom, though the spinning of its substance into a lengthened thread is entirely due to the mechanical functions of the silk worm. The silk tissue of the mulberry becomes very obvious by breaking some decayed twigs of two or three years growth.—*Gar. Mag.*

It is predicted that in the course of a few years one can hire at a cheap rate his locomotive vehicle which shall waft him across the country at the rate of 30 miles in the hour without inconvenience.

The editor of the American Farmer advises every owner of a horse to purchase the edition of Hind's Farriery, just published by Mr Grigg, edited by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon of Philadelphia.

In the last number of the American Farmer, there is an essay on the relative advantage, to farmers, of employing mules and horses. The essay is from the pen of Mr Hood, of Maryland, who presents his observations as the result of thirty years practical experience, and illustrates them by distinct and detailed estimates.

Early Cucumbers.—The Middleton (Conn.) Sentinel mentions, that the proprietor of the *Palestine Garden and Prospect House*, in that city, exhibited to the Editor, several fine Cucumbers, grown in his garden this spring—the largest of which was about six inches in length.

Importations of Corn.—On Thursday upwards of 15,000 bushels of corn arrived at Portland from southern ports in 7 different vessels. Importations during the week about 27,000 bushels. And during the month of April between 60 and 70,000 bushels.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1830.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HORSE.

We have seen a curious book, just published by CARTER & HENDEE, Boston, entitled, *The Beauties and Defects in the Figure of the Horse, comparatively delineated in a series of Engravings*. From Pendleton's Lithographic Press.

In the introduction it is remarked that 'By a detailed series of graphic and descriptive illustrations, it is the intention of the author of this work, to show the good and bad points in that most noble and useful animal, the horse. The publication is also intended as a Book of Lessons for such young artists as are inclined to pursue the study of the horse in all the different points of his figure and action.

'There is no animal whose countenance combines such correct and powerful expressions of character. The physiognomy of the Horse, therefore, illustrating the different passions to which he is subject, as well as the natural bias of his temper and disposition, is an important branch of study to gentlemen of the turf, and to young purchasers ; for it is generally considered that to timid riders and drivers, the temper of the beast is an object of more consequence than any slight bodily blemish.'

It may seem incredible, that certain qualities in horses, relating to their dispositions, passions, &c, should be capable of being indicated by the pencil of the artist. Yet in these portraits of the animal, we see, or seem to see, 'traits of good humor, spirit, sluggishness, rage, ferocity, sulkenness, &c, so plainly depicted that the character of the creature seems to stare you in the face, and is as easily read as the alphabet. The limbs, bodies, attitudes, &c, &c, of different sorts of horses are represented. Here is a fair leg formed for speed, and perhaps action ; but not calculated for permanency ; then one which 'is formed to do much work, and last long at it.' Next, one which 'is good in substance, but rather round and too straight.' Item, 'a pair of legs well formed for strength and action.' 'A pair of legs, weak, badly formed and good for nothing, &c, Then come 'hind legs, quarters,' &c, succeeded by complete figures of the animals in different modes of action. Such

as 'The plain Spauking Trot?' the 'Running Trot?' 'The Canter or Ladies' Horse?' 'The Gallop?' 'The Hunter's Gallop?' 'Leaping?' including 'The Bucking Leap' and 'The Fly Leap.'

We are not prepared to say that 'The proper study of mankind is'—the horse; but every person who wishes for a knowledge of what are technically called 'the points' of that noble animal will find, we believe, that this work will present great facilities to the desired acquisition.

INSECT ON ASH TREES.

Ma FESSENDEN—Although much has been said and written respecting the insects which injure our fruit and forest trees, I hear no mention of the insect, which I now send to you. I wish you, or some of your correspondents, to inform the public and me, through your useful paper, what will destroy them or check their depredations.

About the 1st of June 1825, near sunset, I noticed a white ash tree, of which there are twelve standing in front of my house, divested of its foliage. I examined it and found the trunk of the tree completely covered with them. On the 29th of May, 1829, I observed a few of the same insects, on the same tree on which they made their appearance the year before; and on the 1st of June, early in the morning, on eleven of the trees there was not a worm to be found, nor a green leaf to be seen; but the ground, fence, and everything around were covered with millions of the worms. Sickness has, till now, prevented me from applying to you sooner for information.

Respectfully yours,
RUFUS MANN,
Wrentham, Mass. April 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—Several insects of the sort alluded to, accompanied the above communication, and may be seen preserved in spirits, at the office of the New England Farmer. They are about half the size of the common caterpillar, which infests the apple tree, white, and destitute of hair. We shall submit them to the inspection of scientific cultivators, entomologists, &c, and any information we may be able to elicit respecting the kind, habits, and remedies against the insect, will be presented to our readers.

GOLDEN PIPPIN.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ. }
AND MR J. B. RUSSELL. }

GENTLEMEN—I think so highly of the GOLDEN PIPPIN, and feel so desirous of doing away the impression that they will not keep through the fall, that I send a few of the last from my farm in this place. The trees can be traced back for near a century. Trees imported by my father about twenty-five years since, bear well at Byfield; the fruit I think larger and better than from my old trees; and last week I found the apples from the trees at Byfield perfectly sound and in a proper state for eating. I make no doubt they will remain so quite into June. Try them this day, and tell me plainly how much too far prejudice carries me.

Your obedient servant,
GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, May 18, 1830.

☞ We lost no time in putting the above mentioned apples to the test of taste, and our organs of gustation pronounced their eulogy. We are glad to find that such veteran varieties of fruit are so durable, and are capable of ministering to

the salutary enjoyment of several successive generations of their cultivators and admirers. Such of our readers as wish to refer to the celebrated controversy between Judge BULL, COL. PICKERING, and others, respecting the durability of particular varieties of fruits, including the Golden Pippin, will find it in the New England Farmer, Vol. IV. pages 253, 262, et seq.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

We have been presented by Captain DANIEL CHANDLER of Lexington, with a basket of Asparagus and Cucumbers of excellent quality. The Asparagus was the Early Large Devonshire, (sold at Mr Russell's Seed Store;) one of the stems measured $4\frac{1}{3}$ inches, in circumference.

Cars have commenced running on the Baltimore Rail Road, the distance of 13 miles. The Baltimore editors say the prospect was never better, for a successful completion of that great undertaking.

GRAPES—ASPARAGUS.

J. S. SKINNER: 4th mo. 7th, 1830.

The individual who takes the liberty to address thee at this time, is not a practical farmer, or a finished horticulturist. In regard to either, his pretensions are humble, yet humble as they are, he ventures to say, no individual in our state takes more pleasure in viewing the advancement of that great source of national wealth—agriculture; and that most pleasing of employments, gardening or horticulture. I have paid some attention to the cultivation of the grape, and have found from experience, that the coal dust, cinders, and scales of iron, or black oxide of iron, from the blacksmith's forge, when properly mixed with fine garden mould, to be incomparably the best manure for the grape that can be used. It is a well known fact, that grapes thrive best in volcanic districts; that led me to use the above as a dressing for the grape, and found it to exceed my most sanguine expectation. I am not aware, that the material in question, has been used by any except myself and a few of my friends in this county. I mentioned it to a most indefatigable and correct botanist and horticulturist, David Thomas, of Cayuga county, last winter—he spoke of it in high terms of commendation, although he had not used it. It had not occurred to him. Before this will reach him, he probably will have made use of it. For asparagus, I have also made use of finely pulverized oyster shells, well incorporated with the earth, in which it is planted, or well dug in about the roots of old beds. Its effects are astonishing, especially on old beds—it in fact regenerates them. The asparagus is, as is well known, a marine plant. Fresh oyster shells partake largely of marine qualities. What could be more simple, or more natural, or better suited to the growth of marine plants? It is also well known, that disintegrated carbonate of lime, when mixed with a suitable proportion of vegetable mould, forms a soil, almost perpetually fertile, and that few or no plants, or vegetables with which we are acquainted, but are benefited by its admixture with the soil in which they are placed. As there are many persons turning their attention to the cultivation of the grape, especially in the neighborhood of Baltimore, and as I wish them all success, and abundant crops, I take the liberty to address an individual with whom I have not the personal good fortune to claim an

acquaintance. May blessings attend thee, my friend, in thy laudable exertions to render agriculture both honorable and profitable.

Thy friend,
J. W. SMITH, M. D.
Lockport, Niagara County, New York.

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

M. THENARD recommends the method used by the Tartars; which consists in infusing the butter in a warm bath, at a temperature of 190° Fahr., and retaining it quiescent in that state, until the caseous matter has settled, and the butter become clear; it is then to be decanted, passed through a cloth, and cooled in a mixture of salt and ice, or, at least, in spring water, without which it would crystallize, and not resist so well the action of air. Preserved in close vessels and cold places, it may be kept for six months as good as it was on the first day, especially if the upper part be excepted. If, when used, it be beaten up with one sixth of cheese, it will have all the appearance of fresh butter. The flavor of rancid butter may, according to M. Thenard, be removed almost entirely by similar melting and coolings.—Quarterly Journal.

Cement for Hard Stones, Porcelain, and Glass.

This cement is a natural product, which, without being abundant, is in sufficient quantities for all ordinary uses. The large snails which are found in gardens, and woods, and are sometimes used for food, have a vesicle at the extremities of their bodies, filled with a whitish substance, having a greasy and gelatinous appearance. If it be applied between two surfaces, whatever be their hardness or compactness, and the surfaces be brought together throughout, so strong an adhesion is ultimately occasioned, that if violent blows or thrusts be given to the substances, they frequently break elsewhere than at the junction. A flint about the size of a fish having been broken into two pieces, and rejoined by these means, being thrown with violence on the pavement, broke into fragments by fresh fractures crossing the former junction, but not going along with it. All that is necessary to give this cement its full power is to allow it time to dry.—lb.

Process for preserving Milk, for any length of time.

This process, invented by a Russian chemist, named Kireoff, consists in evaporating new milk by a very gentle fire and very slowly, until it is reduced to a dry powder. This powder is to be kept in bottles carefully stopped. When it is to be employed, it is only necessary to dissolve the powder in a sufficient quantity of water. According to M. Kireoff, the milk does not by this process, lose any of its peculiar flavor.—lb.

Boxford Bonnets.—Bonnets, of a fashionable air, and well adapted to the season, have recently been made at Boxford, about 25 miles from this city, from rye straw. The first edition of them was carried to New York and sold to the most fashionable milliners, as English Bonnets of recent manufacture and importation, at an exorbitant price. The New York milliners furnished their Boston Correspondents with the new article, and many of them were sold in this city, at from 12 to 16 dollars. The New England straw bonnets commanded such prices, that the industrious Boxford manufacturers sent in large supplies of them; and they can now be purchased at from 3 to 4 dollars. Palladium.

The turnpike roads of England are above 20 thousand miles in length, and upwards of a million sterling is annually expended in their repair and maintenance.

Indian Corn in England.—Cobbett boasted a great deal of his crop of Indian corn; but late English publications state that almost all attempts to cultivate this kind of grain have been abortive; and that it seems to be proved that the climate of England is not fit for the growth of this vegetable.

Strawberries.—We received, says the Baltimore Patriot, on Saturday, a basket of fine strawberries from the garden of a friend at Richmond. They have also been gathered at Alexandria and Annapolis.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, May 15, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Thirty very beautiful varieties of Ranunculus Asiaticus, from Messrs Pratt.

A fine plant of Calceolaria Corimbosa, in full flower, from B. P. Hovey, Jr.

A fine specimen of the beautiful flowering Shrub Lonicera tartarica or Tartarian Honeysuckle; Lonicera Xylostemon or Ply Honeysuckle; and Iris Florentina, from Messrs Winships; fine flowers of Narcissus and Kerria Japonica, from S. Downer.

Cypripedium Humile or Two Leaved Lady's Slipper, a beautiful native plant, from R. Howe.

Tulips Lycium and Coronella Emericus, from H. S. Waldo.

Papaver Bracteatum; Geranium Ignescens super; G. Washingtonian; G. Rowena; G. Prince Leopold; G. Macranthum; G. Involucratum; G. Maximum; G. Lattelobium; G. Pickieii; Primula Sinensis var. pink and white; Alismu Saxatile; Vesta yceoides; China Chrysanthemums, from D. Haggerston.

Tulips for premium were exhibited by the following gentlemen:

S. Downer, Messrs Pratt, B. P. Hovey, Jr. A. Spinwall, J. Brock, of Pepperell, C. Senior.

The Tulips exhibited for premium were according to the judgment of the committee, very superior owners; it was also stated by several gentlemen present, who had seen Tulip exhibitions in England, that they had never witnessed greater varieties of finer colors or better shaped flowers. The committee decided that A. Spinwall had the best six flowers; so, that great praise was due Messrs Pratt for their successful mode of cultivating the Ranunculus Asiaticus; they were sorry there had been no competition for the premium, it being one of the most beautiful spring flowers that can be introduced into a garden.

ERRATUM.—In the list of New Members admitted at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the name of EDWARD S. RAND, Newburyport, was erroneously printed EDWARD J. RAND, in last week's New England Farmer.

Agricultural Implements.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market-street,
Pickering's improved Tree Brushes, for destroying Caterpillars; long and short handled brushes, for washing trees; Vegetable Brushes; Brushes for tarring trees; Horse Brushes, &c.

Willis's improved Brass, Copper, and Tin Sprayers, for raising grape vines and preventing mildew, see N. England Farmer vol. 8, p. 5, a communication from William Prince, &c.

Lactometers; a few well finished Lactometers, some with large size glassars.

Pruning Knives, Shears, &c.; Wakefield's Improved Pruning Shears, Fruit Slicers, Garden, Grass, and Hedge Shears, using Saws, Chisels, &c.

Pruning and Budding Knives; a few very superior Ivory edged Budding and Propagating Knives, May 21.

Roman.
This 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, where some of his stock may be seen.

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 ran over New Market, &c. 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 finest horses in England, over the most celebrated courses.

His color a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—winks and freckles well; eye good temper of—high spirit—acts—12 hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been repeatedly sent to him from Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as well as from the remote counties in this State, and the neighboring towns, and hundreds are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season to be paid before the mares are taken away.
Northborough, Mass, May 21, 1830.

Garden Beans.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street.

A large variety of the most esteemed Garden Beans cultivated in this country, comprising the following sorts:

Pole or Running—Large Lima, Small Lima, very fine, Case Knife, White, Red, Sparkle, and Yellow, Canterbury, White and Scarlet Dutch Runners.

Dwarf—Early Mohawk, Early Six Weeks, Early China, Early Canada, Large White Kidney, Early Case Knife, Cream Colored, Red Cranberry, Rob Roy, Warrington or Marrow, Quaker, Refugee, or Thousand to one, &c.

Cow Cabbage, or Cressina Kail.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market street.

A small quantity of this new vegetable, recently introduced from Europe. A particular account of it, will be found in recent numbers of the New England Farmer, and in Doct. THATCHER'S letter in last week's paper.

Millet, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A few bushels of Millet, (of superior quality) also, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Rata Baga, English Norfolk Field Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen Field Turnip, Orchard Grass, fine varieties of Seed Potatoes, Flax Corn, &c.

Improved Durham Short-Horned Cattle.

Mr Powell's stock of high bred Short Horns, consisting of sixty males and females, either imported or bred by him will be offered for sale at Powelton, near Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, at 10 o'clock. These animals have never been offered for sale, nor would they be sold if the owner were not about to leave America for some time.

WILLIAM HUGHES.

French Grapes.

An assortment of prime FRENCH GRAPE VINE ROOTS in good order for planting—for sale low at 65, Broad-street, by E. COPELAND, Jr.

DUPONT'S POWDER for sale as above as usual, at wholesale and retail.

Also, the best of PERCUSSION CAPS, SHOT, BALLS, FLINTS, &c. Warranted Sporting Powder at 3s. and 4s. 6d. per lb.—at retail.

Dahlia Roots, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A good assortment of Double Dahlia Roots, with the colors marked on each, at the low price of 50 cents each. Also, Jacobean Lilies, at 25 cents—and Double Tube Roses at 25 cents each. May 7.

Early Tuscarora Corn.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A small quantity of the early Tuscarora Corn, one of the finest sorts for garden culture for boiling—tolerably early, of good size, and good eating qualities, as it keeps in milk a long time—being equal in flavor to the common sweet Corn, and a month earlier.

Also—Several varieties of Field corn, the White and Yellow Flint, Gilman, Sioux, &c., by the hundred ears, or single. May 7.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at CopeLand's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad St, at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thirty plant to a pot—price 12s etc.—also a few pots with 14 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37s. May 7.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	-	- barrel	2 25	3 00
ASHES, post, first sort,	-	- ton.	102 00	103 00
	-	- "	120 00	130 00
	-	- "		1 12
BEANS, white,	-	- bushel	87	1 12
BEEF, cased,	-	- barrel	9 00	9 00
	-	- "	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	- "	6 25	6 50
Cargo, No. 2,	-	- "		
BUTTER, unsalted, No. 1, new,	-	- pound	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	-	- "	6	9
	-	- "	2	5
	-	- "		
FLLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	- barrel	5 12	5 25
	-	- "	5 12	5 25
	-	- "	3 62	3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	-	- bushel	53	55
	-	- "	65	67
	-	- "	33	67
	-	- "	65	67
	-	- "	35	67
	-	- "	65	67
HOGS, LARD, first sort, new,	-	- cwt.	7 00	8 00
HOPS, lat quality,	-	- "	14	15
LIME,	-	- cask	85	90
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	-	- ton.	3 75	4 00
PORK, clear,	-	- barrel	16 00	17 00
	-	- "	12 25	12 75
	-	- "		12 50
SEEDS, Horst's Grass,	-	- bushel	1 75	
	-	- "		3 00
	-	- "		4 00
	-	- "		3 60
	-	- "	62	75
	-	- "	30	50
	-	- pound		33
	-	- "		8
	-	- "		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	- "	45	60
	-	- "	25	40
	-	- "	37	45
	-	- "	35	38
	-	- "	34	33
	-	- "	30	33
	-	- "	40	45
	-	- "	30	35
	-	- "	33	35
	-	- "	33	35

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD.

(Price of Emerald Hill Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	- pound	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	- "	8	10
	-	- "	5	9
	-	- "	3	7
VEAL,	-	- "	4	12
MUTTON,	-	- "	10	10
POLTRY,	-	- "	12	14
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	- "	17	20
	-	- "	16	20
EGGS,	-	- dozen	10	11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-	- bushel	85	
Indian, retail,	-	- "	80	
POTATOES,	-	- "	20	25
CIDER, (according to quality,)	-	- barrel	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 17.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot)

At Market this day 239 Beef Cattle, (including 7 unsold last week) more than Cattle were in than is usual at this season, (unsold 19 12 Working Oxen, 2 Cows and Calves, 84 Sheep, and 220 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—a small depreciation will be perceived (say 17c per 100 lbs) probably in consequence of the weather being rainy, viz. extra \$5.17 a 533, good 4.87 5.12, thinner at 4.25 a 4.75.

Working Oxen—ordinary at 183, 36, 40, the pair.

Cows and Calves—at \$25, 27.

Sheep—one lot of 9 Cassel Heathers were sold by Mr Rice of Conway, to Mr Blanchard of Marblehead, for \$60, one lot of 45 were taken at two prices, 3.75 and 4.17.

Swine—a small advance; few sales only were effected at retail, at 6 a 6 cents; one lot of 100 were taken at five cents; about 100 remain unsold.

MISCELLANIES.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

In a certain town, there lived an odd sort of a Jonathan, who at the period of our story, had just attained the age when it became necessary that he should perform military duty. Accordingly he was directed to join one of the train bands, a circumstance that aroused the terrors of his imagination to their highest pitch, for he had never mustered sufficient courage to fire a musket. In vain did his tender and affectionate mother beseech him to practise the art of gunnery, (on a small scale.) 'he could not bring his resolution to the sticking place.' He often attempted to pull the trigger, but by some strange forebodings, his heart failed him. At length the dreadful day arrived, and Jonathan, armed cap-a-pie, with his 'bright and burning arms,' sulled forth, sought the field, and 'proudly glittered on parade.' Each soldier was provided with nine blank cartridges for the purpose of firing nine rounds. When the word was given his comrades loaded, and so did Jonathan; they fired, but our hero was too much alarmed by the flash of his neighbors' guns to think of pulling trigger; they reloaded, and so did Jonathan, until the end of the 9th chapter, without having once fired his piece, for courage, like that of Bob Acres, kept continually 'oozing out at his fingers' ends.' The parade over, Jonathan tridged home, with nine cartridges in his musket, well rammed down. On his arrival his fond mamma anxiously inquired of him whether he had fired his gun. On his replying in the negative, she pronounced him a vile coward, seized the fatal piece, and elevated it to her right shoulder, while Jonathan skulked behind the door. A pause ensued; it seemed 'like a pause in nature,'—at length the trigger is pulled—the piece explodes, and is shattered into a thousand atoms, while the force of the concussion threw the terrified lady into the fireplace. Her hopeful son, as soon as he had got the better of his amazement, peeped from behind the door, and exclaimed, 'Mother! mother! don't git up yet, for there's eight more on 'em to come sartin.'—*Richmond Repub.*

HABITS OF SHEEP.

Ludicrous Anecdote.—Dr Anderson relates the subjoined anecdote, which shows how perseveringly these animals will follow their leader, and presents an amusing fact in illustration of natural history.

A butcher's boy was driving about twenty fat wethers through the town of Liverpool, but they ran down a street along which he did not want them to go. He observed a scavenger at work with his broom a little way before them, and called loudly for him to stop the sheep. The man accordingly did what he could to turn them back, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with great dexterity; but the sheep much agitated pressed forward, and at last one of them came right up to the man, who fearing it was about to jump over his head, whilst he was stooping, grasped the broomstick in both hands, and held it over his head. He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring and jumped fairly over him, without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment than another followed, and another, in so quick succession, that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all recollection, and stood in

the same attitude till the whole had jumped over him; not one of them attempted to pass on either side, though the street was quite clear.

Blumenbach asserts the absolute blindness of instinct; in short, instinct in all its usual senses. Birds of passage kept in cages, with plenty of food, and in warm chambers, yet at the given season of migration manifest the greatest restlessness, and attempt to escape. Canny birds, having the materials given them, build exactly like the wild ones in the Canary Islands, although reared under other birds. Cordillae wished with Darwin, to take away all the wonderful from the constructiveness of birds, and refer it, as men, to practice. Nonsense! There are creatures, the silkworm, for instance, which work once, and but once, and which could have had no instruction.—*American Farmer.*

Popular Distinction.—In 1791, Horne went to take possession of his Episcopal palace at Norwich. When on the steps, he looked round and said, 'Bless us! what a multitude of people!' Some one near, not out of malice, but because his head was filled with Norfolk dumpling, said, 'Oh! my lord, this is nothing to the crowd on Friday last to see the man hanged!'

Thumping won't make a Gentleman.—Two eminent members of the Irish bar, Messrs Doyle and Yelverton, quarreled some years ago so violently that from words, they came to blows. Doyle, the more powerful man (at the fists at least,) knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming with vengeance, 'you scoundrel, I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman.' To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, 'No, sir, never; I defy you; you can't do it!'

The Citizen talks of a carrot, three feet and six inches in length, and two feet in circumference, raised in Camden, New Jersey. The Free Press, by way of offset, talks of a parsnip which measured five feet four inches, and which was as large in circumference as parsnips usually are when raised in good soil.

GOMBO.

Recipe.—Take an equal quantity of young tender okra, chopped fine, and ripe tomatoes skinned, and add an onion shredded small, and some pepper and salt. Put all in a stew pan, without water, and stew for an hour. This is a favorite West India dish.—*Am. Farmer.*

Dr Herbermont, of Columbia, N. C. intends to plant, this season, forty thousand vines, and to make four thousand grafts. This wine is like that of Madeira, called 'Juice of the Grape.' He sells it at 2 dollars the gallon, and calculates on 300 gallons the acre.

A manufacturer of sugar from beet root at Telloy Pas de Calais, has discovered a most economical process for refining that article. At the trifling expense of 1 sou, 50 pounds weight, of sugar may with very little more labor than by the common method, be obtained, much richer in crystals, free from all disagreeable smell, and of unequalled whiteness.

During the late cruise of the Peacock, in the Gulf of Mexico, a sailor was blown from the top gullant-mast-royal-yard into the sea, 150 feet. He was picked-up with much difficulty, but had sustained no serious injury.

Beet Sugar.—A Boudonnais date of March 4th, says,—When Napoleon first manifested the intention of causing sugar to be extracted from beet root, the proposal was deemed visionary; yet by far the greatest part of the finest sugars consumed in France at the present day, are the produce of that root. The supply from the colonies will not therefore be deemed absolutely necessary. The town of Boulogne has just established two 'indigenous' sugar manufactories, which are in full work. The article manufactured in them is of the choicest quality.'

Canal Business.—The business of the canal is uncommonly brisk, and its effect upon the city is very apparent. We regret to learn that the canal in some places appears to be in a very neglected and ruinous condition. When it is considered that the annual expenditures by our canal commissioners for repairs, superintendents, &c, are over \$300,000, it must seem abundantly sufficient to maintain every thing as it should be.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

The following lines, are worthy a place in every bar-room; they ought to be inculcated in the first lessons of childhood.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL.

It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme,
Rudely appealed to, on each trifling theme;
Maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise.
You would not swear upon a bed of death;
Reflect! your Maker now can stop your breath.

DAVID GRIFFITH, Seedsman,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

Would inform the public, that he is now ready to attend to the business of packing up Forest Trees, in crates or matted of any size they may direct, and on the shortest notice, for any part of the United States; the best attention paid to the packing and having the roots well covered. Also, Forest seeds of almost any description, as they may ripen through the season.

* Catalogues containing the variety of seeds and trees can be obtained of the subscriber, or J. B. RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market-street, Boston. 4t April 23.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market street.
Vigorous Plants of the Early York and Early Savvy Cabbages, at 12 1/2 cents per doz.; also Early Cauliflowers, and Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. in prime order for transplanting.—Also Sea Kale roots.

Sportsman.

This full blooded horse will stand the ensuing season at Worcester, Shrewsbury, and Westborough, and one day in the week (by particular desire) at Tall's in Brighton. Sportsman is now in this City, and may be seen at R. Davis' Stable, Back-Str. 11 Feb 19.

Fales' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market-Str. have just received a supply of J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale. April 2. 2m

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

[If] No paper will be sent a distance without payment being made in advance.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE TREES.

At the road side, near the centre of the village, in Wallingford, Rutland County, Vt. stands an apple tree, whose circumference is eight feet four inches at the height of one foot from the ground.

A BUTTERNUT TREE.

Known generally in the United States, as the white walnut, is standing about fifty yards from the apple tree, noticed in the above paragraph, which measures nine feet two inches, at the height of eighteen inches from the ground, which is immediately above the bulge made by the junction of the roots with the trunk; and the branches of this tree extend over a tract of land five rods in diameter.

Are there larger trees of the same species in the United States?

Truly yours, JOHN IVES.

Wallingford, Vt. May 19, 1830.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A SKETCH OF VEGETABLE ANATOMY, VEGETABLE ECONOMY, &c.

[Continued from page 345.]

FRUCTIFICATION OF PLANTS.

Under the term *fructification* are comprehended, not only all the parts of the fruit, but also those of the flower, which are necessary for perfecting the former. A plant may be deficient in some organs, but cannot be totally destitute of those by which its species are continued from age to age; for propagation by cuttings, buds, or roots, is only the extension of an individual, the life and vigor of which may, in process of time, gradually wear out and the species become extinct, unless it be reproduced from seed.

The parts of a flower, the necessary organs to bring about the great purpose of nature, are

1. *Calyx*. The flower cup or external covering, enclosing the whole. Its use is to defend and support the flower. There are several kinds, but the following are the principal.

1. *Perianthium*, perianth, a true calyx—is contiguous to, and makes part of the flower, as the five beautiful green leaves which surround and support a rose, including their urn shaped base. The form is different in different species; tubular in pinks; imbricated and spinous, as in the thistle, &c. 2. *Involucrum*, involucre; this is remote from the flower, as in the umbelliferous tribe; but it may be a question whether, in this case, it be a calyx, but rather a bractea. 3. *Amentum*, ament, a catkin, formed of numerous scales attached to one cylindrical receptacle, as in the oak, walnut, chestnut, &c. In catkins which bear seed, the scales are often enlarged and hardened into a cone, as in the fir.

4. *Spatha*, spathe, a sheath, bursts longitudinally, and is more or less remote from the flower, as in the narcissus, iris, &c. 5. *Gluma*, glume, a husk; the chafy calyx of grasses and their allies. To it belongs the awn, the beard, which, however, is not constant in the same species.

H. *Corolla*. The delicate and generally colored leaves or petals of a flower, always situated within the calyx when both are present. A corolla, which consists of one petal, (petalum) as in foxglove, is termed *monopetalous*, and is various as to form, as *campanulate*, bell shaped; *funnel shaped*, tubular at the bottom, gradually expanding; *salver shaped*, horizontal border placed on a tube; *wheel shaped*, border flat—little or no tube; *ringed*, like the mouth of an animal gaping; *perispermate*, mouth closed by a palate, as in the antirrhinum. Its parts are the *tube* and the *limb*, the border. A corolla which consists of several petals, is called *polypetalous*, and is either *cruciform*, cross shaped, as in the radish; *rosaceous*, five petals like a rose; *bilicaceous*, six petals, like a lily; *papilionaceous*, irregular and spreading, as in the pea family; or *incomplete*, when some parts, found in analogous flowers, are wanting. The parts of a polypetalous corolla are the *claw*, the part attached to the receptacle, and the *border*.

Neither the calyx, nor the corolla is indispensably necessary to the flower, for one or the other is wanting in many plants. The calyx is generally green, and of a thick texture, but sometimes it is beautifully colored; and there is some doubt whether the splendid leaves of tulips and lilies be not a true calyx. The corolla answers some valuable purpose, and when the more essential parts wither that withers also.

The term corolla comprehends not only the petal or petals, but also the nectary, (nectarium) which is variously situated in different flowers, being frequently a part of, or an appendage to it. Sometimes the petal itself secretes honey and contains it in a groove or small cavity near its base; sometimes a set of glands performs this office, as in cruciform plants, whose glands are placed near the base of the stamens; and in some cases there is a peculiar petal like organ for secreting and holding the nectarous juice, as in the columbine, &c. The plants whose nectary is distinct from the petals are commonly poisonous, as in Cupid's ear, *aconitum*. The use of the honey, probably aided by the fragrance of the flower, is to attract insects, which serve to scatter the fertilizing dust, *farina*, on the part for which it was designed.

3. *Stamina*, stamens, situated within the corolla, various in number in different flowers, from one to several hundred. A stamen usually consists of the filament, *filamentum*, and the anther, *anthera*, the former, rarely wanting, elevates the latter, which is the essential part, being indispensably necessary. The anther is generally oblong, having two cells, which burst longitudinally, on the outside, at a proper time. The situation of the anthers upon their filaments is generally perpendicular or incumbent. Some are suspended from their filaments by a thread, capable of being turned round several times without coming off, as in the lily. The cells of the anther contain the fertilizing dust, *farina*, which under the microscope is found to have a peculiar structure in different plants. This dust is discharged chiefly in dry sunny weather, when the coats of the anther by bursting scatter it about, assisted by numerous insects which frequent the flower in search of honey. Each grain of *farina* remains entire as

long as it continues dry, being a membranous bag, so constituted as to burst when it meets with moisture, discharging a fertilizing elastic vapor, which is the effective part. In a few cases the fertilizing matter puts on a different appearance, and is glutinous. The stamens are subject, in certain cases, to be obliterated, as in the snowball. They are metamorphosed into petals, in what are called double flowers, as in the peony. Double flowers, however beautiful and much to be admired, are, nevertheless, imperfect, and unfit for botanical illustration.

4. *Pistilla*, pistils or pointals, various in number in different flowers, from one to hundreds; standing in the centre, within the circle formed by the stamens, when they are both in the same flower, which is commonly the case. Sometimes they are placed in a different individual of the same species, in which case they are called *separate* flowers. That furnished with stamens is termed the *male* flower; that with pointals, the *female*. Such as have both organs in the same individual are called *united* or *perfect* flowers. A flower furnished with both calyx and corolla is said to be *complete*, when the corolla is wanting, *incomplete*; and when the corolla is present without the calyx, *naked*. When male and female flowers are borne by one individual plant, as the melon, such are named *monoecious*; but if they grow from two separate plants, as in hemp, they are *dicious*. Each pointal consists of three parts, the *germen*, or rudiments of future fruit or seed, and of course essential; the *style*, which is often wanting; when present it stands on the germen and elevates the stigma; and the stigma, which is various in form, as roundish, lobed, pointed, &c. and is necessarily always present, being destined to receive the *farina*, and is furnished with its own appropriate moisture to cause that substance to explode. The fertilizing vapor being absorbed by the stigma, is carried to the germen, and by these means the seeds are rendered fertile. This will account for the hybrids, mixture or 'intermarriage' of different plants of the same species. Indian corn, for instance. The *farina* furnished by the stamens in the spike, on the top of the stalk, is frequently carried by the wind to a field of corn, at some distance of a different variety, and coming in contact with the pointals, or what is called the silk of the ear, a new variety is produced.

In general the stigma remains vigorous no longer than until the *farina* has had access to it. If the germen be above the calyx and corolla, as in the strawberry, it is termed *superior*; if below them as in the apple, it is *inferior*. Pointals as well as stamens are occasionally obliterated, or changed to petals, as in double flowers.

5. *Pericarpium*, pericarp, or seed vessel, which is formed of the germen enlarged. It is not essential, for many plants have naked seeds guarded only by the permanent parts of the flower, as in the calyx. Some which remain closed while moist, split open when dry. There are several kinds, as 1. *Capsula*, capsule, a dry, woody or membranous substance with one or more cells, opening by valves (pieces into which it splits) or pores, as in the poppy. 2. *Siliqua*, a pod, a long, dry, solitary seed vessel of two valves, divided

into two cells by a longitudinal partition, along each of whose edges the seeds are ranged, as in the cabbage. *Silicula*, is a roundish pod, as in honesty. 3. *Legumen*, legume, a long solitary pod of two oblong valves, without a longitudinal partition; seeds arranged along one of its margins only, as in the pea and bean. 4. *Drupe*, stone fruit, fleshy, undivided coat, containing a stone or nut, as in the peach, &c. 5. *Pome*, pome, contains a capsule, of several cells in a fleshy coat, as the apple, pear, &c. 6. *Bacca*, a berry, fleshy without valves containing one or more seeds lodged in pulp, as in the currant, gooseberry, &c. Some berries are compound, as the raspberry, consisting of a number of small ones, each containing a seed. In the melon family the cells and seeds are placed some distance from the centre. 7. *Strobilus*, a cone, originates from a catkin, becomes hardened and enlarged into a compound seed vessel, as in the pine, &c.

6. *Semina*, seeds. The most essential part, all others being subservient to this. Seeds are composed of several parts, the most important of which is the *embryo* or *corculum*, a little heart readily observed in the bean. It generally lodges within the substance of the seed. The embryo or corculum consists of the *radicle*, the descending part, which becomes the root; and the *plume*, the ascending part, which becomes the stem, &c. The *cotyledons*, the seed lobes, generally two in number, are connected with the embryo, and when the seed has sent the root sufficiently into the earth, these organs generally rise above the surface and perform the office of leaves until proper foliage be produced. Plants for the most part are properly called *dycotyledonous*, having two cotyledons. Those called *monocotyledonous*, as wheat, Indian corn, &c, have really no proper cotyledon, and the first thing which appears above the surface from their seed is a real leaf. The *albumen*, or white, makes up the greatest part of some seeds, but never rises out of the ground, nor assumes the office of leaves, being destined to nourish the embryo until its roots can perform their office. The *vitellus*, a white substance, conspicuous in Indian corn, answers the same purpose. The nutritious matter, which in these plants constitutes the albumen, is in others lodged in the cotyledons. The skin is either a single or double membrane, which bursts irregularly when the contents swell in germination. *Hilum*, the scar, is the point of attachment through which nourishment is conveyed to the seed while growing. This point is considered the base of the seed.

The seeds are often accompanied with light appendages. Some are covered with a delicate fine membrane. Many of their appendages are very light, feathery and downy and serve to waft the seed along the air. To these may be added several spines, hooks, scales and crests, which serve to attach such seeds as are furnished with them to the rough coats of animals, and so promote their dispersion. Every seed, however small, is an organized body, which contains under its membranes a plant in miniature.

Seeds do not germinate equally well in all places and seasons. They require moisture and a certain degree of heat peculiar to the species before they begin that process. Air is necessary, but light is supposed to be injurious to germination. Seeds frequently preserve their germinating virtues for many years when buried deep in the earth and being deprived of air. It is frequently

the case, that on digging up a piece of land, to observe it soon after covered with several species of plants, which had not been seen there in the memory of man. The seeds being brought near the surface at a proper time, germination commences.

7. *Receptaculum*, the receptacle is the common base or point of connexion of the parts of fructification. It is essential as it must exist in some shape or other. This part, however, comes chiefly into notice when it assumes any peculiar form, as in compound flowers—the daisy, dandelion, and thistle. It is either *proper*, as when it belongs to a simple flower, as in the rose; or *common*, as when it belongs to aggregate flowers, which consist of several fructifications or smaller flowers growing upon one common receptacle, or enclosed by one common calyx. Aggregate flowers comprehend several kinds, as compound flowers, amentaceous, umbellate, cymose, &c. A compound flower consists of several smaller flowers, called florets, standing together upon one common receptacle and enclosed by one common calyx; each floret consisting of one petal, five stamens whose filaments are distinct at the bottom, but united by their anthers into a cylindrical tube, through which passes the pointal, and terminates in two curved points. The florets which are either *ligulate*, having a longish or strap-shaped corolla, tubular at the base; or *tubular*, the corolla divided at the top into five segments) and the pointal stand on the germin or embryo seed, which elongates as it becomes mature. Some florets have both stamens and pointals and are denominated perfect; some have the former only and are called *staminiferous*; some have only the latter, and are termed *pistilliferous*, or *fertile*; and some are destitute of either, or have none that are effectual and are called *neuter*. In some instances each floret has its own appropriate calyx, besides the one in common. Compound flowers are either, *compound radiate*, the disk or centre composed of tubular, and the ray or circumference of ligulate florets, as in the sun flower; *ligulate*, consisting wholly of ligulate florets, as in the dandelion; or *discoid*, having only tubular florets, as in the thistle.

The receptacle is different in form, as concave, convex, flat, pyramidal, or globular; and is smooth, rough, scaly, hairy or cellular. The receptacle of the seed is that part to which they are attached in the seed vessel.

[To be concluded in next week.]

Extract from a Report to Congress on American Canvas, Cables, and Cordage.

From this report the following facts are gathered:—

1st. That hemp may be cultivated in the United States to any extent which our necessities may require.

2nd. That in the present mode of cultivation, there are some errors which may readily be corrected when more attention is paid to it.

3d. That, in its natural state, it is, in all important qualities, equal to that which we are in the habit of importing.

4th. That it is injured in the mode of rotting and preparing it for manufacture.

5th. That if sown thicker on the ground, water-rotted, and prepared with care, it will be, for all purposes, equal to any other.

6th. That canvas, cables, and cordage, manu-

factured out of it, as now cultivated, are inferior in color, strength, and durability, to those manufactured from imported hemp, and consequently are not as *safe* or proper for use in the navy. And that this is the reason, and the only reason, "why canvas, cables, and cordage, made of hemp, the growth of the United States, may not be used in the equipment of national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials."

From the Letter of Commodore Rogers we extract the following:

"The Commissioners beg leave to premise, that the canvas manufactured in the United States, is made generally of *flax*. They believe that hemp has not been used for that purpose in any of the large factories: though it has been suggested, that, if hemp were sown unusually thick, and pulled at a period to produce a fibre or hurl, on a medium between the ordinary hemp and flax, that is stouter and stronger than the latter, yet not so coarse and rough as the former, it might be found to be an advantageous substitute in the manufacture of canvas.

"With regard to flax in the manufacture of canvas, there can be no doubt that the American plant, if water-rotted and properly dressed, will make a cloth which may be used in the equipment of our national vessels, with equal advantage as if of foreign fabric or materials. We have purchased a considerable quantity of canvas made in the United States, of flax grown at Fairfield, Connecticut, where they are "in the habit of water-rotting it;" and its quality is not only considered sufficiently good for the service, but equal to that of the best imported canvas. We have also purchased canvas made from foreign and dew-rotted, American flax mixed, and it has passed inspection, though not equal to that made from the Fairfield flax."

"The manufacturers of canvas object to dew-rotted flax on various grounds. They prefer Dutch at 15 or Irish at 14 cents per lb. to this kind of flax at 9 cents per pound: because while one hundred pounds of Dutch will yield 72 lbs. and 100 lbs. of Irish will yield 69 lbs. the like quantity of American dew-rotted, will yield only 40 pounds of clear flax.

"No reason can be discerned why the American flax should yield so much less than the Dutch, unless it is to be found in the defective process of rotting, dressing, and preparing it for market. The American plant, in its natural state contains, it is believed, as great a portion of fibre or lint as either of the others. A respectable manufacturer has stated, that he has long used the Fairfield flax, and that he considers it "more flexible, less woody, and stronger than that grown at the South, and preferable to Russian flax."

"The practice of pulling the plant in a green state, is defended on the grounds that, the younger the plant, the finer the tissue: yet, it is stated as an unquestionable fact, that the flax intended for the *finest purposes*, is not pulled, in the Netherlands, until the seeds are ripe. An intelligent French gentleman, in a letter to Mr. Besnard, (an extract of which will be found among the papers accompanying this report) assigns reasons, which appear conclusive in favor of the practice which prevails in Holland, both as to the period when flax is pulled, and their peculiar method of steeping it."

"The high price of American flax, its unequal quality, and the uncertainty of supply, are urged as among the reasons which have induced some of

the manufacturers of canvas, after repeated trials to recommence the importation of Irish flax; while others observe, that they have imported none since the fall of 1821, being unable to obtain a sufficient supply of American flax.

It appears to be the universal opinion of experienced men, that the process of dew-rotting flax diminishes its value and its weight, injures its color, and impairs its quality and strength. The experiments stated in the paper C, annexed, tend to confirm this opinion.

With regard to 'cables and cordage made of hemp, the growth of the United States,' many of the observations previously made, with respect to flax, are, in a great degree, applicable to hemp. In its natural state, American is believed to be equal to the best Russia; but the almost universal custom of dew rotting it, is so deleterious in its effects upon the fibre, as to present insuperable objections to its use in the Navy. This process not only weakens the fibre, but prevents the tar from incorporating with the yarns, thus rendering it seriously objectionable, particularly for cables. The manufacturers of cordage further object to it, because 'its staple is rough, and occupies more time in the manufacture;' and 'generally comes to market in a slovenly manner, with various qualities mixed together, and badly cleaned.' They say that cordage made of Russia hemp is preferred by the consumer, at an advance of 50 to 100 per cent; that dew-rotted cordage, 'by exposure to the atmosphere, becomes rotten, and after being used a short time cannot be depended on.' A gentleman of experience says, 'before the late war we used some cordage made from Kentucky yarns; many persons did it for the purpose of encouraging American productions; some of them had strong prejudices in its favor; but after a fair trial those persons confessed to me that they must give up the use of it; that it would not wear well, and they could not depend on it.' The same gentleman further observes, 'I would not use cordage made of Kentucky yarns or hemp, even if I could procure it at half the price of cordage made from Russia.'

'Manufacturers and consumers of cordage appear universally to concur in these opinions. Equally decided is their opinion as to the quality of the American plant in its natural state. They all say, that American hemp, pulled in the right season water rotted, and properly handled would make as good cordage as the best Russia. Indeed, it has been forcibly contended that it would be preferable, because Russia hemp is injured from being heated on ship board—an injury to which American hemp, used in the United States, would not be liable.

'While these opinions appear well founded, there is another consideration, which addresses itself immediately and forcibly to the growers of hemp in the United States. The difference between the *product* of given portions of plant, water rotted, and dew rotted, is confidently believed to be greatly in favor of the former mode.

'Experiments have been made by boiling and steaming, to avoid either process of rotting; but the result proved unsatisfactory.

'Pushing their experiments with a perseverance which deserves, and must ultimately secure, success, our countrymen have lately introduced a machine, called, "the flax and hemp dresser," with a view to avoid altogether the process of rotting. The power of this machine to disengage effectually the woody part of the plant from the

lint, is spoken of confidently by those who have seen it in operation; but, whether the hemp, thus prepared, will be as serviceable as the water rotted; whether it will not be more liable in bulk, to injury from the gum and mucilage which are wholly left in it; or whether other objections may not exist, are points upon which the Commissioners are uninformed. They have, however, engaged a small supply of yarns from hemp thus prepared, and intend to make experiments to test their strength and durability.

'About twelve months since, a gentleman produced a sample of cordage, made it is believed, of American dew rotted hemp with the yarns dipped in pyroligneous acid, and tarred about one eighth as much as yarns usually are, prior to being laid; calculating, that the antiseptic properties of this acid would obviate the injuries sustained in the process of dew rotting, and impart to the cordage a durability equal to that made of water rotted hemp. With a view to an experiment, the Commissioners have engaged enough of these yarns to make a nine inch cable. Although the gentleman speaks very confidently as to the durability of cordage made from these yarns, yet we are unable to discern how the pyroligneous acid can remedy the defects occasioned by dew rotting, and impart to cordage the property of retaining a sufficient portion of tar for its preservation, particularly when used as cables.

'The proceedings of Congress, during their last session, and the opinions then expressed, that American hemp, in its natural state, is equal to Russia, and that the preference given to the latter has arisen essentially from the manner in which it is rotted, have induced some of our most respectable farmers to engage in the cultivation and preparation of hemp, upon the Russian system. The Commissioners have contracted for three tons of American hemp of this description, and directed it to be made into cordage of various kinds, in order to test its comparative strength and durability with the best Russia, on board the ship North Carolina. The result of this experiment, if the American hemp shall have been carefully gathered, at the right season, and properly prepared, will enable the Commissioners to express a satisfactory opinion upon the subject; and they cannot entertain a doubt, that in such case, it will be in their power to say, that the American water rotted hemp is, in all respects, fully equal to the best Russia.

'With regard to "the places where, and the extent to which, hemp may be cultivated," in the United States, it may be unreservedly said, that the climate, throughout the whole country, is no where unfriendly, and that hemp may be cultivated advantageously wherever the soil is adapted to it. It is grown in great perfection in the Eastern, Western, and Southern States, as far South as, and including Virginia. We have not heard of any grown South of Virginia; though, as it is known to succeed well in warm latitudes, there is no doubt it can be cultivated in our most Southern States.'

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir, your most obedient slave,

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. S. L. SOUTHWARD,

Secretary of the Navy.

Caterpillars.—A gardener at Glasgow, having observed that a piece of woollen cloth which, blown by the wind, had accidentally lodged upon a goose-

berry bush, which was soon covered with Caterpillars, took the hint of putting pieces of stuff upon other plants infested with these insects; the caterpillars took refuge upon them during the night, and in this easy way the bushes were soon cleared of them.—*Silliman's Journal of Science.*

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Esq. of this city, has been appointed by Governor Lincoln, under the authority of a Resolve passed at the last session of the Legislature, 'to make a general survey of this Commonwealth, and from such survey and such astronomical observations and calculations, as may be made, to project an accurate skeleton plan of the State, which shall exhibit the external lines thereof, and the most prominent objects within the lines and their locations.

Mr Paine's reputation as a mathematician and astronomer, will warrant the confidence thus reposed in him. We hope that he will accept the appointment and enter upon its duties without delay.—*Palladium.*

To Destroy Rats and Mice.—Mix flour of malt with some butter, and add thereto a drop or two of oil of anniseed; make it up into balls, and bait your traps with it. If you have thousands, by this means you may take them all.

Progress of Steam.—The Glasgow Chronicle mentions that in June next, four steam carriages, with six wheels each, will start between the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. The number of passengers that can easily be carried by each vehicle will at least amount to twentythree. The distance will easily be accomplished in three hours.

CULTURE OF HEMP.

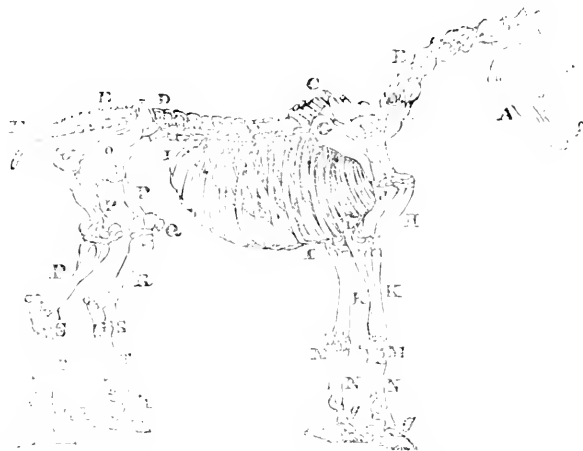
It will be seen by an article in this paper that the Trustees of the Agricultural Society of this County, have offered liberal premiums for the most successful experiments in the cultivation of Hemp the present year. A very decided belief is entertained by some of our most intelligent practical farmers, that this may become an important and a profitable branch of agriculture, more so, indeed, than almost any other in this section of the country. It is, therefore, desirable that the experiment be fairly tried, and we hope that many may be induced to engage in making it, that a comparison may be instituted between our various kinds of soil, in order to ascertain which is best adapted to the purpose. An imperfect experiment may be worse than none, because it may lead to a conclusion the reverse of what a more extensive trial might demonstrate to be a correct and proper one.—*Worcester Spy.*

SOAKING SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

An experiment was made last season by a gentleman in Dennis of soaking seed corn in a solution of copperas, from 24 to 40 hours previous to planting, as recommended in the New England Farmer, and in Fessenden's New England Farmer's Almanac. The corn thus soaked was untouched by worms, while some planted on the same piece in the common way, was very much injured. A Connecticut farmer has made a similar trial and says that it was not only untouched by worms, but yielded one third more. A pound of copperas dissolved in warm water is to be used to a peck of corn.—*Barnstable Jour.*

CHAPTER VI.

THE EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE HORSE.



- A The Head.
 a The posterior maxillary or under jaw.
 b The superior maxillary or upper jaw. Opposite to the letter is a foramen lough, which pass the nerves and blood-vessels which chiefly supply the lower part of the face.
 c The orbit, or cavity containing the eye.
 d The nasal bones, or bones of the nose.
 e The suture dividing the parietal bones below, from the occipital bones above.
 f The inferior maxillary bone containing the upper incisor-teeth.
 B The Seven Cervical Vertebrae, or bones of the neck.
 C The Eighteen Dorsal Vertebrae, or bones of the back.
 D The Six Lumbar Vertebrae, or bones of the loins.
 E The five sacral vertebrae or bones of the haunch.
 F The Cauld Vertebrae, or bones of the tail, generally about fifteen.
 G The Scapula, or shoulderblade.
 H The Sternum or fore-part of the chest.
 I The Costae or ribs, seven or eight articulating with the sternum, and called the *true ribs*, and ten or 11 united together by cartilage, called the *false ribs*.
 J The Humerus, or bone of the arm.
 K The Radius, or bone of the forearm.
 L The Ulna, or elbow. The point of the elbow is called the Olecranon.
 M The Carpous or knee, consisting of seven bones.
 N The metacarpal bones. The larger metacarpal or shank in front, and the smaller metacarpal or splent bone behind.
 o The fore-pastern and foot, consisting of the Os Suf-fraginis, or the upper and large pastern bone, with the sesamoid bones behind, articulating with the cannon and greater pastern; the Os Corona, or lesser pastern; the Os Pelis, or Collin bone; and the Os Navicular; or navicular, or shuttle-bone, not seen and articulating with the smaller pastern and collin bones.
 h The corresponding bones of the hind feet.
 O The Haunch, consisting of three portions, the Ilium the Ischium, and the Pelvis.
 P The Femur, or thigh.
 Q The stifle joint with the Patella.
 R The Tibia or proper leg bone—behind is a small bone called the Hula.
 S The Tarsus or hock, composed of six bones. The prominent part is the Os Calcis, or point of the hock.
 T The Metatarsals of the hind leg.

Beautiful as is the horse, and identified so much with our pleasure and our profit, he has been the object of almost universal regard; and there are

few persons who do not pretend to be somewhat competent judges of his form, qualities and worth. From the nobleman with his numerous and valuable stud, to the meanest helper in the stable, and not excluding even the mechanic who scarcely crosses, or sits behind a horse once in a twelvemonth, there is scarcely a man who would not be offended if he were thought altogether ignorant of horse flesh. There is no subject on which he is so positive, there is no subject on which, generally speaking, he is so deficient, and there are few horses, on some points of which these pretended and self-sufficient judges would not give a totally opposite opinion.

The truth is, that this supposed knowledge is rarely founded on principle—or is the result of the slightest acquaintance with the actual structure of this animal, or that form and connexion of parts on which strength, or fleetness, or stoutness, must necessarily depend. If we were constructing or examining a machine composed of levers and pulleys, and by which we purposed to raise a great weight, or to set in motion certain bodies with a given velocity, we should fail in our object, or expose our ignorance of the matter, if we were not aware what kind of lever or connexion of levers was necessary, and in what direction the ropes should be placed, and in what direction the force should be applied, and by what means we could obtain mechanical advantage, and by what peculiar construction it would inevitably be lost.

Now the structure of the horse, like that of the human being,* consists of numerous levers in the shape of bones, with ropes attached to them in the form of muscles and tendons; and these levers are differently connected, and act in different directions; and he will be the best judge of horses who, while he has loved, and lived among them, is somewhat acquainted with the circumstances in which mechanical power is gained or lost.

In speaking then of the structure of this animal and the points which guide the opinion of real judges of him, we shall, as briefly and as simply as we are able, explain these fundamental principles

* See Treatise *Animal Mechanics.*

on which his usefulness and beauty must depend. We require one kind of horse for slow and heavy draught, and another for lighter and quick work; one as a pleasant and safe roadster; another with more speed and equal continuance as a hunter; and another still is wanted for the race course. What is the peculiarity of structures—what are the particular points that will fit each for his proper business, and to a certain degree, unfit him for everything else? The farrier will require a horse of *all work*, that can carry him to market and take him round his farm, on which he can occasionally ride for pleasure, and which he can sometimes degrade to the dung cart or the harrow. What combination of powers will enable the animal to discharge most of these duties well, and all of them to a certain extent profitably.

Much time spent among horses, an acquired love of them, and a little, sometimes possibly, too dearly bought experience, may give the agriculturist some insight into these matters. We will try whether we cannot assist him in this affair; whether we cannot explain to him the reason why certain points must be good, and why a horse without them must, of necessity, be good for nothing. Perhaps some useful rules may thus be more deeply impressed upon his memory, or some common, but dangerous prejudices may be discarded, and a considerable degree of error, disappointment and expense avoided.

HEMP.

The Trustees of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, for the encouragement of the cultivation of Hemp within this county, and for the purpose of ascertaining by actual experiment whether the crop is, as it is represented, more profitable to the farmer than any grain or hord crop usually raised in this vicinity, have been induced to offer the following premiums:

For the greatest quantity of clean dressed Hemp, the product of at least one acre of land, in one field, \$20

For the next greatest quantity of clean dressed Hemp, the product of one acre of land, at least in the field, \$10

To entitle himself to either of the above premiums, the person who intends to become a competitor, must give notice thereof to the Recording Secretary on or before the 15th day of July next that a Committee of the Trustees may view the crop on the ground if they should deem it expedient, and the said claimant must also exhibit a specimen of said dressed Hemp to a Committee of said Society on the first day of December next, accompanied by a statement in writing, under oath, of himself and one other person, of the following particulars: 1. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1830. 2. The product and general state of cultivation, and quantity and quality of manure used on it the past year. 3. The quantity of manure (if any) used on it the present year. 4. The quantity of seed used, and the time and manner of sowing. 5. The time and manner of harvesting, the amount of the product, ascertained by actual weighing after the Hemp is dressed, and a detailed account of the entire expense and process of cultivation and curing of said crop; the statement to be accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of the land by some sworn surveyor; and a certificate from some disinterested person who saw the Hemp weighed, of the fact, and that the whole of

the dressed Hemp from the said acre is of equally good quality with the samples exhibited for premium.

The above Premiums will be declared as soon after the first day of December next as may conveniently be done.

By order of the Trustees.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER,

Recording Secretary.

HORSES.

The following remarks on the treatment of orses, (says the N. Gazette,) by Mr Carver, are worthy the attention of those who properly appreciate these noble and serviceable animals.

From the N. Y. Enquirer.

A great number of fine horses are destroyed in this country by those who have them placed under their care. It is a custom to wash the orses with cold water, sometimes after hard riding, in the hottest time of the year, by which practice I have known many of them take the lockjaw and die; others have been foundered by simply washing their legs and feet; it stops all perspiration and produces violent fevers. No gentleman in England will permit his horse to be washed; the horse is not a water animal; he wants the particular fostering hand of care, when used in a domestic state.

Another bad practice prevails: the grain is rown into the manger without sifting, and sand gravel being heavier than the grain, it will settle down on the stomach of the horse. A few years past I brought a stone from a horse which as believed to have been formed by thus feeding; it was as large as a goose's egg, and eased and like a cocoa nut shell.

All stables should be well ventilated, so as to admit a constant circulation of fresh air, without which horses are continually breathing on their lungs foul, putrid matter. No stall should be less than five feet wide, as the horse, like man, wants to stretch himself when lying down to rest; many horses have died in the night, by being confined in narrow stalls, and being tied with a rope round their necks. All horses should have head stall halters, with a rein on each side, that should run up and down with blocks, in pulleys, on each side of the stall. The mangers should draw in and out like a drawer in a bureau, or desk; by being thus fixed as I have described, the horse will rise with ease, but on the old plan, the horse, by struggling to rise, often gets his head under the manger and is often found dead in the morning. The hayracks could be placed in front of the stalls, and not on the side.

Few men have had the opportunity to observe the evils that have occurred by the bad management of horses, and very few have doctored so much as myself, having some knowledge of the nature and economy of the horse, after 50 years' extensive practice.

W. CARVER.

N. B. I could have said a great deal more on this subject, but the work that I wrote, entitled the Practical Horse Farmer, will shortly be published, being the fourth edition, in which the subject will be treated on more largely.

From the Middletown Sentinel.

AGRICULTURE.

While so large a part of community are following extravagance in dress, splendid equipage,

public places of excitement, gambling, swindling, buying tickets, trying to get rid of paying their debts, and wishing to live by their wits, or on the labor of others, without rewarding them, and pretending to be something in the world; and so many people being inclined to read very superficially, I am sensible that it is best to be very short on this subject, or it will be passed over by a great part of the farmers, without reading at all.

When so many are either cutting down their orchards, or neglecting them as worthless, because they say the cider will not more than pay for making. I would advise them to preserve and take care of their trees, and if they have not pruned them yet, this year, it is better to do it now than to let the young shoots grow up into a swamp, so that a person cannot climb into a tree to pick the fruit; for the best use we can make of apples is to eat them, or use them for culinary purposes as far as can be done to advantage; and in order that they may keep well, they should be picked by hand; and a tree which bears winter fruit, should be so trimmed, that a man may go round the inside and pick the fruit, though it may be gathered from the outside limbs by the use of a ladder.

We may have apples three fourths of the year, by taking care to have some early fruit, and plenty of that which will keep until May and June; and it is better for a man to take an apple at 11 o'clock, than a drink of grog; for there is some nourishment in an apple, and it quenches thirst much better than spirituous liquor, which has no quality of nourishment, and only serves to make a person hungry and dry, with loss of money, health and reputation.

You should not distil your cider into brandy at all; but make it good, and it will sell in New York, Boston, or some other market, or make vinegar; or if you have plenty of apples, you may let your cattle and hogs eat part of them; they are not apt to get choked where they can have free access, or where a creature is fed by itself.

If a beast should get choked, put pork rind round the end of a stick, and the obstruction will push down easily, and you may use the same where an ox is hoven; though it is about as well to plunge a knife into the paunch, on the left side between the hip bone and the hind rib.

Farmers should save all their pomace and feed it to their stock; it is even good for cows which give milk, by feeding them with it sparingly a few times at first. I tried it 45 years ago, by keeping one cow with pomace principally for three months, and two others on good pasture, rowen or hay; and the pomace cow did as well as either. I published this experiment several times in the papers, yet great heaps of stinking pomace are seen in many parts of Connecticut every year. If cows eat their fill of apples or pomace, it will at first make them stagger, and they will give much less milk; or if a cow gets to a heap of thrashed grain, it is still worse; but we do not throw the grain into heaps, and let it rot on that account.

Farmers have small profits these hard times, but not smaller on orcharding than on other things. It is not uncommon for a farmer's crop to fall short of paying for the labor of raising it, and sometimes a crop is destroyed entirely—yet if a farmer is industrious and prudent, he may generally add a little to his property: It is better than to slide down hill on lottery tickets.

A FARMER.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1830.

SWINE.

A friend of the Editor states a case of a sow devouring her offspring, and inquires what should be done in such an occurrence. The fifth volume of the New England Farmer, page 214, contains an extract of a letter from a cultivator in Gilsam, N. H., to the editor, stating an incident of that kind. The sow, which was of the Bedford breed, and procured of Dr Fiske, of Worcester, and one of the finest, which the writer had ever seen, for shape and propensity to fatten, not only refused to own her young, but attacked them with the ferocity of a tigress.' Dr Fiske's opinion was requested relative to the cause and cure of this strange propensity. In reply the doctor observed:

It is not uncommon for sows to destroy their first offspring. It is more rare at a later period. In most cases where I have inquired into the fact, whether in old or young breeders, I have ascertained that they had been disturbed in some of their essential habits, either from being removed from their companions, their range restricted, or from being removed from one pen to another. All these changes, however, may be effected with safety, by allowing them sufficient time to become accustomed to them, four or five weeks at least. I have known sows do well with a second litter after having destroyed a first, under one of the above mentioned excitements. Hence it would be unwise to condemn to death one which bids fair otherwise to be a valuable breeder, even for this most unnatural crime, could it be traced to a palliative cause.

* * * * *

The peculiar ferocity of these animals manifested on these occasions, may be increased if not wholly caused by hysterical irritability. Should this be the fact, it does not follow that a second yearning would cause a similar excitement. This opinion is inferred from analogy, rather than known from any demonstration; as a reputation is not to be presumed, where a first experiment has proved so discouraging. I should not hesitate to risk the trial under a like commencement, if the animal in all other respects was of the first character and not easily replaced. If I succeeded I should gain also in quality, as the young of all animals improve by succession.

It is of great importance that swine of all descriptions, particularly those intended for breeding, should be rendered perfectly tame and gentle, that their enclosures may be entered at all times without giving alarm or exciting their resentment. This is easily done by gentle treatment and early accustoming them to the brush or curry comb. No animal enjoys it more, or derives from it greater benefit. While it increases their comfort, it adds to their health and growth, and serves in a great measure to correct their tempers and dispositions.

While on this subject, I take occasion to state a fact of which farmers seem not sufficiently aware, which forcibly illustrates the importance of keeping their swine warmly housed in all inclement seasons. Late in autumn I put two shoats, which I had selected for breeders, into a warm enclosure in my barn; their size and other qualities were of an average with the rest which re-

remained exposed to the weather, except when they returned to their nest. There is at least a third difference in weight in favor of those which are housed, their keeping having been the same.

MILDEW ON GRAPES.

At the request of several subscribers, we publish from the *New England Farmer* of last July, the substance of Mr. PRINCE's remedy against the mildew in Grapes:

Take a pint and a half of sulphur, and a lump of the best unslacked lime of the size of the fist, put these in a vessel of about seven gallons measurement, let the sulphur be thrown in first, and the lime over it, then pour in a pail of boiling water, stir it well, and let it stand half an hour, then fill the vessel with cold water, and after stirring well again, allow the whole to settle—after it has become settled dip out the clear liquid into a barrel, and fill the barrel with cold water, and it is then fit for use. You next proceed with a syringe holding about a pint and a half, and throw the liquid with it on the vines in every direction, so as completely to cover foliage, fruit and wood; this should be particularly done when the fruit is just forming, and about one third the size of a pea, and may be continued twice or thrice a week for two or three weeks; the whole process for one or two hundred grape vines need not exceed half an hour.

The great sale of Colonel POWEL's stock will take place at Powelton, near Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th of June, instead of the 10th, as stated in the last *New England Farmer*. In alluding to this sale, the Editor of the *American Farmer* remarks, 'the public will have an opportunity, such as was never before presented in America, of procuring improved Short Horn Cattle of the highest blood, and the most perfect form.

From the care taken by Colonel Powel, without regard to trouble or expense, to get stock of the purest blood, and from established strains of good milkers, we feel confident that there is not in England a herd of cattle superior to those of Powelton. All have been kept pure, though judiciously crossed between different families of the same blood. All may be clearly traced to the most distinguished of their respective families in the English Stud-Book. The demand for these cattle has steadily increased for a series of years, and the sales of male calves at Powelton for some years have equalled from three to four thousand dollars per annum. Colonel Powel has, in most cases, refused to sell the females?

At the exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Saturday last, Mr. PETTEE, of Newton, exhibited Wilmot's Superb Strawberries, measuring 23 inches in circumference.

RAISING APPLE TREES FROM CUTTINGS.

MA FESSENDEN—The following paragraph I have copied from an English Journal. I should be glad to know if the experiment has ever been successfully tried in the United States:

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting. His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them into a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoots above the surface. The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoots

gradually spring up and become a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit without requiring to be grafted.

SILK CULTURE.

We have seen several thousand Silk worms at the Tremont House, where is a very interesting exhibition of silk in its different stages of preparation. We understand that the proprietor J. H. COBB, Esq. of Dedham, intends to have the exhibition open at all hours in the day for showing the wonderful operation of these valuable insects. In order that a knowledge of the business may be made as extensive as possible he informed us that he had fixed the price of admission at 12½ cents; children half price.

From the Greenfield Gazette.

CATTLE SHOW AT NORTHAMPTON.

SILK AND HEMP.

The anniversary of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, will be commemorated at Northampton, on Wednesday, October 27. In addition to the usual premiums, the Society this year offer premiums on hemp and mulberry trees. The premiums we copy below. We are glad these subjects have attracted the attention of the Society, and hope their liberality will induce some of our citizens to direct a portion of their care and labor upon these articles of culture. The produce of the farms of this country can hardly be said to be of such kind and quality, as, in the present depressed state of the markets and where the price of labor is comparatively so high, to yield a fair profit to the cultivator. Our people cannot compete with those of N. Y. and other states, in the articles of bread stuffs; for the facility of transportation possessed by them and wanted by us, give them a decided advantage over us; and besides, wheat, the most important of those articles is generally on our lands much lighter than on the rich and new lands of the south and west. If our farmers would become, we will not say rich, but possessed of a sufficient competency to secure them in their old age from the unhappiness and distress attendant upon premature embarrassments, or the necessity of unremitting labor to procure a bare sustenance, it is obvious that they, or those of them who are not now independent, must devise some means of earning money more productive than the cultivation upon their lands of the usual profitless crops. In this season of distress, the attention of the public has been called to several articles never raised in this region until recently, or raised to a very limited extent. Among them are Hemp and Silk. The most eminent practical agriculturists of our country concur in representing the Hemp crop as vastly more profitable than any of the common crops, and their opinions are not formed from speculations based upon fancied positions, but they are founded on the certain results of experience. The testimony of Samuel Latthrop, and Judge Buell, is alone sufficient to convince the rational mind of the superior productiveness of this crop over others. Long established habits, we know, whether of body or mind, are of difficult eradication; and as Hemp has not formerly been raised in these parts, many will, doubtfully, shake their heads, and exclaim 'I don't know about this *ere* hemp business; we can't raise it so as to be any object;—at any rate I'll stick to the old crops and let others try the Hemp, and see whether they burn their fingers with it or not.' But we hope there are

others whose intelligence will enable them to rise above the operations of prejudice engendered by the force of habit, who will step forward and repeat the experiments which have been made by others. We cannot think otherwise than that they will gain a reward for which they may have striven in vain with other articles of produce.

The culture of silk, which has, within a few years been urgently pressed upon the attention of the American public, might be made another source of profit to the grower. It requires, after the planting and growth of the mulberry orchard the attention of females and children only, and therefore may be produced without at all interfering with other operations upon the farm. The income from this source, is therefore clear profit. True, we have not the skill, nor the machinery, to reel the silk from the cocoons, properly; but though it be not prepared in the most proper manner there is, and always will be a ready market for much as will be produced.

The domestic demand for silk is already considerable, and will increase as the production of it silk increases. One fringe-maker in Philadelphia consumes \$20,000 worth annually. As soon as the culture of this material shall receive the attention its importance deserves, filatures to reel the silk from the cocoons will undoubtedly be established when a new impulse will be given to the demand. American raw silk will then be used in the manufacture of the finest silk fabrics, for which it can now be employed on account of the imperfect manner of reeling it. It would then find a ready market in foreign parts, if not receive the decided preference of the manufacturers. We are fully persuaded that, with proper attention to this subject, silk would become to the United States staple article of production and exportation. This is nothing in the world to prevent it. It is a source of wealth and independence within our reach, if we strive for it with one half the energy and perseverance with which other things, and many of them mere shadows, are pursued, we shall fail to secure it. Let the people become acquainted with the subject, and we feel persuaded it will not neglect it as useless and unprofitable. When a single town can be cited which like Milfield, produces silk to the value of \$25,000, yeomen of other towns should inquire if they can improve their condition by the same means. The sum would add materially to the prosperity of country town, and it is not too much to say town may receive it if labor be directed into proper channel.

If the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, by the offer of their premium shall accelerate the introduction of the growth silk in this region, they will do a service we more than all the rest they have ever done. Let this we say in the full conviction that their effort have been of incalculable advantage to the counties. Whatever may be the result, the Society deserves the thanks of the community for attracting notice to the subject with golden char. The following are their premiums on the Mulberry—together with the introductory remarks.

WHITE MULBERRY ORCHARD.

The following premiums are offered for the encouragement of raising the White Mulberry. Premiums, in some shape, will be offered from year to year, to encourage the culture of the mulberry and manufacture of silk. There are large quantities of land within the limits of the Society

dedicated for mulberry orchards. Excepting the best raising and planting the mulberry trees, all the work can be performed by women, children, and old people, and silk may be made a staple of our country. Our soil and climate are congenial to the flourishing growth of the mulberry, and the silkworms will thrive in New England, under proper management, as well as they do in most parts of Europe, where the raising of silk is the staple industry of the community. The mulberry tree will flourish on soil of an inferior quality, and is well calculated for hedges, and for the largest and best plantation of the white mulberry over one acre, and not less than 2000 plants \$20 00

do do do 3-4 acre, " " 15 00
do do do 1-2 acre, " " 10 00
do do do 1-4 acre, " " 6 00
do do do 1-8 acre, " " 5 00
do do do 1-8 acre, " " 4-00

No premium can be awarded more than once on the same mulberry orchard. That our enterprising citizens may have time to sow and transplant the mulberry, claims for premiums on mulberry orchards must be entered on or before the first of July 1831.

The following on Hemp:— For the encouragement of the culture of Hemp within the limits of the Society, the Committee are induced to offer the following premiums, from which it is concluded that a Hemp crop will be more productive to the farmer than corn or almost any other crop he can take from his land.

For the greatest quantity of clean, dressed Hemp, being the product of one acre of land, dressed in the usual mode or by the Hemp machine, - - - - \$7 00
Second do - - - - - 5 00
Third do - - - - - 4 09
Fourth do - - - - - 3 00

Believing that a much greater quantity of clean, dressed Hemp can be obtained by the use of the improved Hemp Machine, than by the usual mode of the brake and knife, the premiums for clean dressed hemp will not be declared until October 30, that the farmer may have opportunity to avail himself of the utility of the machine with or without entering a rotting.

Claims for the above premiums must be entered with D. Stebbins, post-paid, on or before the 1st day of Oct. 1830. It will be expected that a detailed account of the mode of cultivation, description of the soil, quantity of manure used, quantity of seed sowed, mode of preparing the land, the method of securing the crop, should be exhibited in writing; the quantity of Hemp certified by disinterested individuals who saw the weight, and quality with the samples exhibited and deposited with the Secretary for the inspection of the committee.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c, May 22, 1830.
MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Flowers, Iris Germanica, Senecio elegans, or the flowering Elegant Grousel, Veronica geniculoides tulips from J. WINSHIP.
Glas Narcissus and Cowslips from S. DOWNER; Iris Antina and Convallaria Multiflora or Solomon's Seal, from MR GIBBS; a fine specimen of Tea Rose from A. AVALL. Bouvardia triphilla from D. HAGGERS.
Mentha Americana, Cypripedium Acaulis, Arum

Triphyllum, Cornus Canadensis, Pyrus Obovatus, Native Plants, from the vicinity of Cambridge, by J. L. RUSSELL.

Mr OTIS PETTEE, of Newton, exhibited a few of Wilnot's Superb Strawberries, which grew in a bed of soil, in a green house, six feet from the Glass, they were picked too soon, not having attained taste and flavor.

Tulips were shown for Premiums by the following gentlemen. A. ASPINWALL, S. DOWNER, D. HAGGERTON.

The show of Tulips was very fine. It was decided by the Committee that A. ASPINWALL had the finest flowers. The exhibition was very gratifying, and was visited by many ladies, as well as gentlemen.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street, An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. London describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were sown in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing month. Long Pickley, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.

May 28.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B. Tafts stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until noon; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrook's in Shrewsbury, on Thursdays; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season.

May 28.

Pomological Magazine.

Lost,—the 23d number of the London Pomological Magazine, for September, 1829. Whoever has borrowed it, is requested to return it to Mr ROBERT MANNING, at Salem, or to the office of the New England Farmer.

May 28.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at their Hall, on Saturday, June 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT L. EMMONS,

May 28.

Recording Secretary.

On the 27th of March last, a package of Books, consisting of London's Encyclopedia of Plants, and London's Gardeners' Magazine, was left at the New Bedford Warehouse Office, in Boston, directed to BENJAMIN RODMAN, Esq. New Bedford, which has never been received. Whoever will give any information respecting it to Mr RODMAN, at New Bedford, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Office, Boston, shall be suitably rewarded.

Agricultural Implements.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market-street.

Pickering's improved Tree Brushes, for destroying Caterpillars; long and short handled brushes, for washing trees; Vegetable Brushes; Brushes for cutting trees; Horse Brushes &c.

Willis' improved Brass, Copper, and Tin Syringes, for clearing grape vines and preventing mildew, see N. England Farmer vol. 3, p. 5, a communication from William Prince, Esq.

Lactometers; a few well finished Lactometers, some with extra large size glasses.

Proning Knives, Shears, &c.; Wakefield's Improved Pruning Shears, Fruit Shears, Garden, Grass, and Hedge Shears—Pruning Saws, Chisels, &c.

Proning and Budbag Knives; a few very superior Ivory handled Budbag and Propagating Knives. may 21.

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m March 12.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad St, at retail. Also SNOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- - - barrel.	2 25	3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	- - - ton.	102 00	110 00
Beans, white,	- - - bushel.	67	71 12
BEEF, mess,	- - - barrel.	9	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- - - "	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- - - "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, unspiced, No. 1, new,	- - - pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	- - - "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- - - "	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- - - barrel.	5 12	5 12
Genesee,	- - - "	5 12	5 25
Rye, best,	- - - "	3 62	3 37
GRAIN, Corn,	- - - bushel.	53	55
Rye,	- - - "	65	67
Oats,	- - - "	35	40
HOGS LARD, first sort, new,	- - - cwt.	3 00	3 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	- - - "	11	15
LIME,	- - - cask.	85	90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- - - ton.	3 75	4 00
PORK, clear,	- - - barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy, mess,	- - - "	12 25	12 75
Cargo, No. 1,	- - - "	12	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- - - bushel.	1 75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	- - - "	3	3 00
Poat Meadow,	- - - "	4	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- - - "	3	3 00
Red Top (northern),	- - - "	62	75
Lucerne,	- - - pound.	39	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- - - "	7	33
Red Clover, (northern),	- - - "	7	3
French Sugar Beet,	- - - "	4	50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- - - "	40	50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- - - "	20	30
Merino, three fourths washed,	- - - "	35	40
Merino, half blood,	- - - "	3 3	35
Merino, quarter washed,	- - - "	30	33
Native, washed,	- - - "	30	40
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	- - - "	40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	- - - "	30	35
Pulled, - - - spinning, first sort,	- - - "	33	35

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Care of Fanueil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- - - - - pound.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- - - - - "	8	10
whole hogs,	- - - - - "	5	6
VEAL,	- - - - - "	3	7
MUTTON,	- - - - - "	4	12
POULTRY,	- - - - - "	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- - - - - "	12	14
Lump, best,	- - - - - "	15	18
EGGS,	- - - - - dozen.	10	11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- - - - - bushel.	85	80
Indian, retail,	- - - - - "	20	25
POTATOS,	- - - - - "	20	25
CIDER, [according to quality.]	- - - - - barrel.	3 50	4 60

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 24.

(Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.)

At market this day, 192 Beef Cattle, including 11 un-sold last week, un-sold, 9, 14 pair Working Oxen, 18 Cows and Calves, 129 Sheep and Lambs, 49 Swine, the remainder of the lot we reported last week.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle, extra, at \$3 33 a 5 50; good \$5 a 5 25; thinner \$4 25 a 5 00; a small advance from last week, (say 17 c. per 100 lbs.) which makes the price average about the same as it has for four or five Mondays past, except last Monday. Working Oxen—Several sales, prices not ascertained. Cows and Calves—We noticed the sales of a number at \$23, 21 50, 25 00, two at \$27, and three at \$30. Sheep—One lot of about 40 (sheared) were taken at \$3, another of about 20 at \$5, and another of 15, nearly all of which were Lambs, and the first we have noticed this season, \$2 25. Swine—At retail, 6 a 6 45 cents—one lot of 32 to close, at 5 45 cents—a few would find a ready market.

Strawberries and green peas, raised by Mr Seth Frost, West Cambridge were for sale at Mr Tombs's stall, Fanueil Hall Market, on Saturday. We did not hear the price.

At Philadelphia, 19th, strawberries from Maryland were selling at 50 cts. per quart, and green peas, 20th, at \$1 per bushel. In Baltimore 19th, the former were sold for 1 2 1/2 cts per quart, and the latter at 50 cts. per bushel. Fresh Salmon from the Kennebec, were sold in New York, 21st inst. at 50 cts. per lb

MISCELLANIES.

EXERCISE.

Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanition, and death. Trenck, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of seventy pounds' weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes, 'I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame, food, or motion.' Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of ampler practical knowledge—more happy in their domestic lives—more enterprising, and more attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with much propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present anything more than half a human being.—*Journal of Health.*

HARD TIMES.

It is a fact that nine tenths of the young men of the present day, by some means have come to the conclusion, that it is degrading to till the soil, or to perform any sort of manual labor for a livelihood; they seem to entertain the idea that they are all born to literature, that they possess intuitively the skill of the Lawyer, the Physician, the Clergyman, the Merchant, or the Author; that they have nothing to do but to lie themselves to New York, Boston, or some other city, as soon as they are fairly fledged, and can be trusted out of the reach of their mother's apron-strings, and that their *superbitive* talents will at once bring them into notice. With these views, many a young man who might have made a most excellent farmer or mechanic, leaves his home, is gone two or three years, expends perhaps, half his kind father's fortune, which he has labored hard to amass, and returns a poor, lazy, idle blockhead, complaining of 'hard times.' This is the case often, very often. If all those young men who have been born and bred to that most honorable of all employments, tillers of the soil, would attend to that business, instead of gauding off, and attempting to become contemptible cockneys, we should seldom hear of 'hard times.'—*New Hampshire Spectator.*

FARMING.

The following hints from Flint's Western Review, contain a portion of that practical good sense which must commend itself to the judgment of every enlightened mind, that seeks the highest welfare of the country.

If one half the zeal, energy, and expense, that blot so many gazettes with coarse and low abuse, setting the community by the ears for the sole gain and the paltry purposes of a few demagogues and office seekers, were bestowed on the advancement of agriculture; if the people were half as ambitious to improve and beautify their fields, as they are to settle the nation; and half as angry with thistles, thorns, and poor fences, as they are with their political opponents, who probably wish as well to the country as themselves, we should have more productive fields, less complaints of poverty, more ability to be charitable and munificent, and abundantly more good feeling. From Pittsburg to New Orleans, the son ploughs as his father did before him, and the great mass of far-

mers are as stationary in their theory as they are in practice. Nine in ten of them believe, at this moment, that book farming is the mere useless, visionary dreaming of men that know nothing about practical agriculture.

We would tell them that England is the garden of Europe, simply because almost every acre of the ground is cultivated *scientifically*, and on principles which have been brought to the test of the most *rigid experiment*. We would tell them that New England, of whose soil and climate they are accustomed to think, as consigned by Providence to sterility and inclemency, is the garden of the United States, only because the industrious and calculating people do not throw away their efforts in the exertion of mere brute strength—but bring mind, and plan, and system, and experience, to bear upon their naturally hard and thankless soil. On every side the passing traveler sees verdure, and grass, and orchards, in the small and frequent enclosures of imperishable rocks; and remarks fertility won from the opposition of the elements and nature. After an absence of ten years, on our return to that country, we were struck with this proud and noble triumph, conspicuous over the whole region.

The real benefactors of mankind, as St Pierre so beautifully said, are those, who cause two blades of wheat to mature where one did before. The fields ought to be the morning and evening theme of Americans, who love their country. To fertilize and improve his farm, ought to be the prime temporal object of every owner of the substantial soil. All national aggrandizement, power, and wealth, may be traced to agriculture, as its ultimate source. Commerce and manufactures are only subordinate results of this main spring. We consider agriculture as every way subsidiary not only to abundance, industry, comfort, and health, but to good morals, and ultimately even to religion. We shall always say and sing, 'Speed the plough.' We shall always regard the American farmer stripped to his employment, and tilling his grounds, as belonging to the first order of noblemen among us. We shall always wish him bountiful harvests, good beer, and moderate use of cider, and if he will rear it himself, of the grape, but none of the pernicious gladness of whiskey; and we shall invoke upon his labors the blessing of God, and say to him 'peace be within thy walls.'

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

A beggar with an instrument as offensive to the ear as were the bagpipes to immortal Shakspeare, commenced his grinding exactly beneath the window of a house in London, where a dinner party had just sat down to dinner. Disgusted with the horrible discord they sent a few half pence to the vagrant with a hint that 'he might go on.' The answer was exquisite—'I never goes on under six-pence!'—For this brilliant witicism the beggar had a shilling.

One of our party, (says Cowper in his four years in Southern Africa, when relating a conversation with a young Caffre,) was attempting to explain to him that the moon shining above us was a world like that on which we stood; and he listened attentively, and calmly observed when the speaker had ceased—'I will not say that what you have told me is not so, but has any one been up to see it?'

'That are' *Mattress*.—A New York upholsterer stuffs his mattresses with air. They are very

pretty, very soft, and very elastic. A young man who was determined to be very comfortable, purchased the article, and slept three nights very sweetly upon it. The fourth night he thoughtlessly thrust a pin into the bed, and with a gentle bounding in the ear, soft as the murmur of a wind lisp, fell soundly asleep. In the morning he awoke stiff and sore to the bone, and found himself separated from the bed cord by only two thicknesses of oil canvas and the sheet. We have not learned whether he blew up his mattress or burned it.—*Wie Haven Ake.*

Hard Cider.—Why, dear me, Mr Longswallow, said a good lady, how can you drink down a whole quart of that there hard cider at a single draught? As soon as the man could breathe again, he replied, 'I beg pardon, madam, but upon my soul it was so hard I couldn't bite it off.'

The celebrated Bishop Berkley used to call a few who had drunk spirituous liquors with comparative impunity for several years—the *devil's decoys*.

The spring being the season of the year at which the prejudices and mistakes of a great number of persons induce them to resort to bleeding or to some active medicine with the view of increasing their health and guarding against disease it may be proper now, to warn all such against the prejudicial tendency of this practice. It is indeed far more apt to invite an attack of disease than to guard against it. All the purposes for which it is resorted to, can, however, be very certainly answered by gentle daily exercise, great caution in adapting the dress to the rapid changes in the weather, and the strictest temperance.—*Jour. of Health.*

DAVID GRIFFITH, Seelman,

MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND.

Would inform the public, that he is now ready to attend to the business of packing up Forest Trees, in crates or matted of any size they may direct, and on the shortest notice, for any part of the United States; at the best attention paid to the packing and having the roots well covered.

ALSO, Forest seeds of almost any description, as they may ripen through out the season, in the quantities which he can obtain of the subscriber, or J. B. RUSSELL, the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market Street, Boston. 4c April 23

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52 North Market Street.
Vegetable Plants of the Early York and Early Savoy Cabbages, at 12 1/2 cents per doz.; also Early Cauliflowers, & Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. prime order for transplanting.

Fales' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market St. has just received a supply of J & A. Fales' Patent Hoes, Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale. April 2. 2m

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying postage in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. R. BETTS, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS

New York—G. THOMPSON & SON, 67 Liberty Street
Philadelphia—D & C LIVINGSTON, 35 Chestnut Street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—HOW JESSE BURT
Poughkeepsie, A. J. VAN PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Litch. Bot. Gard.
Hartford—GODDARD & SONS
Montreal, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Prop. Recorder Office.
Houseton, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Book Seller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1830.

No. 46.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A SKETCH OF VEGETABLE ANATOMY, VEGETABLE ECONOMY, &c.

(Continued from page 343.)

CLASSIFICATION OF PLANTS.

The species of plants are so immensely numerous that some mode of arrangement is absolutely necessary. Hence the vegetable kingdom is divided into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species and Varieties.

Classes may be compared to Nations.

Orders may be compared to Tribes or divisions of Nations.

Genera may be compared to Families that compose Tribes.

Species may be compared to Individuals that compose Families.

Varieties may be compared to Individuals under certain variations.

The Linnæan system is founded on the number, situation and proportion of the essential organs of fructification, the stamens and pointals. The 24 classes principally owe their distinctions to the number, situation, and proportions of the stamens; the orders or divisions of the classes are marked by the number of pointals, or by some other circumstance equally intelligible. The first 11 classes are distinguished solely by the number of stamens; and the orders in the first 13 classes are founded on the number of pointals, or the number of stigmas where the styles are wanting. The names of both classes and orders are of Greek derivation, and refer to the functions of the respective organs. Many of the names end with *andria*, male; or *gynia*, female.

CLASSES.

ORDERS.

1. Monandria. Stamens 1.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
2. Diandria. Stamens 2.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
3. Triandria. Stamens 3.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
4. Tetrandria. Stamens 4.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
5. Pentandria. Stamens 5.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Pentagynia " 5.
 6. Polygynia " many.
6. Hexandria. Stamens 6.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Hexagynia " 6.
 6. Polygynia " many.
7. Heptandria. Stamens 7.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Hexagynia " 6.
 6. Polygynia " many.
8. Octandria. Stamens 8.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Hexagynia " 6.
 6. Polygynia " many.
9. Enneandria. Stamens 9.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Hexagynia " 6.
 6. Polygynia " many.
10. Decandria. Stamens 10.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Hexagynia " 6.
 6. Polygynia " many.

11. Dodecandria. Stamens 12 to 19. Ex. Snakeroot.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Pentagynia " 5.
 6. Dodecagynia " 12 to 19.
12. Icosandria. Stamens 20, or more inserted into or growing out of the calyx. Ex. Strawberry, apple.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Pentagynia—Pointals 5.
 3. Polygynia " many.
13. Polyandria. Stamens more than 20, numerous, inserted into the receptacle. Ex. Poppy.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Pentagynia " 5.
 6. Hexagynia " 6.
 7. Polygynia " many.
14. Gynno-permia. Seeds naked in the bottom of the calyx; plants aromatic. Ex. Mint.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Pentagynia " 5.
 6. Hexagynia " 6.
 7. Polygynia " many.
15. Didynamia. Stamens 2 long and 2 short. Flowers labiate, singent or perispermic in general. One pointal only.
 1. Monogynia—Pointal 1.
 2. Digynia—Pointals 2.
 3. Trigynia " 3.
 4. Tetragynia " 4.
 5. Pentagynia " 5.
 6. Hexagynia " 6.
 7. Polygynia " many.
16. Monadelphia. Stamens united by their filaments into one tube, separated at the top. Ex. Althæa, Hibiscus. The number of stamens being here of secondary importance, serves to discriminate the orders in this and the two next classes.
 1. Triandria. Stamens 3.
 2. Pentandria " 5.
 3. Heptandria " 7.
 4. Octandria " 8.
 5. Enneandria " 9.
 6. Decandria " 10.
 7. Dodecandria " 12 to 20.
 8. Poliandria " many.
17. Didyphelia. Stamens united by their filaments into two separate parcels, both sometimes cohering at the base. Flowers papilionaceous. Ex. Pea, Bean.
 1. Pentandria " 5.
 2. Hexandria " 6.
 3. Octandria " 8.
 4. Decandria " 10.
18. Polyadelphia. Stamens united by their filaments into more than two parcels. This class is now, by many rejected, and the plants distributed in other classes.
 1. Dodecandria. Stamens, or rather anthers, from 12 to 20. Filaments inserted into the receptacle.
 2. Icosandria. Stamens numerous; filaments inserted into the calyx.
 3. Polyandria. Stamens very numerous, inserted into the receptacle.
19. Syngenesia. Flowers compound. The anthers united into a tube, over a single seed. The orders are founded on the situation of the several kinds of florets. Some florets have both stamens and pointals; some have the one, and some the other; and some
 1. Polygamiaæqualis. The florets perfect, each having stamens, &c, pointal, as in the dandelion.
 2. Polygamia superflua. The florets in the disk perfect, having stamens and pointals; those in the ray or margin having pointals only, but all producing fertile seed, as in the field daisy, yarrow, aster, &c.
 3. Polygamia frustanea. The florets in the disk perfect; those of the margin having no pointal, or no effectual one,

- are destitute of any that are effectual. Polygamia is the family name applied to all the orders, and implies that there are many florets inclosed within one common calyx.
- are neuter, as in the sun-flower.
4. Polygamia necessaria. The florets in the disk having only stamens, are neuter; those of the margin having only pointals, and are fertile, as in the marigold.
5. Polygamia segregata. The florets all perfect, each having its own proper calyx besides the one common to all, as in the globe thistle.
6. Gynandria. Stamens inserted on the pointal. The orders are marked by the number of Stamens. Ex. Lady's slipper.
 1. Monandria, stamen 1.
 2. Diandria, stamens 2.
 3. Triandria " 3.
 4. Tetrandria " 4.
 5. Pentandria " 5.
 6. Hexandria " 6.
 7. Octandria " 8.
21. Monœcia. Stamens and pointals in separate flowers, but on the same plant. Ex. melon, Indian corn, chestnut, hazel, &c. The orders of this class and the next are distinguished by the number of stamens, or by some other character of the preceding classes.
 1. Monandria, stamen 1.
 2. Diandria, stamens 2.
 3. Triandria " 3.
 4. Tetrandria " 4.
 5. Pentandria " 5.
 6. Hexandria " 6.
 7. Poliandria, " many.
 8. Monadelphia, filaments united into a tube.
 9. Polyadelphia, filaments united into more than two parcels.
22. Dioœcia. Stamens and pointals in separate flowers, on two separate plants. Ex. hemp, willow, &c.
 1. Monandria, stamen 1.
 2. Diandria, stamens 2.
 3. Triandria " 3.
 4. Tetrandria " 4.
 5. Pentandria " 5.
 6. Hexandria " 6.
 7. Polyandria " many.
 8. Monadelphia, filaments united into a tube.
23. Polygamia. Stamens and pointals separate in some flowers, united in others, on one, two or three separate plants of the same species. This class has been rejected, and the plants incorporated with other classes.
 1. Filices. Ferns, which bear their seed on the back of the leaf, and hence called a frond.
 2. Musci, Mosses. A hardly family.
 3. Hepaticæ. Liverworts, generally bearing the seed on the leaf.
 4. Alge, Flags. These are frondose. This order includes the numerous tribe of sea weeds.
 5. Fungi, Mushrooms, &c. They are of quick growth and of short duration, some are poisonous and none fit for the human stomach.
24. Cryptogamia. Stamens and pointals obscure, and not well ascertained as to number.
 1. Monœcia. When the several kinds of flowers grow on one single plant.
 2. Dioœcia. When they are situated on two separate individuals.
 3. Triœcia. When they are placed three separate plants.

The orders are divided into genera or families, each of which consists of one or more species or individuals, which agree with each other in the general appearance of their flower and fruit, and disagree with all other genera as to form and nature, as in the families of roses and lilies. The generic and essential character is that mark or marks which distinguish the different genera one from another, and these distinguishing marks are

taken only from the seven parts of fructification, unnoticed in the definitions of the classes and orders. The genus has all the marks of its class and order, and some others peculiar to itself.

The genera are divided into species, or individuals. The specific character is that peculiar mark or marks which distinguish the different species, one from another, and these distinguishing marks are taken from all parts of the plant not noticed in the definitions of the classes, orders and genera. The roots, stems, form of the leaves, appendages, &c. afford distinctions that mark the species. The species has all the marks of its class, order, and genus, and some others peculiar to itself.

The varieties of the species happen from casual causes, generally from seed, or cultivation, or both; and are numerous in the apple family.

Let one example suffice.

CLASS.	ORDER.	GENUS.	SPECIES.	VARIETIES.
Eucoridæ.	Pentagynæ.	Pyrus.	Malus.	Robur, Rosæ.
			Apple.	&c.
			Pear.	Ambræte, Seckle, &c.
			Quince.	Fall, Winter.

When an unknown plant is found, first count the stamens and pointals, and notice any other circumstance attending these organs (as to proportion, situation, &c.) on which the character of the classes and orders are founded. Having thus easily ascertained the class and order to which the plant belongs, next, in some practical work on the subject, compare the parts of its flower and fruit with the characters of every genus in that order, until the one is found with which it agrees. Having thus found the generic or family name, next, in like manner, read over the character of the species, if the genus consist of more than one, until the one is found that applies. Thus the generic and specific name of the plant is found.

A little practice will be necessary to render the classes and orders familiar, beginning with the tulip, lily and rose, and such flowers as have the essential organs most conspicuous. A magnifier will be necessary to inspect small flowers.

A few observations by which the qualities of many plants may be known.

Plants with a glume calyx, as in rye, Indian corn, &c. are wholesome.

Whenever the stamens are found to grow out of the calyx, whether they be many, as in Leonandria, or few, as in the currant, they indicate the fruits of such plants to be wholesome.

The whole class, Tetradynamia, stamens 4 long and 2 short, having cruciform flowers is wholesome.

Plants having a papilionaceous or pea flower, mostly belonging to the class Dialeptia are wholesome. Wild indigo and the seeds of Laburnum are exceptions.

Plants belonging to the class Syngenesia are harmless.

Plants belonging to Dydynamia Gymnosperma, and the rigid flowers with naked seeds allied thereto, which having two stamens, are of course placed in the class Diandria, are all harmless or wholesome. Those plants which belong to the same class, but to the second order, Angiosperma, seeds in a seed vessel are narcotic and dangerous, being allied to those plants, having five stamens and one pointal with nauseous flavor, in class and

order Pentandria Monogyna, known to be poisonous.

Umbelliferous plants having 5 stamens and two pointals growing on a dry soil and of agreeable odor, are generally harmless aromatics; but those growing in a wet soil with nauseous flavor are generally poisonous.

Whenever the nectary is a distinct organ from the corolla-like plants to which it belongs are to be suspected.

Plants producing a white substance when cut or broken, except such as have compound flowers are to be suspected.

The filiceous tribe are often dangerous, especially the roots.

The wholesome qualities of plants are generally indicated by an agreeable flavor and taste; the dangerous ones, generally having a disagreeable flavor and nauseous taste.

We have now gone through with what was intended, merely a general view of the subject, and shall conclude with a few remarks.

The structure of plants and the manner in which nature takes to continue the species are subjects of admiration, and to many an inexhaustible source of delight. They show to man the wisdom, goodness, and power of the munificent Creator. Shall any one despise those productions, which the Creator hath pronounced, 'very good,' as useless and unworthy the notice of man, for whom they were made? Every plant was made with a design to answer some important purpose in the great scale of nature. There is not a flower, nor leaf, nor bud, but what shows traces of infinite power and wisdom. The mysteries of vegetation have excited the attention of the wisest and the best of men, and they are not yet unfolded. The most profound philosopher can explain only a small part of the wonderful process of nature in the formation of a single plant. The heedless observer of a single leaf is not aware of the chemical process, that is carried on in its substance, forming various compounds.

The study of vegetable economy is highly interesting to the young cultivator of the soil. The more the subject is understood the more pleasing and interesting it becomes. It is peculiarly proper for the youth in general. It is not like novels and romances, (with which the world is overloaded,) which corrupt the passions, create a false taste, enervate the mind and of course the body, and afford no useful knowledge whatever; but on the contrary, it softens the passions, improves the taste, enlightens the understanding, affords much useful information, and teaches us the wisdom and power of the Creator in his works.

As to Horticulture, with which our subject seems more closely connected, it is based on the best foundation, being established in the fitness of things by infinite wisdom. It was the first employment of man. An exercise the most conducive to health, and human happiness. 'The Lord God planted a garden,' in which he 'made to grow' the most choice and beautiful plants and trees, both for use and ornament, even 'every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, and there he put the man whom he had formed, to dress, prune and order,' the various species, 'and to keep it,' from the ravages of insects and other creatures which might injure it.

This garden, planned and executed by the Supreme Being, must have been a place of consummate delight. All was peace and harmony, order and neatness, beauty and innocence. The shady

groves and the meandering stream, which watered the garden, added grandeur to the scenery. There bloomed the lily and the rose, whose fragrance spread a rich perfume, and whose beauties declared 'their maker God.' And in the 'midst,' there stood a tree, now lost, the life preserving tree, whose healing virtues would restore lost immortality, and insure perpetual youth and vigor. The gardener, however, proving unfaithful and disobedient, was not permitted to receive its benefits; but was expelled from this place of bliss, and much was lost.

There is some thing peculiarly pleasing in a garden—a thousand objects are presented to view, affording instruction; health is promoted; the mind invigorated, and the best feelings cultivated. It serves both for exercise and diversion, retirement and contemplation, and smooths the 'pathway to the tomb.'

'Go view the path by nature trod,
And hit your thoughts to nature's God.'

Let all who can, plant a little paradise, and so dress and keep it, as that, from its order and neatness, it shall have some faint resemblance to the one above faintly described, and by continuance in well doing, receive a rich reward.

ERRATA.—Page 335, col. 1, 19th line from top, for 'strawberry' read 'candy'—page 336, 1st col. line 15, for 'petticoat' read 'petate'—line 27, for 'Sagittaria' read 'Sagittaria'—line 30, for 'and' read 'end'—page 337, 2d col. 1st line, for 'as in the calyx' read 'the calyx'—page 351, 2d column, 29th line, for 'symptom' read 'symptom.'

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A PAINT TIME

It is now for horses; when the warmth of the season is gradually increasing, their labor comes harder upon them, and if the constitution is not perfectly sound, it will show itself, and may require occasionally some assistance. A careful master should know how to treat, and how to doctor his own horse, and avoid administering strong medicines with the effects of which he is not well acquainted. I have owned but few horses and have kept them until nearly worn out by age. I have found the use of salt to be very valuable; it gives much firmness to a horse, and if he is troubled with worms the steady use of it will by degrees clear them away; this daily pickling they will not bear long. I generally give my horse soaked corn; that is, throw water over it about twentyfour hours before it is used; this method saves time and toil, and the corn being softened, it saves the horse's teeth, and getting more perfectly masticated goes further for food. A good handful of salt is thrown over it at feeding time; however, if a horse is perfectly firm and sound, the use of salt may be omitted now and then for a short while, and then begun again. It is a safe guardian and ought not to be discontinued long.

As an alterative medicine, I have found aloes to be invaluable; they strengthen the organs of digestion and respiration, and when a horse is troubled in any manner in his wind, and when his stomach is out of order, either by flatulency, costiveness, or want of appetite, the use of aloes will be of great service to him. It should be given reduced to a fine powder, in small doses, not exceeding four drachms at a time, and mixt with the horse's grain; after a few days it should be discontinued for a while, when the use of it may be resumed, as there appears to be a necessity for it. Said dose mixt with a small quantity of rasped rhubarb, and continued for a few days, will purge, and is the safest medicine for a horse. Colonel

and other powerful articles, generally called horse-medicines, had better be avoided unless in extreme cases. Aloes are the desiccated juice of a plant, look somewhat like rosin, if of a good quality is very friable, and has a strong and pleasant bitter smell; the best comes from the Island of Suco-trina. There is a coarser and impure kind from Barbadoes; it is found in general in the druggists' shops in Boston, and sold by them in lumps at a low price for its real worth. I will conclude this communication with the receipt of a simple and cheap embrocation, such as found in, and which I copy verbatim from a valuable small volume published some years ago in London, by Philip Astley, a man of great experience in all matters relating to horses.

For strains, venehes, and windgalls from the knee to the hoof.

'The following simple and cheap embrocation will be found serviceable in curing all those casualties.

'Take of oil of turpentine, double distilled vinegar, and spirits of wine, each a gill; but observe to mix first with the turpentine alone, the whites of two eggs in order the better to dissolve them; blend the whole together, and rub the part affected with it, night and morning, using a flannel wrapper to keep it warm; so efficacious is this medicine, that there is scarcely a strain, or bruise but it will cure, if the bone is not injured; but should the bone be hurt, it is necessary then to foment the part with such common herbs as are used on such occasions; this must be done before you embrocate the part; the best manner is to take a piece of double canvas, using a stick to each end, then steep a piece of flannel in the fomentation, and having wrung it rather dry, by the aid of the canvas and sticks, apply it as hot to the strain, &c, as the horse can possibly bear it, covering it with a horse cloth. Having repeated this application several times, let the part be rubbed entirely dry, and then bathed with the embrocation twice every day, for three days together, then once a day; and thus discontinue it, in proportion as the disease disappears. The fomentation may be used as often as you think proper, in all cases where the bone has received any injury; but when the sinews, muscles, and nerves are only strained, the embrocation may be found sufficient; care must be taken that you do not use it more than six times successively, lest it should bring off some of the hair.'

This embrocation I have generally kept ready for use many years, and for want of double distilled vinegar have found strong cider vinegar, old and clear, to answer the purpose; it has been used by myself, and occasionally by neighbors with much satisfaction. The results of experience in matters relating to agriculture, however trifling individually they may appear, collectively will form in time, a valuable volume for the Farmer; this volume, Mr Editor, under your fostering care, is fast thriving in the pages of the *New England Farmer*, and it is an encouragement for your friends to offer their mite occasionally.

With much esteem, yours &c.

J. M. G.

Weston, June 1, 1830.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, ESQ.,
Editor of the *New England Farmer*.

Death to Caterpillars, &c.—The conductor of the Gardener's Magazine says, 'We can affirm from almost daily experience, that strong lime wa-

ter will kill every kind of caterpillar, and even worms, snails, lizards, frogs, toads, snakes, and fishes.'

MAKING BUTTER.

MR THOMAS G. FESSENDEN—

Sir—Having lately obtained a patent for a new invented Churn, which reduces the labor of making Butter to a mere pastime for a stripling, and relieves our country lasses from the tormenting fears of the dreadful task, I am desirous (through your assistance) of communicating to the public the principle of the machine, and do not know that I can do it in a more concise manner than by giving you the specification as forwarded to the Patent Office to obtain the grant.

The new invented Churn is of an oblong form, standing upon its own bottom, twentyfour inches long, twentyfour inches high, and twelve inches wide, with two cog wheels on the outside, one of ten inches diameter, running upon a shaft which supports and turns a wheel of dashers, four in number, within the Churn; at the opposite end of this shaft is a large fly wheel, as a momentum or impetus to the dash wheel, which may be removed to the end of the small wheel shaft that runs through the churn. The small cog wheel is of 5 inches diameter, runs upon its own shaft, and connects itself with the large cog wheel, has a winch or crank on its shaft eight inches in length, which in turning moves the large wheel, that turns the dashers within the churn, and the fly wheel facilitates the operation.

The advantage of this churn over all others now in use, is the introduction of a double lever power on the shaft that turns the dashers; it is well known to all dairy women that when the cream is brought to a state for separating, and the butter collecting and combining into a body, that the labor of churning increases and constitutes the most fatiguing part of the operation, but from the effect of this artificial power, (a lever acting upon a lever) a force required in making other churns, is greatly reduced, and affords a lad of 12 years old the power of making 30 lbs. of butter with as much speed, and less labor than any method as yet known or used. It is a general observation that butter made in our State is very inferior to that made in other States, and no reason can be assigned but the want of care, knowledge, and attention, in working out the butter milk and all impure air it may contain. Our materials are most certainly equal, if not superior to our neighbors', and if an excitement to competition could be introduced into our daily market by giving an extraordinary price for good butter, it might prove a great stimulation to care and attention in manufacturing an article, so generally esteemed and so much used in families, besides adding a name equal if not superior to the southern states, for *Old Massachusetts' unexcelled butter*. I will in my next, (with your permission) forward you some observations on the making of butter, and instructions for using the patented churn, for new inventions are often condemned for the want of knowledge in using them. I may be very troublesome to you, my good sir, and the public, in long, and perhaps tedious disquisitions on making of butter, but a certain pride for my mother State, urges a necessity (if possible) of proving to the world that *Old Massachusetts*, will not be rivalled by any of the Southern States. My intentions are this summer, to have many experiments made to arrive at (if possible) the desired object of ma-

king butter equal, if not superior to any yet offered at our market. If I should happily succeed in obtaining this end through your means, the public must feel more indebted to you for this luxury than any one else.

Accept of my esteem, friendship, and regard,
Your obdt humble servt.

Princeton, May 23, 1830. JOHN ERVING.

Oat Meal.—London, in giving some notices of the agriculture of Angus, in Scotland, says, 'Much ridicule has been thrown on the Scotch, on account of their use of oat meal. This has been represented as inflaming the blood, and producing their favorite disease called the *Scotch fiddle*, and other cutaneous eruptions. But oat meal is as much used in some districts of England, as in any part of Scotland; and cutaneous eruptions are much more frequent in some of those districts than they are here, where they are seldom or ever heard of. The disorder ought rather be ascribed to dirty linen or clothing than to oat meal or any species of food. Oat meal, when it is sufficiently diluted with any sort of liquid, is known to be a laxative, aperient, wholesome, and at the same time a strengthening food for those engaged in hard labor. Engineers who superintend the excavation of canals have assured the reporter that those laborers who lived entirely on oat meal and milk, did a third more work than those who used butcher's meat, beer and spirits. All of the former saved money, while many of the latter involved themselves in debt. As this sort of work is done by the piece it affords a fair comparison, not only of the wholesomeness of oat meal in promoting health, but its power in supplying labor.'

To obtain good Timber.—Bark the tree before it is cut down. By this means the albumen is converted into wood.—London. 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 fomentation, and the pores of the albumen contract and harder. Soaking boards and timber in water renders the sap more 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.

Mustard Seed.—The common white and brown Mustard Seed, which grows with very little cultivation, and is easily gathered and cleaned by those who have clean floors for threshing wheat or flax seed, will always bring from three to four dollars per bushel, being in great demand for medical and culinary purposes. An acre of good land will produce from 15 to 20 bushels. The principal reason why the preference has been hitherto given to the European seed, is the superior manner in which it has been cleaned.

Native Stock.—Mr Ellis Hall of Raynham, has a Bull Calf, twelve months old, which weighs seven hundred and ten lbs.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER VIII.

INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE SKULL—THE BRAIN—THE EARS—AND THE EYES.

We have now arrived at a convenient resting place in our somewhat dry, but necessary description of the different varieties of the horse, and we willingly turn to more practical matter. We will consider the injuries and diseases of this noble animal. In entering, however, on this division of our work, we would premise, that it is impossible for us to give the farmer such an account of the nature and treatment of the diseases of horses as will enable him with safety to practise for himself, except in the commonest cases. The causes of most diseases are so obscure: their symptoms so variable, and their connexion with other maladies so complicated and mysterious, that a life devoted to professional study will alone qualify a man to become a judicious practitioner on the diseases of the horse, and other domestic animals. Our object will be to communicate sufficient instruction to the farmer, to enable him to act with promptness and judgment when he cannot obtain professional assistance; to qualify him to form a satisfactory opinion of the skill of the veterinary surgeon whom he may employ, and, more especially, to divest him of strange and absurd prejudices which those in a variety of cases, not only produce and prolong disease, but bring it to a fatal termination.

FRACTURE.

The hardness of the parietal bones, which defend the cavity of the skull, is such, and the occipital is so exceedingly thick that a fracture of the bones of the skull is almost impossible. It can only occur from brutal violence, except that when a horse falls in the act of rearing, the occipital bone is sometimes fractured; when he falls forward, and the head comes in contact with the ground, the muzzle or jaws will receive the principal or whole force of the blow. When, however, fracture of the skull does occur, it is almost invariably fatal. A blow of sufficient violence to break these bones must likewise irreparably injure the delicate and important organ which they protect.

The ridge, or outer and upper part of the orbit of the eye, is occasionally fractured. It happens from falling, or much oftener from violent blows. The slightest examination will detect the loosened pieces, but a professional man alone can here render effectual assistance. All, however, that he can do will be gently to replace the parts in their natural situation, and contrive to confine them there by adhesive plasters; to obviate inflammation by bleeding phisic, and low diet, and leave the rest to nature.

We proceed then to the *diseases of the head*, and the first of these is *PRESSURE OF THE BRAIN*. This may be produced by some fluid thrown out between the membranes, or occupying and distending the ventricles of the brain. In the grown horse this rarely occurs, but it is well known to breeders as an occasional disease of the foal, under the name of 'water in the head.' The head is either very much enlarged, or strangely deformed or both; and the animal dies either in the act of foaling, or a few days after the birth.

MEGRIMS.

There is another kind of pressure on the brain,

resulting from an unusual determination or flow of blood to it. This organ requires a large supply of blood to enable it to discharge its important functions. It is supposed that ten times more blood flows through the brain than through any other part of the frame of equal bulk. Nature in the horse more than in many other animals, has made some admirable provisions to cause this great quantity of blood to flow into the brain without much velocity, and thereby to lessen the risk of suddenly overloading it or rupturing its vessels. The arteries pursue their course to the brain in a strangely winding and circuitous manner; and they enter the skull through bony holes which will admit of the enlargement of the vessels only to a very limited extent; yet, from various causes, of which the most common is violent exercise in a hot day, and the horse being fat and full of blood, more than the usual quantity will be sent to the head:—or from some negligence about the harness, as the collar being too small, or the curb rein too tight, the blood will be prevented from returning from the head; and thus the larger vessels of the brain will be too long and injuriously distended, and, what is of more consequence, the small vessels which run through the substance of the brain will be enlarged, and the bulk of the brain will be increased, and it will press upon the origins of the nerves, and produce almost without warning, loss of power and consciousness.

The mildest affection of this kind is known by the name of *MEGRIMS*. It comparatively rarely happens when the horse is ridden; but should he be driven, and, perhaps, rather quickly, he may perform a part of his journey with his usual cheerfulness and ease, when all at once he will stop, shake his head, be evidently giddy, and half unconscious. In a minute or two this will pass over, and he will go on again as if nothing had happened.

Frequently, however, the attack will be of a more serious nature. He will fall without the slightest warning, or suddenly run round once or twice, and then fall. He will either lie in a state of complete insensibility, or struggle with the utmost violence. In five or ten minutes he will begin gradually to come to himself; he will get up and proceed on his journey, yet somewhat dull, and evidently affected and exhausted by what had happened, although not seriously or permanently ill.

This is a very dangerous disease; dangerous to the horse, which will occasionally die on the spot, and peculiarly dangerous to those who drive him, for there will frequently be no warning or opportunity to escape. It likewise happens, that whether the vessels have been weakened by this violent distension, and afterwards offer less resistance to the flow of blood, or whatever be the cause, a horse that has once been attacked by megrims is very subject to a return of the complaint. No prudent man will drive a horse that has had a second attack, especially if, in the intermediate time, he has taken proper means to prevent a recurrence of the fit.

At the moment of attack, a person who is able to bleed should take three or four quarts of blood from the neck; or any one can cut the bars of the palate, whence a considerable and a sufficient quantity of blood may be readily obtained. The driver should pat and soothe the animal, and carefully examine the harness, and pursue his jour-

ney as gently as circumstances will permit. When he gets home, a dose of phisic* should be administered if the horse can be spared, and the quantity of dry food lessened, and mashes given, or green meat, or the horse should be turned out at night or turned out altogether for two or three months.

APOPLEXY.

The attack sometimes assumes a still more violent form. The horse falls and dies at once. It then rather resembles, or is the same with apoplexy in the human being. To this more serious form of the disease he is subject in the stable, and even at pasture; but there is generally some warning. He will be seen with the head low, extended almost to the ground, and supported against the manger. He staggers as he stands. If moved, he appears as if he would fall. His sight and hearing are evidently affected. This is not mad staggers, for no inflammation of the brain is found; nor stomach staggers, for there is no distension of the stomach. The horse will continue in this way from one hour to twelve. He then falls; grinds his teeth; his eyes are open, protruded, and fixed; the pupil is dilated; there are twitchings about the frame; the muzzle is cold; the vein of the neck is evidently swelled; he is unable to swallow; the drink is returned by the nostril or the mouth, and the dung often voided involuntarily; the twitchings increase to strong convulsions, and death speedily closes the scene.

If there be time for medical treatment, the course to be pursued is plain enough. Bleed copiously; take at once eight to ten quarts. Bleed from a vein in preference to an artery, for an artery which supplies the brain cannot be got at. Bleed from the jugular or common neck vein, for that returns the blood from the brain, and a large quantity rapidly drawn from this vein may possibly give relief. Next back rake, or remove the dung from the lower intestine with the hand, and give a strong dose of phisic; but the case is usually hopeless, and the most decisive and skilful treatment alone can avail. We decidedly object to two methods of cure adopted by some farriers, and farmers too. The first is, to blow pepper (and Cayenne pepper if they can get it) up the nostrils of the horse. The violent sneezing that will be produced if the animal is not too insensible must probably, or almost certainly, rupture some of the vessels already over distended. The other practice is to give spices and bark to rouse the animal. The effect of these would be to quicken the circulation, and to send yet more blood to that organ which already had a great deal too much.

STOMACH STAGGERS.

A disease not much unlike this is known under the name of *STAGGERS*. There are two varieties of it—the sleepy or stomach staggers, and the mad staggers; frequently, however, they are only different stages of the same disease, or varying with the cause that produced them. In *STOMACH STAGGERS* the horse stands dull, sleepy, staggering; when roused he looks vacantly around him; perhaps seizes a lock of hay, and dozes again with it in his mouth; at length he drops and dies; or the sleepiness passes off, and delirium comes on, when he falls, rises again, drops,

* By phisic, whenever the word occurs in this Treatise, we mean purgative medicine.

† Full directions for bleeding will be given, when we describe the various operations which it may be necessary to perform on the horse.

beats himself about, and dies in convulsions. The cause of this is sufficiently evident; and the disease never occurs, except by the fault of those who have the management of the horse. It arises from over feeding. The horse has been permitted to get at a too great quantity of food, or food of an improper nature. When he has been kept for some hours without eating, and has been worked hard, and has become thoroughly hungry, he falls ravenously upon every kind of food he can get at; swallowing it faster than his small stomach can digest; and no water being given to soften it, and to hasten its passage the stomach becomes crammed, and having been previously exhausted by long fasting, is unable to contract upon its content. The food soon begins to ferment and to swell, causing great distension; the brain sympathizes with this overloaded organ, and staggers are produced. We can easily imagine this, when we remember the sad headaches occasionally arising from an over-filled or disordered stomach. Sometimes the stomach is ruptured.

We have little to say of the treatment of the disease so far as medicine is concerned, except that as it is almost or quite impossible for the person most accustomed to horses to distinguish between the early stage of stomach and mad staggers (distension of the stomach, and inflammation of the brain,) we should be most diligent and minute in our inquiry into the history of the horse for the preceding twenty-four hours—whether he could have got an undue quantity of food, or had been worked hard and kept long fasting. Some say that there is a yellowness of the eye, and twitchings about the breast in the early stage of sleepy or stomach staggers. We have seen a great many cases of stomach staggers without this yellowness or these catchings, and we believe that no one can certainly distinguish between the two, and that we must be guided entirely by the history of the case.

NOVASCOTIA SILK.

We were much pleased by the examination of a specimen of fine sewing Silk, the produce of silk worms hatched and reared in the province. We understand that Mr S. Chipman, Annapolis, has cultivated the mulberry tree, which affords sustenance to the worms, for some years past; the silk used by Mrs Chipman is all of *home manufacture*. The cultivation of the mulberry, and proper care in the management of the worms are, we understand, all that is required to produce quantities of Silk in the province.—*Hatifax Recorder*.

PRESERVATION OF SMALL BIRDS.

Remove the viscera, brain, eyes, and tongue with a hooked wire, fill all the cavities with antiseptic paste, or cotton saturated with it; bind the bill and wings with thread; hang it up by the legs, pour from one to two ounces of ardent spirits into the vent, and leave it to dry in an airy place. The paste is made with eight parts of white arsenic, four parts of Spanish, and one part of soft soap, and three parts of camphor, with a few drops of alcohol.—*Magazine of Natural History*.

How often have I heard farmers reply to an observation on the tardy growth of turnips, — *they will not grow apace till the leaves are large enough for the wind to take hold of them;* and this is only

because plants cannot be healthy and vigorous without exercise. Mr Knight found that trees which were regularly shaken every day in his green house, grew more rapidly and strong than others which were kept still.—*New York Farmer*.

CURE FOR FELONS.

We have been assured by a gentleman who has recently had an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the fact, that a plaster made of soft soap and the strongest lime that can be produced, in equal portions, is a certain remedy for those disagreeable and painful diseases called felons.—*Lynchburg Virginian*.

Captain Luther Bridges of Hopkinton, had new Potatoes of this year's growth sufficiently large for the table, on the 29th of April.

It is stated that in the town of Lyndon, Vt. there were manufactured during the present season, fifty tons of maple sugar.

[Extract from a Report to Congress on American Canvases, Cables and Cordage.]

On the culture and preparing the hemp in Russia, transmitted by the Hon. J. Q. Adams, Minister at St Petersburg, March, 1810.

In Russia, when the season is mild, the hemp seed is sown about the 1st of June, old style. The richer the soil of the land employed for it the better. A chetwirt of seed, (100 chetwirts are equal to 73 quarters, Winchester measure, is sown on a piece of land of 80 fathoms (English feet) long and 60 fathoms broad.

The land is first ploughed and harrowed, and about two hundred single horse loads of dung being spread upon it, it is left for six days, when it is again ploughed, and the seed sown and harrowed the same day. In about four months the seed becomes ripe, and the hemp is then pulled up with the roots; if it be allowed to remain too long in the ground, it is apt to become harsh. It is bound into heads or bunches of four handfuls each; these are hung upon sticks placed horizontally, thus: $\times - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - \times$ and allowed to remain so for two days. It is then made into *cut* or *threshed* hemp-as may be agreeable. The cut hemp, is made by chopping off the heads containing the seed. These are put into the kiln, and after remaining there for eighteen hours, the seed is beaten out.

If threshed hemp is to be made, the heads or tops must not be cut off, but the bunches of hemp placed entire in the kiln; and, if the weather be warm, it will be sufficiently dry in three days, when the seed must be thrashed out of the heads. In either case, three days after the seed is separated from it, the hemp must be put to steep or rot, either in a stream or a pond, and that the hemp may be entirely immersed, it is put under wooden frames [] upon which stones are placed, or where they are not to be had, earth is substituted, after the frames are covered with planks.

The clearer and purer the water, the better will be the color of the hemp. Where the water is warm, three weeks steeping will be sufficient; but, if cold, as in rivers, springs, &c, five weeks or longer may be necessary. At the expiration of this period, a head of the hemp is taken out and dried; if, on beating and cleaning it, the husk

comes off, the hemp may then be taken out of the water; but, if the husk still adheres to it, it must be allowed to remain some time longer. This trial must be repeated from time to time, till the husk separates, when the hemp must be taken out of the water, and suspended to dry, as directed before, on its being taken off the ground.

The hemp is now made into the two sorts, distinguished by the names of *spring* and *winter*, the former being dry, and rather of a withered appearance, the latter more moist, and of a fine brownish green color, containing more of the vegetable oil, and therefore the most apt to beat, though, if not shipped at St Petersburg or Riga before September there is not much risk of its heating any more on board the ships, especially on short voyages, as to England, and are the best fit for cables. If it be intended that the hemp should be early ready for the market, it is made into winter hemp by the following process. On being taken out of the water, it is left suspended in the open air for about a fortnight, when it is put into the kiln for about twentyfour hours, after which it is broken by means of a handmill, and the husk is then beaten off by striking the heads obliquely with iron and wooden instruments, of the shape of a large two-edged knife; lastly to unravel it, it is drawn through a wooden comb, or card, with one row of wide wooden teeth, fixed perpendicularly.

The hemp is then laid up or suspended in sheds, and is fit to be sorted, bound, into bundles, and loaded into the barks.

The hemp to be prepared as spring hemp, is allowed to remain suspended and exposed to the weather the whole winter, until it be dried by the sun in the spring, when it is broken and cleaned in the same manner as the winter hemp.

As the greatest part of the summer elapses before it can be made fit for the market, none of this hemp reaches St Petersburg until the following spring, that is, two years after it was sown.

The hemp is sown in the same manner as linseed, rye, or wheat. Land of a sandy soil may also be employed for it, but it must be strongly manured; otherwise it will be too short, and a flat country should always be preferred.

One chetwirt of seed commonly yields 25 loads (upwards 36 pounds English) of hemp, and twelve chetwirts of hemp seed.

Cure for the Stone.—The following is copied from an old Almanac; where it is stated that a slave in the southern states received his freedom for disclosing the remedy: 'Take one gill of the expressed juice of horsemint, and one gill of red onion juice every morning and evening till the cure is perfected. White onions will not have the same effect as red; and in order to obtain the juice of the latter, they may be cut in thin slices, well salted, and bruised between two pewter plates. It is, however, the juice of the horsemint which possesses the most virtue in this disorder; and a strong decoction of this will generally, in time, effect a cure.

Seed Corn.—A southern paper states that a gentleman 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.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1830.

WATERING PLANTS.

A copious supply of water is very essential to a good garden. Loudon remarks that many kitchen crops are lost or produced of very inferior quality, for want of watering. Lettuces and cabbages are often hard and stringy; turnips and radishes do not swell; onions decay; cauliflowers die off; and in general in dry seasons all the *crucifera*, (flowers with petals in the form of a cross) become stunted, or covered with insects, even in rich, deep soils. Copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons would cause that lushness and succulency which we find in vegetables produced in the low countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the beginning and latter end of the season.

Watering is requisite for various purposes, as a stimulant to plants in a growing state; as a support to newly transplanted plants; for keeping under insects; and keeping clear the leaves of vegetables. One general rule must ever be kept in mind during the employment of water; that is never to water when the sun shines. A moment's reflection will convince any one that this rule is agreeable to the laws of nature, for during rain the sun's rays are intercepted by a paucity of fog or clouds. All artificial watering, therefore, should be carried on in the evening or early in the morning, unless it be confined to watering the roots, in which case transplanted plants, and others in a growing state may be watered at any time, and if they are shaded from the sun, they may also be watered over the tops.

The water used for watering vegetables, if taken from a well or a cold spring, should be exposed one day at least to the shining of the sun, otherwise it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain: for water applied too plentifully sometimes washes away the finest of the mould from the roots or makes little cavities about them, which admit too much air.

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman who keeps a large flock of sheep assures us that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general growth, and is supposed to be a specific against rot.

COMPOSITION FOR GRAFTING.

The following composition, we are assured has for some time been made use of by the Messrs WINSLOW, at their valuable nursery in Brighton, and by them preferred to any other. Three parts rosin; three parts bees' wax; one part tallow. Melted and mixed while hot.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

The very valuable wash for fruit trees, recommended by BENJAMIN WHEELER, Esq. of Frammingham, Mass. is as follows. Dissolve two pounds of potash of the first quality in 7 quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. 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.

Messrs F. & J. WINSHIP, Proprietors of the Brighton Nursery, near Boston, say that five years ago, we were exceedingly troubled with the Apple tree Borer, having, at the same time, several thousand trees infested with them. We applied the wash, as recommended by B. WHEELER, Esq. of Frammingham, and have continued it every season since, the first week in June, in pleasant weather, on from five to ten thousand trees annually. The effect has been astonishing: not only effectually preventing the destructive effects of the borer, but killing immediately the moss, and destroying those other insects, usually found impeding the good health of the tree, also resuscitating and invigorating every kind of tree we have applied it to. We should recommend as a general wash, one pound of potash to six pints of water. And for promptness of execution the farmer's long handled tar brush, which may be had at the Agricultural Warehouse, North Market-street, or the common paint brush will answer. Every other year will answer as a remedy against the borer, although the horticulturist will find himself richly rewarded by a more frequent application.

It will be seen that the solution of potash recommended by Messrs WINSHIP, is somewhat stronger than that which Mr WHEELER prescribes. That of the former is one pound of potash to three quarts of water, and Mr WHEELER advises two pounds to seven quarts. Whether any advantage is derived from increasing the strength of the solution we cannot say. There is, however, a difference in the strength of what the chemists call the carbonate of potash, and a little more or less of strength in the solution is probably of little consequence.

Mr WHEELER, in conversation a few days since expressed an opinion founded on some experience of the virtues of his wash, that it would preserve trees against the *canker worm*, as well as other insects. Should that prove to be the case, the discovery will be of incalculable value, as the *canker worm*, is, perhaps, the most formidable of the insects which infest our orchards. We think, however, that further experiments should be made before it can be positively asserted that the mixture above described will preserve against the *canker worm*.

PRESERVATION AGAINST INSECTS.

This, it was supposed, could be effected by boring a hole in the stem or branch of an infested tree, filling it partly with quicksilver and plugging it up. The destructive quality of this mineral was expected to diffuse itself throughout the whole structure of the plants, and of course destroy or offend the insects. But this expedient has been found to be completely nugatory.—*Gardener's Magazine*.

Some of our readers may recollect, that plugging up sulphur in trees has been proposed as a remedy against caterpillars and other insects, but found inefficient. The fact is that the means used in such cases, are not adequate to the end proposed. We might as well attempt to turn a run-

ning stream into wine by throwing grapes into its fountain head.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer*.

SAVINGS AS TO BEES.

Is the following current in any other county than in Norfolk? (England.)

A flight in May is worth a load of hay.

A flight in June is worth a silver spoon.

A flight in July is not worth a fly.

Gardener's Magazine.

The above aphorisms are current in New England, and have been so from a time whereof our memory runneth not to the contrary.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer*.

We have been presented with a Cultivator which was invented by ISAAC COBB of Westminster, Vt. which we think to be far superior to any other we have ever seen in use. It is intended principally for working in the drill, and is so constructed that the share will cut up all the weeds between the rows, and the harrow will take them out, and when the harrow gets clogged it can be raised by a handle for the purpose of clearing it without disturbing the share; there is a wheel through the beam which governs the depth, which makes the management of the Cultivator more easy. One of the above machines may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, where they will be for sale.

LARGE APPLE TREE.

In answer to our correspondent, Mr Ves, page 313 we stated that there is on the farm of CHAS. TAPPAN, of Brookline, an apple tree, which, one foot from the ground, measures nine feet in circumference.

Salubrious qualities of the Strawberry.—Every friend to the fair will be glad to diffuse the knowledge of a pleasant dainties and infallible 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 Linnaeus cured himself of gout by persevering in a regimen of strawberries.

Remedy for poisoned Animals.—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or ivy leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, 1 egg for a sheep, 4 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.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

LARGE TREES.

MR FESSENDEN.—In the town of Raynham, in the county of Bristol, Mass. near my dwelling house stand two apple trees; the circumference of one is thirteen feet five inches one foot from the ground, and twelve feet two inches three feet from the ground; the other tree twelve feet two inches one foot from the ground, and eleven feet six inches three feet from the ground. The fruit is of a peculiar sort, in eating in March and April, and keeps till June. Tradition states the tree to be 130 years old. About the year 1780, one hundred and one bushels of apples were gathered from these 2 trees, exclusive of windfalls. However incredible this may appear it can be proved. The trees are now on the

decline, and last year bore between thirty and forty bushels.

There is also a Yellow Willow standing about 10 rods from the above mentioned apple trees, which measures 17 feet in circumference 18 inches from the ground; and the branches of this tree extend over a tract of land five rods and four and a half feet in diameter.

E. HALL.

Yours truly,
Raynham, May 31, 1830.

Burning the vines of Strawberries.—A gentleman in this vicinity has this season tried the experiment of burning the vines of strawberries as recommended by Rev. Dr Miller in the *New England Farmer*, vol. vi. page 233. The experiment has succeeded perfectly—the vines having now a most vigorous growth, and promise of a great crop of fruit. Dr Miller states that his vines treated this way yielded their fruit not only in a more convenient succession, but at least a third more in quantity, than others in the same soil.

The *London World* of the 21st April, says, 'Thousands of the most industrious, upright, and skillful men of the country are emigrating to America.'

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c, May 29, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the exhibition of Flowers, &c, at the Hall on Saturday, 29th May, 1830, the following report was made by the committee: five Specimens of *Prillium Cerueum*, *Arum Triphyllum*, *Sisyrinchium Anepe*, *Saxifraga Pennsylvanica*, *Myosotis Palustris*, *Veratrum Viride*, *Cypripedium Acaulis*, *Prunus Obovata*, *Menyanthes Trifoliata*, *Sarracenea Purpurea*, *Sinecio Aureus*, *Gemm Rivale*, *Eriophorum Angustifolium*, *Aruthusa Bulbosa*, *Lathyrus Palustris*, *Iris Versicolor*, Native Plants, collected by Jno. L. RUSSELL.

Anchusa leptophylla, or blue flowered Engloss, *Paeonia Officinalis*, *Geranium Maculatum*, Snowballs, and several varieties of Columbines from S. DOWNER.

Calceolaria Corinthis, *Geranium Prince Leopold*, *Antholyza Praeda*, *Sinecio Elegans*, from B. P. HOFFKY, Jr.

Lupinus Perennis, *Cypripedium Acaulis*, from Mr CHANDLER.

Geranium Davianum, *Geranium Lady Scott* Douglass, two very fine Varieties of *Geranium* from seed, *Geranium Duchess of Clarence*, two Varieties of *China Chrysanthemum*, and *Tea Roses*, from D. HAGGERSTON.

Mr R. TOOLEY of Waltham, exhibited specimens of Perkins' Early Seeding Potatoes; also, String Beans, Cucumbers, and Mushrooms, all of fine appearance. Mr TOOLEY deserves much credit for his skill in forcing these vegetables. June 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A valuable article on the injurious effects of digging or ploughing the ground round the roots of Fruit Trees, was received too late for this week's paper. Some editorial remarks on the same subject, were previously prepared, which we are also obliged to defer till next week, as well as many other articles.

The Ferrol Grape.

The Subscriber has received from St Ubes, a few of the vines of the Grape, known there as the FERROL. The Fruit is nearly black when ripe, of an oval shape, delicious in flavor, and the berries about the size of the large oval Malaga. It is very highly appreciated by those who have tasted it, and is said to be a great and constant bearer.

A few of the vines are for sale by Z. COOK, Jr.
June 4.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, unless on Sat; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season.
May 28.

Choice Perry.
A few dozen bottles of Choice Perry, made in New Hampshire, for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 52 North Market street, at \$2.00 per dozen. June 4.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street.
An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. London describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root'; and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Abernethy, White Flat, and Ruta Raga, are the best. The Yellow Field deen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependance may be placed on their genuine quality.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months. Long Pickley, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling.
May 28.

Lost.

On the 27th of March last, a package of Books, consisting of London's Encyclopedia of Plants, and Loudon's Gardeners' Magazine, was left at the New Bedford Waggon Office, in Boston, directed to BENJAMIN RODMAN, Esq. New Bedford, which has never been received. Whoever will give any information respecting it to Mr RODMAN, at New Bedford, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Office, Boston, shall be suitably rewarded. (t.) May 28.

Agricultural Implements.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse 52 North Market-street.
Pickering's improved Tree Brushes, for destroying Caterpillars; long and short handled brushes, for washing trees; Vegetable Brushes; Brushes for tarring trees; Horse Brushes &c.

Wells' improved Brass, Copper, and Tin Syringes, for clearing grape vines; and preventing mildew, see N. England Farmer Vol. 3, p. 5, a communication from William Prince, Esq.

Lactometers; a few well finished Lactometers, some with extra large size glasses.

Pruning Knives, Shears, &c; Wakefield's Improved Pruning Shears, Fruit Shears, Garden Grass, and Hedge Shears—Pruning Saws, Chisels, &c.

Pruning and Budding Knives; a few very superior Ivory handed Budding and Propagating Knives. may 21.

Glass, Cheap.

40 Boxes 6 by 7 Window Glass, suitable for Green Houses or Hot-beds, with an extensive assortment of all other sizes, for sale by Loring & Kupfer, No. 10, Merchants' Row. 3m March 12.

Dahlia Roots, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market-street.

A good assortment of Double Dahlia Roots, with the colors marked on each, at the low price of 50 cents each. Also, Jacobean Lilies, at 25 cents—and Double Tube Roses at 25 cents each. may 7.

Roman.

This very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Wilkms, in Northborough, County of Worcester, where some of his stock may be seen.

Roman was purchased in England, of the Earl of Warwick, and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Chiddler, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses, and mares in England, without a single drop 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 bestest horses in England, over the most celebrated courses.

His color a very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—walks and trots well—very good temper d—high spirited—active—15 1/2 hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been repeatedly sent to him from Maine, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, as well as from the remote counties in this State, and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Northborough, Mass. may 21, 1830.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.
Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12 cts.—also a few pots with 14 plants to each, in 6 in" order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37 1/2. May 7.

Powder at 28 per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at Copeland's Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st. at retail. Also SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Garden Beans.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52, North Market Street.
A large variety of the most esteemed Garden Beans cultivated in this country, comprising the following sorts:

Pole or Running—Large Lima, Small Lima, very fine, Case Knife, White, Red, Sparkled, and Yellow Cranberry, White and Scarlet Dutch Runners.

Dwarf—Early Mollax, Early Six Weeks, Early China, Early Canada, Large White Kidney, Early Case Knife, Cream Colored Red Cranberry, Rob Roy, Washington or Marrow, Quaker, Rejoges, or Thousand to one, &c.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	2 25 3 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	102 00 103 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	87 1 12
BEEF, new,	barrel.	9 00
Cargo, No. 1,		7 25 7 50
Cargo, No. 2,		6 25 6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	10 13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6 8
" " Skimmed milk,	"	8 2
FLOUR, Baltimore Howard-street,	barrel.	5 12 5 25
Genesee,	"	5 12 5 25
Rye, best,	"	3 62 3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	53 55
Rye,	"	65 67
Berley,	"	31 67
Oats,	"	35 40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	30 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	14 00 15 00
LIME,	cask.	32 30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton,	3 75 4 00
POPK, clear,	barrel.	16 00 17 00
Navy, mess,	"	12 25 12 75
Cargo, No. 1,	"	12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.	1 75
Orchard Grass,	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"	4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3 40
Red Top (with roots),	"	62 75
Lucerney,	pound.	35 50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	33
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7 3
French Sugar Beet,	"	1 20
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	40 50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	30 30
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	35 40
Merino, half blood,	"	33 25
Merino, quarter washed,	"	30 25
Native, washed,	"	30 40
Wooled, Lamps, first sort,	"	40 45
Wooled, " spanning, first sort,	"	35 35

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clock of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	8 10
whole hogs,	"	5 6
VEAL,	"	3 12
MUTTON,	"	4 12
POLTRY,	"	10 16
BUTTER, Reg and tub,	"	12 14
Lump, Best,	"	15 18
EGGS,	dozen.	10 11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	85
" Indian, retail,	"	50
POTATOES,	"	20
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel.	3 50 4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, May 31.

(Reported for the Centinel.)

152 Beef Cattle at Brighton and 8 at Charlestown, making 160 in all. Prices \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt.; and from 190 to 200 Sheep and Lambs, which sold from \$1.75 to \$2.42 per head. About 6 or 8 pair of Working Cattle, prices from \$50 to \$60 per pair—and about 20 Cows and Calves, prices not known—and 100 Sheats.

MISCELLANIES.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Vigorous exercise, and a free exposure to the air, are by far the most efficient remedies in pulmonary consumption. It is not, however, that kind of exercise usually prescribed for invalids—an occasional walk or ride in pleasant weather, with strict confinement in the intervals—from which much good is to be expected. Daily and long continued riding on horseback, or in carriages over rough roads, is, perhaps, the best mode of exercise; but where this cannot be commended, unremitting exertion of almost any kind in the open air amounting even to labor, will be found highly beneficial. Nor should the weather be scrupulously studied. Though I would not advise a consumptive patient to expose himself recklessly to the severest inclemencies of the weather I would nevertheless warn him against allowing the dread of taking cold to confine him on every occasion when the temperature may be low, or skies overcast.

It may be told that the patient is often too feeble to be able to bear exertion; but, except in the last stage, where every remedy must prove unavailing, I believe there are few who cannot use exercise without doors; and it sometimes happens, that they who are exceedingly debilitated, find upon making the trial, that their strength is increased by the effort, and that the more they exert themselves, the better able they are to support the exertion.

The Season in Pennsylvania.—We have hardly known the fields to have a more beautiful appearance than at present. The fields of grain are said never to have looked better at this season of the year. There having been no frost to do damage, there is a prospect of an abundance of fruit. Vegetation is uncommonly forward. We saw on the island opposite this place, last week, an acre of peas in full bloom and red clover in blossom.—*Harrisburg, Pa. Intelligencer, of May 11.*

GARDEN WALKS.

The following cheap improvement is recommended in the construction of walks in gardens, lawns, &c., uniting the advantages of great hardness, durability, and freedom from worms and insects:—When a new walk is made, or an old one reformed, take the necessary quantity of road serajing, previously dried in the air, and reduced as fine as possible; mix with the heap enough of coal tar from a gas works, so that the whole shall be sufficiently saturated, and then add a quantity of gravel; with this lay rather a thick stratum as a foundation, and then cover it with a thin coating of gravel. In a short time the walk will be as hard as a rock, not affected by wet, or disfigured by worms.—*County Chronicle.*

The North Western Journal, published at Detroit, strongly recommends the establishment of Agricultural Societies in Michigan territory; and measures are taking to obtain some encouragement from the Legislature. It is thought that the territory now contains about fifty thousand inhabitants.

From the Boston Centinel.

FRESH BUTTER.

MESSRS EDITORS—You recommend in your last number a new mode of preserving butter, and

I here send you an old and a better method, because it is more, simple, pure, and without a particle of salt, honey or sugar. I say without a particle of salt, nitric or common.

If all the vessels used be perfectly clean and wiped dry, and the butter come quick, (for butter that is a long time churning is already half spoiled) you have to work out the butter milk entirely, by repeated and unwearied working or kneading it, till you are satisfied that there is not a teaspoonful of the butter milk left in a mass of a dozen pounds, then press it into a stone pot, perfectly clean and dry; and in this state of purity and compactness, you may carry it to Europe or Asia, and find it at the end of your voyage as sweet as a rose in June, provided you have excluded the air from it by parchment or white wax, or spermaceti, then put on to it almost cold. The whole philosophy of the operation depends on excluding milk, and water, and air, and preserving the mass in a moderate temperature of warmth; better below 50 than above it. One of our countrymen, who went in a public character to Spain, had butter made at Nauchant Island, and thus managed, and found it perfectly sweet on his arrival.

What a mess must butter and honey make when mixed together. When Isaiah says *'Butter and honey shall be eat'*, it is an exquisite Asiatic figure to denote a fertile land fragrant with flowers, but not to mix them together in the same dish.

It is remarkable that neither Grecian or Roman writers ever mention butter. It does not appear they had any knowledge of the article. It came down to us through the Arabians, and is one evidence more of the authenticity of the Old Testament. Instead of speaking scornfully of the Arabian as in the manner of some, let us tell our children when they ask for butter or sugar, that we are indebted to those Mahomedans for both these delicious articles of a good breakfast, as well as for all those figures they use in their cyphering books. BITTEROPHILUS.

Middlesex, May, 1830.

The farmers in Illinois are paying attention to the culture of fruit trees. The Jacksonville Gazette states that 2000 fruit trees were sent to Galena, this spring, all of which were purchased a few days after their arrival.

The model of an invention relative to Rail Roads, made by Mr Ely, of N. York, the inventor of the Baltimore Screw Dock, is now at the Exchange for the inspection of the public. It is designed to supersede the necessity of inclined planes, and, to overcome elevations in a manner very nearly resembling a lock on a canal. The horse with his load passes from the lower level of the Rail Road upon a frame, in the middle of which an endless floor revolves upon two drums. To the axes of these drums are affixed cog-wheels which turn boxes fitted upon long perpendicular screws, by means of which the frame, with both horse and load, is elevated to the height above, and they immediately pass to the upper level. Weights are attached to the frame, to counterbalance the load. The time which it is thought will be necessary to pass an elevation of ten or fifteen feet will not exceed that required in the passage of an ordinary lock on a canal, and the power which draws the load will be quite sufficient to elevate it.—*Bull. Amer.*

RAW SILK.

Such as it issues from the wheels of the filature, will always command from five to seven dollars the pound, and the extreme fineness of American silk may increase its value, in the markets of Europe, to eight or ten dollars. We shall probably at some future day, see American *Race Silk* quoted, in prices current, along with Turkey and Indian Silks; as sea-land and upland are now quoted by the side of Egyptian and Maraulum—*Traveller.*

LEECHES.

A new invention for the speedy and certain application of leeches is announced: it is made with brass wire, much the form and size of a bell. The leeches having a great antipathy to brass wire, attach themselves to the skin, and in general, immediately commence the operation of puncturing and suction.

RAIL ROADS.

A meeting of citizens of Clinton and Essex counties, New York, has been held, when they pledged their cooperation in making a Rail Road from Boston to Ogdensburgh.

Horseradish cut into small pieces and chewed in the mouth is an excellent remedy for hoarseness, coughs, colds, or cases of incipient consumption. Several cases of its successful application have come within our knowledge.—*Manchester Herald.*

A small sharp piece of steel having snapped into the eye of a jeweller in Providence, the physicians were averse to operate on it, considering the delicate nature of the eye; another jeweller drew it out with a magnet.

Pomological Magazine.

LOST,—The 231 number of the London Pomological Magazine, for September, 1829. Whoever has borrowed it, is requested to return it to Mr ROBERT MANNING, at Salem, or to the office of the New England Farmer.

May 28. 31.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

A stated meeting of the Society will be held at their Hall, on Saturday, June 5th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT L. EMMONS,

May 28. Recording Secretary.

Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli Plants.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 32 North Market street, Vigorous Plants of the Early York and Early Savoy Cabbages, at 12 1/2 cents per doz; also Early Cauliflowers, and Large Purple Cape Broccoli Plants, at 25 cents per doz. in prime order for transplanting.

Fales' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market St. have just received a supply of J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes.—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale. April 2. 2m

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by E. R. BUTTS, by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street.

AGENTS.

New York—G. THOMPSON & SON, 67 Liberty street. Philadelphia—D. & C. LASSBOTH, 23 Chestnut street. Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer. Boston—H. B. DESS, Book. Pawtucket, A. Y. Wm PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden. Hartford—GOODWIN & SONS. Hallowell, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Prop. Recorder Office. Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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Original Communications.

DIGGING THE GROUND NEAR TO FRUIT TREES AND GRAPE VINES AN INJURIOUS PRACTICE.

Ma FESSENDEN—Let me call the attention of your readers to the practice of digging or ploughing about fruit trees in gardens and tillage land.

It appears to me to be wrong, because it checks or wholly prevents the growth of roots in that portion of soil which is nearest the surface, and which is much the richest part of it.

Where the ground is cultivated for crops, as a leading object, these remarks will, of course, not be regarded. But if the question is, as to the proper treatment of fruit trees and grape vines, it appears to me that the soil near to them (or in that portion of ground which the roots are supposed to occupy,) ought not to be disturbed after the young trees, or vines, have been planted one year. To plant your tree within a few inches of the surface, has always appeared to me a rule founded in good sense, and no writer of any authority, I believe, contradicts it: the reasons for it are precisely those which I should give against working the ground after planting.

Suppose then your trees set and in a thriving state. The first roots which are formed afterwards, will occupy a portion of the ground not far from the surface. These roots if undisturbed will continue to grow stronger and throw out new fibres, and in the course of five or six years, with occasional top dressings, will lie in a mass, the upper side of which will be just beneath the surface.

If it be objected, that a greater depth ought to be desired for the roots, to enable them to stand against our long summer droughts. To this it may be answered, that if the roots are in want of moisture, at such times, they will strike down their fibres in search of it, and a vigorous tree, well nurtured in common times, will be more likely to take good care of itself in emergencies, than one whose roots are less favorably situated and therefore less active.

The reason commonly given for digging about trees is, that the dews and light rains will penetrate deeper into the ground. But to what purpose, if by the very act of digging you cut off all those fibrous roots which are the proper organs, and the only organs by which the trees can, in such case, avail themselves. How much better to let the ground alone, and encourage the fibrous roots to come up to the surface, where they will be sure to profit by the dews and by every shower of rain however slight.

Again, it is sometimes said that digging the earth is necessary, in order that the soil may lay light, and the roots of the trees be enabled to penetrate through it with more ease. But if you dig and hoe and otherwise elaborate the soil for several inches in depth, these several operations will unavoidably interfere with the progression of the roots in that part; they will then have no alternative but must shoot down out of your reach, so that instead of having a light easily penetrable earth to move in, they will be banished to the compact substratum, rendered more solid by the incumbent mass which you have been laboring as I fear, most unprofitably.

If the soil is rich it seems to me not necessary to dig it in order to make it light enough for the fibrous roots of trees and shrubs to penetrate easily.—in warm weather there are chemical changes continually in process in the soil; by which *gasses* are evolved, and by this means the earth distended more or less—and the earth-worm and various other insects not hostile to the trees, are ever at work, perforating the soil in all directions and thus laying it open to the moisture of the atmosphere.

Some of the diseases of trees are thought to be owing to the roots having penetrated into a cold subsoil. Now, I ask, what is so likely to give any considerable portion of the roots this direction as the practice of cutting away those within reach of the spade or the ploughshare? In the use of these implements near to the trees, most persons, I believe, are careful not to penetrate more than a few inches, so near as two or three feet from the trunk, but farther off, turn up the soil to the full depth, whatever be the size of the trees, without at all considering that the fibrous roots of trees, may extend ten, twenty, and thirty or more feet, from the body. Such management seems to be a great error on the part of those who profess to cultivate trees, grape vines, and shrubs, as a leading object.

Perhaps no better rule could be given to this class of cultivators than the following:—

Prepare a good compost when you are about to plant your trees or vines, make the holes large, plant shallow, and spread out the hair roots horizontally, do not erop the ground, keep the surface clean, give a liberal top dressing of manure in the autumn.

If any person can point out a better rule I shall be ready to follow it.

A HORTICULTURIST.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Observations on making Butter and Instructions for Using Erving's Patent Churns.

Cream or milk being a combined mixture of oil and water formed by nature from causes unknown to the most scientific chymists, has accidentally been discovered to contain air of a nature peculiar to itself, in order to effect an adhesion of particles of matter in themselves totally heterogeneous, for instance, water and oil; and experience has proved that cream discharged of air that constitutes the adhesion, of the heterogeneous particles, can be decomposed and reduced to the simple state of water and oil, in which state the particles becoming analogous naturally fly to each other and constitute two separate bodies, oil and water. The oily substance is called butter, and the watery one, water of butter, or rather butter milk. To effect this separation, machines are made, which, kept in constant action, the air in the fluid is ejected, and being replaced by atmospheric air, causes a separation of the particles contained in milk or cream, and the butter is made. It is generally tho't that during the churning of butter the churns should be kept closed and no external air admitted, but this to me appears an erroneous notion, for the more confined the cream is, the less opportunity the air in it, has of evaporating and consequently the more it swells, (as it is termed.) My opinion is

that churns so constructed as to admit air without the loss of cream, will prevent its swelling, expedite its evaporation, admit the external air into the fluid and sooner bring on a separation, when, the oily particles are collected, or rather when the butter is made, it contains a greater or less quantity of butter milk which should be pressed out or extracted in any other way as will be mentioned.—It is a well known fact that both cream and milk contain impure air, particularly in hot weather. I would, therefore, by way of an experiment recommend (as practised in Europe) scalding and straining both, and let them cool before you churn them. This may tend to evaporate all fœtid or noxious vapor contained in them and preserve the butter from any rancid smell or taste for some time. To prevent any disagreeable taste or smell of a new churn before you use it, scald it well with butter milk, or milk whey, salted and it will remove it, besides preventing the churns from leaking.

In charging your churn with milk or cream, I recommend your filling it no higher than to two inches below the shaft, for when it is brought to a state for separation, the oily particles (being on the surface) will naturally collect and the breaks will assist them in combining together, as they alternately become level surfaces and the butter makes on them with great facility, but if the churn is filled *under* what is directed, the breaks in performing these revolutions, throw the cream from off the surface to some distance, and prevent its gathering with so much ease again in filling the churn above the shaft; less external air is admitted into the fluid, consequently it cannot be brought to a state for separation so soon.—When your cream or milk arrives at a state for separation, you should lessen the quickness of motion to give time for the particles to gather or collect, and when your butter is entirely made, by drawing off the butter milk, and replacing it with cold water to about double the quantity drawn off, it not only serves to harden, but by quick turning the dash wheel it crumbles and washes out the butter milk; thus you will extract more of the butter milk than can be beat out by hand, which done, lay your butter on a sieve until the water is drained from it, then make it up as usual. In winter keep your cream and milk from freezing and let your churn be scalded before you use it, and as cold weather greatly tends to prevent butter from making, let your cream or milk be blood warm before you use it. It is scarcely necessary to add that cream should never stand longer than twelve or twenty-four hours without stirring, and butter never made but from sweet cream.

In treating upon the manner of making butter it may not prove uninteresting to those who are desirous to know what quality of air is necessary to be infused or introduced into cream to expedite the separation of the aqueous from the oily particles. I am of an opinion that a temperature of 65 or 70 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer of a dry and elastic nature; would have a more immediate tendency to produce a separation than that of a cold or dense nature; for as the air in the fluid itself is of the quality of the last, it necessarily requires a quantity of a different nature, say dry, warm

and elastic to decompose or rather separate the oily from the watery particles.—It is well known that oils of all kinds when exposed to a cold atmosphere, will contract and appear as inert matter; in this state apply a warm, dry and elastic vapor, and it instantly expands itself and becomes thin, vivid and active. From this circumstance it appears to me evident, that the sooner you infuse air of the quality already mentioned, say warm, dry, and elastic into cream, the sooner you bring it to a state for separation; and as analogous particles of all matter naturally fly to each other, the sooner your butter is made. It is a common observation founded on experience that butter is longer making in winter than summer, and the general reason assigned is the coldness of the atmosphere, but this in my opinion is not the sole cause; it is I think, more in the quality than temperature of the air, for heat, or cold, without dryness and elasticity, would not have the desired effect, although to expedite the coming butter in winter, boiling water is frequently poured into the churn, which sometimes produces butter sooner, but if warm, dry and elastic air (such as may be produced from a hot oven) could be introduced by means of a pipe into the churn, I am persuaded, it would not only have the desired effect, but be infinitely more expeditious in its operation and more certain of success, than by pouring hot water into the churn. Having stated what I think is the nature and quality of air necessary to produce a separation of particles in cream, many ways may be found by experiment of introducing it into the fluid; the most expeditious way of accomplishing this must, it is obvious, be highly beneficial to all *Butter Makers*.

J. E.

NOTE.—Another important observation is, that breaking the cream to evaporate the air it contains, should not be too suddenly effected, for it is well known by experienced dairy women, that the longer the Butter is in making the better its quality becomes; therefore moderately evaporating the air in the fluid by slowly breaking the cream, your butter comes harder and sweeter than by a more rapid way of churning.

Remarks by the Editor.—Butter is made by the combination of the oxygen, (vital air) of the atmosphere with the oil of the milk. This oxygen composes about one fifth part of the atmosphere, the remaining four fifths being mostly azote or nitrogen. The combination of the vital air of the atmosphere with the oil of the milk, which is indispensable to making butter, cannot well be effected unless the temperature of the cream or the milk from which the butter is produced is considerably above the freezing point, or about as high as 45 deg. by the thermometer. Then, by agitating the milk or cream, in a vessel to which the air has a free admission, the oxygen is brought in contact with the oily particles of the milk or cream, a chemical union takes place, and the product of the combination is butter.

PREMIUMS FOR BUTTER.

☞ We publish the following, at this time, to remind farmers of the liberal premiums offered for superior butter, by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:—

For the best lot of butter, in tubs or trunks, (not less than three hundred pounds) \$100.00

For the second best 50.00

The butter offered for these two premiums must be deposited at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, Boston, on or before the 1st day of Decem-

ber, and a claim, in writing to be addressed, post paid, to BENJ. GULLY, Esq. (in Boston) Assistant Recording Secretary, on or before said day.

Farmers in other States are invited to compete for these two premiums. Competitors are offered the inducement of a ready market, and high prices for good butter. An auctioneer will be employed by the Trustees to sell at public auction all the butter presented, without charge to the owners, unless the owners should prefer to dispose of it at private sale.

The following Premiums will be awarded at the Cattle Show in October

For the best butter, not less than 50 lbs.,	\$15.00
For the next best, do. do.	10.00
For the next best, do. do.	7.00
For the next best, do. do.	5.00

For the greatest quantity of butter and cheese, made between the 15th of May and the 1st of October, from not less than four Cows, the quantity of butter and cheese, and the number of Cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than 20 pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used, \$20.00.

The following Extract has been handed to us by a friend.

There was killed at Harwick, Roxburyshire, on the 8th instant, a five years old heifer of the true Tre-wash breed, bred by the Duke of Northumberland, and fed by Mr Turnbull, of Spital; girth of the animal 95 inches, length from the shoulder-head to the fall of the tail 63 inches, height 81 inches, across the loins 43 inches, weight of the four quarters 68 stone 9 lbs. (952. lbs.) Tallow 10 stone 3 lbs. (143 lbs.)

Four quarters	952
Tallow	113
Hide not given	

1085

Carlisle Journal.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

EXCELLENT SOFT SOAP.

This is about the time the good women in the country make their soap, and for the want of some good rule many, undoubtedly, will be much perplexed and much fatigued, and they are not to be blamed if a little scolding should take place. To avoid this and to obtain soap of a good quality, in a short time, with little trouble, observe the following rule.

16 quarts of lye of sufficient strength to bear an egg, 8 lb. of clarified or clean grease, 1½ lbs. of rosin—put the whole into a five gal kettle and boil it. At first it is apt to rise, in which case, add a little strong lye, and so continue to do until the materials are incorporated. Then remove it from the fire and add by degrees weak lye, stirring it at every addition, until the kettle be full.

We have seen in the last N. E. Farmer a receipt for making cold soap; but we think the above more simple and expeditious.

MANY.

May 17, 1830.

Ruta Banga, raised on new land for feeding Cattle.

—At Dead River, Somerset county, Maine, where there were in the winter of 1828 from 3 to 600 yoke of oxen getting logs, the farmers raise Ruta Banga at the rate of more than 500 bushels to the acre, for feeding stock, by cutting, burning and clearing the new land, after which the seed is sown broadcast, and harrowed in. No more trouble is taken until harvesting. The whole expense of growing and harvesting a crop does not exceed ten dollars. A Mr Folsom, who grows 100 tons of

hay annually, and from 1500 to 3000 bushels Ruta Banga, informed the writer of this, that he could raise the roots cheaper to feed his stock, in part than hay, although mowing lands in a state of nature can be obtained for a mere trifle.

BLACK ANTS.

Mr FRESSELER.—I cannot help thinking you must know almost everything, for you are asked all sorts of questions. Now, will you tell me *how to get rid of black ants?* They have for several years made regular advances upon me, and now my estate is surrounded by them. They have their forts, with scarp and counter scarp, and one or the other of us must soon surrender. Do help me, and for so great a favor, I will procure Mr RUSSELL half a dozen new subscribers, every one of which shall pay a year in advance. T. S.

Pigwacket, Mr. June 1.

Remarks by the Editor.—Although ants are considered as injurious to husbandry by making their hills, and impairing the grass upon pasture land, yet, says Willich's Encyclopedia, 'they are unjustly reproached with damaging fruit trees. In Switzerland they are made subservient to the destruction of caterpillars by hanging a pouch filled with ants upon a tree, whence they are permitted to make their escape, through an aperture and overrun all its branches, without being permitted 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.' There is no doubt, however, but ants are often injurious to fruit, such as sweet apples, peaches, &c.

Several methods of destroying ants have been proposed. The most simple of these is, to pour boiling water into the apertures of their hillocks. Another method is opening their nest, putting in quicklime and pouring water upon it. To destroy ants on fruit trees it has been recommended to 'Make a strong decoction of tobacco, and the tender shoots of elder, by pouring on them boiling water; then sprinkle your trees with the same (cold) twice a week, for two or three weeks, with a small hearth brush, or garden syringe, or watering engine, which will effectually destroy the insects.'

'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 the plants.'

A strong decoction of tobacco, of elder, especially of the dwarf kind, of walnut leaves, lye of wood-ashes, solutions of pot ashes, or pearl ashes, would no doubt prove antidotes against ants as well as against other insects. Quicklime and soot, placed in their paths, is recommended by Forsyth as a remedy against ants.

EXHIBITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The splendid Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was closed yesterday evening. It was successful in every point. The visitors were numerous and highly respectable; and entire unanimity prevailed with regard to the magnificence of the collection of plants and flowers, the felicity of the arrangement, the taste and liberality of the contributors and managers, and the general beauty and usefulness of such a spectacle. We heard the acknowledgment from gentlemen of other cities, competent to decide, who wit-

nessed this exhibition, that the means of equaling it in richness and variety are not to be found elsewhere on this continent. It could not be prolonged beyond the second day, owing to the injury which many of the specimens might receive from the peculiar exposure, the fading of the bouquets, and the want of further leisure by those gentlemen who superintended or otherwise officiated.—Particular credit is due to the professional florist, and the owners of the botanic gardens, whose zeal for the interests of botany and horticulture prompted them to make sacrifices, by no means inconsiderable, of convenience, time, and money.—That zeal, we confess, seems to carry with it its own reward, in the beauty, delicacy and value of the products to which it refers. We have often felt inclined to envy a musical composer of genius, in his moments of happy authorship, and when he hears his work well performed;—thus, too, we deem enviable the sensations of a practical botanist and florist, contemplating the objects of his skill and care, especially when the bright and curious variety happen to be arrayed and admired as they were yesterday in the Masonic Hall. The names of the liberal contributors of plants, flowers, fruit or esculent vegetables, to this exhibition, are Messrs M'Arren, D' Aras, Smith, Parker, Hibbert, Pierpont, Pepper, Chauncey, Clapier, Carr, D. and C. Landreth, Maupay, Longstreth, Pratt, Cox.

We cite the following articles of the collection merely as specimens of what was most useful, rare, or *recherché*.

Dragon's-blood tree; date palm; arrow root; tea; coffee, in flower and fruit; cinnamon; pepper; banana; sugar cane; phormium tenax (New Zealand flax) affords the strongest vegetable fibre known; mahogany; mango; ficus elastica (affords the gum elastic, and is remarkable for the beauty of foliage); the cork tree; olive; species of encalyptus, melaleuca, leptospermum, metrosideros, banksia, from New Holland; numerous species of aloe, crassula, mesembryanthemum; the casuarina of the South Sea Islands; calcobolarias and the glomina from the Andes; the strelitzia, phylicas, ericas, and the singular testudinaria, from the Cape of Good Hope; a great variety of cacti, among which those recently sent from Mexico, by Mr Poinsett, are very interesting. Plants of our own country conspicuous—yuccas, nag-nolia macrophylla, chamærops, palmetto, and hystrix, azaleas, stewartia, dionæa, &c. &c. Among tropical plants the beautiful pandanus odoratissimus, justicias, pothos lanceolatas, melastoma trinerva, carolina princeps, correa alba, coccia punctata, ixora coccinea, laurus persea, maranta zebрина, myrtus tomentosa, and pimento, bergonia, hedyclium, thunbergia, ficus vestita, and bengalensis, pavetta, mimosa, &c.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have, on this occasion, accomplished not only the end of making known the treasures, taste, and liberality, which exist in this city and its vicinity, in their department, but that of an accession of colleagues anxious to minister directly to their laudable purposes. Indeed, we know not how men of adequate means could resist the temptation of becoming associates, when they saw so brilliant an earnest of the manifold good to be achieved. The friends or patrons of pure morals and refined feeling, do not all, perhaps, heed the degree in which merits of the kind would be promoted by the diffusion of a taste for botany, and generally by a wide-spread fondness for the pursuits and objects of horticulture. In contributing in any mode to those effects, we should regard ourselves as acting in the identical and proper direction of aid enviously lent to Bible, Tract, Education, or other societies of religious benevolence. We therefore wish, on every ground, that the motto of the Pennsylvania institution may truly be—*Florescit quilibet*

die magis, or in other words of Cicero, *gratia, accortitate, beneficiis in urbe floret*.

We should not forget to add to this rapid and imperfect notice of the exhibition, that, though thousands of persons visited it and remained more or less time in the Hall, and the crowd was great in the evening, no one of the articles,—not a stem nor a floweret,—suffered the least injury from any hand or any attrition. This circumstance is only one of a number of examples which we could cite, of the spirit and habit of order which mark the population of Philadelphia.—*National Gazette*.

The Augusta Courier states that there are 3000 people in the Cherokee Territory, searching for gold; that if one party finds a large spot, it must keep it by its strength. At night parties collect by a pine-knot fire, over a bottle of whiskey, and play cards for the earnings of the day. The country presents a shocking scene of drunkenness, fighting, and gambling.

We hope no gold mines will ever be found in New England. Her wealth is derived from the soil, by a slower but surer process than gold mines afford—the *plow*. From her soil, diversified by hill and valley, ventilated by bracing and healthy breezes, fertilized by the kind influence of Heaven, and quickened by industry, tillage will derive gold; and 'the gold of that land is good,' where the farmer is industrious and persevering. Gazing at the full eared corn, the ample hay-cock, and matured orchard, the rural enthusiast may exclaim, in the oriental language.—'There is idelium and the oxen stone,' the sources of our wealth and splendor.

The extent to which porter brewing is carried in London, may be conceived by the dreadful accident which happened at the brew houses of Mr Henry Meux, in the parish of St Giles. In the month of October 1814, one of the large porter vats by some accident burst, when, from its enormous bulk, the porter rushed with such an impetuous current, that the adjoining streets resembled rivers that had burst their banks, and the surrounding houses were so instantly filled with this liquor that the inhabitants who had no means of escape were drowned as they sat at breakfast. The vat was nearly 100 feet in circumference, 36 feet over, 25½ feet in height, and contained 3556 barrels, or 128,016 gallons, and caused the death of eight persons by its bursting.

It is generally a custom with brewers to give entertainments in these immense vats when first built, and before being used; large parties are often entertained in them with a dinner or a ball; and it has a curious effect to look down on the party thus situated, which gives the idea of the Lilliputians having possessed themselves of the casks of the people of Brobdingnag.

Superstition.—The old Romans sowed the seeds of Sweet Basil with maledictions and ill words, believing that the more it was cursed, the better it would prosper; and when they wished for a crop they trod it down with their feet, and prayed to their gods that it might not vegetate.

Large White Kidney Beans, sliced and stewed in milk, form a frequent and nutritious dish at the farm houses in Flanders.

Beets.—The Greeks held this root in great esteem, and it was their custom to offer it, on silver,

to Apollo, in his temple at Delphos. They used also to cut the leaves in preference to lettuce, and observed the method of laying a small weight on the plant, to make it cabbage. The seed, says Pliny, has a strange and wonderful property above the rest, for it will not all come up in one year, but some in the first, others in the second, and the rest in the third year.

Spruce Beer.—To make spruce Beer, take 16 gallons of water, and boil half of it: let the other half be put cold into a barrel, and upon this pour boiling water; then add 16 lbs. of treacle or molasses, with a few table spoonfuls of the essence, stirring the whole well together; add half a pint of yeast, and keep it in a temperate heat, with the bung-hole open for two days, till the fermentation has abated.—Then bottle it, and it will be fit for use in ten days or a fortnight.

To remove spots or stains on linen.—The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing spots or stains in linen, &c: thus, if a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the color will soon begin to change, and, at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit-stains or iron-moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water.

There is a kind of grape, which grows spontaneously in many parts of New England, called *Frost-grape*, from the circumstance of its never coming to maturity till ripened by the frosts of autumn. Frost, also, not only converts mucilage into starch, but starch into saccharine matter.—Thus the freezing of potatoes gives them a sweet and sugary taste, probably by converting the starch which they contain into sugar.

[Ed. N. E. Farmer.]

Cleanliness promotes the Health of Trees.—The following is taken from London Mechanics' Register, of 1825 and from the result of the experiment, we infer that cleanliness is as salutary to vegetables as to animals, and that trees may be preserved by it from insects and the minute parasites which exhaust the juices of the plant, and thereby retard its growth.

Experiment.—Two young beech trees, planted at the same time, in the same soil, at a small distance from each other, and equally healthy, were accurately measured; and, as soon as the buds began to swell, in the spring, the whole trunk of one of them was cleansed of its moss and dirt, by means of a brush and soft water. Afterwards it was washed with a brush and 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, nearly in the proportion of two to one.

Asparagus is said to promote appetite but affords little nourishment. Dr James recommends it to be eaten at the beginning of dinner, when he tells us, it is grateful to the stomach. If eaten before dinner, it refreshes and opens the liver spleen, and kidneys, and puts the body in an agreeable state. Asparagus is considered to be of admirable service to those afflicted with the gravel, or who are scorbutic or dropsical. It is also of singular efficacy in disorders of the eyes; but is hurtful to such as labor under the gout, or have weak stomachs.

LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.
[Continued.]

DISEASES OF HORSES.

STOMACH STAGGERS.

Bleed very largely; that cannot do harm, and in mad staggers is indispensable. Give a good dose of physic—that also cannot do harm, although in stomach staggers it cannot do much good, for it can scarcely find its way into the over-distended stomach, and it certainly cannot find its way through it. Keeping the horse from all food will be a very proper proceeding whichever be the disease.

Some good judges have affirmed that a horse was never cured of stomach staggers. It was formerly a very difficult thing, but the *stomach pump* has done wonders in cases of poisoning in the human being, and, by means of a larger and somewhat altered pump, (which every veterinary surgeon, and we think, every large proprietor of horses, should have on his premises,) this enormous mass of food, may without difficulty be washed out.

If, however, we can say but little of the treatment of stomach staggers, we have much to say of its prevention. It attacks old horses oftener than others, and horses that have been hardly worked, or that have been worked for many hours without food. Let no farmer delude himself with the idea that it is contagious. If his horses have occasionally slight fits of the staggers, or if the disease carries off several of them, he may be assured that there is something wrong in his management. One horse may get at the corn bin, and cram himself to bursting; but if several are attacked, it is time for him to look about him. The cause will generally be found to be, too voracious feeding; too much food given at once, and perhaps without water, after hard work and long fasting. Nothing is lost by the habitual use of the nose bag, and a more equal division of the hours of labor and the times of feeding. Some careless and thoughtless people suffer their horses to go from morning to night without being fed, and then they wonder if sometimes the horses hang their heads, and droop, and cannot work. No horse should be worked more than four or five hours without being baited.

There is one consequence of this improper treatment, of which persons do not appear to be aware, although they suffer severely from it. A horse that has frequent half attacks of staggers very often goes blind. It is not the common blindness from cataract, but a peculiar glassy appearance of the eye. If the history of these blind horses could be told, it would be found that they had been subject to fits of drooping and dizziness, and these produced by absurd management respecting labor and food.

Staggers have been known to occur when the animal is at grass; but this usually happens in poor, hard worked, half-starved animals, and soon after they had been turned out, either in a rich pasture, or in a salt marsh, and in hot weather.

There are, however, few diseases of the horse that are not occasionally epidemic, or produced by some influence of the atmosphere, of the nature of which we are ignorant; and stomach staggers sometimes prevail in particular districts, where there is nothing remarkably wrong in the treatment of the horse. There is at that time something in the atmosphere which weakens the

stomach, and disposes it to indigestion, and causes a little error in feeding to be dangerous, or produces a considerable disease under the common circumstances of feeding. When this is the case the proprietors of horses should be particular on their guard, for in most of the horses which then die, the distended stomach will be observed, and will be the actual cause of death. It is very possible that, at certain seasons, some poisonous plants may prevail, or that the hay may not be so nutritive or digestible, and thus the stomach may be weakened. The farmer will weigh all these things in his mind, and act accordingly.

MAD STAGGERS.

MAD STAGGERS (inflammation of the brain, brain fever) can, as we have said, be at first with difficulty distinguished from the sleep, or stomach-staggers, but after a while, the horse suddenly begins to heave at the flanks;—his nostrils expand—his eyes unclose;—he has a wild and vacant stare, and delirium comes rapidly on. He dashes himself furiously about; there is no disposition to do mischief, but his motions are sudden and violent, and accompanied by perfect unconsciousness; and he becomes a terrifying and dangerous animal. This continues either until his former stupor returns, or he has literally worn himself out in frightful struggles.

There are only two diseases with which it can be confounded, and from both of them it is very readily distinguished, viz. colic and madness. In colic the horse rises and falls, but not with so much violence; he sometimes plunges, but he more often rolls himself about; he looks frequently at his flanks with an expression of pain, and he is conscious.

In madness there may be more or less violence; there is sometimes a determination to do mischief; and there is always consciousness.

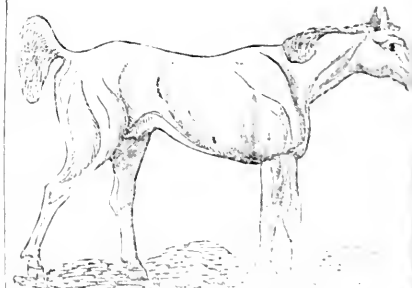
Over-exertion, when the horse is too fat or full of blood, or especially during hot weather, is a frequent cause of inflammation of the brain; but whatever will produce general fever, may be the cause of mad staggers.

The treatment adopted by the best practitioners is too often unsuccessful. The horse should be bled until he faints or drops; or if he be down, until he is evidently faint and weak. Both the neck-veins should be opened at once, and the fulness of the stream, or the quickness with which it is taken, is almost as important as the quantity. Physic should then be given. The purge that acts most quickly is the best, and that is the croton nut powdered at the time, and given in a drink, in the dose of a half drachm, and followed by smaller doses of ten grains each, every six hours, with plenty of injections of warm soap and water, until the bowels are well opened. If the croton is not at hand, aloes may be given, but dissolved in hot water—an ounce of aloes at the first dose, and, afterwards, a quarter of an ounce every four hours, until purging is produced. This being effected, those medicines should be given which have a tendency to lessen the force of the circulation, and, consequently, the determination of blood to the head. The most powerful of these are the fox-glove, and tartar emetic, in doses of a drachm each, three or four times in the day. Hellebore should not be given on account of the previously too great determination of blood to the brain. The head should be blistered, but rowsels and setons give useless pain, for the horse is either cured or dead before they perceptibly begin to act.

TETANUS, OR LOCKED-JAW.

The nerves proceed from the brain and spinal marrow, and convey the power of feeling and motion to the whole frame. This power may be best conceived by considering it as an influence proceeding from the brain to every part. In a state of health, it is regularly and uniformly distributed; but it is much affected by disease. It may rush on violently and without interruption, and we have cramp, and tetanus, or locked-jaw; or the stream may be rapid, but with considerable suspensions, and we have fits; or it may be quite suspended, and we have palsy.

TETANUS is one of the most dreadful and fatal diseases to which the horse is subject. It is called LOCKED-JAW, because the muscles of the jaw are earliest and most powerfully affected. Tetanus is a constant spasm of all the voluntary muscles, and particularly of the neck, the spine, and the head. It is generally slow and very treacherous in its attack. The horse for a day or two does not appear to be quite well; he does not feed as usual; partly chews his food and drops it; and gulps his water. The owner at length finds out that the motion of the jaws is considerably limited, and some saliva is drizzling from the mouth. If he try the mouth, he can open it only a very little way, or the jaws are perfectly and rigidly closed; and thus the only time in which the disease could have been successfully combated is lost. We have, therefore, given a cut of a horse laboring under this disease, which the reader will do well carefully to examine as we proceed with the symptoms, that he may be enabled to recognise it in its very earliest stage; and the moment he does recognise it, he will do well to apply for the very best advice he can get. Most of the peculiarities delineated in the cut will be sufficiently apparent before the jaws are locked, and while medicine can be administered with tolerable ease.



The jaws are unnaturally fixed, and then he observes that there is a stiffness of the neck; a difficulty in bringing the head round, and a prominence, and hardness, and unyieldingness of all the muscles of the neck; with an unusual protrusion of the head. It next occurs that the poor animal cannot bend his head. The retractor muscle is affected by spasm, and the eye is drawn into the socket—squinting outward—and the jaw protruding over a portion of it. The nostril is expanded, the ear erect, and the countenance anxious;—the back and loins are stiff, and if he is turned in his stall, the whole body turns at once like an unbenching piece of wood. The muscles of the belly are also affected by spasm, and he is *lucked up* (his belly contracted and drawn up) to a strange degree. The tail is erect, and constant-

ly quivering. The extremities are singularly fixed;—the hind-legs straddling;—the fore-legs projecting forward and outward (as some one has aptly described it) like the legs of a stool. The pulse at first not much affected, but soon becoming quick, and small, and irregular; the breathing more laborious as the disease proceeds; and the countenance wild and haggard, and expressive of extreme agony. The pain which attends the cramp of one limb will enable us to judge of that which must accompany universal spasm. If a person go near the horse, or touch him in the slightest way, although he may be unable to move, yet the sudden quickening of the pulse will tell what the animal feels and fears. So the disease goes on for nine or ten days, until the animal is exhausted by the expenditure of nervous energy, and the continuance of torture.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS.

To show the difference between Raw Corn and Corn Meal cooked, as fed for Hogs.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer.

Some two years ago, while I was confined to the fireside by a cold, I amused myself with several experiments to find the increase by weight of corn, rye, shorts, &c, by boiling and cooking, with a view to economising hog food. I soon became convinced, that wonderful effects might be easily produced; and though I then made a regular record of what I did, strange to tell, I have never till lately, attempted to put my theory into practice. I have had, since the first day of December, an actual experiment going on between raw corn, and meal made into good thick mush; two pigs, of about one hundred weight each, have been eating, seven pounds each, of raw corn, per twenty-four hours; and two others of near the same size have had exactly seven pounds of meal made into good mush, between them. These seven pounds of meal, cooked into the state of good stiff mush, weigh from 28 to 33 pounds. I weighed my pigs accurately, at beginning, and weighed again two days since, to mark the progress. The two eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days; the two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twentyfour pounds in the same time. Here is a saving of one half the corn. I shall carry them on till early in January, when I shall kill them.'

From the New York Farmer.

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

The principle of life imparts to all organized beings, whether vegetable or animal, the power of resisting, to a limited extent, the ordinary laws of matter. Men have sustained a temperature of 40 degrees below zero, and a heated atmosphere of 260°, without serious injury, while their bodies indicated, in these extremes, about the ordinary animal heat of 98, which never varied more than three or four degrees. It is well known that water freezes at 32, and boils at 212°. Humboldt saw fishes alive and in apparent health, in a temperature of 310. Plants have been found to grow in hot springs, and Foster saw flowers growing, in high perfection in one, the temperature of which was 210°. Mr Hunter ascertained that the heat of trees was always several degrees above that of the atmosphere when the atmospheric temperature was below 56°, but it was always several deg. below when the weather was warmer.

The eggs of birds, while they retain the principle of life, indicate a temperature considerably above the surrounding medium. Some of the inferior animals, as reptiles and fishes, and many vegetables, seem to have their vital functions suspended, and to remain frozen or in a torpid state for a long time without injury. This tenacity of the vital principle is found also in seeds of many plants, which may remain buried for centuries, and afterwards grow, on being brought within the sphere of the germinating agents.

These facts in physiology, which I have abridged from No. 59 of the Library of Useful Knowledge, will account for many of the phenomena which meet our observation in the pursuits of husbandry. But I have introduced them here merely as prefatory of what I am about to state in regard to the alterations which take place in the growth of timber.

The farm which I occupy, with a considerable extent of the surrounding country, was within the memory of man, covered with a growth of pine. As this was cleared away, oaks, walnuts, wild cherry, chestnut, butternut, maple, &c, have sprung up with the new growth of pine. There is no evidence that any of these species of trees grew within a circle of miles, before the forest was felled, and the soil exposed to the influence of the sun. The land is unquestionably an alluvial formation of very ancient date. The question I would propound is this, were the seeds of this new growth deposited and covered by the waters or were they transported thither by animals? If by the former, they must have lain dormant, and retained the principle of life for centuries; and if we adopt the latter conclusion we can hardly resist the supposition, that their deposit has been of long continuance. In either case, it shows a remarkable tenacity of life in seeds. I have witnessed these alterations in forest trees in several instances, particularly in the county of Ulster, where in one instance the new growth consisted almost exclusively of walnut, and in another of chestnut. The seeds of these could not have been conveyed by the winds; and it is almost equally incredible that they could have been carried by animals.

B. J.

LAND TORTOISE.

The land tortoise is often domesticated, especially in gardens. We shall select the account of a tame tortoise, given by the Rev. Mr White, of Selborne, as a pleasing specimen of the manners of these animals in a state of captivity. This individual had been in possession of a lady for upwards of thirty years. It regularly retired below ground about the middle of November, and did not emerge till the middle of April. Its appetite was voracious in the middle of summer, but it ate very little in spring and autumn. It seemed greatly alarmed if surprised by a shower of rain during its peregrinations in search of food; and though its shell was so thick that it could scarcely have been injured by the wheel of a loaded cart, it discovered as much solicitude to avoid rain as a fine lady in her gayest attire shuffling away on the first sprinklings and making for some shelter. Whenever the old lady, its mistress, who usually waited on it, came in sight, it always hobbled with awkward alacrity towards its benefactress, though to strangers it appeared quite inattentive. It never stirred out after dark; often appeared abroad only for a few hours in the middle of the day;—and in wet days never came from its retreat. Though it loved warm

weather, it carefully avoided the hot sun, and passed the more sultry hours under the shade of a large cabbage leaf, or amid the friendly shades of an asparagus bed. Towards autumn, however, he appeared anxious to improve the effect of the faint sunbeams, by getting under the reflection of a wall, and inclining its shell towards the sun. In scraping the ground to form its winter retreat, it dug with its fore feet and threw up the earth over its back with its hind feet; but the motion of its legs was so slow, as scarcely to be observed; and though it worked with great assiduity both night and day, it was more than a fortnight before it completed its illumination.

How long an animal of this species may live, we cannot determine; but it is known at least, that their age may exceed a century. One of them was introduced into the garden of Lambeth palace in the time of the archbishop Laud, was living one hundred and twenty years afterwards, and died at last, rather from the neglect of the gardener, than from excessive age.

The land tortoise forms an excellent article of food though it is scarcely employed for that purpose except in Greece. The eggs however, are eaten very commonly in Italy.—*Edinburgh Enc.*

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

The report to Congress of the Committee on Agriculture, at their late session, on the growth and manufacture of silk in the United States, contains much valuable information, and deserves a perusal from every patriot. It was accompanied by a letter from Mr Du Ponceau proposing on the part of Mr D'Homergue to establish at Philadelphia a flature for reeling silk from the cocoons, and to give a course of necessary instruction during two seasons, and requires 40,000 dollars to pay expenses and compensate him for his services. Mr Du Ponceau says the sum is barely sufficient to obtain the necessary machines, buildings, &c, and allow a reasonable compensation for the services of Mr D'Homergue; and so confident is he of the benefits which will result to the country by the general culture of silk, that he offers his personal responsibility for the faithful application of the money. Mr Du Ponceau is a man whose reputation and responsibility are above suspicion. We know not the provisions of the bill prepared by the committee, but presume they authorize the payment to Mr D'Homergue of the required sum, on the stipulated conditions. *Greenfield Gazette.*

Rock-Maple.—We learn by the Wachman, published at Woodstock, Vt. that the inhabitants of that village have recently, to improve the common, transplanted about a hundred rock-maple trees, to be enclosed with a suitable fence. These trees will not only be an ornament and shade, but they will afford a large supply of sugar. We believe in some parts of Vermont, rock-maple trees are set out on the sides of roads, with the double view that travellers may be occasionally screened from the sun, and to obtain from them annually a saccharine tribute.

Sting of a Wasp or Bee.—The following has been asserted to be a remedy for this painful sensation. Over the spot where the sting has entered apply the pipe of a key, press it for a minute or two, and the pain or swelling will disappear. The tincture of opium (laudanum,) immediately admitted is said to be a certain cure.—*American Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1830.

In a *Treatise on the Cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, &c.*, abridged from the *French of M. De La Brousse*, By WILLIAM H. VERNON, lately published by Hilliard, Gray, & Co. Boston, we have the following passage:—

‘It is almost an unpardonable sin to sow or plant a piece of land covered with the mulberry of high growth; but it would be an act still more inexcusable to sow with grain, or any other produce, an orchard of these trees newly set. Though the ground be not wholly covered, and but partially shaded by these small trees, yet any grain, roots, or grass, would exhaust the soil, retard the activity of the sap, and obstruct the expansion of every part of the tree. Every proprietor who has attempted to take at the same time two full crops from the same land, has unwisely exhausted the soil, and finally diminished his income. By manuring well our fields, and requiring but one crop at a time, we shall make better harvests and receive a better rent.’

The translator gives his sanction to the foregoing sentiments, and observes, in a note, that ‘the whole of this paragraph ought peculiarly to attract the notice of the farmers of our own country; for it is of general usage with them to take a crop of grain, of roots, or of grass, from their orchards. This custom, so inconsistent with sound reason, added to the careless treatment of their trees, is the cause of that infertility of which we hear them so often complain; and it also very materially affects the quality of the fruit. At Mont-euil, a village of nearly twenty thousand inhabitants, all maintained by the cultivation of fruit for the supply of the city of Paris, a proprietor will not allow even a plant of lettuce to be grown near fruit trees. Every particle of the surface of the ground is there kept in a friable state to the full extent of the roots of the tree; a due proportion of manure is every year worked into the soil; the art of trimming is there perfectly understood and as perfectly practised; and there we never hear the barbarous assertion that the apple tree bears well only once in two or three years.’

DIGGING AND PLOUGHING AMONG ORCHARD TREES, &c.

Mr London, the able conductor of the *Gardener's Magazine*, has published some extracts from his evidence, given at an investigation of the affairs of The London Horticultural Society, relative to the ‘General Management and Plan of the Garden,’ from which the following is selected:

‘The orchard is the most valuable department in the garden; but even here there are hedges. A great error in the management has been, first sowing down the compartments containing the standard trees, with tap rooted plants; and next, breaking it up and planting it with exhausting plants, such as the potato. After the trees were planted, it ought never to have been once dug or cropped in any way; it ought merely to have been hoed to destroy weeds. All digging among fruit bearing trees is highly injurious to them, by preventing their roots from coming near the surface.’

This doctrine is not exactly in accordance with the recommendations of most writers who have given directions for the culture of fruit trees. It has been thought expedient to crop the ground on

which orchard trees are planted, at least for several years, in order to defray the expense of hoeing and cultivating it. This may perhaps be done while the trees are small, or when fruit is not the principal object of culture; but as a general rule one crop at a time is enough.

Nicol, a famous Scotch Horticulturist, says ‘It is proper to crop the ground among newly planted orchard trees for a few years, in order to defray the expense of hoeing and cultivating it, which should be done until the temporary plants are removed, and the whole be sowed down to grass. But it is by no means advisable to carry the system of cropping to such excess as is frequently done. If the bare expense of cultivating the ground and the rent be paid by such cropping, it would be considered enough. As the trees begin to produce fruit, begin also to relinquish cropping. When by their productions they defray all expenses, crop no longer. I consider these as being wholesome rules, both for the trees and their owners.’

Rule.—Crop to within two feet of the trees the first year; a yard the second; four feet the third; and so on until finally relinquished; which of course would be against the eighth year, provided the trees were planted at thirty or forty feet apart, with early bearing sorts between. By this time, if the kinds have been well chosen, the temporary trees will be in full bearing, and will forthwith defray every necessary expense while they remain, or until the principal trees come into a bearing state, and it becomes necessary to remove them; after which the land should be sown down in grass. But until then, the ground should be properly cultivated, though not cropped close to the trees; and a moderate quantity of manure should be dugged in every second and third season.’

Since writing the above, we have received a judicious article from an esteemed friend, which will be found on the first page of this week's paper.

An Address delivered at the opening of the Charleston Lyceum, January 5, 1830.—By THOMAS WALKER.

We were sometime since presented, by its author, with a pamphlet with the above title: but have been prevented by the number and pressure of our avocations from acknowledging the favor by a due notice of this useful and able production. The topics are chosen with judgment, enforced with perspicuity, energy and eloquence. Although a suitable address for such an occasion could not be expected to contain much novelty, without the introduction of matter not appropriate to the objects, which induced the assembling of the audience, it exhibits nothing trite nor trivial, and what ever is not new is

‘Truth and nature to advantage dress’d.’

‘What oft was thought, but not so well express’d.’

The most favorable notice we can give of this address, will be by quoting some passages as specimens of the remainder. ‘This we think will also be quite as fair as to make the article before us an apology for writing a treatise of our own on the same or similar topics after the manner of the most celebrated modern reviews.

‘There appears,’ says, Mr Walker, ‘to be one general effort now making, to promote the greatest information of the greatest number. I look upon this to be the trait which distinguishes the age in which it is our happiness to live, from every other which history reveals. Men

have hitherto leagued themselves to destroy, to enslave their brethren—sometimes, as yonder heights can testify to set their brethren free;—now they are uniting to enlighten their brethren. And the prayers and benedictions of all good men must be with them in this cause.

‘If knowledge be of all things most precious—and this I never heard that a human being doubted—then who would not labor in the field now before us. Here, truly, the giver is more blessed than the receiver. More blessed because he has to give; and still more blessed because he gains by giving. The man who gives money to another, diminishes his own store, because he must part with what he gives. But the man who gives knowledge to another, not only does not part with what he gives, but actually enlarges his own store. For in the very act and exercise of instructing others he learns something new. Yes, the treasures of the mind are capable of infinite diffusion, without draining their immortal treasury. Let this thought sweeten the task of the teacher in whatever sphere he labors. Other charity may sigh because it has no more to give, but intellectual charity shall never know exhaustion. I can think of nothing to which ideas may be likened. I was going to compare them to the rays of light; but these as they are reflected from object to object, are at length absorbed and lost,—whereas the same individual idea may circulate from nation to nation, and travel down from age to age, until millions have been gladdened by it, and yet suffer no diminution.

‘How few persons are conscious of the power they have to inform others! Probably no two individuals were ever placed together, of whom one did not know some one thing of which the other was ignorant. Almost every individual might tell something new to almost every other. I believe this is literally true, and if so, let no one be kept back from the contribution of knowledge by diffidence of his ability to add to the common stock. We are too apt to think that great talents are indispensable for cooperation in the immense scheme of popular education. It is not so. Great talents indeed are never out of place; and they may labor in this vineyard with glorious success. But they are not indispensable. Useful knowledge is what we look for in Lyceums; not brilliancy nor wit; sparkling genius will avail us far less than unpolished common sense. Practical information is what the many want, such information as they can turn to useful account in the daily concerns of life. To furnish this at the cheapest possible rate, is what I understand to be the design of this, and all similar associations. And, I repeat it, let no man hold himself back, by comparing himself with others whom he deems more able than he is. I refer now to the contribution of intellectual aid.

‘Lyceums do indeed make pecuniary demands; but they are trifling compared with the advantages to be purchased. And let it be observed that they are diminished in exact proportion as the numbers are increased. It costs no more to establish a weekly lecture for five hundred than it does for twenty. But in the one case the individual expense is only a twentyfifth part as much as in the other; and yet the benefit derived is precisely the same in both cases. This reduction of the pecuniary burthen is undoubtedly one of the strongest motives for forming societies. One man cannot afford alone to furnish himself with the means of instruction. He therefore unites with

several others, and then it is easily done. A weight which cannot be moved by a single hand, is hardly felt when many join to raise it. It is thus that the means of knowledge are brought home to the poor man's door.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c, June 5, 1830.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the Exhibition of Fruits, &c, at the Hall on Saturday, June 5th, the following report was made by the Committee.

By Mr GEORGE THOMSON, from the garden of PETER C. BROOKS, Esq. Medford, a fine specimen of (to us) a new variety of Strawberry, called the Wellington. The three large berries exhibited were truly a rich sight; firm similar to the pine, very large, and highly perfumed. As the label expressed they were not to be tasted, of the flavor we are unable to speak.—(These strawberries were forced.) We are informed that JOHN LEMIST, Esq. will shortly present some of this variety, raised in the open ground. We hope then to be able to speak more fully. By Mr D. HAGGERSTON, Charlestown, fine plants of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry. The fruit was well set, large and full, some of the berries nearly ripe, (had been forced partly.) It has been said this fine variety is not a sure setter, but the sample seems to speak otherwise. We think Mr H. bids fair to produce fruit equal to what has been told us in Europe of this fine variety. By Mr RUFUS HOWE, from the garden and nursery of S. DOWNER, Dorchester, fruit of the Early Virginia Pine, and Royal Scarlet Strawberries. The Early Virginia is a valuable Strawberry from the earliness of its ripening, being from eight to ten days earlier than most other varieties cultivated with us. The flavor and color partakes much of our wild Strawberries. We have good authority in considering it one of the parents of all our numerous fine varieties. The Royal Scarlet is considered one of our best varieties; the fruit was free from acid and very fine flavored, and is a sure and great bearer. (Both these varieties were raised in the open ground.) By Mr ROBERT MANNING, of Salem, fruit of the Runnels Apple. A fair sized medium eating apple; of a dull green color with a little russet. This variety's chief value consists in its keeping, being in good eating till August and September, and have been in good preservation till the month of May of the second season, and can be raised in exposed situations, as its hardness when green, prevents its being pilfered by passers-by.

FLORICULTURE.—With regard to the exhibition of flowers, &c, the following Report was made by the Committee.

Agrostemma Floesencul or Ragged Robin, Var. of Columbine and Philadelphus Coronarius or Syringa, from R. How. Russian Felix Rose, Double and Single Scotch Roses, Dictamnus rubra, Hemerocallis lutea or yellow Day lily, Phlox Saxuvulens and Spirea, from J. WINSHIP. Rosa Præauscult, Rosa de Meaux, single yellow Roses, two varieties of Pomponne Roses, Damask and Four Seasons' Roses, from A. ASPINWALL. Moheke flora multiplex Rose, Lonicera sempervirens, or Trumpet Honeysuckle and Peonia officinalis, from S. DOWNER. Native Plants from E. M. RICHARDS. Varieties of Geraniums, Pomponne Rose, Fuchsia Gracilis, from D. HAGGERSTON. Double Pheasant Eyed Pink, from S. POND.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications are on file. We shall soon give a drawing and description of the true mode of training Grape Vines, on the Theory plan, copied from the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen on Tuesday evening, June 1, from the front Garden of House No. 22, Franklin Place, a Flower Pot, containing a fine Noisette superb Cluster Rose Bush, five feet high, with fifty buds on the stem. A reward of ten dollars will be given by the subscriber, for information of the thief or plant. JOSEPH P. BRADLEE, June 11.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 38, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the cider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 12, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Stone Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard), one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises, June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Ross's Garden Compound, for the Preservation of Peach Trees;

(Prepared and sold by Alexander Ross, No. 435, Strand, London.)

An infallible Preserver of Peach and other Fruit Trees from the destructive worm and insects, which in the Spring of the year attack the stem and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of this Compound, all insects will refuse to deposit their eggs in the bark, the tree will be preserved in vigorous health, and an abundant crop insured. In bottles of one quart, sufficient for dressing fifty trees, 75 cents; in bottles sufficient for one hundred trees, 1 dollar 50 cents.

Directions.—Remove the earth from the bottom of the stem towards the root, and with a paint brush apply the composition from thence nearly to the branches, then replace the earth. This may be repeated in the course of the summer.

By dipping some rags in this composition and fastening them among the branches of the tree, the Nectarines and Plums will be saved from the ravages of the stinging fly, and vermin generally will forsake the tree.

The following letter from the respectable firm of Malcolm & Co, Nurserymen, Kensington, near London, is an ample recommendation.

To Mr Alexander Ross, 435 Strand, London.
 Sir—We have, for many years, applied your Garden Compound to peach and other young Fruit Trees, and have found it the best preserver yet known against the enemies of vegetation, and we shall always recommend it. Yours respectfully, MALCOLM & CO.
 Kensington Nursery, March 24, 1828.

This Composition is also used with success at the extensive orchard of Mrs Griffith, at Charleshope, N. J. For sale at the Seed Establishment of J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. June 11.

Agricultural Tools.

150 doz. Farwell's Scythes
 20 doz. Scarle's do.
 50 doz. Scythes Snathes;
 300 doz. Smithfield's Stone;
 150 doz. Ames' backstrap Shovels;
 30 doz. do. plain do. from No. 1 to 10;
 20 doz. polished cast steel Shovels;
 100 doz. patent Hay Forks, of all sizes;
 Stetson's, Wright's, and Bisbee's Hoes; Goose Neck Hoes; Sickles, &c. for sale by LANE & READ, Merchants' Row, near the Market House, June 11.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Talb's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, unattended; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursdays; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	- barrel	4 00	5 00
ASHES, put, first sort,	- ton.	102 00	113 00
" Pearl, first sort,	- "	120 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	- bushel.	47	1 12
BEEF, mess,	- barrel.		9 00
Cargo, No. 1,	- "	7 25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	- "	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	- pound.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	- "	6	8
Skimmed milk,	- "	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	- barrel.	5 12	5 25
Genesee,	- "	5 50	5 75
Rye, best,	- "	3 62	3 67
GRAIN, Corn,	- bushel.	53	55
Rye,	- "	65	67
Barley,	- "	67	67
Oats,	- "	35	40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	- cwt.	8	8 50
HOPS, 1st quality,	- bushel.	11 00	15 00
LIME,	- cask.	83	90
PLASTER PARIS retails at	- ton.	3 75	4 00
PORK, clear,	- barrel.	16 00	17 00
Navy, mess,	- "	12 25	12 75
Cargo, No. 1,	- "		12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	- bushel.	1 75	
Orchard Grass,	- "		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	- "		4 00
French Sugar Beet,	- "		3 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	- "		3 60
Red Top (northern.)	- "	62	75
Lucerne,	- pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	- "	7	33
Red Clover (northern.)	- "		1 60
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	- "	40	50
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	- "	20	30
Merino, three fourths washed,	- "	35	40
Merino, half blood,	- "	33	35
Merino, quarter washed,	- "	30	35
Navy, washed,	- "	25	30
Polled, Lamb's, first sort,	- "	40	45
Polled, Lamb's, second sort,	- "	30	35
Polled, " spinning, first sort,	- "	33	35

PROVISION MARKET.

COLLECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	- pound.	81	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	- "	8	10
whole hogs,	- "	5	6
VEAL,	- "	3	7
MUTTON,	- "	4	12
POULTRY,	- "	10	24
BUTTER, keg and tub,	- "	12	14
Lump, best,	- "	14	17
EGGS,	- dozen.	10	11
MEAL, Rye, retail,	- bushel.		85
Indian, retail,	- "		80
POTATOS,	- "		25
CIDER, [according to quality.]	- barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, June 7.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 215 Beef Cattle (unsold 7); 10 pair Working Oxen; 6 Cows and Calves; 835 Sheep and Lambs (unsold 145); 150 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—extra at \$5 25 a 5 50; good \$5 a 5 25; middling and thin (of which there was a large number) \$1 25 a 4 75.

Working Oxen—dull, no sales noticed.

Cows and Calves—sales \$25 a 30.

Sheep—sales of lots at \$1 75, 1 88, 1 92, 2 25, and 2 50. Swine—sales slow; probably in consequence of the extravagant price they were held at, about 20 only were sold, and those at retail, at a 7 cents.

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—The stalls of Faneuil Hall Market are now abundantly supplied with the finest early vegetables, at the following prices:—Early Peas, \$1.50 per bushel; Spinach, 37 cents per bushel; early white Dutch Turnips, 17 cents per dozen; Cucumbers, long prickly and green Turkey, 12 cents each; short prickly and early frame, 64 cents each; the stalks of Tart Rhubarb, 61 cents per lb. (the culture and use of this excellent vegetable are becoming more highly appreciated; one extensive garden in this vicinity has furnished for the market 1000 stalks per day, on some days this season;) green Gooseberries, for tarts, 10 cents per quart; Old Potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; new white Portugal Onions, 6 cents per dozen; Asparagus, 6 cents per bunch; Cranberries, \$2.00 per bushel; Lettuce, 2 cents per head; early Pine Apple Strawberries, \$1.00 per quart; Apples, 4 to \$5.00 per barrel.

MISCELLANIES

THE FAIR SEX.

When Eve brought us to all mankind,
Old Adam called her woman;
But when she was *with* love so kind,
He then pronounced it *woman*;
But now with folly and with pride,
Their husbands' pockets trimm'd,
The ladies are so full of *whims*,
That people call them *whim-men*.

Lon. N. M. Magazine.

COLD WATER.

O comfortable streams! With eager lips
And trembling hand the languid thirsty quaff
New life in you; fresh vigor fills their veins:
No warmer cups the rural ages knew;
None warmer sought the sires of human kind.
Happy in temperate peace— Their equal days
Felt not the alternate fits of feverish warmth,
And sick dejection. Still serene and pleased,
They know no pains but what the tender soul
With pleasure yields to, and would never forget.
Blest with divine immunity from all ills
Long centuries they lived; their only foe
Was ripe old age, and rather sleep than death.
Learn temperance, friends; and bear without disdain
The choice of water.

[Extract from Armstrong.]

TEA.

The following interesting account of the culture and preparation of tea, was elicited from Mr Majoribanks before the Committee of the British House of Commons on the subject of the Indian trade. Mr M. had been seventeen years in the service of the East India Company (of which he was lately chairman), and a resident in China during the greater part of the time.

The black tea is grown and manufactured in the province of Fokien, with the exception of about one third of that sort called by us Bohea, which third part is produced in the northeastern corner of the province of Canton, in a district called Wo-Ping, which gives its name to the tea in question. The green tea is all grown in the provinces of Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, and Che-Kiang, but chiefly in the two former. The tea plants of all these provinces are supposed to be of one species; the difference in the manufactured article arising from difference of soil, climate and manufacture. Green tea has been made in the district from whence the black tea comes, and *vice versa*. Some of the buds of the plant in Fokien are picked in the early part of the spring, before they have burst; those from Pekoe tea, the most valuable part of the plant; of which buds a small portion is mixed with the best parcels of Congo, to give them a flavor. Pekoe is also brought to Canton unmixed with other leaves.

The tea sent to Russia is said to be Pekoe, slightly adulterated by the mixture of other leaves. In the beginning of May the leaves are stripped off the plant; a new crop is then thrown out, and picked about six weeks afterwards, and a third crop about the end of the summer; the two first pickings are the best, and nearly equal in quality. The third crop of leaves yields tea of little strength and inferior flavor; hence the best crops are composed wholly of the choice leaves of the two first gatherings, with the small sprinkling of the buds of Pekoe. The inferior crops contain a larger share of the third pickings, and none of the Pekoe. The black tea in Fokien is said to be cultivated largely by cottagers in small plots of ground or gardens. The leaves are picked by the family

and are immediately carried to market, where persons, whose business lies in that line, collect quantities of them, and manufacture them in part, that is, expose them to be dried by the wind under the shade, and afterwards to be further dried in a heated warehouse. The persons whom we call tea merchants, and the agents of the Hong merchants, come to the tea districts and purchase from the men before mentioned, quantities of the dried leaves of the first, second, and third gatherings, discriminating the leaves of young and old plants, of those grown in well known favorable spots, &c. &c. They then complete the drying process, according as it may be requisite, and employ women and children to select the hard, the best leaves, with more or less discrimination, according to the object of making very fine, middling, or common tea. The tea is made into parcels of from 100 to 600 chests each, with a distinctive name to each parcel, and conformity of quality, where the tea merchant acts honestly; hence those parcels of tea which under Chinese names, have proved in a series of years of excellent quality and similar characters, and which are greatly sought after at the London sales, are not the produce of any particular farm, but owe their character to the skill and good faith with which tea merchants or the Hong merchant's agents have executed their commission in selecting only superior parcels of leaves in the markets of Woo-y-shan. Green tea is brought from the three provinces above mentioned. Like the black tea, the different classes are formed by selecting the better from the inferior leaves after they have been dried, the light leaves separated by a winnowing machine from the heavier, from hyson skins; much of the skins of twanky are sold as hyson skins. Copper is never used in making green tea. The blooming appearance of hyson, gunpowder, &c. is said to arise from the effects of carefully roasting the leaves in vases placed over a fire, and by rubbing them against the sides of the vessel. In this process with the green teas much skill is requisite; and there is a class of persons who are hired by some of the tea merchants to superintend their respective manufactories. Bohea tea is composed partly of the lower grades of the Woo-y-shan tea, which has been left unsold after the departure of the last ships of the season, and partly of the tea grown in the district of Canton called Wo-Ping.

Malter Wit.—A countryman, about to alter his condition, appeared last week, before a magistrate to swear the affidavit required by the new Marriage Act, when, on its being read to him, he complained that he did not understand it. 'Not understand it,' said his worship, who was not overburdened with sense—'Not understand it; why you must be quite a fool.' 'No, I don't quite,' said Clod, drily, 'but I be very near one.'

Efficient Militia.—A militia soldier in Rhode Island being blamed by his Captain for having no lock on his gun, tied a padlock to it.

SINGING CONDUCTIVE TO HEALTH.

Many parents in encouraging the development of musical talents in their children, have no other view than to add to the number of their fashionable accomplishments and afford them a means of innocent solace and amusement. It was the opinion of Dr Rush, however, that singing is to young ladies, who by the customs of society are debarr'd from many other kinds of salubrious ex-

ercise, not only to be cultivated as an accomplishment, but as a means of preserving health. He particularly insists that vocal music should never be neglected in the education of a young lady; and states that besides its salutary operation in enabling her to soothe the cares of domestic life, and quiet sorrow by the united assistance of the sound and sentiment of a properly chosen song, it has a still more direct and important effect. 'I here introduce a fact,' remarks Dr Rush, 'which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast by singing, contributes very much to defend them from those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumptions, nor have I ever known but one instance of spitting blood among them. This, I believe, is in part occasioned by the strength which their lungs acquire by exercising them frequently in vocal music, for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music master of our country has furnished me with an observation still more in favor of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons who were strongly disposed to consumption, who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.'

Hysteric Fits.—The usual remedies for hysteric or convulsive fits, are bleeding and antispasmodics, or such medicines as are calculated to overcome the cramps and convulsions which so severely exercise the unfortunate sufferer. For this there is a prompt and efficacious remedy, which we have never known to fail in the course of many years' experience. This remedy is TARTAR EMETIC. We dissolve eight or ten grains in a cup of cold water, and, when dissolved, give one fourth part every fifteen minutes, till the spasms cease, or vomiting takes place. In this case, the nausea of the stomach completely subdues the nervous power acting on the muscles.—N. Y. Med. Inq.

Pomological Magazine.

Lost.—The 23d number of the London Pomological Magazine, for September, 1835. Whoever has borrowed it, is requested to return it to Mr. ROBERT MASSING, at Salem, or to the office of the New England Farmer.

May 2. 21.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thirdly plant to a pot—price 12½ cts.—also a few pots with plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set, 37s. May 7.

Fales' Hoes.

French & Emmons, No. 31, South Market-St. have just received a supply of J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes.—Fire Brick and Slabs for furnaces constantly for sale. April 2. 2m

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year; to those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. No paper will be sent to a distance without paying postage made in advance.

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No. 48.

HORTICULTURE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

The President, Hon. H. A. S. DEARBORN, read the following at the last meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society:—

REMARKS ON THE CANKER WORM.

Last December, I sent a communication to the Editor of the New England Farmer, containing some experiments, which I had made to prevent the ravages of the Canker worm, with remarks on their character and habits; and having pursued the inquiry, during the present season, I offer the result of my observations, with the hope, that some effectual mode may be devised, for clearing our gardens and orchards of this diminutive, yet devastating tribe of insects.

It was generally believed, that the eggs deposited in the autumn, were rendered unproductive by the rigors of winter; to ascertain the truth of this position, I marked several branches of apple trees, on which eggs had been deposited, and left a chain, on which were eleven clusters, suspended on a ree, exposed to the open air, until the period when the worms appeared, from eggs, laid this season, and, as I anticipated, all produced their arve, at the same time. The instinct of quadrupeds, birds, fishes and insects, never is at fault, and the supposed mistake of the season, seems to have been the result of an intelligence, a precision, or an economy which to us is inexplicable. *Instinct* is a vague, and unmeaning term, which, to veil our ignorance, is used to cover rather the effect, than the cause,—like gravitation in physics; it appears also to be regulated by equally undeviating laws, as that mysterious power.

On the fourth of March I began to tar my Apple, Quince, Plum, Apricot, Cherry and Elm trees, being with the Honey Locust all the species, I have noticed, on whose leaves the Canker worm feeds. As the weather continued cold and the ground frozen, for several days after, no insects appeared, before the 13th, when a few millers were seen; on the evening of the 16th, the grubs, or females, passed up the trees in considerable numbers, and during the following nights with some exceptions, owing to the state of the weather, until the 20th, and 21st, when innumerable males came forth, previous to which, but a few had been seen. During the evenings of the 23d and 24th, such numbers of males and females ascended, that the belts of tar which were six or eight inches wide, were bridged over by them, and it became necessary to re-tar the trees, after eight o'clock, although they were thoroughly tarred during the afternoon.

The grubs and millers continued to ascend until the 5th of April, but during the latter part of the time, there were but few grubs, while the males were in greater numbers than at any former period.

As the expanded wings of the millers cover a great surface of the tar, they facilitate the passage of the whole corps, by sooner forming a crust in the sacrifice of their lives; it is therefore necessary to keep a good look out, during the evenings when the males are numerous, and unrewarded efforts were made to render the ascent above the tar, to either sex, impracticable.

The quantities caught, almost nightly, were enormous; amounting to many thousands, on the trunks of each of the largest trees.

As my trees were pruned, after the insects had ceased to appear, care was taken while pruning, to examine the branches to ascertain whether any eggs were deposited on them; but only a very few were found, which were laid during the autumn, and I felt quite satisfied that none of the grubs had passed the tar. The trees were scraped to the main branches, by a triangular instrument used by caulkers and scamen, and then thoroughly covered with a wash, composed of lime, ashes and cowdung, in the manner recommended by Forsyth, in his Treatise on Fruit Trees.

As the trees of a neighbor had been stripped of their leaves, last season by the Canker Worms, and were not tarred this spring, I concluded, that innumerable depositions of eggs, must have been made on the branches, but to my astonishment, only a very few were to be seen, and those were made during the autumn. This was so remarkable, that I presumed there might be some truth in the common remark, that 'the canker worms run out' in three years, but as will be seen there was no foundation for such an hypothesis.

Desirous of testing the efficacy of the mercurial ointment, recommended by Dr Spofford, in the 4th vol. of the New England Farmer, I put strips of woollen list, covered with unguentum round thirty trees, midway between the belt of tar and the ground, in order to prevent the ascent of the insects, by the tar, if the ointment should not prove a barrier. I found they passed over the lists, as readily as over the smooth bark of the tree; not one was stopped or turned back. It then occurred to me, that it was possible they might imbibe enough of the mercury, during their transit, to produce death, before they could go through the process of depositing their eggs; I therefore caught several females and millers, after they had passed the mercurial bands, and placed them under a glass in my library. In two or three days numerous eggs were laid; but instead of being arranged in regular rows and of the peculiar form and color of those noticed last autumn, they were either scattered loosely over the paper, on which the insects were placed, or piled up in irregular clusters,—were smaller, of an elliptical or true egg shape, and of a shining pearl color. I therefore, concluded that the insects had been enfeebled, from the effects of the mercury, and that the eggs were consequently so imperfect, as not to produce any worms; but on the 22d of April they all hatched out, the room being kept continually warm by a fire. I then recollected that these grubs deposited their eggs in a manner very different from those I confined last autumn. They protruded a flexible tube more than three sixteenths of an inch in length, with which they appeared to feel, as with a finger, under the edge of the glass, for a proper place to insert their eggs. I had folded up a piece of paper, and placed it under the glass, so as to elevate it a little, for the admission of air, and having observed one of the grubs passing over it, and inserting this tube between the folds, I took it out for examination, and found that the eggs had been thus placed in the

paper. I had also placed in the glass several scions, as deposits for the eggs, but only one was used by the insects for that purpose, which happening to be split, the fissure was filled with eggs.

With these facts, I again examined my neighbor's trees, and by the aid of a lens carefully sought under the rough bark, and in its interstices for eggs; but not one was to be found, and I gave up the investigation. The next day, I again visited the trees, to examine among the scales of the buds and the moss for eggs, being the only remaining receptacles, which the trees afforded. On opening tufts of the latter with the point of a pen-knife, and applying the lens, I discovered from one to thirty, or more eggs, scattered among the fibres, of nearly every spot of moss, and resembling those laid on the paper, and in the cleft scion placed under the glass. I immediately went into my orchard, to ascertain whether any were to be found there, and after considerable research detected but few, and concluded that not enough had been scattered over the trees, to endanger them.

As the secret receptacles of the eggs had been discovered, it was important to ascertain, whether they could not be removed, or something applied that would destroy them, or prevent them from hatching. As there were only eleven trees in the lot I recommended that the trunks and branches should be scraped and washed with Forsyth's composition; this was most faithfully done, except as to the small extreme branches; and as they were covered with moss, it was evident enough eggs were there concealed, to furnish a sufficient number of worms to greatly injure, if not to entirely defoliate the trees. Anxious that the experiment should be made more perfect, all the branches of one tree, to the end of every twig, were covered with the wash, carefully applied with a brush, which employed a man more than half a day, and three men had been employed two days in the previous work, on the whole number of trees. Unfortunately, all this labor has been useless; the leaves have been entirely consumed, on all the trees, and they appear, as if a fire had passed over them.

The shells of the eggs laid this spring, as soon as the larvæ left them, appeared like little glass globules, and were beautifully iridescent, while those deposited last autumn, were dark colored and opaque.

The number of trees tarred on my own ground exceeded four hundred, and although the leaves have been considerably eaten, the destruction of the foliage has not been so extensive, as to materially disfigure the orchard, but still a few small elms have been completely stripped of their leaves, and some of the apple trees appear seared at their summits.

Thus it appears these insects are endowed with that intelligence called *instinct*, to an extent that is truly wonderful. They know that it is important, to guard their eggs more effectually in the autumn, than in the spring, to resist the cold and violent storms of winter. And even in the spring, they do not trust their eggs to the unsafe crevices of the rough and loose bark, which is continually liable to fall off, but select the parasitic moss, which adheres to the smaller branches, with a

pertinacity, that only yields to direct violence, or the caustic influence of a mineral or vegetable alkali,—to white wash, or a solution of potash. If there is a crack or other crevice in the branch, produced by a cut, or wound, in any manner, that is chosen as a safe place of deposit; but its rare that such exist.

We are taught an advantage in the use of Ferris's wash, and the solution of potash, as recommended by Mr Wheeler and the Messrs Winslip, other than cleansing the bark of the trees,—the removal of the receptacles for the eggs of the Canker Worm. From a communication in the New England Farmer, of the 14th inst, it appears that Mr Wheeler has preserved his trees from those all-destroying insects, by the use of a solution of potash; but he did not state how the effect was produced, which is now apparent; it kept the bark clean and smooth and the grubs found no proper place to deposit their eggs, and consequently none will be laid on trees so managed, save by the autumnal colony.

The Canker Worms began to hatch out on the trees, the 30th of April; and it is remarkable that they came forth from the autumnal eggs and those laid this spring, at the same time, which was as soon as the leaves appeared. They continued their voracious career until the 5th of June, when they commenced descending by their delicate threads, perpendicularly from the leaf, where they ceased to eat, and entered the earth. This they do in the night, and if the evening is calm these threads may be seen the next morning glistening in the sun, in infinite numbers, stretched in parallel lines, from many points of each skeleton leaf, to the earth.

Most of the worms left the trees during the 5th, 6th, and 7th insts, as it was difficult to find any on the 8th. I have dug under several trees and found great numbers, from an inch to three inches below the surface. They had diminished in size, but on exposure to the air, were active, and retained their peculiar spanlike mode of progression. From day to day, I have continued to dig them up, to ascertain how soon they change into the chrysalis state, but none have yet assumed this hybernal robe.*

When the insects began to ascend in March, I examined the ground, under several trees, and took out many in the chrysalis state. They were about the size of a kernel of rye, and, in general, not more than from two to three inches beneath the surface. These I put into a wine-glass, with some earth, and the perfect insects came forth in a few days.

It now remains to discover, some cheap, simple and effectual mode of exterminating this scourge of our gardens, orchards and groves. To accomplish this, it is first necessary to determine in what stage and period of their many formed existence, it is to be best done. Is it that of the egg, the larva, the chrysalis, or the perfect insect.

1. From the manner in which the eggs are deposited on the trees, they can only be removed by scraping the trunks, and every twig. This would not only be laborious and expensive, but uncertain, for the eggs would be scattered on the ground by the process and many would, no doubt, produce worms, which might ascend into the trees. Much may be done towards preventing a deposit of eggs, by a previous removal of the moss, in the manner here

*The larvae had all changed into the chrysalis state before the 14th inst.

fore stated; still when the trees are numerous and large the labor must be very great.

2. The larva, while on the trees, it is difficult to assail; possibly they might be destroyed, by showering the trees with an alkaline solution, or some other. I have tried a fumigation of tobacco and sulphur, without the least beneficial effect; and have been quite as unsuccessful in the application of powdered lime and dry ashes, sifted over the trees. The first mode, if effectual, would not be adopted, as it would be too expensive and require too much time. I selected a plum tree, standing isolated in cultivated ground, and by shaking and with a small stick cleared it of the worms, and several hundred fell upon the earth. This I did, to ascertain, whether they would again resume their stations, among the leaves, by passing up the trunk of the tree, which it was alleged they could not do, after their threads of suspension were broken. In less than an hour I returned to the tree; more than half had gained the leaves, and the others were passing up the trunk or approaching it;—those on the ground even at the greatest distance, were directing their course to the tree, each following a route, as on a radius to a common centre of the circle, which was as extensive as the longest limbs. To clear the trees of the worms, in this manner, would be difficult, and require many days, while it would be necessary to tar each tree, to prevent their reascend.

3. The larva, when they first descend and enter the ground, might be killed by a plentiful irrigation of scalding hot water; or possibly, by covering the earth with a large quantity of lime or ashes. This might be done to preserve young and small trees, but when they are large and the branches overshadow nearly all the ground, of the orchard, it appears forbidding.

4. In the chrysalis state, the last named modes might be effectual, but they are obviously objectionable, for the reasons which have been assigned.

5. During all the changes from the egg to the perfect insect, there is only one moment of time when they can be met at a single point, as in a defile, and that is when they reach the trunk of the tree, as perfect insects.

The perfect state of the insects is, then, the only one in which they can be assailed with the most certain prospect of success, the least trouble and expense. The plan of operations is evident, but the most efficient arms, and mode of application are yet to be discovered.

As larvae and in the chrysalis state they are scattered under the surface of the earth, and the perfect insect, the eggs and larva are also dispersed over the branches of the trees; but the moment they assume the perfect state, they congregate at our point; there and then, are they to be checked and destroyed. Whoever can devise a cheap, simple and effectual mode of staying their progress at that place and time, will have merited the gratitude of his country, for having done a service, at least as useful and commendable as the conqueror of armies, if not as glorious.

Hitherto I have seen nothing equal to the belt of tar, for this purpose; but that is not entirely effectual, besides requiring much labor and that too, at the most changeable and unpleasant season of the year. It must be renewed every night, and even then, if the day has been very warm, or the night cold or rainy, the surface becomes glazed and affords a safe passage to the enemy; or if the

weather is mild, a bridge is formed by the bodies of the front ranks, and the main column moves on unintermittedly.

I used a barrel of tar and several gallons of fish oil, which was mixed, most advantageously with the tar, to keep it fluid; and for at least forty days, during last autumn, and this spring, one man was employed, half of the time, to keep the trees constantly tarred. No pains were spared, no weather opposed the labor, but still, without perfect success.

If a vessel could be formed, of some cheap material, such as Danvers pottery ware, or sheet lead, in two parts, in the form of semicircular troughs, placed on the ground, and filled with a liquid, which would not become hard and be impassible, in all kinds of weather, it would answer the desired purpose. Three or four sizes could be made, and the space between the two semicircular troughs filled with lime, ashes or clay mortar, to prevent the insects that might come out of the ground within that area, from ascending, but it would be so small as to afford but a few if any,—especially, if the earth was first removed, to the depth of three or four inches.

The two semicircular troughs could be readily formed on a mould, and made to fit exactly, and then be luted, with a cement, after they were placed, so as to include the trunk of the tree.

A sheet lead vessel, or one of some other material, which could be secured to the trunk of the tree, a few feet from the ground, and filled with a liquid of the above named character, would be effectual; but can either or any mode be rendered sufficiently cheap, to warrant the hope of its general adoption? Our people are ingenious, and famous for inventions, and it is confidently believed they will discover a contrivance that shall meet the difficulties now encountered. Tar and oil, oil, oil and spirits of turpentine, or spirits, might answer to fill the troughs. The great desideratum is, to find out such a defence, that when adopted nothing more will be required to be done for the season, and thus prevent that daily labor and at tenion, now indispensibly necessary; but to perfect this miniature species of engineering, seem to demand a genius, as prolific in resources, to resist the desperate assaults of these insect armies as that of a Vauban, to protect the citadels of an empire, against the chivalry of Europe.

I have understood, that several experiments have been made this season, in Lynn, and some other neighboring towns, to ascertain the effect of various means, other than simple tarring. It is desirable that the gentlemen who have been thus engaged should publish the results.

It is possible that some obstruction, other than liquids, may be affixed to the trees, which will answer the purpose, but in the mean time, an until a better method has been invented, it is recommended that the old fashioned process of tarring be universally adhered to; and it is the bounden duty of every person, whose trees are infested, to zealously apply this remedy, and sue of the others, as are practicable; for it avails but little, for a few to adopt them, when their trees are surrounded by those of their neighbors, who are left to the undisturbed ravages of the Canker Worms.

In aid of all other means to check the increase of Canker Worms, as well as the other innumerable tribes of insects, the small birds should be protected and encouraged, for nearly their who

food, from early spring until the middle of June, consists of insects. Mr Bradley, in his General Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening, states, that a pair of sparrows, during the time they have their young ones to feed, destroy, every week, about 3,360 caterpillars.

Toads, also, feed exclusively on insects; I have, therefore, for fifteen years treated them kindly, and never allowed one to be killed in my garden; and when the canker worms were at work, they placed themselves under the trees to catch all that fell, while the sparrows, robins, Port Royals, yellow, blue, cat, and hanging birds, and numerous others, were wagging war upon those which were on the leaves. We should be willing to repay the birds for their distinguished services and cheering songs, with the few berries and cherries they may be disposed to take, for they are richly entitled to a liberal share.

I present for inspection some of the canker worm eggs, which were laid last autumn and this spring.

Brintley Place, }
June 12, 1830. } H. A. S. DEARBORN.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON PRESERVING SPECIMENS FOR NATURAL HISTORY.

MR EDITOR—I noticed an article in a late number of the *New England Farmer*, on preserving Birds. I have tried the following mode, and think it preferable.

METHOD OF PRESERVING BIRDS, BEASTS, FISHES, &c.

Beasts.—Large beasts should be carefully skinned, with the horns, skulls, jaws, tails, and feet, left entire; the skins may then be either put into a vessel of spirit, or else rubbed well on the inside with the mixture of salt, pepper, and alum, hereafter mentioned, and hung to dry. Small beasts may be put into a cask of rum, or any other spirit.

Birds.—Large birds may be treated as large beasts, but must not be put in spirits. Small birds may be preserved in the following manner:—Take out the entrails, open a passage to the brains, which should be scooped out through the mouth; introduce into the cavities of the skull and the whole body, some of the mixture of salt, alum, and pepper, putting some through the gullet and whole length of the neck; then hang the birds in a cool airy place, first by the feet, that the body may be impregnated by the salt, and afterwards by a thread through the under mandible of the bill, till it appears to be sweet, then hang it in the sun, or over a fire; after it is well dried, clean out what remains loose of the mixture, and fill the cavity of the body with wool, oakum, or any soft substance, and pack it smooth in paper.

Fishes, &c.—Large fishes should be opened in the belly, the entrails taken out, and the inside well rubbed with pepper, and stuffed with oakum. Small fishes, reptiles, and insects, should be put in spirits. Butterflies, moths, and any insects of fine colors, should be pinned down in a box, or on a board, with the wings expanded.

The following mixture is proper for the preservation of birds and beasts:—One pound of salt, four ounces of alum, and two ounces of pepper, powdered together.

TO PRESERVE THE NATURAL COLOR IN THE PETALS OF DRIED FLOWERS.

Nothing more is necessary than to immerse the petals for some minutes in alcohol. The colors

will fade at first, but in a short time they will resume their natural tint, and remain permanently fixed.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.

MR EDITOR—At much expense and trouble, I have procured from Mr Russell's Seed Store, and also imported from Scotland, Lancashire, and Holland, a beautiful assortment of immensely large Gooseberries. The bushes are now loaded with large fruit, but to my great mortification they are covered with what I suppose to be *mildew*, and look as if they had been dipped in melted lead, or rather they are the color of old sheet lead. Perhaps some of the agricultural or more properly Horticultural Gentlemen, with whom you have much intercourse, could inform you of a remedy against this evil, but if not, I wish you would state the case in the *New England Farmer Newspaper*, which appears to be the channel of asking and receiving such information. I should, perhaps, state that my Garden was originally a sand bank, but I have put much clay and compost to it; still it may yet partake too much of sand for the Gooseberry. We often have heavy fogs here, from our river, in the spring, and perhaps this fresh water fog may be one, if not the sole cause of my misfortune. We have sea fog, also, but that I know does not hurt fruit of any kind, for at Newfoundland, the head quarters of salt water fog, and where I resided twelve years, I had Scotch Gooseberries nearly as large as English Walnuts.

The Grapes you sent me are all doing well, and are called *three* years old; in that case should the wood they make this year be pruned next fall as *three* years old wood, or should it be treated as *one* year old wood in pruning, according to WILSON'S plan; who, I think, gives the simplest and clearest mode of treating the Vine, I have yet had, and I have five authors on the subject.

Your Friend and humble Servant,
JOHN HOUSTON.

Exeter, N. H. June 16, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are assured by horticulturalists in this vicinity, that the remedy for mildew in grapes, given page 353, of our current volume, will be effectual for mildew in gooseberries. It is recommended, however, by a friend in Charlestown, who has a practical knowledge of the effects of applications of this kind, that the solution be not too strong, lest it injure the foliage of the shrub. We wish that lime water and sulphur may be tried, but think some care should be used not to make the liquid too strong. The proper degree of strength could be ascertained, by first trying the experiment on a single branch.

From the St John, N. B. City Gazette.

IMPORTATION OF PIGS.

The New Brunswick Agricultural and Emigrant Society, have imported in the *Bethiah*, from J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, Boston, 24 pigs, of the breed called *Newbury Whites*. Twelve of which have been sent to Fredericton, where they will be sold, the remaining twelve, will be sold at auction in this city on Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

The object of the Society in making this importation, is, to introduce the before named valuable breed of pigs, and to improve that species of stock, throughout the Province; the sale of those animals should therefore be considered as an object of public importance, and is deserving the atten-

tion of such persons, as intend raising pork for the market, or for their own use.

These pigs have been selected with care, under the superintendance of the Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and another gentleman,* a most intelligent and successful breeder, and noted for his superior skill and judgment, in that species of stock. The following is a description of the points upon which the pigs were selected, viz:—*small short heads, full eyes, ears pointed, not too long and falling towards the nose, long bodies, barrels round, straight backs, wide across the shoulders and hips, straight limbs, and small tails.*

GENERAL COPPIN, also, has imported in the *Bethiah*, a fine male pig of the same breed, (*Newbury Whites*), and a bull fourteen months old, of the native *New England Breed*, improved. The color of the latter is a deep red, and he is described as being a beautiful animal with excellent points.

[*Col. JAQUÉS.]

Wool.—We have heard of the sale at the Factories of several lots of wool, from Worthington, Chester, Middlefield, Westhampton, &c. The prices obtained, as reported to us, were for full blooded merino, 47 to 50 cents (some was sold at Oxford for 51 cts.) full blood and grade together, 40 to 44 cents; grade 37 to 40 cents; inferior grade 34 cents. These prices are from 6 to 10 cents per pound higher than those of last year.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

A profitable cow.—H. G. Newcomb, Esq. of this village, has a cow which he has owned nine years, she is now eleven or twelve years old—is of a bright red color, above the common size, well shaped, small head, short horns, neck and legs—always healthy, hearty and in good flesh; is gentle, easy to milk, gives a large quantity and of the best quality,—has usually been kept on hay seven months in a year.

From the 27th of March last to the 25th of May, was made from her milk, 100 lbs. of butter of the best quality for table use; during the same time, 160 quarts were disposed of, for family use, from which no cream was taken. Her feed was the best of hay (excepting the last week, when she was in the pasture) together with a small quantity, daily, of indian meal and rye bran, less than four bushels in all—a few boiled potatoes, and slops from the house, which she always drank with a good relish. She was milked three times a day, except the last week. Butter churned twice a week and the butter milk well worked out before weighed.

Her milk the last fourteen days, produced 29 lbs. and 3 oz. of butter.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

Effects of frost in ripening Grain, &c.—It is believed in Scotland that even the frosty nights of autumn contribute to ripen the late crops in that inclement climate, which some have ascribed to the moonlight, but what I have indeed suspected, that the frost may in some measure effect, by converting the mucilage of the grain sooner into starch. This I was induced to imagine by having observed that book-binders' paste, made by boiling wheat flour in water, lost its adhesion after having been frozen; and also from a culinary observation, that when ice or snow is mixed with flour instead of water in making pancakes that it much improves them, the truth of which I have heard boldly asserted, but never witnessed the experiment.—*Darwin's Phytologia.*

Abstract of Useful Knowledge Farmers' Services.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

TETANUS, OR LOCKED-JAW. (Continued.)

If, from strength of constitution or medical treatment, he should recover, the first favorable symptom is a slight and short remission of the spasm; the time of the remission gradually lengthening, and the jaws a little relaxing; but the progress of cure is exceedingly slow, and the horse is left very weak.

Tetanus is evidently an affection of the nerves. A small fibre of some nerve has been injured, and the effect of that injury has spread to the origin of the nerve; the brain has become affected, and universal diseased action speedily follows. Locked-jaw generally arises from a wound, and oftenest a wound of a tendinous or ligamentous part; but depending not either upon the extent of the wound, or the degree of inflammation which may be excited. The time of the attack is uncertain, and may be postponed until the wound is nearly or quite healed. It occasionally follows nicking, docking, cropping, whether well or ill performed—whether properly attended to afterwards, or neglected. It has been traced to worms, and particularly to bots; but we do not think that there is any proof of this. Exposure to cold is a frequent cause; water dropping upon the back through the decayed roof of a stable; or the storm pelting upon the uncovered and shivering animal, while the thoughtless owner has sheltered himself.

The rational method of cure would seem to be, first to remove the local cause;—but this will seldom avail much. The irritation is become general, and the spasmodic action constitutional. The habit is formed, and will continue. It is well, however, to endeavor to discover the local cause. If it be a wound in the foot, let it be touched with the hot iron or the caustic, and kept open with digestive ointment. The new irritation thus produced, may lessen or remove the old one. If it follows nicking, let the incision be made deeper, and stimulated by digestive ointment;—and if it arise from docking, let the operation be repeated higher. In treating the constitutional disease, efforts must be made to tranquillise the system, and the most powerful agent is bleeding. We have known twenty pounds of blood taken at once and with manifest advantage. There is not a more powerful means of allaying general irritation. Temporary relaxation of the spasm will at least follow, and that will give the opportunity to do another thing in order to reduce and quiet the disturbed system, and that is, to give physic. Here again, that physic is best which is speediest in operation, and will lie in the smallest compass. The croton has no rival in this respect. The first dose should be a half drachm, and the medicine repeated every six hours, in doses of ten grains, until it operates. The bowels, in all these nervous affections, are very torpid, and there is little danger of inflammation from an over dose of physic. The operation of the physic may be assisted by frequent injections, each containing a drachm of aloes dissolved in warm water—or, by means of the pump, whole pailfuls of warm water, or very thin gruel, may be thrown up.

Then, as it is a diseased action of the nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow, the whole of the spine should be blistered—three or four inches wide. The horse should be placed in a warm

stable, yet with pure air, and should be clothed with two or three additional rugs, or, what is much better, sheep-skins warm from the animal, with the raw side inward; and changed as soon as they become dry or putrid.

Having bled largely, and physicked and blistered, we seek for other means to lull the irritation, and we have one at hand, small in bulk and potent in energy—opium. Give at once a quarter of an ounce, reduced to powder, and made into a drink with gruel, or in a small ball, (in its crude state it would be too long in dissolving in the stomach;) and give an additional drachm every six hours. If the jaw should be quite fixed, administer it in injections. The bowels must be attended to during the exhibition of the opium, and aloe given in small doses, to keep them in a lax state. Camphor and assafoetida may be given by those who please;—we are not aware that they will do injury, but opium is the sheet anchor of the veterinary practitioner.

Great caution and patience are requisite in administering the drinks, for the elevating of the head seems to be exceedingly painful to the horse. A ball may be divided into small pieces, and with a piece of cane or whale-bone conveyed to the back part of the mouth, where it will be dissolved, and must be swallowed.

As soon as possible the strength should be supported by nutritive food. The appetite seldom fails in this disease; and it is painful to see the repeated eager efforts of the poor animal to allay his hunger. When his jaws are most firmly fixed, he will sometimes be able to suck in the liquid from a moist mash;—if he has the slightest command over them, he will contrive to swallow the greater part of the mash; and should there be room to introduce the mouth of a small horn, he will thankfully take as much gruel as his attendant will give him. Until the jaws are firmly locked, he may be suffered to have hay, although he should only chew it and drop it from the mouth; for this action of the muscles of the jaws may delay or prevent their total closure. Little medicine will be wanted as he gets better; nourishing food, not too liberally administered, will constitute the best tonic; and should the weather be sufficiently warm, few things will do him more good than to turn him out for two or three hours in the middle of the day. It will extend the muscles of his neck, and bring him to the use of his limbs.

Against one mode of treatment we enter our protest, from its cruelty and its intility—the application of cold. Some turn the animal out uncovered in a frosty night. We have no faith in the practice of this; but placing the poor horse under a pump, and letting the water flow upon his spasmed limbs for hours together, or dashing it violently upon him, while he crouches and groans all the while, is both cruel and useless.

FITS, OR EPILEPSY.

The stream of nervous influence is sometimes rapid, but the suspensions are considerable, and this is the theory of FITS, or EPILEPSY. Fortunately the horse is not often afflicted with this disease, although it is not unknown to the breeder. The attack is sudden. The animal stops;—trembles;—looks vacantly around him, and falls. Occasionally the convulsions which follow are slight; at other times they are terrible. The head and fore part of the horse are most affected, and the contortions are most singular. In a few minutes the convulsions cease; he gets up; looks

around him with a kind of stupid astonishment; shakes his ears; mires; and eats or drinks as if nothing had happened.

The only hope of cure consists in discovering the cause of the fits; and an experienced practitioner must be consulted, if the animal be valuable;—generally speaking, however, the cause is so difficult to discover, and the habit of fits is so soon formed, and they will so frequently recur, even at a great distance of time, that he who values his own safety, or the lives of his family, will cease to use an epileptic horse.

PALSY.

The stream of nervous influence is sometimes stopped, and thence results PALSY. The power of the muscle is unimpaired, but the nervous energy is deficient. Palsy in the horse is usually confined to the hinder limbs. When purging has been too suddenly stopped, he becomes paralytic. It is sometimes the consequence of violent inflammation of the bowels. It is produced by falls blows on the loins, injury in casting, and turning in a narrow stall. In these latter cases the spine has been evidently injured. Old carriage horses, and horses of draught of every kind, although not absolutely paralyzed, have often great stiffness in their gait, and difficulty of turning. Possibly they can turn one way and not the other. They are unwilling to lie down, from experience of the difficulty they would have in rising again. These are evident injuries of the spine, and a loss of some of the joints of the loins or back, and are without remedy; and so often is palsy. Bleeding, physicking, antimonial medicines, and stimulating embrocations, are the most likely means of cure.

RABIES OR MADNESS.

There is another disease of the nervous system, of which we must speak—RABIES, or MADNESS;—that incurable malady which results from the bite of a rabid or mad animal. The poison of the saliva remains in the wound for an uncertain time, varying from three to eight weeks in the horse, and then begins to produce its dreadful effects on the system. The attack of rabies (or hydrophobia, as it is commonly, but very improperly called in the horse and other quadrupeds, for they have no dread of water) is usually very sudden. The animal will go to work apparently well; all at once he will stop, tremble, heave, paw, stagger and fall. Almost immediately he will rise; draw his load a little further; again stop, look about him, and once more fall. This cannot be confounded with megrims, because the horse is perfectly sensible. The sooner he is led home the better, for the progress of the disease is most rapid; and, if he is not immediately destroyed, he should be slung, for sometimes a state of the highest excitation speedily ensues. The horse kicks and plunges in the most violent manner; attempts furiously to seize and bite the other horses, or his attendants; and will level with the ground everything before him, himself sweating, and snorting, and foaming, amidst the rains. In both the terocious and the harmless variety of the disease, staggering and palsy of the hinder extremities soon follow. We remember to have seen a beautiful mare, sitting on her haunches, and unable to rise, yet pawing furiously with her fore-feet, and striking at every thing within her reach. The thirst is excessive, and the act of swallowing is usually performed with a forced gulping effort, and the head is, in a few instances, snatched violently

from the pail. The disease rarely extends beyond the third day.

After death, there is uniformly found inflammation at the back part of the mouth, and at the top of the windpipe, and likewise in the stomach, and on the membrane covering the lungs, and where the spinal marrow first comes from the brain.

When the disease can be clearly connected with a previous bite, the sooner the animal is destroyed the better, for there is no cure. If the symptoms bear considerable resemblance to rabies, although no bite be suspected, the horse should at least be slung, and the medicine, if any be administered, given in the form of a drink, and with the hand well protected; because, if it should be scratched in balling the horse, or the skin should have been previously broken, the saliva of the animal is capable of communicating the disease. Several farriers have lost their lives from being bitten or scratched in the act of administering medicine to a rabid horse.

It is always dangerous to encourage dogs much about the stable, and especially if they become fond of the horses, and are in the habit of jumping up and licking them. The corners of horses' mouths are often sore from the pressure of the bit; and when a coach-dog in a gentleman's stable—and it is likely to happen in every stable—and with every dog—becomes rabid and dies, the horse too frequently follows him at no great distance of time.

If a horse should be bitten by a dog under suspicious circumstances, he should be carefully examined, and every wound, and even the slightest scratch, well barked with the lunar caustic (nitrate of silver), and the scab should be removed and the operation repeated on the third day. The hot iron does not answer so well, and other caustics are not so manageable. In the spring of 1827, four horses were bitten near Hyde Park, by a mad dog. To one of them the lunar caustic was severely and twice applied—he lived. The red hot iron was unsparingly used on the others, and they died. The caustic must reach every part of the wound. At the expiration of the fourth month, the horse may be considered to be safe.

LIVE FENCES OF CEDAR.

The cedar is peculiarly fitted for the purpose [of live fences] throughout the whole district of the United States. It throws out boughs near the ground, plant and capable of being woven into any form. They gradually, however, become stiff. Clipping will make cedar hedges extremely thick. No animal will injure them by browsing. Manured and cultivated, they come rapidly to perfection. The plants are frequently to be found in great abundance without the trouble of raising them.—As an ever-green, they are preferable to deciduous plants; and they live better than any young trees I have ever tried; planted as follows:

From December to the middle of April, the smallest plants are to be taken up in a sod of a square conformable to the size of the spade used, as deep as possible, which sod is to be deposited unbroken in a hole as deep made by a similar spade; the earth coming out of it being used to fill up the crevices between the sod and the hole for its reception. I plant these cedars on the out and inside of a straight fence, on the ridge of a ditch, the plants in each row being two feet apart both in the direction of and across this ridge; but so that the plants on one side of the fence will be opposite to the centre of the vacancies between those on the other. Each row will be one foot

from the fence, so that the top of the ridge will be about eight inches higher than the position of the plants. They should be topped at a foot high, and not suffered to gain above three or four inches yearly in height, such boughs excepted as can be worked into the fence at the ground.—Of these great use may be made towards thickening the hedge, by bending them to the ground, and covering them well with earth in the middle, leaving them growing to the stem, and their extremities exposed. Thus they invariably take root and fill up gaps. If these hedges are cultivated properly, and the land is strong, they will form an elegant live evergreen fence, in a shorter time, than is necessary to raise a thorn fence, in England, according to the books.

But will they keep out hogs? I am told by travellers that few or none of the hedges in England will do so. Yet hedges are both the chief agricultural ornament, and most valuable improvement of that well cultivated country. But hogs are not there turned loose by law to assail them.—I do however think that a cedar hedge is far more capable of forming a fence against hogs than the thorn, because one, as a tree, will acquire more strength or stubbornness than the other, a shrub, can ever reach; and because the cedar is capable of being worked into a closer texture than the thorn.

Yet the wedge-like snout of the hog, the hardness of his nature, and the toughness of his hide, certainly exhibit him as a dangerous foe to live fences; and the resources of ringing and yoking to control his powers and his disposition, ought to be adverted to, for the sake of an improvement so momentous. These will not shock our prejudices nor violate our habits, and are supported by a consideration of weight, far inferior to the importance of hedging; and yet light as it is, of weight sufficient to justify the recommendation. If hedges are not protected against hogs, at least four rows of plants and a double width of ridge or bank will be necessary; there must be a double sized ditch to furnish this earth; a double portion of land will be occupied by the hedge and ditch; and more than double labor, owing to the inconvenience arising from great breadth, will be always required to keep the hedge in order. Something less than moieties in all these cases will suffice for hedges capable of fencing out every other animal, if the legal rights of hogs are only modified, and besides the narrow hedges will be far more beautiful.—*Col. Taylor's Arator.*

For further remarks on raising cedars, and cedar hedges see page 209 of the 6th volume of the *New England Farmer*.

To make Carrot Pudding.—Grate half a pound of the sweetest and most delicate raw carrot, and double the quantity of raw bread; mix eight beaten yolks and four whites of eggs, with half a pint of white wine, three spoonfuls of orange-flower water, a grated nutmeg, and sugar to palate; stir the whole well together, and if too thick, add more milk, till it be of a moderate consistency; lay a puff paste all over the dish, and bake it an hour; serve it up with sugar grated over. This fine pudding is easily made still more delicious by using Naples biscuit and cream instead of bread and new milk, and putting in a glass of ratifia with the orange-flower water. On account of its beautiful color, this pudding is often sent to table turned out of the crust bottom upward, having a little fine sugar grated over it. Some boil the car-

rot, and scald the cream, but neither is necessary, and by boiling, much of the saccharine quality of the carrot is always unavoidably lost.

At the exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, a specimen of prime sowing silk was labelled 'Connecticut against the world'; it was matched by a huge bunch of onions, labelled 'Pennsylvania against Connecticut.'

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1830.

SHEEP,

According to Mr Young, are so apt to be injured by being kept too warm, that they should never be confined to a house, but always have the door open that they may be in the house or yard as they choose. They will prefer the warmer place when newly shorn, if the air be colder than common. Small flocks commonly prosper better than large ones, as they are less apt to be over heated by crowding each other.

In many of the districts of England, they usually divide the sheep stock into lambs, yearlings, wethers and breeding ewes; and in this method it is said that a much larger proportion of stock may be kept, and the sheep preserved in a more healthy condition.

The proper time for clipping or shearing sheep, according to London, must be directed by the state of the weather and the climate in the particular district, as by this means the danger of injury by cold from depriving the sheep of their coats at too early a season, and from heat by permitting them to continue on them too long, may be avoided in the best manner; but another circumstance that should likewise be attended to in this business, is that of the wool being fully grown or at the state of maturity; as where the clipping precedes that period, it is said in the *Annals of Agriculture* to be weak and scarcely capable of being spun, and if protracted later it is yellow felted, and of an imperfect nature.

Mr Lawrence, an English writer of note, says, 'washing previous to clipping the sheep is the general custom, with few exceptions, in this country; indeed it is proper with all long-wooled sheep but not so easily practicable with the matted, greasy and impenetrable fleeces of the Spanish and carling wool breed, whence in Spain, they invariably shear dry, as has been the practice in Devonshire with the short woolled sheep for centuries. Moscal says 'in Devonshire they never wash their sheep, when they clip. Afterwards they wash their wool before they spin it, in warm lye, and dry it on hurdles.' [Sticks woven together.] As to the time of shearing, he says—'The best is, to consider when the sheep cannot endure cold if thou shear him, nor heat if thou shear him not.'

Among other conveniences for washing sheep, it has been recommended to sink an empty tub, barrel or hogshead in a proper depth of water, for the man to stand in while washing the sheep. A boat, near a bold shore of a sheet of water, with one end aground, by which the sheep is introduced and put overboard, while the man, who washes him remains in the boat, and extends his arms over the side, and thus performs the necessary manipulations, furnishes a convenient mode of washing sheep. A small perpendicular waterfall, under which the sheep are conducted, may likewise be used to advantage for this purpose.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the ninth inst. the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, was held at the Hall of the Union Bank for the choice of officers and other business. The Hon. Mr LOWELL, who has long been identified with its name and its interests, declined being again a Trustee; the office of President he relinquished two or three years since. We cannot see Mr LOWELL withdrawing from the various circles where his ardor and his influence have been so beneficial to our country, without a strong feeling of regret, tempered always by the gratitude we owe him for his faithful services and his distinguished success. The Hon. Mr GORHAM was elected a Trustee in the place of Mr LOWELL. The other officers of the Society were re-elected. Mr GORHAM declined accepting the trust, from the occupation of his time in other public engagements.

Dr JACOB PORTER, of Plainfield, in the county of Hampshire, has recently sent to the President of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, to be deposited in their Library, his Translation of Labarraque on the Chlorides, a book which should be in the hands of every master of a family. A new Grass, to which Professor Torrey, of New York, has given the name of *Poa elongata*, *Long pointed Meadow Grass*, has lately been discovered by Dr Porter; some seeds of which he promises to send to the Trustees of the Society, in the autumn.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A special meeting of this society was held on Saturday the 5th instant.

The committee who had under consideration the letter of Doctor MEASE of Philadelphia, made the following report which was accepted.

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the Communication of Doctor MEASE of Philadelphia, upon the subject of procuring by subscription or otherwise, a sum of money to be paid to any person who shall discover a method for preventing the ravages of the Curculio upon the fruit of Plum, and other trees, have attended to that duty in part and ask leave to report,

That the subject is one of peculiar interest to all the cultivators of fruits, exposed to the destructive operations of that insect; as well as to the public generally. It is in fact too apparent to require from your committee an elaborate discussion of its merits, or of the great advantage that would ensue to the horticultural community by the discovery of an effectual preventive, against the attacks of that insidious enemy. Your committee have learned with much satisfaction, the zealous and persevering efforts that have been made, and still continue to occupy the attention of their friends at the south, and more especially do they feel gratified and encouraged by the impulse that is given to the promotion of this object, by one of the sex to whom they are proud on all occasions to look to as the exemplars of all that is good, and amiable, and patriotic.

While your committee cordially approve of the measure proposed, and are deeply impressed with the consideration of the benefits that would accrue from the discovery of the means to prevent a re-

currence of the disappointments and vexations that have for years attended their efforts, to preserve and mature a portion of the fruits, that are the prey of the Curculio, they dare not entertain very sanguine expectations that any means can be devised for the realization of their hopes, and anticipations of a favorable result therefrom. Still they would not discourage the attempt, but on the contrary would recommend that the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated from the funds of the society, in aid of the same, and that a subscription should be opened to which all should be invited to contribute who feel an interest in the success of an object so important and interesting to the community at large.

Your committee would further observe that the sum proposed to be set apart from the funds of the society, as well as that raised by voluntary subscription for the purpose before stated, will not probably be required to be paid at present, although they do indulge the hope while they dare not entertain the belief, that the persevering labors and investigations of some one ere long may entitle them to become the recipients of the contemplated bounty.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR.
Boston, June 5, 1830. In behalf of the Committee.

ZEBEDEE COOK, JR. Esq. of Dorchester, was appointed to deliver the anniversary address before the society on the 15th of September next.

A committee was chosen to consider the expediency of recommending some measures to prevent the wanton destruction of useful fruits, to report at a future meeting of the society.

It was voted that the treasurer be requested to collect from the members, the amount of their several subscriptions which may be due, on the delivery of their Diplomas.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday the 12th current.

At a meeting of the society held by adjournment for the 5th inst. the following business was transacted.

The thanks of the society were voted to the honorable JOHN LOWELL for his donation for the purchase of the 'Transactions of the London Horticultural Society' in seven volumes; and to JOHN C. GRAY Esq. for his contribution towards the increase of the Library.

And it was resolved that the several Committees on Fruits, the products of the Kitchen Garden, and Flowers, and the synonyms of fruits, which were directed at the meeting held on the 8th of May last, to make weekly reports on the products exhibited in the hall of the society, be required to present them for publication with distinctive captions, and that they be signed by the chairman, or such members of the Committees as may be charged with the duty of preparing them for the press.

The following gentlemen were then admitted members of the society.

Messrs HENRY OSNARD, *Brooklyn.*
WILLIAM ENGER, *Boston.*
WILLIAM KELLIP, "
JOHN W. TRILL, "
HENRY HIGGINSON, "
LEMPER SHAW, "
SAMUEL CAROT, *Brooklyn.*
JOSEPH FIELD, *Weston.*

An order was passed authorizing the Library Committee to make such arrangements for the future publication of the transactions of the society as they may deem expedient.

A highly interesting and ingenious essay upon the habits and character of the canker worm derived from practical observation was read by the President, and it was unanimously voted that the same should be published in the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal. G. W. PRATT, Esq. was then chosen a member of the Committee on Flowers, vice AUGUSTUS ASPENWALL, Esq. who declined serving.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c. June 12, 1830 MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the exhibition of Fruit &c. at the Hall on Saturday 12th of June, the following report was made by the Committee.

From S. DOWNER—fruit of a natural May Duke Cherry from a seedling of Dorchester—This is a very excellent and valuable variety, flesh is medium, hard, sprightly and of fine flavor, color a bright red, size about the same as the European May Duke, and Stone, also same size. Stem common length, a constant and good bearer, and comes into eating eight to twelve days earlier than European May Duke; do not all ripen at the same time, and are a popular cherry with the market men. The tree does not run up pointed like the Mazzard, but branches out—the limbs inclining up, is full of spurs, bark rough, and large protuberances on the body, and large limbs when old. It is much given to early bearing and on that account not so vigorous a growing tree. The leaves common size, serrated, light green and glossy.—The history and origin of this cherry, is given very satisfactorily by Mr Ephraim Davenport of Dorchester, whose grandfather, Ebenezer Davenport, planted the stone from which the original tree sprang, at the place where he now resides. He states that about the year 1730, his grandfather planted the stones of a quart of cherries purchased in Boston of which only three plants came up—of these one was the parent of this variety, that the tree remained in the garden till within thirty years, when it was dug up, being almost dead with old age, and that many trees of this variety which are now cultivated round its immediate vicinity sprung from suckers from this tree and its successors. It is worthy of remark that this fruit has now been cultivated more than seventy years without the fruit's deteriorating or the present trees losing their vigor.

The committee on fruits recommend that the above named Cherry should be called Davenport's early May Duke and the following as synonyms, Dorchester May Duke, Early May Duke, May Duke, and Natural May Duke, these being the names by which it is now known.

S. DOWNER,

In behalf of the Committee.

FLORICULTURE.—With regard to the exhibition of flowers, the committee made the following Report:—Very fine varieties of French Roses, fine common Roses, and other Flowers, from S. DOWNER. Fifty varieties of Flowers from Messrs WILSHIRE'S Nursery, Brighton—Fine Roses from Mr RICHARDS of Dedham. Roses and other flowers from D. HAZEN of Charlestown. Tomorrow, the exhibition of Roses is expected to be very fine, when the names will be given.

Early Potatoes and Early Turnip Beets, raised in the open air, were offered for sale at the stall of Mr J. BUDGET, Fannin Hall Market, on the 15th inst. They were raised by Mr SAMUEL POSE of Cambridge, and were the first brought into the market this season.

Fine Strawberries.—We were, on Tuesday last, presented by Mr HAGERSTON, the intelligent and successful proprietor of the Charlestown Vineyard, with a box of his Keen's Seedling Strawberries, of extraordinary size and beauty. One of them measured five and a half inches in circumference, and most of them four and four and a half. They were raised in the open air. This new variety of the Strawberry was originally imported by him from England, and is particularly described in the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 330. We believe there are no plants of it for sale yet in this vicinity, but presume Mr HAGERSTON will have them the ensuing fall. It will certainly prove an acquisition to the lovers of good fruit.

On watering Strawberries.—We commend to the notice of our readers, the following remarks on the importance of keeping strawberry vines copiously supplied with water at this season, which formed the closing paragraph of Gen. DEARBORN'S valuable article on the culture of the Strawberry, published in the New England Farmer, vol. 8, page 22.—'To cultivate Strawberries with success, the ground must be devoid of trees, bountifully manured, kept entirely free from weeds, the spaces between the rows often dug over, and raked level, and by all means copiously supplied with water, when the windrows of heaven are stopped, and the rain restrained.'

Quarterly Review.—The 84th No. of this popular journal is just published by Wells and Lilly, Court-street, Boston, and is filled with articles of more than usual interest, viz: French and English Peasage—Hardy's Travels in Mexico—Insanity—Rail Roads and Locomotive Steam Carriages—Life and Public Services of Sir Stanford Raffles—Central Africa—Banking—Sir H. Parnell on Financial Reform—the British Colonies. Published quarterly, at \$5.00 per annum.

*Several communications are necessarily deferred.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.

A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr RUSSELL, the publisher, in Boston. 3t June 18.

Wanted,

Two copies of No. 32, vol. vii, of the New England Farmer, for which a liberal price will be paid by the publisher, or by J. Yan Schaick, Esq. Lansburgh, New York. if June 18.

Destruction of insects.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street, Brass, Copper, and Tin Syringes, which are highly recommended for throwing lime and sulphur water, upon trees, vines, and plants. Lime water is said to be certain death to the caterpillar, worms, bugs, and other insects; and sulphur mixed with the lime water is a preventative against mildew on grapes.—See N. E. Farmer, No. 45 and 46, vol. iii. June 18.

New England Museum.

This elegant establishment, which has been enlarged during the past year by opening two additional rooms, is now in very fine order, and will be open every day and evening. Great additions and improvements have been made during the last two months, in which time an eminent artiste has been employed in making, repairing, and fitting up wax figures. Other departments have received many additions, and several new wax figures have been added.

The whole establishment being filled with numerous interesting curiosities, now furnishes such a variety of amusement as will gratify every taste. A lot of Live Rattle Snakes, just taken, are this day added, well secured in a glass case.

Admittance 25 cents, without distinction of age.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:— Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D. Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D. Materia Medica, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M. D. The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t June 18.

New Work on Farriery.

Just received and for sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street.

The Veterinary Surgeon; or, Farriery taught on a new and easy plan: being a treatise on all the diseases and accidents to which the Horse is liable; the causes and symptoms of each, and the most improved remedies employed for the cure in every case; with instructions to the Shoeing-Smith, Farrier, and Groom, how to acquire knowledge in the art of Farriery, and the prevention of Diseases. Preeceded by a popular description of the animal functions in health, and showing the principles on which these are to be restored when disordered. By John Hinds, Veterinary Surgeon. With considerable additions and improvements, particularly adapted to this country, by Thomas M. Smith, Veterinary Surgeon, and Member of the London Veterinary Medical Society. Price \$1.25. June 11.

Roman.

This 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, where some of his stock may be seen.

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 ran 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 bestest horses in England, over the most celebrated courses.

His color very bright bay—black legs, mane, and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—15 1-2 hands high, and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been repeatedly sent to him from Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as well as from some counties in this State, and the neighboring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.

Northborough, Mass. may 21, 1830.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street.

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. London describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root', and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing month, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling. May 28.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Table with columns for item name, unit, and price. Items include Apples, Ashes, Beans, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Hog's Lard, Hops, Plaster Paris, Pork, Navy mess, Seeds, Wool, Provision Market (Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Butter, Eggs, Meal, Potatoes, Cider), and Brighton Market (Beef Cattle, Sheep, Horses).

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, June 14.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At market this day 251 Beef Cattle, including 7 unsold last week, unsold 47, most of which are thin cattle; 7 pair working Oxen, 23 Cows and Calves; 1139 Sheep, (unsold about 200) 80 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—In consequence probably of the large number of Cattle at market this day, and last Monday, there has been a depreciation of about 25 cts. per 100 lbs. since Monday, May 31; a few, say 4 or 6, were taken at \$5.37½, extra Cattle about \$3.25, good \$5.52½, thinner Cattle at \$4.25 a 5.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed. Cows and Calves.—We noticed the following sales: \$32.50, 30, 27, 25, 23, 20, 17; several others were sold at intermediate prices.

Sheep and Lambs.—dull—too many at market for the season: sales were from \$1.17 to 2.25; many lots were sold at about the original cost.

Swine.—One lot of 12 at 5½ c.; one of 12 at about 5½; the remainder, to close, at 4½.

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—Prices at Faneuil Market: Early Peas 75 cts. per bushel.—Common Strawberries 25 cts. per box (of one pint) a few boxes of Keen's seedlings Strawberries have been sold for \$1.00 per box.—Cherries 8 to 10 cts. per quart.—Early Potatoes (Perkin's Early Seedlings, raised by Mr POND) \$1.00 per peck.—Early York Cabbages 6 cts. each.—Green Gooseberries for last 8 cts per quart.—Rhubarb stalks 4 cts. per lb.—old Potatoes 25 cts. per bushel.—Cucumbers, 6 to 12 cts. each.—Cranberries \$2.00 per bushel. The stall of Mr Wm. E. ORIN, No. 1.10 is supplied with West India Squashes, raised in Trinidad de Cuba, of excellent quality, and sold for 3 cts. per lb.

MISCELLANIES

TAXATION.

We commend the following extract from Mr Perpont's sermon before the Ancient and Honorable, to the common sense of the people.

'The Commonwealth has more than 50,000 men on her militia rolls. Grant that these are called out for review, drill, elections and parades, no more than three days in a year; and we have 150,000 days devoted to military duty by those who do that duty. Allow them only one spectator for one soldier—and it must be a very stupid affair, if there are not as many to see the show as there are to make it,—and there are 150,000 days more. Allow, moreover, only two thirds as much time for each individual to prepare for the field—for fatigue or frolic—and to recover from its duties, or its debauch, as there is spent upon the field—and we have 200,000 days more. Now allowing the truth of a sensible ancestor's remark, that "time is money," and allowing one day to be worth only one dollar, the militia of Massachusetts costs the state of Massachusetts half a million of dollars a year. I make no account here for the money spent upon arms, ammunition, uniforms—the ammunition that is *burned up*, the muskets and swords, and costly coats of many colors that are *laid up*—treasures that are kept for the moth and rust to corrupt, three hundred and sixty days, that they may gladden and look gay for five; I make no account of the moneys or the morals thrown away in the low revelry of tents and taverns, though of these things there is a fearful account made by "the Judge of all the earth."—I estimate even the time of the militiamen at less than one third of the value, which in the form of *fines* for non-attendance the law itself gives it, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts pays half a million of dollars a year for the protection it seeks from its militia system.'

From the Daily Troy Sentinel.

THE MYSTERIES OF ART.

MR HOLLEY.—The successful engraving of the grape vine, which has so long baffled the skill of nursery men, in this country, and of the vignerons in Europe, so as to make the operation as sure and as easy, as in the well known operation of engraving on trees, was, so far as I know, first made known to the American public, by my late worthy friend, J. J. Dufour, of the Vevay Swiss Vineyard, Indiana, in his very excellent practical treatise, 'The American Vine Dresser's Guide,' 12mo, pp. 317, Cincinnati, 1826, the result of twenty-five year's experience in the grape culture in the United States; at page 225, he fully describes this mode. The author of this work died at Vevay, in February, 1827, some years previous to which he had instructed me in his mode of engraving, and which I have found, by experience, to be perfectly successful. As the author made no secret of it, so I have not, but have told everybody that applied, taking care to inform them who informed me. Dufour is dead; every body, about here, now practises upon his plan; but no one, so far as I can discover, remembers the man, and many are claiming it as a sort of mystery of their own. His plan is, to saw off the root of the stalk, into which you would insert the graft, under ground; bore a small hole into the end of the root stalk, and insert the graft, with one or two buds, then keeping the root cov-

ered with mellow earth, and the upper bud just even with the surface, and the whole process is accomplished. I never water my grafts, and I have had them grow 15 feet, the main vine, the first year, besides bearing ten to thirty bunches of grapes. Some care is necessary, in rubbing off the superfluous shoots, but the operation is easy, and as sure as the inserting of a graft into an apple or plum tree. If the root stalk is of a vigorous growth, and the graft well chosen, having the wood of the two last years' growth upon it, and from a bearing vine, the graft will always bear fruit the first year, and of the quality of the graft.

Dufour had another mode, common in France, Germany and Switzerland, by splitting the root stalk, and inserting the graft, in the shape of a thin wedge, either end wise or vertically; but this is less certain of success, judging by my own experience.

He sometimes put in two or three grafts into one large root stalk, as these may be inserted anywhere in the wood of the vine, as well as in the pith, or centre. A sharp tool, such as a centre-bit tool, is to be preferred to a gimlet, because it cuts the wood more smoothly. Let it be Dufour's mode of engraving, and no secret, and no matter how many derive a benefit from it. You may publish this, if you think proper.

HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD.

MEANS OF REFORMATION.

To make vicious and abandoned people happy, it has generally been supposed necessary first to make them virtuous. But why not reverse this order? Why not make them first happy and then virtuous. If happiness and virtue be inseparable, the end will be as certainly obtained by one method as by the other; and it is undoubtedly much easier to contribute to the happiness and comfort of persons in a state of poverty and misery, than by admonitions and punishments to reform their morals. Criminos are often the effects of misery, and by removing the cause the effect will cease.

Rumford.

ALMS HOUSE IN MUNICH.

In the infancy of this establishment, when those poor creatures were first brought together, I used very frequently to visit them,—to speak kindly to them—and to encourage them,—and I seldom passed through the halls where they were at work, without being a witness to the most moving scenes.

Objects, formerly the most miserable and wretched, whom I had seen for years as beggars in the streets:—young women,—perhaps the unhappy victims of seduction, who, having lost their reputation, and being turned adrift in the world, without a friend and without a home, were reduced to the necessity of begging, to sustain a miserable existence, now recognized me as their benefactor; and, with tears dropping fast from their cheeks, continued their work in expressive silence.

If they were asked what the matter was with them? their answer was, ('niehts') nothing, accompanied by a look of affectionate regard and gratitude, so exquisitely touching, as frequently to draw tears from the most insensible of the bystanders.—*Ibid.*

DONATION TO A POOR FAMILY.

No present that could be made to a poor family could be of more essential service than a thin light stew pan with its cover, made of wrought or

cast iron, and fitted to a portable furnace, or close fireplace, constructed to save fuel; with two or three approved receipts for making nourishing and savory soups and broths at a small expense.—*Id.*

CLOTHING.—The only kind of dress that can afford the protection required by the changes of temperature to which high northern climates are liable, is woollen. Nor will it be of much avail that woollen be worn, unless so much of it be worn, and it be so worn, as effectually to keep out the cold. Those who would receive the advantage which the wearing of woollen is capable of affording, must wear it next the skin; for it is in this situation only that its health-preserving power can be felt. The great advantages of woollen cloth are briefly these:—the readiness with which it allows the escape of the matter of perspiration through its texture; its power of preserving the sensation of warmth to the skin under all circumstances; the difficulty there is in making it thoroughly wet; the slowness with which it conducts heat; the softness, lightness and pliancy of its texture. Cotton cloth, though it differs but little from linen, approaches nearer to the nature of woollen, and, on that account, must be esteemed as the next best substance of which clothing may be made. Silk is the next in point of excellence, but it is very inferior to cotton in every respect. Linen possesses the contrary of most of the properties enumerated as excellencies in woollen. It retains the matter of perspiration in its texture, and speedily becomes imbued with it; it gives an unpleasant sensation of cold to the skin; it is very readily saturated with moisture, and it conducts heat too rapidly. It is, indeed, the worst of all the substances in use, being the least qualified to answer the purposes of clothing.

Latyfa Americana.

The Ferrol Grape.

The Subscriber has received from St Ubes, a few of the vines of the Grape, known there as the FERROL. The Fruit is nearly black when ripe, of an oval shape, delicious in flavor, and the berries about the size of the large oval Malaga. It is very highly appreciated by those who have tasted it, and is said to be a great and constant bearer.

A few of the vines are for sale by Z. COOK, Jr.

4t.

Lost.

On the 27th of March last, a package of Books, consisting of Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants, and Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, was left at the New Bedford Waggon Office, in Boston, directed to BENJAMIN RODMAN, Esq. New Bedford, which has never been received. Whoever will give any information respecting it to Mr RODMAN, at New Bedford, or to Mr RUSSELL, at the New England Farmer Office, Boston, shall be suitably rewarded.

May 28.

Choice Perry.

A few dozen bottles of Choice Perry, made in New Hampshire, for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 52 North Market street, at \$2.00 per dozen. June 4.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street.

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pots, one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12 1/2 cts.—also a few pots with plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and ready with the fruit set, 37 1/2. May 7.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

No paper will be sent to distance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market Street.

1830.

New York—G. TROSBERT & SONS, 67 Liberty street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LAPHAM, 35 Chestnut street.
Baltimore—G. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—H. J. JOSE, Book.
Fushing, N. Y. W. H. PRINCE & SONS, Prop. Lin. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GODDARD & SONS.
Halifax, N. S.—P. J. HOLLAND, Esq. Recorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1830.

No. 49.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

MR FESSENDEN—Having read a great deal within a year or two of the value of the Mangel Wurtzel Beet as an article of food for cattle, I this year, determined to try an acre of them; and procured seed of Messrs Thorburn and Sog; about half of which were planted about the 25th of April on a piece of land where corn was raised last year, and was well manured at that time; and this spring had about 25 loads mostly from the horse stable, ploughed in. The seed came up well, but the roots were immediately attacked by a species of louse similar in appearance to those we sometimes see on cabbage, which have destroyed almost every plant of those planted at that time. The remainder of the seed was put in about the 20th of May, came up well as the first, but the plants are going the same way. Carrots sown along side of them are in the same condition from the same cause, but parsnips look well. Now I want to inquire, whether these crops are liable to be thus destroyed? Is there any remedy? And what is the most sure and best crop that can be raised this season on the same ground for feeding cows?

An answer to these questions or any of them would confer a favor on

A YOUNG FARMER.

Norwich, June 18, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—The disorder mentioned above is new to us, as incident to Mangel Wurtzel. Loudon asserts that no plant is less liable to diseases than the Mangel Wurtzel. Likewise it is stated in an article communicated to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, by J. LOWELL, Esq. [See N. England Farmer vol. iv. page 305] derived principally from a French publication by the *Abbe Rosier* that the 'Mangel Wurtzel is attacked by no insect.' If the insect of which our correspondent complains is the same or similar to the cabbage-louse, the remedies recommended are lime-water, tobacco-water, a decoction of elder leaves, common soap-suds, &c, to be applied, with a watering pot, but, perhaps they would scarcely be practicable in field culture.

With regard to 'the most sure and best crop that can be raised this season on the same ground for feeding cows,' we should think turnips as promising as any. It is, perhaps, not too late for millet or Indian corn sown broad cast, where fodder is the object.

CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN—My apple trees have, for some years past been very much injured by canker worms; and I have diligently endeavored to find out something to check their ravages.

I thought of a plan for that purpose, last summer, and intimated it to a respected friend and farmer in my neighborhood; but deferred putting my thought into action, because experienced men said, 'the canker-worm's career has always been limited to just so many years. In 1830, you may rely on it, the worms will not appear.' Last fall, however, the slugs began to go up. I faithfully tried the old remedy, and tarred them autumn, winter

and spring. Yet they have been more numerous and destructive the present year than ever. My apple trees now appear as if a blazing fire had raged among their leaves.

On the third of this month I cut a strip of sheet lead $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and of sufficient length; formed it, on the handle of a pitchfork, like a tube, and had it soldered; then passed a piece of rope through it and bent it around an apple tree, drawing the rope tightly while bending, till the ends met; cut the pipe open and lapped the ends past each other two inches, that they might be hammered well together, and, by a proper cement, say putty or something similar, be made water tight; then brought it to a level, and tacked the upper edge to the tree with small pump nails, about six inches apart. Here was a complete circular canal around the tree. I purpose to fill it early in the autumn, with winter-strained oil, spirits of turpentine or some other liquid.—If this should not lay an embargo on their *commerce*, it must at least stop their *navigation*, for no slug will dare to sail over it. A piece of sheathing paper, cut in proper form and oiled, may be fixed over it to keep out the rain.

If the lead be rolled thin, the expense will not probably exceed two shillings per tree.

I beg leave, through your useful journal, to submit the above experiment to my agricultural brethren, for their consideration, with a hope, that if it should not prove altogether successful, it may lead to some better discovery, to protect our apple trees from the blasting influence of canker worms.

Respectfully yours,

Roxbury, June 19, 1830. P. G. ROBBINS.

SEASON AT ALBANY.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Horticulturist at Albany to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

'Our pear trees are suffering again sadly, as also our apple trees. I have cut up this day fifty peach trees destroyed, I believe, by the frost, after they had blossomed and were in full foliage; My grape crop was destroyed at the same time. We have had twelve rainy days in June.'

A REMEDY FOR THE STINGS OF BEES, WASPS, AND HORNETS.

Let the part stung be wet and rubbed over with Sweet Spirit of Nitre a few times, as soon as possible, and if done within a few seconds of time, the anguish is immediately relieved and inflammation prevented.

The ancient name with the druggist was *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*, but now *Spts. atheris nitrosi*. It might be well for those who handle Bees to have a small phial of this cheap remedy in their pockets, as the stings of Bees are often followed with bad consequences, and have been known to prove fatal.

O. PARTRIDGE.

Stockbridge, June, 1830.

HORTICULTURAL ANOMALY.

MR FESSENDEN—

I have noticed within the present month, an anomaly in the vegetable kingdom which I do not recollect to have seen mentioned, and which I deem worthy of record.

It is that the blossoms of an apple tree eman-

ating from buds inserted by inoculation the previous season, are frequently double, and the petals also larger than their usual dimensions. I first remarked, these double blossoms on a portion of a row of trees, of the *Api noir*, and was primarily impressed with the idea that possibly some buds of the Chinese double flowering apple had been mixed with them, but on further investigation I found that the trees of the *Yellow Harvest* and *Transparent Moscow*, had also double blossoms; those of the Transparent Moscow exceeded the others in point of size, being as large as a medium rose. It is to be understood that all these trees had been budded in 1829, and were making their first shoots this spring. The stocks are not large, but are healthy and vigorous, and this digression from nature in the formation of these monstruosities is evidently attributable to the superabundance of sap forced into the buds.

Very respectfully,

WM. ROBERT PRINCE.

Linnean Botanic Garden,
N. Y. June 1, 1830.

The following observations are prepared by the Editor of the New England Farmer. For a large part of the facts we are indebted to Phillips' History of Vegetables.

CABBAGE.

Dr R. James says, cabbage is agreeable to the stomach, if it be eaten slightly boiled; for after thorough boiling it binds, and much more so if twice boiled. We here cannot pass over the advice of Brugger respecting the preparing cabbages for the table. 'I must,' says he, 'express an error, which is no less common than pernicious, in preparing cabbage. Most people, in consequence of the ignorance of their cooks, eat it after it has been long boiled, a circumstance which does not a little diminish both its grateful taste and salutary qualities. But I observe, that those who have a more polite and elegant turn, order their cabbage to be slightly boiled, put into dishes, and seasoned with salt and oil; by which method they assume a beautiful green color, become grateful to the taste, and proper for keeping the body soluble. This circumstance ought not to be forgot by those who are lovers of cabbage.'

Simon Pauli tells us, that he knew a young girl, who, in the space of fourteen days had an incredible number of warts taken off one of her hands, by anointing them with the juice of cabbage, which was allowed to dry on them.

In the *Economical Journal of France*, the following method of guarding cabbages from the depredations of caterpillars, is stated to be infallible; and may, perhaps, be equally serviceable against those which infest other vegetables:

Sow a belt of hemp seed round the borders of the ground when the cabbages are planted, and although the neighborhood be infested with caterpillars, the space enclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free, and not one of these vermin will approach it.

BROCCOLI.

We have known broccoli preserved from the injury of the severest winters, by being taken out of the ground late in the autumn, and replanted in a slanting direction. This experiment was made in the year 1819, with such success, that

they all flowered in the following spring, although there was scarcely a single head out in all the extensive plantations at Falmouth, that survived the inclemency of that winter.

CARROT.

The French consider the *carotte violette*, purple carrot) to be the sweetest of all the kinds; but it is generally found to run to seed the year it is sown.

The garden carrot delights in a warm, sandy or light soil, which should be dug deep, that the roots may better run down; for if they meet with any obstruction, they grow forked. Carrots should not be sown on land that has been much dug the same year, as it causes them to be worm eaten, but when they are sown on fresh ground well prepared, a heavy crop may be expected.

The seed should be sown on a calm day, as, from their light and feathery nature, it is impossible to sow them regularly when the air is agitated; it is also a good practice to mix the seed with sand, in order that they may not adhere together in sowing.

Mr Billing, an ingenious farmer in Norfolk, obtained from 20 and a half acres, 510 loads of carrots, which he found equal in use and effect to 1000 loads of turnips, or 300 loads of hay. Some of them measured two feet in length and from twelve to fourteen inches round. Cows, sheep, hogs, and horses, become fond of this food; and as they are greatly nourished by them, its culture may be worthy the attention of those farmers whose lands are suitable to its growth.

EXTENT OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURE.

So wide and so beneficially is the influence of the cotton-trade spread, that one individual in London pays annually from ten to twelve thousand pounds for the article of silver gilt wire, which he prepares for the manufacturers of Paisley, to be woven in the corner of each deny of muslin, in imitation of the *la lin cotton*.

EGG PLANT.

The French make great use of the fruit of the purple Egg Plant which they call *aubergine*, and which is as common as the love-apple in the vegetable markets of Paris. Their favorite method of dressing them, is by taking out the seeds with a scoop, filling the cavity with sweet herbs, and then frying them whole.

FENNEL.

The whole of the plant of common fennel is good in soup or broth. It was formerly the practice to boil fennel with all fish, and it never would have been discontinued, had its virtues been more generally known; for it consumes the plegmatic humor, with which most fish abound, and which greatly annoys many persons who are fond of boiled fish. Our fishermen should at all times have a plentiful supply of this hardy and wholesome herb, every part of which agrees with the stomach.

It is said, that the steam of the decoction of the fennel is an excellent cleanser for the eyes, and that it strengthens the sight.

SERBERRANUS'S WEAVERS.

The fine muslins of the East Indies, formerly in such repute, were made by persons kept under ground, who were never allowed to see the light. Children were entombed from their infancy in vaults and caves under ground, in order to gratify the vanity of the wealthy with a finer thread than could be drawn by the eye that was blessed with

the sight of day. The British East India Company has suppressed this subterraneous weaving. The art is now happily lost, and no Christian can wish its revival.

HEMP.

There is an act of the British parliament now in force, which forbids the steeping of flax in rivers, or any waters where cattle are accustomed to drink, as it is found to communicate a poison destructive to the cattle which drink of it, and to the fish in such waters.

HEMP SOWN TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Hemp is said to possess a property which renders it almost invaluable to the farmer as well as the gardener; viz. that of driving away all insects that feed upon other vegetables. It is a common practice in many parts of the Continent to sow a belt of hemp round their gardens, or any particular spot where they wish to preserve their crops from the mischievous attacks of flies or caterpillars.

We would wish this experiment to be frequently made in turnip fields; for, should it succeed in protecting those crops from the ravages of flies, as well as the cabbage from the caterpillar, it would accomplish a most desirable end.

Cowles, in his excellent History of Plants, notices the virtues of hemp thus laconically: 'By this cordage, ships are guided, bells are rung, bells are corded, and rogues are kept in awe.'

COL. POWELL'S SALE.

On Wednesday last, the sale of a part of this gentleman's stock of *improved Durham short horned Cattle*, imported or bred by him, took place at Powellton on the Schuylkill. Before the appointed time of sale, the lawn near the house was well filled with respectable visitors, who came either to admire or to purchase. Among the company we observed the Baron de Krudener, the Russian Ambassador, Gen. Eaton, Secretary of War, the Hon. Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. Dr. Hosack and G. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq. of N. Y. Mr. Waleton, of Conn. Dr. Chiscoe, of Va., several gentlemen from Md. and a number of other distinguished agriculturists from various other parts of the Union.

The first cow offered was Volanto, a beautiful red and white, 5 years old, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. a gentleman near Otley, Yorkshire, and imported by Col. Powell, in July, 1826, which was sold to B. D. Perkins, Esq. for 305 dollars. The next cow, Annabella, 6 years old, light roan, was bred by Mr. Booth in England, and imported with the foregoing, sold to W. H. Freeman, Esq. for 310 dollars. Stately, imported 1822, sold to W. Painter for 365 dollars. Virginia, 9 years old, begotten in England, from the stock of the celebrated J. C. Curwen, Esq. M. P. at Yorkshure, sold to W. Wright, for 210 dollars. Maria, a heifer of 7 months, by B. Maleolu, and Stately, sold to Thomas Rutch, Esq. for 210 dollars. Zenobia, a beautiful red cow, 7 years old, imported by Col. Powell in 1828, bred by W. Woodhouse, sold to D. Thomas of Maryland, for 110 dollars. Sarah, 6 years old, imported last year, was also bought by D. Thomas at the same price. Nine other cows were sold to Messrs. Duger, Freeman, Perkins, Mitchell, Sharp, S. Allen, C. Barnes, J. P. Thompson, and W. Elmer, at various prices, ranging from 201 dollars, the lowest, to 330 dollars, the highest. Five fine bulls were also sold; the first, Bohvar, 5 years old, red and white, bred in England by W. Whitaker, and imported by Col. Powell, in 1826

was purchased by B. Chew, Esq. for 105 dollars. Tecumseh, 2 years old, bred by Col. Powell, from B. Maleolu & D. Delemora, was purchased by D. Thomas, for 510 dollars. Diego, 12 months old, purchased by M. Eyre, Esq. for 300 dollars; Orlando, 11 months, purchased by J. P. Thompson, Esq. for 300 dollars; Mennon, 3 years old, red and white, bred by Mr. Whitaker, in England, imported in 1827, purchased by Mr. Briscoe, for 105 dollars; Romp, a bull calf by Tecumseh, 6 days old, was purchased by B. D. Pickering, Esq. for 110 dollars, and Gipsy, a heifer, 9 months old, was purchased by D. Elmer, for 200 dollars.

Thus we find out of the above list, that 2 bulls and 3 cows sold together for 1735 dollars! And deducting two only from the total sale, viz. Yorkshure Belle, a cow, which was sold with a knowledge and understanding of its being disordered, for 151 dollars, and the six days' old calf above mentioned, the sale of the remaining 21 head will average 320 dollars each.—*Philad. U. S. Gaz.*

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.

Mr Thomas Earle of Philadelphia, has just published an octavo, being, 'A Treatise on Rail Roads and Internal Communications, compiled from the best and latest authorities, with original suggestions and remarks.'

In his eighth and ninth chapters, Mr Earle gives an account of the rail roads and canals in the U. States. From his statements it appears that there are about 1313 miles of canal and other artificial navigation completed, 1284 in progress, and 108 projected.

Of rail roads, 44 miles have been completed, 422 are in progress, and 697 projected.

In the whole of New England, the extent of artificial navigation completed, is 72 miles, in progress 117 miles, most, if not all of which is by this time completed.

In New York, the extent of the finished canals is 561 miles; projected, 18 miles.

In New Jersey, the Morris canal, 100 miles in length, is said to be nearly finished. The Delaware and Saratoga Canal which has been projected, will be 30 miles long.

Mr Earle estimates the extent of canal and other artificial navigation completed in Pennsylvania, to be 480 miles; in progress, 250; projected, 368 miles. Total, 1098 miles.

A rail road three miles long has been completed in Massachusetts. Thirteen miles of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road are completed. The residue of the 11 miles of finished rail road is in Pennsylvania.

The principal rail roads that have been projected, are the Baltimore roads to the Ohio and the Susquehanna; roads from Boston to Brattleboro' in Vermont, to Albany, and to Providence; from Albany to Schenectady; from Camden to Amboy; from Newcastle to Frenchtown; from Charleston to Hamburg; from Lexington to Louisville.

Finished rail roads in Pennsylvania, 28 miles. Rail roads begun but not completed, 72 miles. Rail roads projected, besides those the length of which is not given, 128 miles. Total, 228 miles. Add this to the 1098 miles of canal, and we have a total of 1326 miles of internal improvement, made, being made, or about being made in Pennsylvania.

The culture of silk was first commenced in S. Carolina as far back as 1802. It is now much extended.

From the Taunton Advocate.

WHITE MULBERRY TREES

MESSAS DANFORTH AND THURBER—As the attention of the public has been much engaged on the subject of propagating White Mulberry trees, and the rearing of Silk Worms for the purpose of manufacturing silk, I wish to suggest to the Bristol County Agricultural Society, through the medium of your useful paper, the propriety of offering a premium for the best mulberry nursery, which shall contain not less than one thousand or even two thousand trees—not less than one or two years old. A premium might be proposed for the greatest number of trees whether in orchard fence or not; also for the best orchard, containing not less than one hundred mulberry trees, not less than five years old. A premium of ten or fifteen dollars I think would turn the attention of farmers to this subject, and in a few years they would have as many mulberry trees in a course of cultivation as would be needed for the purpose of making silk. Why I suggest the above is, because the Society offered a very liberal premium last year, but made no distinction in regard to age, or whether they should be transplanted from the nursery or not. I believe the premium has not been awarded to any one, although there are persons in the county who have commenced the cultivation of mulberry trees in good earnest.

The white mulberry tree grows well on almost any barren waste land, and does not impoverish it as many trees do, on account of their sucking their nourishment considerably below the surface of the earth. I believe mulberry trees, if not planted too close together, will greatly benefit and improve light sandy pasturage. I should suppose this consideration alone would induce more to plant them than what have as yet undertaken it; but when we consider the importance of the tree for feeding the silk worm, and the profit that will arise from silk making, if properly managed, I should think that every person who has an acre of poor land that will hardly produce five-finger vines, would plant it to mulberry trees—as worms fed on foliage from trees grown on dry high land make superior silk to those fed on wet rich land.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS.

TREES.

Among the duties which the present generation owes to that which is to follow, are the establishment of schools and the setting out of trees. We shall urge the former upon our contemporaries at suitable seasons—to promote the performance of the latter duty, we copy the following from the Boston Palladium, and earnestly request thereof the attention of readers in town and country.—*U. S. Gazette.*

There are trees in every American forest, that are seldom transplanted into cultivated grounds, which, if they were exotics, would be cultivated with great expense and care. The *Sassafras* is almost unknown in gardens, and yet, in shape, deep glossy green of the leaf, and aromatic qualities, it is not inferior to the orange, and has, moreover, the advantage, in being of more rapid growth. It is of a growth nearly as rapid as the Lombardy poplar, which, after a forced popularity, is now deemed the meanest of all trees—yet who can find a grove of *Sassafras*, while there are so many tasteless avenues of poplar. But it is a trait in our patriotism to favor foreign productions and neglect better that we have at home.

The principle extends wider than to include trees—we dare not admire or praise a book, till it has been praised in Europe.

Another neglected tree or shrub is the Sumach, a beautiful plant in shape, leaf and berry—in summer, the leaf is green and waves upon its peculiar stem, well contrasted with its crimson berries—when the first breath of Autumn comes, the whole bush is of a color without parallel.

The Maple, the Ash, and the Spoonwood, (we know no other name for the last) must be sought in forests, for seldom is a good specimen of them found near the habitation of men. The hickory, (and it may surely be praised without connexion with politics) is, when growing in a field and throwing out horizontal branches, one of the most imposing of trees; the bush has a rough and even rugged look, that is rather becoming by the side of the slender twigs and smooth laurel-like leaf. There are many other trees, shrubs, and vines, that are transplanted to Europe and cultivated for their beauty, which no one thinks worthy of care at home.—That which is familiar is not prized.

HINTS TO AMERICAN FARMERS.

It has frequently been remarked, that the exportation of Corn, from any country, if long continued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some articles capable of being converted into manure, are introduced to compensate for the injury. Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities of corn to Europe, have since become deserts. Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress, we (the English) have made in agriculture, and of the superior productiveness of our fields, has arisen from our exporting but few, and importing many, of the articles which are capable, when decomposed, of becoming manure, and being applied to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is exhausted by cropping.—*Jacobs on the Corn Trade.*

Canal tolls.—Several of the western, New York, papers take exception to the recent advance made in the canal tolls by the commissioners. Several public meetings have been held deprecating the measure, as one that will injure the trade on the Erie Canal and benefit the Welland. It is stated, also, that much of the produce of the West will find its way to Montreal market instead of New York.

Nova Scotia.—In the Legislature of Nova Scotia, Mr Morton has suggested a grant of from \$16,000 to \$20,000, to encourage Agriculture by bounties on the packing and curing of Beef and Pork, improvement of Stock, erection of Oat Mills, &c.

Cure for the Dysentery.—It is probably not so generally known as it should be that *Boiled Milk*, thickened with flour, and taken in the first stages of *Dysentery*, is, in all common cases, an invaluable remedy. Boiled milk without flour is too harsh.

Irish Courts.—Mr O'Connell, at a public dinner in Cork, thus describes some Irish judicial proceedings: 'At the present assizes, during the trial of a man for felony, the judge on the bench was asleep; let any man petition on the subject, and I will prove it. I am a freeman and should not like to violate the law; but on this very trial the attorney was examining three witnesses at the same time; one of the jury was reading, and three of them cheapening plums with a fruit girl.'

ANCIENT RELIC.

Considerable curiosity was excited in this city on Friday last, by the accidental discovery of a grave stone, by the workmen employed in digging about the underpinning of the Old State House, bearing the following inscription:

[On one side.]

HEAR LYETH THE BODY OF: MR WILLIAM PADDY, AGED 58 YEARS: DEPARTED THIS LIFE AUGUST THE [broken off] 1658.'

[On the other.]

HEAR SLEEPS THAT BLESSED ONE, WHOM LIFE GOD HELP US ALL TO LIVE THAT SO WHEN THEM SHALL BE THAT WE THIS WORLD MUST LEVE WE EVER MAY BE HAPPY WITH BLESSED WILLIAM PADDY.'

'A number of human bones, and pieces of coffin,' says the *Commercial Gaz.*, 'were also taken up by the workmen, and it is supposed, that during the day, eight or ten thousand persons came into State-street, to examine them.' In the Historical Extracts, MS. 105, mention is made that Mr Paddy's name is on the list of freemen in Plymouth Colony, in 1636. He removed to Boston in 1651.

In Davis' New England Memorial, under date of 1658, after mentioning the death of 'one John Phillips by thunder and lightning, the records proceed as follows.—B.

'Also, in the month of August, it pleased God to take away, by death, Mr William Paddy, who was a precious servant of Christ, endowed with a meek and quiet spirit, of a courteous behavior to all men, and was very careful to nourish an intimate communion with God. He was instrumental in his place for common good, both in church, (being sometimes by office a deacon of the church of Plymouth) and in other respects very officious, as occasion did require. He having a great temporal estate, was occasioned thereby to have abundance of business upon him, but when he was to put off his earthly tabernacle, he laid aside all his earthly incumbrances and occasions, even as one would have taken off a garment, and laid it down; and without any trouble of spirit, on that behalf, prepared himself for his journey to the everlasting mansions, prepared for him by his Lord and Master in the highest heavens, whereof he was well assured; as to the like effect he spake to Mr Norton, near unto the period of his life; and so falling asleep in the Lord, he was buried at Boston, with honor and great lamentation, in the year and month above mentioned.

'One who was well acquainted with his worth and gracious endowments presented this following, as a testimonial of his good respects for him.

Weep not dear wife, children, nor dear friends,
I live a life of joys that never ends,
Love God, and fear him to end of your days:
Live unto him, but die to sin always.

In heavenly place of bliss my soul doth rest,
Among the saints and angels I am blest;
Much better here than in the world at best.

Praising my God is now my great employ,
Above such troubles as did me annoy.
Did but my friends know what I here possess,
Doubtless it would cause them to mourn the less:
Your souls with mine ere long shall meet in bliss.'

'Mr William Paddy, who had been a distinguished person in the colony, whose name stood at the head of the first list of deputies from the town of Plymouth chosen in 1629, and who was also a deacon of the church, a man of courteous manners and great wealth, died at Boston in 1658, to which place he had removed in 1651.

The making of the Rail Road from Charleston, S. C. is prosecuted with spirit.

Library of Useful Knowledge. Farmers' Series.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Occasionally a Wound is inflicted by a passionate or careless servant. The eye itself is rarely injured. It is placed on a mass of fat, and it turns most readily, and the prong of the fork glances off; but the substance around the eye may be deeply wounded, and very considerable inflammation may ensue. This should be abated by poultices, and bleeding, and physic; but no probe should be used, under the foolish idea of ascertaining the depth of the wound, for, from the constant motion of the eye, it is almost impossible to pass the probe into the original wound, and the effort to accomplish it will give a great deal of pain, and increase the inflammation.

The horse has occasionally a scaly eruption on the edges of the eyelids, attended with great itching, in the effort to allay which, by rubbing the part the eye may be blebbed. The nitrated ointment of quicksilver, mixed with an equal quantity of lard, may be slightly rubbed on the edges of the lids with considerable good effect.

Wounds are sometimes attached to the edges of the lids, and are a source of great irritation. When rubbed they bleed, and the common opinion is true that they are propagated by the blood. They may be taken off with a sharp pair of scissors, and their roots touched with the lunar caustic.

The Haw may be thickened, and project on the fore part of the eye. The eye is drawn back by the retractor muscle to relieve it from the painful influence of the light; and the haw being thus pushed forward, and thickened, and the neighboring parts thickened, is unable to retract. Cooling applications, and bleeding and physic, will generally set all right. The farrier who talks of cutting out this important organ must be exceedingly ignorant.

In a very few instances long continued inflammation of the haw is followed by ulceration and eating away of the cartilage. If the Goulard lotion, and that succeeded by the white vitriol, fail to abate the inflammation or to retract the part, it may be necessary to extirpate it. The horse must be cast, and the aid of a veterinary surgeon is indispensable, for he alone can determine how much of the neighboring membranes must likewise be removed.

COMMON INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE.

The Common Inflammation is generally sudden in its attack. The lids will be found swelled, the eyes partially closed, with some weeping. The inside of the lid will be red, some red streaks visible on the white of the eye, and the cornea slightly dim. This is usually connected with some degree of catarrh or cold; but it is as often unaccompanied by this, and depends on external irritation, as a blow, or the presence of a bit of hay-seed or out-husk within the lid, and towards the outer corner where the haw cannot reach it; therefore the lids should always be carefully examined as to this possible source of the complaint. The health of the animal is generally not at all affected; he feeds well, and performs his work with his usual spirit. Cooling applications to the eye, as the Goulard's Extract in the proportion of a drachm, or half an ounce of the tincture of opium, to a pint of water, with mash diet, and gentle phy-

sic, will usually get rid of this; or the inflammation will subside without medical treatment.

SPEEDY OPHTHALMIA, OR MOON-BLINDNESS.

Should three or four days pass, and the inflammation not be abated, we may begin to suspect that it is the true *Ophthalmia*, especially if the eye be very impaired of light, and the cornea be considerably clouded; the aqueous humor then often loses its transparency, even the iris changes its color, and the pupil is exceedingly contracted. We have now an obstinate disease to combat, and one which will generally maintain its ground in spite of all our efforts. For three, or four, or five weeks, the inflammation will remain undiminished, or if it appear to yield on one day, it will return with redoubled violence on the next. At length, and often unconnected with any of the means we have been using, the eye begins to bear the light, the redness on the membrane of the lid and the white of the eye somewhat suddenly disappears, the cornea clears up, and the only vestige of disease which remains is a slight thickening of the lids, and apparent uneasiness when exposed to a very strong light.

If we imagine that we have got rid of the disease we shall be sadly disappointed, for in the course of six weeks or two months, either the same eye undergoes a second and similar attack, or the other eye becomes affected. All again seems to pass over, except that the eye is not so perfectly restored, and a slight, deeply seated cloudiness begins to appear; and after repeated attacks, and alternations of disease from eye to eye, the affair terminates in opacity of the lens or its capsule, attended with perfect blindness either of one eye or both. This affection was formerly known by the name of *moon-blindness*, from its periodical return, and some supposed influence of the moon. That planet, however, has not, and cannot have anything to do with it.

What is the practitioner doing all this while? He is an anxious and busy, but almost powerless spectator. He foment the eyes with warm water, or applies cold lotions with the extract of lead or opium, or poultices to which these drugs may be added; he bleeds, not from the temporal artery, for that does not supply the orbit of the eye, but from the *angular vein*, at the inner corner of the eye, or by scarifying the lining of the lid, or by subtracting a considerable quantity of blood from the jugular. The scarifying of the lids, which may be easily accomplished without a twitch by exposing the inside of the lids, and drawing a keen lancet slightly over it, is the most effectual of all ways to abate inflammation, for we are then immediately unloading the distended vessels. He places his setons in the cheek, or his rowels under the jaw; and he keeps the animal low, and physics, or gives fever medicine (digitalis, nitre, and emetic tartar); or, as some have done, considering it as a constitutional disease, administers the corrosive sublimate daily in doses of a scruple. The disease, however, ebbs and flows, retreats and attacks, until it reaches its natural termination, blindness of one or both eyes.

The horse is more subject to this disease from the age of four to six years than at any other period. He has then completed his growth; he is full of blood, and liable to inflammatory complaints, and the eye is the organ attacked from a peculiar predisposition in it to inflammation, the nature or cause of which cannot be explained. Every affection of the eye appearing about this

age must be regarded with much suspicion. It is a common opinion that black horses are more subject to blindness than others. We have considerable doubt about this, or rather we believe that color has no influence, either in producing or aggravating the disease.

As this malady so frequently destroys the sight, and there are certain periods when the inflammation has seemingly subsided, and the inexperienced person would be deceived into the belief that all danger is at an end, the eye should be most carefully examined at the time of purchase, and the examiner should be fully aware of all the minute indications of previous or approaching disease. They are a slight thickening of the lids, or puckering towards the inner corner of the eye, a difference in the apparent size of the eyes; a cloudiness, although perhaps scarcely perceptible, of the surface of the cornea, or more deeply seated, or a hazy circle round its edge; a gloominess of the eye generally, and dimness of the iris; or a minute, faint, dusky spot in the centre, with or without little fibres or lines diverging from it.

The cause of this inflammation is undoubtedly a strong predisposition to it in the eye of the horse, but assisted by the heated and poisoned air of many stables. Some of our readers whose stables are not too air-tight, see frequently a great deal of this disease; but if they know its ravages where several horses are crowded together, and scarcely a breath of air admitted, they would deem themselves comparatively fortunate. The heated air has much to do with the production of the disease;—the poisoned air a great deal more; for every one must have observed, on entering a close stable early in the morning, strong fumes of hartshorn, which were painful to his eyes and caused them to water. What must be the constant action of this on the eyes of the horse? The dung of the horse, and the litter of the stable, when becoming putrid, give out fumes of volatile alkali or hartshorn; but besides this, the urine of the horse, for some purpose unknown to us, possibly to teach us to take better care of this useful servant, begins very soon after it is voided to give out an immense quantity of this pungent gas. If we are scarcely able to bear it when we stand in the stable for only a few minutes, we need not wonder at the prevalence of inflammation in the eye of the stalled horse, nor at the difficulty of abating inflammation while the eye continues to be exposed to such painful excitement. Stables are now much better ventilated than they used to be, and this disease is not so prevalent as it was fifty years ago.

The farmer may not be aware of another cause of this disease, to which his horse is more particularly exposed, viz. confinement in a dark stable. Many stables in the country have no glazed windows, but there is a flap which is open for a few hours in the day, or while the carter is employed in the stable, and when that is shut down almost total darkness prevails. Let our reader consider what are his sensations when he suddenly emerges from a dark room into the full glare of light; he is dazzled and bewildered, and some time passes before his vision is distinct. Let this be repeated several times in the day, and what will be the consequence? The sight will be disordered, and the eye irreparably injured. Then let him think of his poor horse, who often stumbles and starts through no fault of his own, although he is corrected for so doing, but because his eyes are necessarily weakened by these sudden

transitions, and disposed to take on this sad inflammation with all its fatal results.

SNUFF-TAKING.

If any mode of taking tobacco be more objectionable than another, we should certainly deem it to be in the form of snuff, when taken in an immoderate degree. Under these circumstances it is apt to derange the stomach so as to bring on disease. By constant use, the stimulus of snuff is lost, it diminishes gradually until it be no longer felt. It is then that we would ask what pleasure or benefit can be derived from uselessly attempting to irritate a callous surface. It is then that snuff-taking may truly be called a beastly habit. The immediate effect of a pinch of snuff, in quickening the imagination, is like that of a glass of spirituous liquor in giving cheerfulness; it is false fire in both; it is most perceived by those who are less accustomed to these things; and use wears it off. Those who are habituated to snuff, feel no such effect from it; and for the rest, all that deserves consideration is, that we are sure, by this snuff may effect the brain. In some persons its excessive use evidently blunts the apprehension, and by a long course brings on a condition of absolute stupidity, a torpor of the faculties, and, as it were, a lethargy of the mind. To be brief, the miserable consequences brought on by a long and habitual course of inveterate snuff-taking are only to be obviated by relinquishing the custom.—*From a little work entitled Health without Physic.*

Millet.—This grain appears likely to become as fashionable as it is useful among farmers. A southern paper gives the following as the product of its cultivation on one acre, viz. Three tons of hay, and 30½ bushels of clean seed. The seed when manufactured into flour makes a cake more wholesome and equally palatable with buck wheat. It may be sown from the first of May to be first of July. Quantity of seed about one bushel to the acre. Col. Powel, of Pennsylvania, says 'Millet succeeds best on light land, and requires as much strength of soil as oats. I have not seen either in Europe or America, any green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure. I have sown it from the first of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could have been had from any grass under similar circumstances.' In another communication he says, 'Millet should never be grown upon land which is not in good condition and very fine till. The seeds should be lightly covered by a harrow with wooden teeth and after rolled. Of thirty acres upon which my last crop was grown, I tried various experiments. The field which was the most highly harrowed was the most productive. I am led to believe however necessary the harrow is in all cases, to properly cover the seeds, yet in few is it used with sufficient care, or in a fit shape.—Excepting winter grains I know no seeds which are not, I think usually so deeply buried.'

A providential escape was lately made by a respectable old gentleman in Perth (Scotland,) who had placed himself in the way of an enraged bull, which was ranging through the streets. The gentleman placed himself against a wall, in hopes that it might pass without giving him any molestation. The animal, however, made a furious onset, but fortunately it was possessed of enormous large horns, which, instead of coming in con-

tact with the body, actually enclosed him, and struck the wall with tremendous force, one horn on each side of the terrified gentleman! The bull, hurt by the reaction, ran quickly off without inflicting injury. So violent had been the blow given, that the horns were considerably injured.

'*Drink a Little.*'—Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities.'

The following anecdote is a good illustration of Paul's advice to Timothy. Professor S. while giving an exegetical lecture upon the epistles of Timothy, came to the verse here quoted. The students imagined that considerable ingenuity would be requisite to explain the text so far as to avoid collision with the temperance measures. The professor, after the verse was read, observed in substance as follows:—'What a remarkably temperate young man Timothy was, that it should require the authority of an inspired apostle to induce him to drink water no longer, but to use a little wine even when his health required it! Very few at the present day are so scrupulous as it regards drinking wine.'

How little reason have the friends of strong drink to quote this advice of Paul to Timothy, while propping up their sinking cause!—*Black River Gazette.*

Improvements in the manufacture of sugar from the beet root, in France, are in constant progress; and it appears probable that in a few years, those countries of Europe in which high duties are charged on imported sugars, will manufacture for themselves nearly all that is wanted. A paragraph taken from an English paper, states that a manufacturer of sugar from beet root, at Telloy Pas de Calais, has discovered a most economical process for refining that article. At the trifling expense of one sou, fifty pounds of sugar may, with very little more labor than by the common method, be obtained much richer in crystals, free from all disagreeable smell, and of unequalled whiteness.'

Parsnips.—The British island of Guernsey, near the coast of France, is famous for the culture of parsnips.—The product per acre is 44,000 pounds, or near 20 tons. Some of the roots are 16 inches in diameter. The farmers of Guernsey prefer this plant to the carrot, turnip, and potato. They fatten hogs and cattle with parsnips, and give them to their milk-cows and horses. This root fermented furnishes also a kind of wine.

Wings of Insects.—The transparent wings of certain insects are so attenuated in their structure that 50,000 of them placed over each other would not form a pile a quarter of an inch in height.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

From a Baltimore paper.

BREAKING HORSES.

I have pursued for many years the following plan for breaking horses. The colt is taken between three and four years old generally, a mauling bit is put on with two reins, a broad surcingle is buckled round the animal, and a crupper attached to the surcingle; and the colt checked or reined up as a horse should be in a carriage. He is then turned out in a lot or yard for several hours, for several days in succession. This tames and subdues them greatly in a very short time. About

the fourth day, the animal is led into a field where there is light ploughing to be done, and attached to a plough by the side of a gentle, true horse; the colt is led up and down by a careful and resolute land, and another at the stils of the plough; the plough is not at first permitted to enter the ground, but after walking a short time is gradually entered, and the animal is thus by degrees accustomed to the draught. When symptoms of fatigue are manifested, it is taken out and led to the stable. After a few spells of work in this way, the colt, after being taken from the plough, may then be mounted without difficulty and rode home to the stable. I have broken many without the least degree of difficulty, not having to lead them five minutes.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1830.

HEALTH PRESERVING PRECAUTIONS.

Decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, beef-brine, pork-brine suffered to stand too long, and other similar substances in cellars &c. are often the unsuspected causes of diseases. Every housekeeper particularly at this time of the year should carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing noisome or offensive is left to pollute the atmosphere in and near his residence. The carcases of dead lambs, cats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil, and suffered to remain for a few months. In this way their decomposition will impregnate the soil with matter, which though noxious and pestilential to animals is food for vegetables.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MANURE.

It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcases are covered with about one part of lime to five or six of earth; and at the time of its removal also to mix a little more quicklime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia which may arise without such precaution.

Not only the carcases of animals, but stable and barn yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun and wet weather.—Every moment of such exposure robs it of some part of its fertilizing principles as well as contaminates the atmosphere. 'He who is within the scent of a dung-hill,' says the celebrated Arthur Young, 'smells that which his crop would have eaten if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere; and before his dung-hill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another county.' Fresh manure should be kept as carefully from sun and rain as grass which is cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with soil previously prepared for that purpose.

The author of 'Letters of Agricola' says, Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gasses which arise from putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill, from twelve to eighteen inches thick and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and

occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skilful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, unmixed with earth or other matter, to fix a & secure the gaseous admixtures, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surrounding his still with the worm to cool and condense the rarefied spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both the most precious matter is that which assumes the ariform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance.

CHLORIDES OF SODA AND LIME.

We received some time since, a pamphlet of 32 pages, 8vo, entitled *Instructions and Observations concerning the use of the Chlorides of Soda and Lime*. By A. G. LABARRAQUE. Translated by JACOB PORTER, Member of the American Antiquarian Society, the American Geographical Society, &c. &c.

The subject of this treatise is of more importance than any other of a temporal nature, to which the attention of the philanthropist can be directed. Life and health are almost or quite as much dependent on the air we breathe as on the food we eat; and if our lungs are annoyed with poisonous exhalations, no attention to aliment, medicine or exercise can be of much avail in preserving a sound mind in a sound body; or that condition without which life is little better than a protracted disease.

M. Labarraque states that after three years of uninterrupted success among the sick, proved by the observations published in the various scientific journals, and especially, after a considerable number of experiments on animal matters in a state of putrefaction, the Royal Institute of France proclaimed in their turn the beneficial effects of the application of the chlorides of lime and soda, by decreeing me a first prize, at their public sitting, June 26, 1825.

Then follows a resolve of the Prefect of Police, that there shall be a disinfecting apparatus of the invention of Mr Labarraque at La Morgue, [the place where the bodies of suicides and others who have died from casualties, are deposited to be claimed by their friends,] and with the commission of police. We are then presented with instructions for the uses of these liquids, when "taking up and inspecting a corpse,"—for the "disinfection of vaults," &c. And Mr Labarraque remarks that "the chloride of soda will be of very great utility in purifying and disinfecting unwholesome stables, and those that have been occupied by sick horses," and then proceeds to give instructions with regard to the use of the chloride. These are minute and too long for this notice.

We are happy to perceive that the chloride of soda is sold wholesale and retail, by LOWE and REED, Druggists, No. 111, State-street, Boston. This article which they furnish has been examined and recommended by Dr WELLES, Erving Professor of Chemistry, in Harvard University, A. A. HAYS of the Roxbury laboratory, and Dr JEROME V. C. SMITH, Superintendent of the Quarantine Ground, Boston Harbor. From some trials of its efficacy, which have come within our observation we are led to conclude that its disinfecting and

sanative properties have not been, and scarcely can be overrated. The chloride of soda possesses some advantages over that of lime. It is a more effectual extinguisher of effluvia from animal substances, and has nothing offensive in its own odor.

INSECTS.

Our friend, the Editor of the Newburyport Herald, has forwarded for our inspection some insects caught by a Mr C. Salisbury, who says that "they deposit their eggs in June in the plums or apples," &c. We believe, however, that Mr Salisbury has not apprehended the real offenders. The insects which we received resemble a species of fly, which we have often seen hovering about the heads of horses, in warm weather. They came to us, however, in such a crushed and mutilated state, that it is not possible to describe their characteristic traits with any precision. They appear to be Diptera, or possessed of two wings, which are naked and transparent, with long legs and antennae, or feelers. But the *Cureulio*, or insect which is so injurious to our fruits, and for the extirpation of which, premiums have been proposed, is a genus of insects belonging to the coleoptera, or beetle order. "The manner," says Dr Tilton, "in which this insect injures and destroys our fruits, is by its mode of propagation. Early in spring, about the time when the fruit trees are in blossom, the curculions ascend in swarms from the earth, crawl up the trees, and as the several fruits advance, they puncture the rind or skin, with their pointed rostra, and deposit their embryos in the wounds thus inflicted. The maggot thus bedded in the fruit, preys upon its pulp and juices, until, in most instances, the fruit perishes, falls to the ground, and the insect escaping from so unsafe a residence, makes a sure retreat into the earth: where, like other beetles, it remains in the form of a grub or worm, during the winter, ready to be metamorphosed into a bug or beetle, as the spring advances. Thus every tree furnishes its own enemy; for although these bugs have manifestly the capacity of flying, they appear very reluctant in the use of their wings; and perhaps never employ them but when necessity compels them to migrate. It is a fact that two trees of the same kind may stand in the nearest possible neighborhood, not to touch each other, the one have its fruit destroyed by the curculio, and the other remain uninjured, merely from contingent circumstances, which prevent the insects from crawling up the one while they are uninterrupted from climbing the other."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS.

Cherries.—Of this fruit, three specimens were exhibited at the Horticultural Hall on Saturday, by Mr REUS HOWE, from the garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq. of Dorchester, viz: several handsome bunches of the Black Tartarian, of large size and nearly ripe; the English 'May Duke,' and a fine specimen of 'Davenport's Early May Duke.' For a particular history of this latter cherry, being the fruit of a seedling tree, we refer the reader to the last No. of the N. E. Farmer. This is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties of the Early Cherry to be found in this country. The specimens exhibited by Mr Howe were grown upon a sucker, taken from a root of the parent tree of Mr Davenport. On comparing the English with the Davenport May Duke, both of which were shown in boxes, and upon branches, the latter was found to differ essentially,

and to be decidedly superior to the former, possessing a riper flavor, of larger size, darker color, and ripening earlier.

Strawberries.—Fine specimens of the Royal Scarlet and Mulberry were exhibited by Mr Toohy, from the garden of Mrs Gore, and a box of the Roseberry Strawberry, of superior flavor, by Mr Newhall of Dorchester. A splendid sample of the Dowton was shown by Z. Cook, Esq. but the specimens of Keen's seedling? offered by Mr Haggerston, of the Charlestown Vineyard, excelled any thing of the kind we had ever seen. This new variety, introduced into this country by that enterprising and skilful horticulturist, fully sustained the high character given of it in the English publications, and all that is said of it in the Pomological Magazine, where it is described as being 'very large, very good and very prolific.' Taking all the properties of this justly celebrated strawberry into consideration, it may be said to have no rival. Some of the largest of these exhibited by Mr Haggerston, measured over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, and the average circumference of the sample, being about one quart, it is believed was over 1 inches. A few of them were of the pycnoth shape, but mostly round or ovate. The produce upon the stalks of a single plant, set last autumn, was exhibited at the Hall by Mr Haggerston, which on counting, was found to consist of the astonishing number of 157 ripe and green berries. The size and strength of the fruit stalks, the broad, deep green leaves, and the general healthiness and vigor of the plant, are well adapted to the support and protection of the enormous size and quantity of fruit which it yields. The committee on fruits are therefore unanimously of opinion that Mr Haggerston is entitled to the society's premium of \$2, for the best strawberries, which is accordingly awarded him; and they further award him a premium of \$5, for introducing this new and most valuable variety.—By order of the Committee.

E. PHINNEY, Chairman.

FLOWERS.

Passiflora caribea, *Passiflora Quadrangularis*, *Iris*, *Pseudacorus*, *Penstemon campanulatus*, *Podalyria caribea*, *Tradescantia*, *Virginia*, *Varalbas*, *Liriodendron*, *Tulipifera* or *Tulip Tree*, a very fine ornamental tree, and some other fine specimens from JOHN LOWELL, Esq.

Digitalis Grandiflora, *Rosa Sulphurea* or *Double Yellow*, with many other fine kinds of *Roses*, and other flowers from MESSRS WAINSB.

Gardenia Florida, *Rosa*, *Pleno* or *Double Cape Jasmine*, with other flowers from N. DAVENPORT.

Specimens of the *Dahlia* and *Jacoba Lily* from GEO. PRATT.

Fine roses from MRS R. JOHNSON. *Roses* and other flowers by R. HOWE, from S. DOWNER'S garden. *Roses* from Mr GIBBS, RICHARDS, and R. STONE. R. L. EMMONS, Chairman.

EARLY VEGETABLES.

Were exhibited as follows: fine early Beets from Mr N. SEEVER of Roxbury; mushrooms from Mr N. DAVENPORT of Milton; and early Potatoes measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, from Mr FOX of Cambridge.

Mr Israel Graves, of Northampton, recently made from the milk given by a four years old heifer in one week, 13 pounds and 9 ounces of butter. A man in Greenfield lately made 29 pounds of butter from one cow in two weeks.

FINE CHERRIES.—We have been presented by Mr N. S. BENNETT, of Framingham, with a box of charming Cherries, with a request that we would inform him where scions of a better kind can be procured. We are much obliged to Mr BENNETT for his very acceptable present, and assure him that we have seen nothing of the kind, which, for appearance and flavor, surpassed the fruit he has so kindly sent us.

Baltimore Rail Road.—The carriages are now running on 13 miles of this road. The Pioneer coach has sometimes carried 34 at once. The proprietors are now making \$1000 per week, 600 f which is clear profit. The route of 13 miles as been travelled over in 70 minutes.

The following was received after our first page was printed:

CANKER WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN—After my communication was sent to you, I thought of an expedient, which will protect my canal, from the rain which passes down the trunk of the tree. Tack the pipe to the tree a *inch below the upper edge.* Then draw that part of it which is *above* the nails gently and uniformly a little forward. This will make a circular gutter above the canal. Pass a large knitting needle or some similar instrument, down between the lead and the bark, in several places round the tree. These apertures will be large enough to let in the rain, and too small to let in the slug.

Robury, 23d Dec. P. G. R.

Agricultural Society at Calcutta. The Supreme Government has lately with great liberality granted to the Agricultural Society at Calcutta, the sum of 50,000 Rupees to be bestowed in premiums for the most successful cultivation of Tobacco, Sugar, Milk and Cotton, in such manner as shall be arranged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are obliged to defer this week a communication on the origin of the Bartlett Pear, from an intelligent correspondent in Salem—as well as several other articles.

Chloride of Soda.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the N. E. Corner, 52 North Market-street—A few dozen bottles of chloride of Soda, for preserving meat, removing offensive smells, neutralizing pestiferous exhalations, and destroying contagion; prepared by the New England chemical company for Lowe and Reed. This valuable article is particularly described, page 390 of this week's New England Farmer.—Price \$1.00 per bottle, with directions.

Madduff

For sale—price \$300. He is a full bred Durham Short horn Bull, bred by Mr POWELL of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. *Dam*—Annabella, sold at auction of Mr POWELL's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. *Sire*—Mr Powell's celebrated Bull, *Madrain.*

The stock from Madduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. PEY.
New York, June 22, 1830.

Destruction of Insects.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market-street. Brass, Copper, and Tin Syringes, which are highly recommended for throwing lime and sulphur upon trees, vines, and plants. Lime water is said to be certain death to the caterpillar, worms, bugs, and other insects; and sulphur mixed with the lime water a preventative against mildew on grapes.—See N. E. Farmer, No. 45 and 46, vol. iii. June 18.

Roman.

This 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 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Agricultural Tools.

150 doz. Farwell's Scythes
20 doz. Scoble's do.
50 doz. Scythe Snails;
300 doz. Smithfield Scythe Stones;
150 doz. Ames' backstrap Shovels;
30 doz. do. plain do. from No. 1 to 10;
20 doz. polished cast steel Shovels;
100 doz. patent Hay Forks, of all sizes;
Stetson's, Wright's, and Ibsen's Hoes; Goose Neck Hoes; Sickles, &c. for sale by LANE & READ,
Merchants' Row, near the Market House.
June 11. 3t

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taff's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until 10; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrook's in Shrewsbury, on Thursday; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochecho river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a file mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 28, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoined to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, containing the cider horse 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 10 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Stone Barn of 45 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pigery of 50 feet by 20, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with boilers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ANDREW PIERCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL LORP, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.
June 11. WILLIAM FLAGG.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:

Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D.
Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D.
Maternal Medicine, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D.
Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M. D.
The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers great advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t June 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel	4 00	5 40
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton	102 00	103 00
" flat, first sort,	"	120 00	134 00
BEANS, white,	bushel	17	1 12
BEEF, mess,	barrel	9 00	9 25
" Cargo, No. 1,	"	7 25	7 50
" " Cargo, No. 2,	"	6 25	6 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pond.	10	13
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	8
" Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel	5 37	5 50
" Genesee,	"	5 25	5 37
" Rye, best,	"	3 20	3 37
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel	46	55
" Rye,	"	65	67
" Barley,	"	37	42
" Oats,	"	9 00	10 00
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	cwt.	11 00	15 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	"	33	30
LIQUOR,	"	3 75	4 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	16 00	17 00
PORK, clear,	barrel	12 25	12 50
" Navy, mess,	"	12 50	12 50
" Cargo, No. 1,	"	1 75	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	3 00	4 00
" Orchard Grass,	"	3 00	4 00
" Fowl Meadow,	"	62	75
" Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	30	50
" Red Top (northern),	pond.	7	8
" Lucerne,	"	1 50	1 50
White Honey-suckle Clover,	"	40	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	25	35
French Sugar Beet,	"	25	35
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	35	40
" Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	35	40
" Merino, three fourths washed,	"	35	40
" Merino, half blood,	"	35	40
" Merino, quarter washed,	"	35	40
" Newbury washed,	"	40	45
" Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	30	35
" Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	30	35
" Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	33	35

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pond.	8	10
PORK, best best pieces,	"	6	10
" whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	3	7
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POLTRY,	"	10	24
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	12	14
" Lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS,	dozen	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel	12	85
" Indian, retail,	"	70	14
POTATOS,	"	25	25
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	3 50	4 00

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, June 21.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 435 Beef Cattle, including 29 un-sold last week. Un-sold at the close of the market about 190; 10 Cows and Calves, 4 pair Working oxen, 1551 Sheep and Lambs (among which were several hundred prime Weibers) 56 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle.—A great glut being at market a reduction in price is the natural consequence, which was the case this day. Prices however were very uneven, and we may not quote them correctly. We noticed a very few were taken at \$5 25 extra at about \$5; 500 f at \$4 75 a 5; thinner at \$1 a 50.

Cows and Calves.—Few sales only, probably in consequence of the weather—no prices noticed.

Working Oxen—No sales.
Sheep and Lambs.—One or two lots were taken at \$1 50, one at 250, an 1 one at 2 25; Lambs from 1 25 to 2 50.—Many lots were sold, but prices not noticed.

Swine.—A few were taken at retail, at 5 a 5 1/2 cts; one lot of 25 were taken, price not noticed.
It will be perceived by the above statement that there are at market unsold about Cattle enough to supply next week.

BOSTON VEGETABLE MARKET.—Prices at Faneuil Market—Peas 50 cents per bushel—Strawberries 14 cts. per box—New Potatoes \$1.00 per bushel—Early Summer Squashes 75 cents per dozen, (the first brought in by Mr RAND, Stall No. 83.)—Cherries 6 to 10 cents per quart—Large Scotch Gooseberries 1 1/2 cents per quart—Old Potatoes retail at 25 cents per bushel.

MISCELLANIES.

LOVE'S DISSENSIONS.

Alas!—how light a cause may move
 Discussion between hearts that love;
 Hearts that the world in vain had tried,
 And sorrow but more closely tried;
 That stand the storm when waves were rough,
 Yet in a sunny hour fall off
 Like ships, that have gone down the sea,
 When heaven was all tranquillity!
 A something, light as air—a look,
 A word unkind or wrongly taken—
 Oh! love that tempests never shock,
 A breath, that touch like this, hath shaken.

And tender words will soon rush in,
 To spread the breach that words began;
 An eye forget the gentle ray
 They wore in courtship's smiling day;
 And voices lose the tone, that shed
 A tenderness round all they said;
 Till, fast declining, one by one,
 The sweetnesses of love are gone,
 And hearts, so lately mingled, seem
 Like broken clouds—or like the stream,
 That smiling left the mountain's brow,
 As though its waters ne'er could sever,
 Yet, ere it reach the plain below,
 Breaks into floods, that put forever!

The following elegant and amusing paper was written in 1801, for the Boston Palladium, by ESTHER AMES.—It is well worth a republication annually, not only for its finished composition, but because it contains a sensible *proof* to those caterers for the press who feed their readers upon little else than dire catastrophes and horrible events, instead of occupying their columns with useful and necessary information; it is, moreover, still more applicable now than it was twenty-seven years ago.—*Philon.*

TO PRINTERS.

It seems as if newspaper wars were made to suit a market, as much as any other. The strainers, and wonderers, and gapers engross a very large share of the attention of all the sons of the type. Extraordinary events multiply upon us surprisingly. Gazettes, it is seriously to be feared, will not long allow room to any thing that is not loathsome or shocking. A newspaper is pronounced to be very lean and destitute of matter, if it contains no accounts of murders, suicides, prodigies or monstrous births.

Some of these tales excite horror, and others disgust; yet the fashion reigns, like a tyrant to resist wonders, and almost to resist nothing else. Is this a reasonable taste; or is it monstrous and worthy of ridicule? Is the history of Newgate the only thing worth reading? Are oddities only to be hunted? Pray tell us men of ink, if our free presses are to diffuse *information*, and we, the poor ignorant people, can get it in no other way than by newspapers, what knowledge we are to glean from the blundering lies or the tiresome trills about thunder storms, that, strange to tell! kill oxen or burn houses; and cats that bring two headed kittens; and sows, that eat their own pigs? The crowing of a hen is supposed to forbode earthquake, and the ticking of a little bug in the wall threatens yellow fever. It seems really as if our newspapers were busy to spread superstition. Omens, and dreams, and prodigies are recorded, as if they were worth minding.—One would think our gazettes were intended for Roman readers, who were silly enough to make account of such things. We ridicule the papists for their credulity; yet, if all the trumpery of our papers is believed, we have little right to laugh at any set of people on earth; and if it is not believed, why is it printed?

Surely, extraordinary events have not the best

title to our studious attention. To study nature or man, we ought to know things that are in the ordinary course, not the unaccountable things that happen out of it.

This country is said to measure seven hundred millions of acres, and is inhabited by almost six millions of people. Who can doubt, then, that a great many crimes will be committed, and a great many strange things will happen every seven years? There will be thunder showers, that will split tough white oak trees; and hail storms that will cost some farmers the full amount of *tenity skillings* to mend their glass windows; there will be taverns, and boxing matches, and elections, and gouging, and drinking, and love, and murder, and running in debt, and running away, and suicide. Now, if a man *suppose* eight or ten, or twenty dozen of these amusing events will happen in a single year, is he not just as wise as another man, who reads fifty columns of amazing particulars, and of course, knows that they have happened.

This state has almost one hundred thousand dwelling houses; it would be strange, if all of them should escape fire for twelve months. But is it very profitable for a man to become a deep student of all the accidents, by which they are consumed? He should take good care of his chimney-corner, and put a fender before the back log before he goes to bed. Having done this, he may let his aunt or grandmother read by day or meditate by night, the terrible newspaper articles of fire; how a maid dropped asleep reading a romance, and the bed-clothes took fire; how a boy searching in a garret for a hoard of nuts, kindled some flax; and how a mouse, warming his tail, caught it on fire, and carried it into his hole in the floor.

Some of the shocking articles in the papers raise simple, and very simple wonders; some terror; and some horror and disgust. Now what instruction is there in these endless wonders? Who is the wiser or happier for reading these accounts of them? On the contrary, do they not shock tender minds, and addle shallow brains? They make a thousand old maids, and eight or ten thousand booby boys, afraid to go to bed alone. Worse than this happens; for some eccentric minds are turned to mischief by such accounts as they receive, of troops of incendiaries burning our cities; the spirit of imitation is contagious and boys are found unaccountably bent to do as men do. When the man flew from the steeple of the North church, fifty years ago, every unlucky boy thought of nothing but flying from a signpost.

It was once the fashion to stab heretics; and Ravaillac, who stabbed Henry the 4th of France, the assassin of the duke of Guise and the duke of Buckingham, with many others, only followed the fashion. Is it not in the power of newspapers to spread fashions; and by dimming burnings and murders in every body's ears, to detain all rash and mischievous tempers on such subjects, long enough to wear out the first impression of horror, and to prepare them to act what they so familiarly contemplate?—Yet there seems to be a sort of rivalry among the printers, who shall have the most wonders;—and the strangest and most horrible crimes.—This taste will multiply prodigies. The superstitious Romans used to forbid reports of new prodigies, while they were performing sacrifices on such accounts.

Every horrid story in a newspaper produces a shock, but, after some time, this shock lessens. At length, such stories are so far from giving pain, that they rather raise curiosity, and we desire nothing so much as the particulars of terrible tragedies. The wonder is as easy as to stare; and the most vacant mind is the most in need of such resources as cost no trouble of scrutiny or reflection; it is a sort of food for idle curiosity, that is readily chewed and digested.

On the whole, we may insist that the increasing fashion of printing wonderful tales of crimes and accidents is worse than ridiculous, as it corrupts both the public taste and morals. It multiplies fables, prodigious monsters, and crimes, and thus we make shocking things familiar; while it withdraws all popular attention from familiar truth, because it is not shocking.

Now, Messrs. Printers, I pray the whole honorable craft, to banish as many murders, and horrid accidents, and monstrous births, and prodigies from their gazettes, as their readers will permit them; and, by degrees, to coax them back to contemplate life and manners; to consider common events with some common sense; and to study nature, where she can be known, rather than in those of her ways, where she really is, or is represented to be, inexplicable.

Strange events are facts, and as such should be mentioned, but with brevity and in a cursory manner. They afford no ground for peculiar reasoning or instruction; and, therefore, the horrid details, that make each particular hair stiffen and stand upright on the reader's head, ought not to be given. In short, they must be mentioned; but sensible printers and sensible readers will think that way of mentioning them the best, that impresses them least on the public attention, and that hurries them on most swiftly to be forgot ten.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Stolen on Tuesday evening, June 1, from the front Garden of House No. 22, Franklin Place, a Flower Pot, containing a fine Noisette super Cluster Rose Bush, five feet high, with fifty buds on the same. A reward of ten dollars will be given by the subscriber, for information of the thief or plant. JOSEPH P. BRADLEE.

June 11.

Choice Perry.

A few dozen bottles of Choice Perry, made in New Hampshire, for sale at J. B. RUSSELL'S Seed Store, 1 North Market-street, at \$2.00 per dozen. June 4.

Wilmot's Superb Strawberry.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market-street.

Several roots of Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, in pot one thrifty plant to a pot—price 12½ cts.—also a few pots with 1 plants to each, in fine order, most of them being in flower, and many with the fruit set. 374. May 7.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay with sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without paying postage made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by F. R. BELLS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to meet the wish of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse No. 52 North Market-street.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1830.

No. 50.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ORIGIN OF THE BARTLETT PEAR.

MR RUSSELL.—When the Bartlett pear was first introduced to public notice, there were various opinions respecting its origin. Many persons believed it to be a native variety, accidentally raised from seed; while others considered it a foreign fruit, the name of which (as is too frequently the case) was lost. During several years, I have sedulously endeavored to trace the derivation of this justly celebrated pear. I examined all my own varieties, procured specimens of most of the foreign pear trees in the public nurseries, and grafts from many private collections, but was unable to identify the Bartlett with any other fruit of authentic name. About two years since, I was struck with its resemblance to the description of *Williams' Bon Chretien*,—a pear raised from seed in England about thirty-five years since,—I was convinced, that if not a native seedling, it would eventually be identified with this fruit.—*Williams' Bon Chretien* is described as follows in the 7th Edition of Forsyth:

‘*WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN*.—This is a seedling (pear from *Williams' Nursery* at Turnham Green), originally from Berkshire. It resembles a summer *Bon Chretien*, but is more juicy; it is a great bearer and ripens in (August on walls) September. This pear will be a valuable acquisition to the market gardeners, as it immediately succeeds the Windsor pear. It is of a large irregular pyramidal shape; the eye not sunk, of a pale green color, spotted with darker green and russet brown, turning yellowish, and faintly tinged with red next the sun when fully ripe; the flesh whitish, tender, and full of sweet and perfumed juice.’

The reader will at once perceive the near resemblance of the two fruits. In the spring of 1829, I procured a small tree of *Williams' Bon Chretien*, in order, by comparing the leaf and growth, to test the justness of my opinion. This tree however did not survive the removal, and in the spring of the present year, I obtained two of the same variety, one from *WILLIAM PRINCE* of Flushing, who received it from the late Mr *BRAD-DICK*, the other from *BUEL & WILSON* of Albany, by whom it was imported from the London Horticultural Society. As soon as the leaves expanded, I perceived those two were alike, that they possessed all the richness and beauty of foliage which distinguishes the Bartlett, and were so perfectly similar to it in every respect, that no person would hesitate to recognise them as the same. The transactions of the London Horticultural Society, vol. 2d Page 250, contain a figure and description of *Williams' Bon Chretien*, which I here copy.

‘*Account of a New Pear, called Williams' Bon Chretien; in a Letter to Joseph Sabine, Esq. Secretary.* By *WILLIAM HOOKER, Esq. F. H. S.*’

‘Dear Sir—I beg leave to lay before the Horticultural Society, an account which I have obtained, at your request, of a variety of *Pear*; specimens of which were communicated to the Society in August last, by Mr *Richard Williams* of Turnham Green, and much approved.’

‘This *Pear*, which has been called by Mr *ATON*, (in his *Epitome of the Hortus Kewensis*.) *Williams' Bon Chretien*, appears to have sprung from seed, in the garden of Mr *Wheeler*, a schoolmaster at Aldermaston in Berkshire, about twenty years ago, and was suffered to remain, in order to prove the value of its fruit. Subsequently grafts have been extensively dispersed, and many trees are now in Mr *Williams' nursery* and other gardens around London. I have added the following description.

‘The trees of this variety are of vigorous growth, and fertile habit; their branches remarkably erect and straight, until bent by the weight of fruit. *Leaves* broad, deep green, very sharply serrated. *Fruit* of an irregular pyramidal and somewhat truncated form; large, being from 3 to 4½ inches in length, and 2 to 3 inches in width at the widest part near the head. The *Eye* is inserted on the summit, and never sunk in a hollow cavity, as in the other varieties called *Bon Chretiens*. The *Stalk* is very gross or fleshy, about three fourths of an inch in length. The *Color* of the fruit is pale green, spotted over with a mixture of darker green and russet brown, becoming yellowish, and faintly tinged with red on the side next the sun when fully ripe. The *Flesh* is whitish, very tender and delicate, abounding with juice, which is sweet, and agreeably perfumed. Ripens in August when trained to a west wall, but on standard trees it is from three weeks to a month later.

‘This *Pear* I would recommend to the notice of the Horticultural Society as superior to any of its season with which I am acquainted. It immediately succeeds the *Jargonelle*, and is earlier than, as well as much superior to, the *Doyenne* or *White Beurrée*, and resembles in flavor the *Summer Muské Bon Chretien*. Its merits over the latter variety are, that on standard trees, as well as when trained, it seldom fails to produce fruit in abundance.

‘The drawing which accompanies this, was taken from specimens which ripened on a west wall, and may be considered an average size; but I have seen fruit of this variety weighing from ten to twelve ounces.

I remain, Dear Sir,
most respectfully and sincerely yours,
Nov. 30, 1816. *WILLIAM HOOKER.*’

Being told that Mr *JAMES CARTER* of Boston had procured trees from England for Mr *BREWER*, the former owner of the Bartlett Estate, in Roxbury, I called on him. He informed me that he was in London, about 25 years ago, and had purchased a number of *Pear Trees* for Mr *BREWER*; and as his object was to obtain what was then rare and valuable, there can be no doubt that the tree now called the Bartlett was in this collection. In my own mind I am fully convinced. Those gentlemen who may entertain a different opinion, will not easily account for the appearance, in this country and in England, of two pears so nearly resembling each other in the wood, the leaf, the fruit, and the time of ripening.

I would recommend, to such as are less confident than myself, to insert buds of both pears in the bearing branches of the same tree.—In two or

three years, they will find that the best of all our summer pears, and *Williams' Bon Chretien*, are the same.

R. M.

Salem, June, 1830.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Horticulturist at Albany to the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Our pears, apples and quinces, and even the double flowering almond, suffer severely this season, from what I consider the poison of some unknown insect. The injury is in proportion to the thriftiness of growth; the pear suffering most, and the others in the order named.* I have been obliged to head down almost literally many pears to prevent the total death of the tree. We have had rain daily in June for four days. The hardier crops, except on wet lands, are luxuriant; but the more tender kinds, as Indian corn and vines, are very unpromising. It has rained constantly for 24 hours, and there is yet no indication of its stopping. The earth is filled with water, and I apprehend our intervals will be flooded, to the great detriment of our farmers.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

NASTURTIUM.

The blossoms of *Nasturtium* have been observed to emit electric sparks towards evening, which was first noticed by the daughter of the illustrious *Linnaeus*, who could not credit the account until he had seen the phenomenon. It is seen most distinctly with the eye partly closed.

The flowers, as well as the young leaves, are used in salads, being of a warm, spicy, agreeable taste, and an excellent antiscorbutic. The *nasturtium* blossom is serviceable in a weakness, or pain of the stomach, proceeding from cold and flatulencies.

ONION.

Pliny recommends onions to be kept in corn or chaff, and informs us, that the Romans had poultices of onions and barleymeal, for those who had watery eyes. He says, onions clear the sight by the tears they draw; they used them to cure the sting of serpents and other reptiles, and the juice was given to those who suddenly became speechless.

The many domestic purposes to which this strong scented vegetable is applied at the present time, are known to every one: its nature is to attenuate thick viscid juices; consequently, a plentiful use of it in cold pleuragmatic constitutions must prove beneficial. Many people shun onions on account of the strong disagreeable smell they communicate to the breath: this may be remedied by eating walnuts, or a few raw parsley leaves, immediately after, which will effectually overcome the scent, and cause them to set more easy on the stomach.

GARLIC.

Every part of the garlic, but more especially the root, has an acrimonious and almost caustic taste; it abounds in sharp subtile particles, which render its odor so powerful and penetrating, that, if it be applied to the feet, its scent is soon discovered in the breath, and when taken internally, its smell is communicated through the pores of the skin, even to the fingers. Hence in cold and

phlegmatic habits it proves a powerful expectorant, diuretic, and emmenagogue; and, if the patient is kept warm, a sudorific.

This pungent root warms and stimulates the solids, and attenuates tenacious purges, by its penetrating powers. It is said, that if a clove of it be kept in the mouth, it is an effectual preservative against infection. The Hungarians esteem it the most efficacious preventive, against pestilential disorders.

Sir William Temple, in his treatise on Health and Long Life, says, 'Garlic has, of all plants, the greatest strength, affords the most nourishment, and supplies most spirits to those who eat little flesh. It is of great virtue in colics, a great strengthener of the stomach upon decays or indigestion; and I believe, (if there be any such,) a specific remedy in the gout. I have known great test monies of this kind within my acquaintance, and have never used it myself upon this occasion without an opinion of some success or advantage.'

If garlic be boiled, and given to chickens with their food, it will generally prevent that pest of the feathered tribe, the ppp.

PARSLEY.

Parsley seed should be sown in the spring; it remains six weeks in the earth; it never appears in less than forty days, nor does it often exceed fifty; thus it takes longer to vegetate than any other known seed of vegetables; but it is observed that old seed comes up earlier than new.

We are told by ancient authors, that when fish became sickly in ponds or stews, it was a common practice to throw in parsley, which greatly revived them.

This herb is good for sheep that have eaten a kind of wild ranunculus, which causes a worm to destroy their liver. It is also said to be an excellent remedy to preserve sheep from the rot, provided they are fed twice a week, for two or three hours each time, with this herb. Parsley has been sometimes cultivated in fields for this purpose; but hares and rabbits are so fond of it, that they will come from a great distance to feed upon it; so that those who wish to draw hares on their estates have only to sow parsley in their parks or fields.

To preserve parsley for the seasoning of meats, &c, let it be gathered on a dry day, and immediately put into a tinned roasting screen, and placed close to a large fire; it will then soon become brittle, when it may be rubbed fine, and put into glass bottles for use.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

Mr Spencer, of New York, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, who were instructed by a resolution, to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to extend the cultivation of the white mulberry tree in the United States; to promote the culture of silk, by introducing the necessary machinery for reeling the same from cocoons and for acquiring and disseminating practical knowledge therein, made the following report in part:

That the committee have been greatly aided in their inquiries on these important subjects by essays, published recently, by Mr John D'Homergue, a native of France, who came to the United States during the last Summer. Mr D'Homergue, being unacquainted with our language has been as-

sisted in the writing these essays by Peter S. Du Pontent, Esq. of whom it is unnecessary to speak, he being extensively known as a gentleman of the most patriotic views, possessing great scientific attainments, and an unblemished character. The committee, therefore, consider these essays, and the facts contained in them, as entitled to high consideration.

Among the facts developed are several of an important nature. It appears that American silk is superior in quality to that produced in other countries. In France and Italy, twelve pounds of cocoons are required to produce one pound of raw silk, whilst eight pounds of American cocoons will produce one pound of raw silk. The cocoons cannot be exported to a foreign market from several causes; their bulk, their liability to spoil by mouldering on shipboard, and because they cannot be compressed without rendering them incapable of being afterwards reeled.

It is further demonstrated in these essays, and in a memorial lately presented by the manufacturers of silk stuffs of Lyons, in France, to the Minister of commerce and manufactures, that the art of filature can only be acquired by practical instruction, by some one intimately acquainted with, and accustomed to that process. That no human skill or ingenuity, unaided by practical instruction, is capable of acquiring that art, to any profitable extent. It is made manifest, that, although the culture of silk has been carried on for many years in some parts of the United States, and more particularly in Connecticut, it has been conducted very unprofitably, compared with what the results might have been, if the art of filatures had been understood. The sewing silk made in Connecticut is from the best of silk, and is, after all, quite inferior to that of France and Italy; in these latter countries, sewing silk is manufactured from imperfect cocoons, or from refuse silk. It appears, also, that, unless the silk is properly reeled from the cocoons, it is never afterwards susceptible of use in the finer fabrics.

It is a gratifying consideration to the committee, that the benefits from the culture of silk and the acquisition of the art of reeling the same, will be common to every part of the United States. The climate of every State in the Union, is adapted to the culture of silk; hatching the eggs of the silk worm may be accelerated or retarded to suit the putting forth the leaves of the mulberry. That tree is easily propagated from the seeds of the fruit, and is adapted to almost any soil.

The committee regard the general culture of silk as of vast national advantage in many points of view. If zealously undertaken and prosecuted, it will, in a few years, furnish an article of export of great value; and thus the millions paid by the people of the United States, for silk stuffs will be compensated for by the sale of our raw silk. The importation of silk, during the year which ended on the 30th of September, 1828 amounted to \$8,463,563, of which \$1,274,16 were exported; but, in the same year, the exportation of bread stuffs from this country amounted only to \$5,114,665, leaving a balance against us of nearly two millions. The committee anticipate, that, at a period not remote, when we shall be in possession of the finest material produced in any country, the manufacture of silk stuffs will necessarily be introduced into the United States.

The culture of silk promises highly moral benefits in the employment of poor women and chil-

dren in a profitable business, whilst it will detract nothing from agricultural or manufacturing labor. The culture of silk would greatly benefit those States which have abundant slave labor, the value of whose principal productions, particularly in the article of cotton, has been depressed by over production. It is well ascertained, that, although France produces within herself much silk, she pays annually more than \$20,000,000 for imported silk. The committee have been unable to ascertain the amount of raw silk purchased from other countries in England, but they are satisfied the amount is large; and that, in these countries alone, a ready market can be found for all the raw silk raised in the United States for many years to come.

BENEFITS FROM A TASTE FOR GARDENING.

I think nothing contributes more to the sobriety, comfort and cleanliness of a laborer, than a taste for gardening, when it can be instilled, and which, I think, a proprietor ought to promote by every means in his power. I have seldom known a laborer who was fond of and kept his garden neat, whose house and family also, were not so, and who did not spend his leisure hours with them, and in his garden, instead of in the alehouse. I have generally found them fond of gardening; but, for want of sufficient knowledge, they often get disgusted by their not succeeding to their wishes.—*Leg pop.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

The editor of the Richmond Whig, recently saw a gooseberry four inches in circumference.—The gentleman in whose garden it grew, procured two years ago a number of choice kinds from Prince's garden, New York, and cultivated them with great care.

The first year, the 'Golden Prince' and 'Rough Yellow,' produced several berries, measuring from 2½ to 3½ inches in circumference. This season the 'Golden Prince' has increased in size half an inch, measuring 4 inches. The 'Hamilton Green' produces very fine berries measuring from 3½ to 4 inches round. The 'White Rock' is a beautiful berry, perfectly transparent, of good size, from 3 to 3½ inches in circumference, and overloded with fruit.

From the Tribune.

KENTUCKY HAMS.—The Kentuckians have commenced the manufacture of chestnut hams, and the experiment, (conducted probably by a Connecticut pioneer, though Kentucky claims the credit) has been as successful as any other in the wooden line, even in New England. For better security from worms and woodpeckers, the merchandise, like the old kind of hams, is covered with whitewashed canvass. Considered as bacon, they are sold cheap, but as fuel, the prices are rather high.

The purchaser remarked, it is said, that he would rather praise than eat them. This is an extract from the newspaper account:—

A merchant in our town, desirous of procuring a lot of choice bacon hams, requested his agent at the Gulf to make the purchase for him from the boats passing down the Mississippi. After many fruitless inquiries of the passing craft, he met with a Kentucky Jonathan, whose loading was composed of the meast and choicest hams, all canvassed; and the one which was shown as a sample, looked so well, and tasted so delightfully, that he made the purchase on the spot. The hams, when opened, proved to be wood, neatly turned in the shape of a hog's hind leg.—*Fort Gibson, Miss, Correspondent.*

Extracts from 'Hints addressed to the Farmers of Essex County. Published in Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, for 1829.

Whatever may be said of other countries and climes, the inhabitants of Essex county have no just reason to complain of the location which Providence has assigned them. Whoever traverses this county will see, perhaps, as few marks of poverty as in any parts of the country, which have been as long settled, and fewer than in many parts, whose settlement has been more recent. If he does not find many examples of great wealth especially in our rural establishments, he may observe numerous indications of thrift, comfort, and substantial independence, and the reasonable rewards of enterprise, perseverance, frugality and industry. The general aspect of the country is diversified and broken, and on that account favorable to health. On a comparison of the bills of mortality in those places, where they have been so kept that this comparison could be properly made, as in Ipswich, for example, with Breslaw, in Europe,* a place deemed the most healthy on the continent, the result was greatly in favor of the longevity of this country. We should not know where to look for a population more respectable for its general intelligence, public order and good morals. These are eminent blessings, and should produce grateful contentment, and a rational use of our advantages.

We have no extraordinary fertility of soil; no rich alluvion; no deep intervals on the borders of the streams by which the country is watered. We have little sandy soil, but a great deal of a thin, hungry, gravelly surface, and a considerable extent, in scattered parcels, of low and wet swamps abounding with peat and capable of being drained and converted into productive meadow, at an expense if well managed, which may be fully remunerated by two or three of the first crops. Besides this we have considerable quantities of superior land; a good sod resting upon a clay or hard pan and retentive of the manure which is put upon it. Our bogs and swamps in the interior of the country furnish abundant means of increasing our manure and enriching our uplands; and as a large part of the country is washed by the sea, the grounds in its vicinity are benefited by the saline atmosphere; and the means of greatly increasing their fertility by muscle bed and sea-wreck are within our reach. Of these advantages many of the farmers in the neighborhood of the ocean avail themselves, and the products of some of the farms of the country, both in the interior and on the seaboard, are highly creditable to their industrious and intelligent cultivators.

We have authentic statements, by which it appears that the following amount of crops have been raised at different times in different parts of this county:—

Of Wheat—24 bushels, and 26 bushels to the acre.†

Of Indian Corn—70 bushels; 72 bushels; 71½ bushels; 90½ bushels; 93¾ bushels; 105 bushels, 6 quarts; 110 bushels; 113½ bushels; 115 bushels; 117¼ bushels.‡

Of barley—56 bushels; 51½ bushels; 52 bushels and 18 quarts.

Of Potatoes—518½ bushels.

Of Carrots—189 bushels; 564 bushels; and 878 bushels, at 56 lbs. per bushel; and 900 bushels.

Of Mangel Wurtzel—924 bushels; and 1340 bushels to an acre, at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Of Rota Baga—688 bushels.

Of Beets—783 bushels.

Of English Turnips—636 bushels; 687 bushels; 672 bushels; 751 bushels; 814 bushels.

Of Onions—651 bushels.*

We know of a lot of six acres from which thirty tons of Hay, actually weighed, were gathered in one season; and another field of about forty acres, from which, according to the statement of respectable and disinterested individuals, the yearly crops have averaged more than one hundred and twenty tons, or three tons to an acre. We can point to a small dairy establishment the produce of which, when all circumstances are considered, is probably not surpassed in the state, where seven of our native cows, with no extra feed whatever, have averaged a yield of 160 lbs.—each of butter in a season; and another, where, with high feeding, five cows have produced 208 lbs. in a season to a cow.

We may likewise refer to the Salem Alms House Farm as an example of successful husbandry, which for the size of the farm is not surpassed in the country. We admit that they have every advantage both of labor and manure: but it is honorable, so successfully to avail themselves of these advantages. We here subjoin an account of the last year's produce, (1829) which, as we have received it from the clerk of the establishment, may be entirely relied on; the same being as near the quantity produced as can be ascertained, without actual weighing and measuring.†

- 75 tons English hay.
- 600 bushels corn.
- 4000 " potatoes.
- 200 " barley.
- 500 " turnips.
- 200 " beets.
- 600 " onions.
- 100 " carrots.
- 50 " pease in pod.
- 30 " beans do.
- 10 tons squashes.
- 10 " pumpkins.
- 300 dozen cabbages.
- 200 lbs. sweet marjoram.
- 300 " sage.
- 200 " balm and other herbs.
- 40 " garden seeds, various sorts.
- 50 bushels cucumbers.
- 3 tons melons.
- 100 bushels radishes.
- Broom corn for 12 dozen brooms.
- 500 roots celery.
- 300 fowls.
- 11600 lbs. of pork.
- 10 calves.
- 200 cords of manure.
- Apples, plums, peaches, cherries, &c, but few—say 10 bushels.

* The above statements are to be found in the memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society and the Reports of the Essex Agricultural Society.

† Of Jesse Curtis of Marblehead. See Report on the Dairy for this year.

‡ Of Jesse Putnam of Danvers. See Report of Essex Agricultural Society for 1826.

STOCK KEPT ON THE FARM.

Oxen average number, 10	
Cows " " 10	
Horses " " 2	
Bull " " 1	
Hogs of all ages 80	
35 acres of ground were cultivated.	
50 " " mowel.	

This farm contains now, probably, about 110 acres, several of which being ledge are incapable of cultivation.

These statements are honorable to the County; and if any persons would see what judgment, industry, and perseverance can effect under almost every disadvantage, let them visit the farm of Lehabod Nichols, Esq. on the Salem Turnpike, a place so aptly denominated by a traveller 'the abomination of desolation;' where in the midst of rocks and bogs, upon which a man must have had the courage of a hero, to look with the thoughts of subduing them, we find productive meadows, and well cultivated fields; and a milk establishment of upwards of thirty cows, alike creditable to the perseverance, and productive to the pocket of its indefatigable proprietor.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.

I tell you honestly what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the human race; it is the gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating their organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritations. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgeting and discontenting yourselves about what can't be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do much harm.—*Therapty.*

ONIONS A CURE FOR DROPSY.

A Glasgow paper states, that a boy in that neighborhood, afflicted with dropsy, had been entirely cured by eating onions. 'He eats onions every day, and is now walking about.'

Swiss Emigrants.—The American ships the Great Britain and the Oxford, lately sailed from Havre for New York, having a large number of Swiss agriculturalists on board. Seven or eight ships have already, within the last month, carried away from 500 to 600 laboring and industrious men. It is pleasing to observe that these Colonists, on their arrival at Havre, so far from desponding, manifest, on the contrary, an air of gladness and hope so seldom to be met with, on the countenances of other strangers about to leave their country. Far from being reduced by want to expatriate themselves, most of these Swiss proceed to the United States for the sole purpose of turning to greater advantage the capitals they have acquired at home by persevering industry and extreme economy. A good many of them are known to possess from 30,000, 40,000 even to 80,000 francs (\$15,000.) The cash which they have exchanged for bills, from merchants enjoying their confidence, proves the truth of this fact. They travel in wagons, containing sometimes as many as from 25 to 30 individuals, from their Cantons in Havre. On the road they have no other lodging or shelter but these wagons which on their arrival, they sell, together with their horses and gear.—*London Paper.*

Industry is sometimes poor; because, as the prophet Haggai says, she puts her wages into a purse with holes.

* Memoir of American Academy, vol. I. p. 565.

† The average produce of wheat and rye in Great Britain is 18 bushels to the acre. See Armstrong's Treatise on Agriculture, page 31.

‡ Mr Burnham's crop of 1174 bushels was rated at 50 lbs. to a bushel. Messieurs Little's of 115 bushels at 56 lbs. to a bushel. Rating Messieurs Little's crop at 50 lbs. per bushel it would be equal to 134 bushels to the acre.

Library of Useful Knowledge: Farmers' Section.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

(Continued.)

SPLICED OPHTHALMIA, OR MOON-BLINDNESS.

The propagation of various diseases, and this possibly more than any other, from the sire to his progeny, has not been sufficiently considered by breeders. Let a stallion that is blind, or whose sight is defective, possess every other point and quality than can be wished, yet he is worse than useless; for a very considerable proportion of his offspring will most assuredly inherit his weak eyes, or become totally blind. There is no fact better established than this.

The most frequent consequences of this disease are cloudiness of the eye, and cataract. The cloudiness is singular in its nature. It will change in twenty-four hours from the thinnest film to the thickest opacity; and as suddenly the eye will nearly regain its perfect transparency, but only to lose it, and as rapidly, a second time. The most barbarous methods have been resorted to for the purpose of removing this cloudiness. Chalk, and salt, and sugar, and even pounded glass, have been introduced into the eye mechanically to rub off the film. It was forgotten that the cloudiness was the effect of inflammation, and that means so harsh and cruel were very likely to recall the inflammation; that these rough and sharp substances must of necessity inflict excruciating pain; and that, after all, it generally is not a film on the surface of the cornea, but a dimness pervading its substance, and even sinking deep within it, and therefore not capable of being rubbed off. Where the cloudiness can be removed, it will be best effected by first abating inflammation, and then exciting the absorbents to take up the grey deposit; by washing the eye with a very weak solution of corrosive sublimate, containing not more than a grain of the sublimate to an ounce of water.

GUTTA SERENA.

Another species of blindness, and of which we spoke when describing the retina, is *GUTTA SERENA*, commonly called the *glass eye*. The pupil is more than usually dilated;—it is immovable, and bright, and glassy. This is palsy of the optic nerve, or its expansion, the retina; and is usually produced by determination of blood to the head. We have described it as a consequence of staggers. So much pressure has been occasioned on the base of the brain, that the nerve has been injured, and its function destroyed. The treatment of *Gutta Serena* is quite as difficult as that of cataract. We have heard of successful cases, but we never saw one; nor should we be disposed to incur much expense in endeavoring to accomplish impossibilities. Reasoning from the cause of the disease, we should bleed and physic, and rowl. If we succeeded, it must be by constitutional treatment; but in the majority of cases, the pressure would have long ceased, although the mischief which it had effected remained. As to local treatment, the seat of disease is out of our reach.

DISEASES OF THE NOSE AND MOUTH.

NASAL GLEET, OR DISCHARGE FROM THE NOSE.

The most frequent disease of this cavity is an increased and thicker discharge of fluid from the nose. It may be properly called a *NASAL GLEET*. There is a constant secretion of fluid to lubricate and moisten the membrane that lines the cavity of the nose, which, under catarrh or cold, is increas-

ed in quantity, and altered in appearance and consistence. This will properly belong to our account of catarrh or cold; but that to which we immediately refer is a continued and oftentimes profuse discharge when every symptom of catarrh and fever has passed away; an almost incredible quantity of thickened mucus, of different colors:—if the horse is at grass, almost as green as the food on which he lives;—or, if he be stabled, white, straw-colored, brown, or even bloody, and sometimes evidently mingled with matter or pus; and either constantly running, or sorted out in masses many times in the day; teasing the horse, and a perfect nuisance in the stable, and to the rider. We have known this continue several months, and eventually destroy the horse.

If the discharge be not offensive to the smell, nor mixed with any matter, it is probably merely an increased and somewhat vitiated secretion from the cavities of the nose; and, all fever having disappeared, will frequently yield to small doses of blue vitriol, from one or two drachms, and given twice in the day. If fever or cough remain, the cough medicine which will hereafter be described must be combined with the tonic. If the discharge be mingled with pus, and very offensive, the vegetable tonics, gentian and ginger, may be added to the copper in doses of two drachms of the former, and one of the latter; but there is then reason to apprehend that the discharge will not be controlled, and will terminate in glanders. Turning into a salt marsh will occasionally effect a cure, when both the mineral and the vegetable tonics have failed.

GLANDERS.

The next and most formidable of all the diseases to which the horse is subject, is *GLANDERS*. It is described by writers fifteen hundred years ago, and it was then, and is now, not only a loathsome, but an incurable disease; we shall therefore principally confine ourselves to the consideration of its symptoms, nature, and causes, and prevention, and degree of contagion, and these will afford too much matter of interest to the farmer.

If we could obtain an authentic history of the glandered horse, we should find that, in the majority of instances, if the disease were bred in him, he had been dull, off his feed, losing flesh, and his coat staring; and that these appearances had for several weeks preceded the characteristic symptoms of glanders. These symptoms, however, may lead to, or be the causes of other diseases, or they may pass away, and the horse may return to perfect health. That which would be considered as the earliest, and an unquestionable symptom of glanders, would be an increased discharge from one or both nostrils; different from the discharge of catarrh, because it is usually lighter and clearer in its color, and more glutinous or sticky. When rubbed between the fingers it has, even in an early stage, a peculiar, clammy, bird-limy feel. It is not discharged occasionally and in large quantities, like the mucus of catarrh, but it is constantly running from the nostril.

It is a singular circumstance, for which no satisfactory account has yet been given, that when one nostril alone is attacked, it is in a great majority of cases the near or left. M. Dupuy, the director of the veterinary school at Toulouse, gives a most singular account of this. He says that out of eight hundred cases of glanders that came under his notice, only one was affected in the right nostril.

This discharge, in cases of infection, may continue, and in so slight a degree as to be scarcely perceptible, for many weeks or months before the health and capabilities of the horse seem to be injured. It will remain for a long time almost transparent, yet glaucous; and then it will begin to be mingled with pus; retaining, however, its sticky character, and being rarely offensive in the early stages. The constant flow of this secretion, and its stickiness, with the absence of cough either before or during the discharge, will be the only symptoms. In process of time, however, pus mingles with the discharge, and then another and a characteristic symptom appears. Some of this is absorbed, and the neighboring glands become affected; and, if there be discharge from both nostrils, the glands within the under jaw will be on both sides enlarged. If the discharge be from one nostril only, the swelled gland will be found on that side alone. Glanders, however, will frequently exist at an early stage without these swelled glands, and some other diseases, as catarrh, will produce them. Then we must look out for some peculiarity about these glands, and we shall readily find it. The swelling may be at first somewhat large and diffused, but the surrounding enlargement soon goes off, and one or two small distinct glands remain; and they are not in the centre of the channel, but adhere closely to the jaw on the affected side.

The membrane of the nose may now be examined, and will materially guide our opinion. It will either be of a dark purplish hue, or almost of a leaden color, or of any shade between the two; or, if there be some of the redness of inflammation, it will have a purple tinge; but there will never be the faint pink blush of health, or the intense and vivid red of acute inflammation. Spots of ulceration will probably appear on the membrane covering the cartilage of the nose—not simple sore places, or streaks of abrasion, and quite superficial, but small ulcers usually approaching to a circular form, deep, with the edges abrupt and prominent. When these appearances are observed, there can be no doubt about the matter. Care should be taken, however, to ascertain that these ulcers do actually exist, for spots of mucus adhering to the membrane have been more than once taken for them. The finger should, if possible, be passed over the supposed ulcer, to determine whether it can be wiped away; and it should be recollected, as we have already hinted when describing the duct that conveys the tears to the nose, that the orifice of that duct, just within the nostril, and on the inner side of it, has been mistaken for a cancerous ulcer. This orifice is on the continuation of the common skin of the muzzle which runs a little way up the nostril, while the ulcer of glanders is on the proper membrane of the nose above; and the line of separation between the two is evident on the slightest inspection.

It is proper to state that this discharge has continued unattended by any other disease, or even by ulceration of the nostril for two or three years, and yet the horse was decidedly glandered from the beginning, and capable of propagating the malady.

When ulcers on the membrane of the nose have appeared, the constitution will be evidently affected. The horse will lose flesh; his belly will be tacked up; his coat will be unthrifty, and readily come off; cough will be heard; the appetite will be impaired; the strength will fail; the discharge

from the nose will grow more purulent, discolored, bloody, stinking; the ulcers in the nose will be larger and more numerous; and, the air-passages being obstructed, a grating, choking noise will be heard at every act of breathing. The lungs are now diseased; they are filled with tubercles or perforations; and the horse at length dies, an emaciated and loadstone object.

The symptoms frequently vary, and to a most puzzling degree. The discharge will be so slight as scarcely to be perceived, and known only by its stickiness; and the glands will not be in the last degree enlarged. At other times a very small enlarged gland may be found, adhering to the jaw, and may be stationary month after month, and the argon may be told that there has never been discharge from the nose. He will, however, be strongly informed here; it has most assuredly existed, although perhaps to no great degree, at some former period, and he will generally without much difficulty discover it then, although perhaps in so small a quantity that the groom or carter will deny its existence; and he will principally satisfy himself with respect to it, by its gluey feeling.

SILK WORMS.

Jonathan H. Cobb, Esq. of Dedham, is now exhibiting at No. 5, Tremont House, 10,000 silk worms, feeding on Mulberry leaves, together with the eggs, cocoons, the raw silk, and the machine on which it is reeled. These singular little creatures, who furnish half the world with their richest clothing, are in themselves a great curiosity; and they become more so from the conviction that silk must, sooner or later, be a double source of wealth in this country. A little more knowledge of the skill and economy used in its manufacture is, we apprehend, all that is now wanted; 12 1-2 cents is the price of a single ticket, and 5 cents for the right to go in during the whole exhibition, which will last until the worms just hatched have finished their cocoons,—a period of several weeks.

In China there is a species of wild silk worm, that feed on the leaves of the oak and ash. They spin strong grey silk, from which a kind of coarse cloth is made, that will bear washing. Is Ponjee made of wild silk? The strings of musical instruments are made of it, because it is stronger and more sonorous. The Chinese Empress keeps a feast in honor of silk worms, similar to the Emperor's Feast of Agriculture; on which day she goes into the forest near the palace, and with much pomp and ceremony gathers with her own imperial hands three branches of the mulberry tree. The care of the young worms is confided to an intelligent woman, who is called *Tsam Mow*, Mother of the worms. She is particular to have a very clean clothes, and not to touch wild animals, the smell of which is injurious to silk-worms; and she must wear a very thin dress, in order to obtain the suitable degree of warmth in the room; for the Chinese use no thermometer.

Leaves covered with dew, or that have in any way imbibed an unhealthy smell, are unsuitable for worms; it is likewise a pernicious habit to wrinkle the leaves to keep them fresh. The leaves should be renewed three or four times a day. The Chinese have a prejudice that leaves kept some time in the bosom, to imbibe the moisture of the body, are excellent for silk-worms.

Silk is so plentiful in China, and labor so cheap, that all persons in easy circumstances, whether male or female, wear silk, satin, or damask; the

very uniform of the soldiers is made of it. The ancient name of China, among the Romans, signified the country of Silk. The Chinese consider the chrysalis of the silk worm dainty food.—*Miss's Journal*.

WEEDS'—BANE.

To prevent the growth of weeds round fruit-trees, &c. which materially injure their productiveness, the Germans spread on the ground, particularly round the fresh-transplanted trees as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous part has been separated. No weeds will grow under the flax refuse, and it keeps the earth fresh and loose. Spent tan is a substitute for these stalks, which may be prevented from blowing away, by being covered with twigs.

THE ARMY WORM.

The Army Worm has made its appearance, and is very troublesome to our Farmers, who are busily engaged in digging ditches round their wheat and corn fields. We were informed by a gentleman that he killed about five barrels full of them, by dragging logs through the ditches—thus crushing them to death.—*Illinois Gazette*.

FARMERS.

The season of the year is approaching, when the old adversary, who has destroyed so much of our profits, and broken our tools, and beaten our cattle, will be hovering about our farms, and offering his services. His name is **STRONG DRINK**. But he is strong, only because he overthrows. He makes no man strong. We want none of his help. Our hoeing and haying and harvesting will be done better without him than with him. The times are hard, and he is an expensive companion. He will cost us more for the summer, than all our taxes for the year. Let us, therefore, at the outset, all resolve that we will not employ him. Whether we belong to Temperance Societies or not, like them or hate them, no matter, let us, this year, have nothing to do with rum or whiskey.—*American Sentinel*.

SNAKE POISON.

A Mr Corwick of Newton, (Ind.) publishes that pulverised charcoal made into a plaster with hog's lard, is a grand antidote to the poison of snake bites. With it he cured a child which was bitten by a copper head, in both ankles. So rapid was the progress of the poison that in five minutes after the biting, the child's tongue was swollen, and green matter ejected from the stomach; but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison, and the child entirely recovered. The ointment was applied every half hour for twelve hours. One editor suggests that it might be a good application for the sting of the bee and other insects.

Mysterious Sounds.—Dr Arnott states that the crew of a ship sailing along the coast of Brazil, far out of sight of land, heard distinctly, a ringing of bells, whenever they stood on a particular place on the deck. Months afterwards it was ascertained that at that time the bells of the city of St Salvador, one hundred miles distant from the ship, had been ringing on account of a great festival. The sounds it seems were reflected from the concave surface of a wide spreading sail, which brought them to a focus as a concave mirror converges the rays of light to a point.

Importance of Chemistry.—You will allow that the rendering dyes insoluble in water, by combining with them the astringent principle of certain vegetables, is a chemical invention, and that, without leather, our shoes, our carriages, our equipages, would be very ill made: you will permit me to say, that the bleaching and dying of wool and silk, cotton and flax, are chemical processes, and the conversion of them into different cloths is a mechanical invention; that the working of iron, copper, tin and lead, and the other metals, and the combining them in different alloys, by which almost all the instruments necessary for the turner, joiner, the stone-mason, the ship-builder, and the smith, are made, are chemical inventions; even the press, to the influence of which I am disposed to attribute as much as you can do, could not have existed in any state of perfection without a metallic alloy; the combining of alkali and sand, and certain clays and flints together, to form glass and porcelain, is a chemical process; the colors which the artist employs to frame resemblances of natural objects, or to create combinations more beautiful than ever existed in nature, are derived from chemistry; in short, in every branch of the common and fine arts, in every department of human industry, the influence of this science is felt, and we may find in the fable of Prometheus taking the flame from heaven to animate his man of clay, an emblem of the effects of fire in its application to chemical purpose in creating the activity and almost the life of civil society.—*Sir Humphry Davy's Last Days of a Philosopher*.

Gigantic Eel.—If the Americans excel in serpents, the inhabitants of New South Wales carry all before them in the magnitude of their eels. The following paragraph is from a recent Hobart Town paper:—"It may not be generally known that there is a gigantic species of eel peculiar to this island, found in most of our rivers, particularly where they form ponds or still water. A gentleman who was lately bathing in the South Esk, in one of those beautiful ponds formed by that river, after swimming about some time, sat down to rest himself, as he thought, on the round trunk of a tree, lying about a foot under water. Presently the log seemed to glide from beneath him, and he saw it turn his head and eyes towards him, and swim round him several times, moving its body in a zigzag serpentine direction. It was about a foot or fifteen inches in diameter, and about twelve or fifteen feet long, of a dark greenish color."

Thickness of a Soap bubble.—Newton succeeded in determining the thickness of very thin laminae of transparent substances, by observing the colors which they reflect. A soap bubble is a thin shell of water, and is observed to reflect different colors from different parts of its surface. Immediately before the bubble bursts, a black spot may be observed near the top. At this part the thickness has been proved not to exceed the 2,500,000 part of an inch.

Formation of Shot.—It is the cohesive principle which gives roundness to grains of shot: the liquid metal is allowed to fall, like rain, from a great elevation. In its descent the drops become truly globular, and before they reach the end of their fall they are hardened by cooling, so that they retain their shape.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1830.

CROPPING GRASS-LAND, SOILING, &c.

It is observed in Sir JOHN SISKIEN'S *Code of Agriculture* that in making a crop of clover or rye grass, it is a most important point to determine in what cases, cutting herbage crops green for feeding or fattening live stock, or pasturing on the ground, is most beneficial. On all farms under correct management, a part of the clover crop is cut green, for working horses, milk cows, and in some instances, both for growing and fattening cattle. There can be no doubt of the advantages of this practice, in regard to horses and cows; but for young, and for fattening beasts, a sufficient number of experiments are not known to have been made with any degree of accuracy. Young animals require exercise in the open air, and probably will not be found to thrive so well in houses or fold yards during summer, as on pastures; and though in every case there is a great saving of food, the long, woody, and comparatively naked stems of the plants, with leaves always more or less withered, are perhaps not so valuable in the production of beef or fattening stock, as a much smaller weight of herbage taken in by pasturage. Milk cows, however, are so impatient of heat and insects that this way of feeding them, at least for a part of the day in warm weather, ought to be more generally adopted; and the convenience of having working horses always at hand, besides that they fill their stomachs speedily, is not of less importance than economy.

'A crop of clover, or saintfoin,' according to LONDON, 'when cut in the early part of the season, may be ten per cent lighter than when it is fully ripe; but the loss is amply counterbalanced by obtaining an earlier and more valuable and more nutritious article; while the next crop will proportionably be more heavy.' The hay from old herbage will carry on stock, but it is only hay from young herbage that will fatten them. When the stems of clover become hard and sapless, by being allowed to bring their seeds towards maturity, they are of little more value as provender, than an equal quantity of the finer sort of straw of corn.

The mode of making clover hay and that of all herbage plants, as practised by the best farmers, is as follows:—The herbage is cut as close to the ground, and in as uniform and perfect a manner as it is possible to accomplish, by the scythe kept constantly sharp. The surface having been in the preceding spring freed from stones and well rolled, the stubble after the mower ought to be short and smooth as a well shaven grass lawn. What part of the stem is left by the scythe is not only lost, but the after growth is neither so vigorous nor so weighty as when the first cutting is taken as low as possible.

As soon as the swath or row of cut herbage is thoroughly dry above, it is gently turned over (not tumbled or scattered,) without breaking it. Sometimes this is done by the hand, or by a small fork, and some farmers are so anxious to prevent the swath from being broken, that they will not permit the use of the rake shaft. The grass, when turned over, in the morning of a dry day, is put into cocks in the afternoon.

The best managers disapprove of spreading out the swaths of clover. The less it is exposed to sun and air, provided it is sufficiently cured to prevent its heating in the mow or stack, the better.

As the cocks are placed in a line, it is easy to put two or more into one afterwards; and the larger cocks may be speedily drawn together, to be put into tramp ricks by means of ropes thrown round their bottoms, and dragged along by a horse. It is impossible to lay down any rules for the management of hay, after it is put into cocks; one thing is, however, always attended to, not to shake out, scatter, or expose the hay often, than is necessary for its preservation. The practice of mixing new with old hay is a good one, and saves a great deal of time and labor, at the same time that old hay is much improved by the mixture.

Salting hay has been frequently recommended by American writers and practical farmers; and LONDON observes that 'The salting of hay, at the time of stacking, has been practised in Derbyshire, and in the North Riding of Yorkshire.' The salt, particularly when applied to the crop of rye, or when the first crop has received much rain, checks the fermentation, and prevents moulding. If straw be mixed with the hay, the heating of the stack is still further prevented, by the straw imbibing the moisture. Cattle will eat, not only such salted hay, but even the straw mixed with it, more eagerly than better hay not salted, and also thrive as well upon it. The quantity recommended, is, a peck of ground rock salt to a ton of hay. By this application, hay that had been flooded was preferred by cattle to the best hay, that had not been salted.

Much injury has been done to the fields of corn this season by the wire worm. A farmer from Milbury told us a few days since, that he had to replant all his corn; another from Leominster informs us that about one fourth of his corn has been destroyed by the wire worm. It seems neither of these persons had heard at the time they first planted, that soaking the seed corn in a solution of copperas would prevent the ravages of the worm. The crop of grass this season in some parts of the country we are informed will be light, in old fields particularly, the cold weather has probably had a tendency to retard its growth. The rains that have fallen in such abundance for some weeks past, have injured the finer kinds of fruit, many of our best peach trees have lost the greater part of their fruit, great numbers of pears and plumbs have fallen from the trees.—*Worcester Register.*

Remarks.—This shows how slowly useful information makes its way to those whom it most concerns. The recipe for preserving seed-corn from the wire worm, by soaking it in a solution of copperas, has been published at least once a year in the *New England Farmer* for several years back. It has likewise travelled the tour of most or all the newspapers in New England, and been two or three times inserted in successive numbers of the *New England Farmer's Almanack*. The soaking of the corn in Copperas Water, has been found to be a complete and infallible preventive of the ravages of all insects, which attack seed-corn under ground.—*EB. N. B. FARMER.*

Delicacies of the Season.—We have been politely presented by Gen. WM. H. SUMNER, of Dorchester, with a box of the Downton Strawberries of prodigious size, and excellent flavor. Some of the largest measured 5½ inches in circumference, and 60 of them filled a quart measure, Gen. SUMNER remarks that he cultivates them in hills, in a

rich soil, and well supplied with water; and under the leaves, he places, either long green grass, to keep the fruit clean, or slate stones, to hasten their maturity, as has been frequently recommended in the *New England Farmer*.

We have also received from BENJ. WHEELER, Esq. of Framingham, a box of fine cherries, of the same kind as those sent us by Mr. BENNETT. They were large and of beautiful appearance; and appear to be the Davenport's Early May Dukes. We have here striking proofs of the importance of cultivating the best sorts of fruit, as they require no more attention, than the most ordinary kind.

We learn that a number of the cattle sold at Mr. POWELL'S sale, on the 16th, were purchased for the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FRUITS.

Cherries.—Of this fruit four specimens were produced in the Horticultural Hall, on Saturday.

White Tartarian Cherries, (supposed to be the White Biggareau by REUF'S HOWE), from the Garden of SAMUEL DOWNER, Esq. of Dorchester a fine fruit, and considered the best of the White Cherries. Black Heart Cherries from the same Garden. Black Tartarians from the same; these were also worthy of high praise. By the same person were exhibited several branches, loaded with the ripe fruit, in order to show the abundant bearing of this the finest of Black Cherries.

Black Tartarians, from Mr. EDWARD SHARP, of Dorchester; these Cherries were very large, ripe and finely flavored. The contents of the baskets produced before the Committee, were selected, and on comparing them with the colored figures in Pomological Works, were found to rival them in size and richness of hue. In these respects, as well as by their excellent flavor, they would do credit to the exhibitions of the first Horticultural Society in the world.

Strawberries.—Wilmot's Superb Strawberry, from Mr. DAVID HAGERSTON, of Charlestown. Scarlet Lima Strawberry, from the same, large, light red and fine flavor. Also, a very large White Strawberry, (unnamed) from the same. This fruit, though not high flavored, is well adapted for the desert, when mixed with the Scarlet varieties; it was conjectured to be the White Chili, but of this the committee would not pronounce a decided opinion.

Grapes.—Two large bunches of White Sweet water Grapes, raised and ripened under Glass, from the garden of JOHN PEIRCE, Esq. of Roxbury.

Gosberries.—Some unripe Scotch Gosberries were exhibited by ZEPHYRUS COOK, Jr. Esq., remarkable on account of the great size to which they had attained, thus early in the season.

Per Order of the Committee, R. MASSING.

FLOWERS.

By REUF'S HOWE, from the garden of S. DOWNER, Esq. Rosa Grevilla, R. Multiflora, R. Perfect Doublequette, R. Agreeable Violet, R. Provence, two varieties R. Royal Purple, R. Unique, R. 100 Leaf, two varieties, a branch of Moss Rose with white and purple flowers, a fine variety of Roses and other flower from Mr. BALEY, of Lynn, a fine specimen of Passiflora Quadrangularis, and fine Pinks, from C. THOMPSON, of Medford. Native flowers by J. STELLEN, Multiflora Roses by J. BULLOCK. Single Moss Rose, by D. HAGERSTON. Per order.

R. L. EMMONS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on Saturday last, the following members were admitted, viz

Col. M. P. WILDER, Boston.
Dr. S. A. SHREVELEY, "
STEPHEN BALEY, "
WILLIAM OLIVER, Dorchester.

SAMUEL DOWNER, Chairman.

The prospect for hay and grain is generally good. Corn has been much injured by the worms. Fruit will be abundant. A singular circumstance has destroyed the currants—swarms of little bugs or lice have overrun the bushes, and the currants are ill perishing before they have time to ripen. Gardeners are unable to recollect any thing of the kind heretofore.—*Hallowell, Me., Advocate.*

American Silk.—We learn from the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer, that James Smith, Esq. of Bladen county, will have at least one hundred pounds of sewing silk, besides a quantity of floss, worth about \$700, the product of 200,000 worms, this season, attended by a few small negro children. Let this be an encouragement to others, to engage in this profitable business.—*American Farmer.*

There are ninety establishments in France, for the manufacture of Sugar from the beet root, which produce more than two million pounds of sugar annually.

Dog and hen power.—We learn from the Berkshire American that a Factory is being erected in North Adams to be propelled by Dogs! Should our Adams friends lack sufficient power they can be abundantly supplied by coming to this village. Our garden has been carried by dog and hen power between three and four years, and its revolutions have been nearly as rapid as could be desired by the wheels of a Factory.—*Williamstown Ad.*

JOHN M. HARPER, Esq. has made a report to the Legislature of New Hampshire, on the culture of Silk, and 1000 copies were ordered to be printed.

We are informed that the Association for the reservation of Orchards, Gardens, &c. has been very successful during the past year, in effecting the objects of its organization. The pillage of nut trees by mischievous boys, that frequent practice to a life of crime, has been materially checked; and there is reason to hope it may eventually be entirely prevented.—*Salem Gazette.*

Making Yellow Butter.—In Scotland, we are told, the dairy women give a fine color and flavor to their butter, by grating some orange carrots, the juice of which, after being strained, is mixed with the cream previous to churning. The quantity of carrot juice necessary for this has not been prescribed, so far as our observation extends, but the judgment of the manufacturer cannot fail to suggest very nearly the quantity necessary to give the utter a proper color. While cows have fresh milk in the spring, probably, their butter would not be much, if any degree improved by the addition of carrot juice.—But when grass becomes short in the dairy stock is fed on hay, carrot juice may produce a good effect.

It is said that there are in Hungary, seven millions of sheep, of which three millions belong to Prince Esterhazy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We are obliged to defer till next week a valuable article on Mangel Wurtzel, in reply to a YOUNG FARMER, Norwich, Con.

Bees and Honey.
For sale by RUFUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. DOWEN, Dorchester.—Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old, at mostly new ones—a number in double Hives with glass windows, others in large single ones—also Honey of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 5 cts. per pound 4t July 2.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed.
For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street.
A few bushels of genuine Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, raised this season, expressly for this establishment, by Mr PHINNEY and Mr CHANDLER, of Lexington. A particular description of this valuable grass will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 200. Price \$2 50 per bushel. July 2.

Agricultural Tools.
150 doz. Farwell's Scythes
50 doz. Scoble's do.
50 doz. Scythe Snaths;
300 doz. Smithfield Scythes & Stones;
150 doz. Ames' backset Shovels;
30 doz. do. plain do. from No. 1 to 10;
20 doz. polished cast steel Shovels;
100 doz. patent Hay Forks, of all sizes;
Stetson's, Wright's, and Bisbee's Hoes; Goose Neck Hoes; Sickles, &c. for sale by LANE & READ, Merchants' Row, near the Market House. June 11. 3t

Macduff
For sale—price \$300 He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr POWELL of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. Dam—Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr POWELL'S cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. Sire—Mr Powell's celebrated Bull, *Malcolm*.
The stock from Macduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. DEY. New York, June 22, 1830.

Román.
This 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 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Sportsman.
The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, un-tilled on; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursdays; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.
A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr RUSSELL, the publisher, in Boston. 3t July 18.

Wanted.
Two copies of No. 32, vol. vii. of the New England Farmer, for which a liberal price will be paid by the publisher, or by J. Van Schaick, Esq. Lansingburg, New York. if June 18.

Medical School in Boston.
The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:—
Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D.
Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D.
Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.
Theory and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M. D.
The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.
This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 5t July 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel,	4	00	5 00
ASHES, pot. first-sort,	ton,	102	00	103 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	120	00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel,	67	1 12	
BEEF, axes,	barrel,	8	00	9 55
Cargo, No. 1,	"	7	25	7 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	6	25	6 50
BUTTER, unskimmed, No. 1, new,	ponnd,	10	13	
CHEESE, new milk,	"	6	3	
Skimmed milk,	"	5	3	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel,	5	37	5 50
Gruesse,	"	5	25	5 62
Rye, best,	"	3	50	3 57
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel,	46	38	
Rye,	"	65	67	
Barley,	"	57	67	
Oats,	"	37	42	
HOGS' LARD, first sort, new,	cwt,	9	00	10 00
HOGS' 1st quality,	"	14	00	15 00
LIME,	cask,	85	90	
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton,	3	75	4 00
PORK, clear,	barrel,	16	00	17 00
Navy, mess,	"	12	25	12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	11	50	12 20
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel,	1	75	2 00
Orchard Grass,	"	5	00	
Fowl Meadow,	"	4	00	
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"	3	00	
Lad Top (northern),	"	62	75	
Lucern,	"	29	50	
Winged Honey-suckle Clover,	ponnd,	35	33	
Red Clover, (northern),	"	7	8	
French Sugar Beet,	"	1	50	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	55	50	
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	50	35	
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	42	40	
Merino, half blood,	"	33	25	
Merino, quarter washed,	"	33	23	
Native, washed,	"	35	38	
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	45	45	
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	33	35	
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	26	37	

PROVISION MARKET.
CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HATHAWAY.

BEEF, best pieces,	ponnd,	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	2	10
whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	3	7
BUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	24
BUTTER, Egg and tub,	"	14	18
Lump, best,	"	16	18
EGGS,	dozen	11	12
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel,	35	
Tribian, retail,	"	70	
POTATOS,	"	25	
CHDER, (according to quality,)	barrel,	3	50

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, June 28.
[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]
At Mark at this day, 430 Beef Cattle, including 150 unsold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 200 viz:—35 Cows and Calves, a few pairs of Working Oxen, about 30 Stores, 995 Sheep and Lambs, 143 Swine.
Prices—Droff Cattle—Extra, \$4 75 a 5, good, 4 50 a 4 75, thinner, 3 75 a 4 25.
Cows and Calves—From \$4 10 to 20—about 25 sold.
Working Oxen—No sales noticed.
Sheep and Lambs—\$1 25 a 3.
Stores—Sales dull—none noticed.
Swine—Lots of 20 to 50 at 4 a 5 c.; at retail, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2.
The market to-day was not quite so spirited as last Monday, although about the same number of Cattle were taken, and about the same number also remain unsold. The great 'glut' of Cattle at market appears to have been in consequence of large numbers of beautiful Cattle at New York market from Ohio, causing several drovers destined for that market, to shape their course for Brighton. There are several droves stopped, which could have been brought to market if wanted. There are also some of the Cattle unsold, which will be driven from this to some other market.
Wool—There is an active demand for almost every description of Wools. Extensive sales of Fleeces have been made during the week, and our market is now nearly destitute of this article. An entire lot from the flock of W. R. Dickinson, Stuebenville, Ohio, has been sold at 75c.; it has been pronounced by the several manufacturers who have examined it, to be the finest lot, of its size, ever offered in this market. Pulled Wool is scarce, and there is no Spanish in first hands. We understand that orders for Foreign Wool have been sent to London during the week.—*Cour.*

MISCELLANIES.

THE FEATABLE.

THOU art all unknown to Greek and Roman song
The piper Hylson, and the dark Soubhong;
Though black nor Green the wauld praises share
Of knightly Troubadour, or gay Trouver,
Yet soon not thou, as alien poet to numbers,
That kind to prattle, and that free to slumbers,
Which kind to prattle, and that free to slumbers,
Which kind to prattle, and that free to slumbers,
So high, that e'en per cent its pipe was raised;
Which Pope himself, in some-times condescend
To place, in some-times, at a complete end,
Which the sweet hand of Olney did not spin,
Who sang the music of the "Jingling man"
Let her, who has a me voice, and the Muse,
Inspire my genius, and my Tea infuse
So shall my verse the hovering Sylphs delight,
And e'en the Gnomes relinquish half their spite,
Clear, warm, and flowing as my liquid theme,
As sweet as sugar, and as soft as cream,
May it awhile engage the gentle fair,
Then gambol gaily in the morning air,
Twined in the tangles of her nut-brown hair!

Who has not read in chronicle or fable,
Of good King Arthur and his famous Table,
Where Kay and Tristrem talk'd by fits and starts
Of love and murder, broken heads and hearts?
Like this the modern talk at time of tea,
Of the Round Table and its chivalry,
Who speak, with even voice and equal zest,
Of hearts ensared, and heads absurdly drest.
Is true, a softer tale the bard's creation,
Who coquets wear indeed, but not of iron;
Who play—but seldom combat by the ear,
And drink—but drink not through the helmet barr'd.
Blackwood's Mag

Lines attached to a trough of water placed for the accommodation of travellers, in the State of New York:—

Come, traveller, slake thy parching thirst,
And drive away dull care;
Thou need'st not broach thy little purse,
For I am free as air!
My source is on the mountain side,
My course is in the sea;
Then drink till thou art satisfied,
Yes, drink, for I am free!

WASHING.—There are several prevailing errors in the mode of adapting clothes to the figure of the body, particularly among females. Clothes should be so made as to allow the full exercise of all its motions. The neglect of this precaution is productive of more mischief than is generally believed. The misery and suffering arising from it begin while we are yet in the cradle. When they have escaped from the nurses' hands, boys are left to nature. Girls have, for a while, the same chance as boys, in a freedom from bandages of all kinds; but, as they approach to womanhood, they are again put into trammels in the form of stays. The bad consequences of the pressure of stays are not immediately obvious, but they are not the less certain on that account. The girl writhes and twists to avoid the pinching which must necessarily attend the commencement of wearing stays tightly laced. The posture in which she finds ease is the one in which she will continue to be, until, at last, she will not be comfortable in any other, even when she is freed from the pressure that originally obliged her to adopt it. In this way most of the deformities to which young people are subject originate; and, unfortunately, it is not often that they are perceived until they have become considerable, and have existed too long to admit of remedy.

CHEAP ANTIPOY.—There is not a house in the country that does not contain a remedy for poisoning, if instantly administered. It is nothing more than two tea-spoonfuls of made mustard, mixed in warm water. It acts as an instantaneous emetic. Making this simple antidote known may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely death.

EMIGRATION.—It is estimated that the number of emigrants from Ireland, to the U. States and to Canada, during the present year, will not be less than 50,000 persons.

The Greenock Advertiser states that the ship Robert Stewart was to leave that port for New York with 116 individuals, besides children. Several of the passengers are opulent. The ship General Pike was also preparing to leave with emigrants, chiefly mechanics. Several others were preparing. The ship Annet was to leave Port Glasgow for New York, full of passengers. The ship Brunswick, is to sail from London for New York, with 200 emigrants, chiefly agriculturists. Besides the above, many vessels are advertised for America with passengers. Nearly 2000 passengers had sailed from Waterford. The rage for emigration was universal in England and Ireland, and had extended to Wales.

CINCINNATI.—We do not believe there has ever been a period when there was so much building going on in this city as at present. From careful observations, we may safely say that upwards of two hundred buildings have been commenced the present year, a large proportion of which are valuable brick ones; some of them are already finished and occupied, while others are in various stages of progress, from the digging of the cellar to roofing in. From present appearances we may fairly calculate upon five hundred buildings, at least, the present year. The population of Cincinnati is estimated at 25,000 and rapidly increasing.—*Cincinnati paper.*

CHILI ONIONS.—J. P. Donaldson, Esq. just arrived from Huasco, Chili, has presented to the Editor of the American Farmer, an Onion, which he brought from Chili, measuring sixteen inches in circumference, and weighing twentytwo ounces and a quarter. It had begun to decay, and had lost without doubt an inch in measurement, and three or four ounces in weight. Mr D. had other onions in a state of perfect preservation. What is most remarkable is the fact of these onions having been preserved during so long a voyage. The onions are evidently of the Portugal kind, and are very mild. Mr Donaldson informs us that they preserved water-melons, taken on board at Huasco, till they arrived at the latitude of Charleston, when the last one was cut and proved to be excellent.

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—The Fruit Committee of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society have awarded the Premium of a Silver Medal to Mr Daniel Kochersperger, for the production of the largest and finest strawberries exhibited for the inspection of the Society this season. These strawberries, says Poulson's Advertiser, were of the Bourbon species,—60 of the largest fill a quart, and measuring four inches round, less one-sixteenth of an inch. [Our friend Mr Haggerston of Charlestown has excelled this; having exhibited Strawberries at the Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, measuring five and a half inches in circumference—and an inch and a half is considerable in a strawberry.]

INDIA RUBBER.—This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air. Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state, without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent, and a very delicate process, have succeeded in spinning it into threads of various sizes. This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

In washing jewelry, or anything ornamented with gold, it is a great improvement to pour a few drops of sal-volatile into the suds prepared for that purpose.

TRANS-PLANTING.—An experiment of a novel and extraordinary description was undertaken at Derby last week, in the transplantation of a tree of large dimensions, the Weeping Ash, which has so long been the admiration of the public. This beautiful tree has been removed without sustaining any damage, to the picturesque domains of Chatsworth, where his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has selected a most appropriate situation for it in the north front of his princely mansion. On wresting up the tree with the well-adapted and powerful machine applied for the purpose, it is calculated that the resistance of about fourteen tons of soil, in which its widely-spreading roots were embedded, was to be removed. The weight of the tree in the state in which it was conveyed, a distance of twentyeight miles, to its present situation, is understood to be from seven to eight tons. One of the roots drawn up had extended more than twentyeight feet from the bole of the tree.

ANACONDA.—There is in Peale's Museum, an Anaconda, about fourteen feet long, and a Box Constructed eleven or twelve. The former is said by a New York paper to be particularly tame, and falls upon its master. A rabbit was lately given to the Box, which he at first disregarded, but afterwards he seized by a sudden movement upon the nose of his prey, threw several coils about him with incredible agility and fairly squeezed him to death. The manner of eating was by pushing his mouth and throat gradually over his prey, much in the same manner that a shoe is pushed upon a child's foot.

INSOLVENTS IN ENGLAND.—During last year, 4000 persons took the benefit of the Insolvent Act. Their debts amounted to £11,000,000, and the dividends paid, amounted on an average to fourpence farthing in the pound.

CHINESE ADVERTISEMENT.—*Chang-chau-lai* who issues this thanksgiving advertisement, lives outside the south gate, in Great Tranquillity lane where he has opened an incense smoking musquito shop. On the evening of the 12th inst. two of his fellow workmen in the shop, Neshing and Atik employed a stupefying drug, which by its fumes sunk all the partners in a deep sleep, during which they robbed the shop of all the money, clothes, &c, which they could carry away. Next morning when the partners awoke, no trace was to be found of these two men. If any good people know where they are and will give information, a thank offering in flowery red paper of four dollars will be presented. If both the booty and the two men be seized, and delivered over at my little shop, ten dollars will be presented. Decidedly I will not eat my words. This advertisement is true!

Mr Nicholas Norris, of Baltimore county, has, at his farm, Mulberry Grove, situated about two and a half miles from town, on the York road, 50,000 worms now engaged in spinning silk.

Green pease were sold in London, on the 29th of April, at one guinea per quart.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of five cents. If no paper will be sent in advance without payment being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by J. P. RAYBURN, by whom all addresses of Printing can be executed to meet the wishes of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 32 North Market Street.

AGENTS.
New York—G. THOMAS & SON, 67 Liberty-street.
Philadelphia—D. & C. LANDIS, No. Chestnut-street.
Baltimore—D. B. SMITH, Office of the American Farmer.
Albany—H. M. JESSE, Bk.
Canton, N. Y.—Wm. PRIST & SONS, Prop. Linn. Bot. Garden.
Hartford—GARDNER & SONS.
Hobbs, N. S.—T. J. BROWN, Esq. Reorder Office.
Montreal, L. C.—A. BOWMAN, Bookseller.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1830.

No. 51.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON MANGEL WURTZEL, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—In your New England Farmer of the 25th inst. is a piece making some inquiries about *Mangel Wurtzel*. Having cultivated it, on a considerable scale, for as much as fifteen years past, during that period I have never known it to be attacked by the *Cabbage Louse*. It has always been subject to be cut off, from one quarter of an inch to one inch under ground by the white grub, of the *Cockchafer* bug *Scarabæus melanonthus*, (this insect is well described in the first volume of the New England Farmer, page 102.) We have, generally, not thinned our plants, till the roots have become from one third to half an inch in diameter lest our crop should be too much thinned by them.

This year for the first time to my knowledge, they have been attacked by the black *Cabbage grub*, which cuts off the leaves above the crown of the plant. Some recover from this attack. I have had to replant, to fill many vacancies destroyed by them; and if these should be cut off, I intend to fill up, by transplanting ruta бага, any time before 20th July, previously loosening the ground with the hoe. I have found the best method for destroying these grubs, is to plough, (or dig if in a garden and throw into ridges) as late in the fall as possible, say last of November or early in December, which throws them near the surface, and if frost soon takes place, prevents their getting down, out of its way. I also think a good dressing of manure or ashes, (only harrowed or raked in, to be kept near the surface,) will have a good effect, in heaving or destroying almost all the insects that disturb our crops.

Last year I had about one quarter of an acre of cabbages, that were very nearly covered with the *Cabbage Louse*; I took off the outside leaves and burnt them. Having a few gallons of very strong tobacco liquor (left after sheep shearing) which I diluted by adding *Soap Suds* from the wash, I sprinkled the plants very thoroughly on a garden watering pot; I believe it killed very loose, for I did not discover one afterwards, and never had a better crop.

I have heretofore succeeded very well (in seasons of light crops of grass) by breaking up immediately after mowing, such lands as were intended to be broken up in the fall, and scattering on erect sweepings, leached ashes, or any fine manure, and harrowing it in—then sowing with a drill our common flat turnip seed, which with once being, and thinning by being in rows, is very little labor; and generally produces 250 to 400 bushels of roots an acre. Corn broadcast or in rows, or millet, are also very good late crops for fodder.

I have cultivated for several years the *Sugar Beet*, it is subject to the same attacks as *mangel wurtzel*, and requires the same culture. I do not think it yields as many bushels an acre, but it weighs 3 to 4 lbs. per bushel more; and for its very *saccharine* quality, I think it quite as valuable a root; they are both much better for *milk Cows*, than any of the turnip or cabbage tribe. And re-

quiring so very much less labor than *carrots*, (unless when the labor of children can be had to weed and thin them,) I should not cultivate the latter largely.

The *Ruta Baga* or Swedish Turnip, I find to be very subject to being destroyed by the *Cabbage Louse*, and on the whole must give the preference to *mangel wurtzel* and sugar beets for feeding farm stock and swine.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, very truly,

JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plains, 29th, June, 1830.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

My Dear Sir—By the keen eyed vigilance of a friend and neighbor, Mr Henry Wheeler, I am enabled to furnish you with the *Scalytus Pyri*, described by the late Professor Peck, as the insect destructive to pear trees—one of which is in the box accompanying this. The branch, which I also send, contains others, whose escape is prevented by closing the orifices with wax. They are now perfect and ready to take their flight. They were deposited in the head branch of a young and vigorous St Michael tree, to which the injury was confined. The twigs severed had all the progressive symptoms of decay. It is probably owing to my having examined my trees in the quiescent state of the enemy, that I have not discovered its character in its line of march; and that I was incredulous as respecting so vast a destruction being caused by an insect which had eluded an attentive search. This demonstration has made me a convert to the doctrine. In examining some dead limbs on a Bon Chretien, since this discovery, I found merely their last year's encampment. I am happy to state, that, so far as my observation has extended, the foraging party has left the country; and the injury visible is caused by the stragglers of the rear guard.

I write in great haste, furnishing matter for your commentary. With great regard, your friend and servant,

O. FISKE.

Worcester, July 1, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are much gratified by the receipt of the above favor, and the more so because some have doubted whether this insect could have been the cause of the mischief generally attributed to it. Many have heretofore sought after it, but it has generally eluded detection.

The late Professor Peck published an account of this insect in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, vol. IV. No. 3, from which the following is extracted.

For several years past the ends of the branches of the Pear tree have been observed to perish suddenly, inasmuch that it has been attributed to lightning. Mr Lowell, believing that it was caused by insects, on examining the dead part of the branch proved the correctness of his judgment.—He presented me one of the insects, with a part of the branch, which contained it in its perfect state; which is the cause of this communication.

The branches attacked by this insect are known by their leaves withering and turning brown. This happens in June or July; the insect has then passed through its pupa or chrysalis state, and acquired its perfect form. As it is only after it

has arrived at this period, that it can continue the species, it is probable that it deposits its eggs before the month of August is passed. The egg is probably deposited behind a bud, i. e. between the bud and the stem, and is hatched soon after; the larva or grub eats its way inward through the sap, into the hardest part of the wood.

The piece of a branch which I had, was three years old; it had therefore, one layer of sap and two of wood. The grub had eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular direction, leaving the alburnum or sap wood untouched except at its exit.

The genus to which this insect belongs is called *Scolytus*. Of this genus it is an undescribed species. It is precisely $\frac{1}{10}$ or $\frac{10}{100}$ of an inch in length, $\frac{5}{100}$ in diameter; of a deep brown color, the legs and antennæ paler and of a rust color; the thorax in front is rough with small tubercles which point upwards, and is studded with erect bristles, as are also the elytra or wing-cases and other parts of the body. The elytra are striated and slightly impressed points, and between the series of points are rows of bristles. The plane of the anterior opening of the thorax, which receives the head, is nearly at right angles with that which joins the abdomen, so that the head is entirely underneath. The eyes are oblong, and the antennæ inserted at their lower and anterior edge.—The species may be called *Scolytus Pyri*.

The miscellaneous effects of this minute insect are observed in June and July; the dead part of the branches of the pear tree should be immediately cut off and burned without delay, as the insects have not then left them.

Although the insect above described is no doubt one of the causes, it does not follow that it is the sole cause of the sudden and premature decay of pear trees, &c. 'Blight,' says Loudon, 'is a common term for injuries received by the vegetable kingdom, when in a state of growth, which cannot be referred to any obvious or certain cause, and coming suddenly, is said to give them the appearance of being blighted or blasted.' Some writers attribute the sudden decay of the pear tree to the scorching rays of the sun. Others imagine that warm weather in winter or early in spring, sets the sap in motion, which subsequent cold weather arrests, and causes it to stagnate and become corrupt in the pores of the alburnum. Others are of opinion that manuring too high, and pruning too much, causes the tree to die of a *plethora*, or *superfluity*. The remedy, however, is not a subject of so much dispute. In all cases of blight, the only cure or palliation of the disorder is found in sawing off the affected branches some inches below where the blight appears.

BRINE APPLIED TO PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—This spring, in the early part of April, I took strong brine of Pork and Beef, which had been accumulating for more than a year, and put it round two Pear trees; round one, ten pailsfull. This was an old tree (St Michael's) which had not grown any for several years, and on which there had not been any Pears. This year, many of the branches have grown eight or

ten inches, and has some fruit which looks well. There were but few blossoms. The other was a small tree which was transplanted four years since, and for the two last years the growth has not been perceptible. This year it has made from six to ten inches of new wood, and the foliage is entirely changed, having assumed a much darker green, while others in the same soil have remained as they were the last season, looking very unhealthy. The above theory I have also had confirmed by a gentleman of Attleborough, who, having a tree which he supposed would inevitably die, to make quick work took brine to finish the job, and to his surprise the tree assumed a healthy appearance and commenced growing rapidly. Whether it is the animal substance, salt, or both combined, or whether they are of no value, has not been fully tested yet. Should you think the above worth noticing you may give it a place in your Journal, so that the scientific, if they choose, may make experiments.

L. S.

July 1, 1830.

Remarks by the Editor.—On submitting the above to some of our best practical and scientific horticulturists, they express doubts of the utility and apprehensions of the injurious effects of this application. But we hope experiments will be carefully made, and their results made public.

BLIGHT ON BARLEY.

MR FESSENDEN—In the communication which I had the pleasure of addressing to you on the 5th April, page 299, of the present volume of the New England Farmer, and which was accompanied with a number of pieces of blighted Barley straw, I offered it as an opinion, that the small worms lodged therein, would in due time be transformed into flies. This has happened to be the fact; the straws transmitted to you, and some which I had kept at home, were collected at thrashing time, and not being exposed to the changes of the atmosphere, they remained hard and sound, and it gave me a suspicion that their little prisoners might be thereby prevented from going through their transformations, and effecting their escape. I therefore visited the blighted stubble left in the fields, and collected a number of pieces with the little insect developed, and ready to take to the wing; of those I had the pleasure to deliver to you a number inclosed in a phial, and deposited the same in your office; they are about the make and size of a small black ant with wings. I searched also a field laid down to grass last fall, after ploughing in the barley stubble, but this being partly pulled out again in harrowing the seeds in, I found that although haying about on the ground all winter, and exposed in turn to the vicissitudes of that situation, yet the insects had survived, and were ready to come out, as in the field where the stubble had remained standing. No hope therefore, it seems, could be entertained of destroying them by ploughing in the stubble in fall; but it might be advisable at the time of harvesting to leave a longer stubble than usual standing on the field, and after housing the barley, to devise some method to set fire to said stubble, then plough and lay down to grass.

This is a flying pestilence, and unless some way is devised to stop its progress, the dilineity of raising a good and sufficient crop of barley may discourage farmers, in the course of a few years, even from making the attempt.

With much esteem, yours, &c. J. M. G.
Weston, July 5th, 1830.

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

PARSNIPS.

Cows will feed freely on parsnip roots, which will cause them to give abundance of milk of a rich quality. In Germany they are sown for this express purpose. Sheep when lambing, if fed with this root, produce much milk.

POTATOES.

Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have given some potatoes to his gardener in Ireland, as a fine fruit from America, and ordered them to be planted in his kitchen-garden. In August the plants flowered, and in September produced the fruit; but the berries were so different to what the gardener expected, that in an ill humor he carried the potatoes to his master. 'As this (said he) the fine fruit from America you praised so highly?' Sir Walter either was, or pretended to be, ignorant of the matter; and desired the gardener, since that was the case, to dig up the weed and throw it away. The gardener, however, soon returned with a good parcel of potatoes.

The cultivation of the potato in England is now become almost of equal importance to that of corn; and they have not only potato shops, but potato merchants, who trade to a great extent in the metropolis. Arthur Young observes, in his account of Essex, so far back as 1807, that Mr Pitman, of Barking, in that county, was one of the greatest growers of potatoes in that kingdom, having in general three hundred acres annually planted with this useful root, and sending to market three thousand tons of potatoes, all washed ready for sale!

The *farina*, or flour, of which starch is made, is easily procured from potatoes, by simply grating them into clear spring water, when it separates from the other particles, and sinks to the bottom. When potatoes are frozen, it will be observed, that it is only the water which the frost affects, and not the starch, which may be extracted as white and good, as if not frozen.

Potatoes boiled down to a pulp and passed through a sieve, form a strong nutritious gruel, that may be given to calves, as well as pigs, with great advantage and saving of milk.

We recollect reading an advertisement for a cook, to which this necessary caution was subjoined, 'None need apply who cannot cook a potato well.'

RADISHES.

Pliny observes, that radishes grow best, in salt grounds, and therefore they are watered with brackish water, which, says he, is the cause that the radishes in Egypt are better and sweeter than any other in the world, for there they are bedewed and sprinkled with urine.

Radishes are opening, attenuating, and antiscorbutic, but afford little nourishment. They are diuretic, and good for the stone and gravel.

TART RHUBARB.

This vegetable still holds its rank in the kitchen-garden, where it is now cultivated principally for spring tarts; the young stalks of the leaves being peeled and eat, make an agreeable pudding or tart, which many persons prefer to either green gooseberries or apples; it is often used as a mixture with these fruits,—with the former before it has attained its flavor, and with the other after it has lost it by keeping. It is also served up in creams, &c. Medical men have recommended it as one of the most cooling and whole-

some tarts sent to table. It is now forced for London markets, where it meets with a ready and profitable sale. The roots of this species of rhubarb afford a gentle purge, but are of inferior medicinal virtues to the other varieties.

RICE.

Of all the plants transplanted from the ancient continent into the New World, rice has succeeded the best. The soil in many parts of America was found by the first settlers covered with the leaves of trees and decayed vegetables, in a putrid state from four to six feet in depth. This soil would have been too moist and rich for other grain, until it had been in some degree exhausted by the impoverishing plant of the tobacco, or the thirsty stalks of the rice; for it is remarkably curious that so dry a grain should require so much moisture, and that nearly earth should produce a seed affording an aliment of so exquisite a taste, and which is, as wholesome as it is dry. In the Island of Ceylon, and in most parts of Asia where rice is cultivated, they make reservoirs of water to refresh this plant every day, although they select the moistest soil; the cultivators are often half way up their legs in water; but, as the harvest approaches, they suffer the ground to dry, for it requires as much heat to mature the seed as moisture to nourish it.

ROSEMARY.

Rosemary grows abundantly, and without cultivation, in Spain, Italy, Provence, and Laingdoec. In the latter place it grew so abundantly about the 16th century, that the inhabitants burnt scarcely any other fuel, and the perfume of this plant is said to have been smelt nearly twenty miles at sea.

Every reader of taste will recollect Henry Kirke White's beautiful lines on this plant, which can be well introduced here:

'Sweet scented flower! who art wont to bloom
On January's frost severe,

And o'er the wintry desert drear
To wait thy waste perfume;

Come, thou shalt bring my nosegay now,
And I will bind thee round my brow;

And, as I tame thy mountain wretch,
I'll weave a melancholy song,

And sweet the strain shall be, and long,
The melody of death.

Come, funeral flower! who lovest to dwell
With the pale corpse in lonely tomb,
And throw across the desert gloom

A sweet decaying smell:
Come, press my lips, and lie with me

Beneath the lowly alder tree;
And we will sleep a pleasant sleep

And not a care shall dare intrude,
To break the marble solitude,
So peaceful and so deep

And hark! the wind-god as he flies,
Means hollow in the forest trees,

And calling on the gusty breeze
My sternous nurse dies

Sweet flower! that requiem will be mine;
It warns me to the lonely shrine,

The cold turf altar of the dead
My grave shall be in yon lone spot,

Where as I lie by thy forgot
A dying fragrance thou wilt o'er my ashes shed.'

Without entering into the extravagant opinions of the ancients respecting odours, we cannot avoid thinking that the effect which different smells and perfumes have on the mind, as well as the health, is not at present sufficiently attended to.

Most people acknowledge to have felt the refreshing odour of tea and coffee before tasting them; and in heated rooms the fragrance of a cut

lemon, or a recently sliced cucumber, has been observed to give general refreshment.

The sprigs of rosemary were formerly stuck into beef whilst roasting, and they are said to have communicated to it an excellent relish. The leaves were also boiled in milk pottage, to give it an aromatic flavor; and before simples were so much out of use, the apothecaries made a distilled water, a conserve, and an electuary from this plant, which also produces by distillation an essential oil, which was much esteemed for all affections of the brain. A decoction of the leaves in wine was used externally to strengthen the nerves, as well as the joints and weak parts of paralytic members.

Arnaldus de Villa Nova states, that he has often seen cancers, gangrenes, and fistulas dried up and perfectly cured, though they would yield to no other medicine, by frequently washing them with an infusion of rosemary in spirit of wine.

[Extract from Prince's Treatise on the Vine, now in press.]

KENRICK'S NATIVE GRAPE.

Vitis labrusca, var.

I give this title to a vine sent me by Wm. Kenrick, Esq. of Newton, who having heard of an indigenous vine producing white oval fruit, has taken great pains to obtain it. Its qualities have been highly rated to him, but I omit any details until experience shall have more fully tested that point. I deem it an act of justice here to remark that Mr K. is extremely assiduous in his endeavors to discover new and valuable varieties of fruits, and few persons evince greater discrimination and judgment than are shown in the written comments I have received from him on this and other species of culture. The nurseries of the Messrs Kenricks are too well known to need particular mention here.

ORWIGSBURGH GRAPE.—Pr. Cat. No. 394.
Orwigsburg.

Vitis Orwigsburghi.

The highest authority for information relative to this grape is that of Dr W. E. Hulings, who named it and brought it into notice. That gentleman, at first, thought it decidedly an indigenous fruit; he now considers it only an American variety of a foreign grape; and in this latter opinion I concur, on account of the appearance of the foliage, and the general growth of the vine; the fruit is juicy and the flavor excellent. The vine is productive and is consequently very worthy of cultivation; the color is white, the skin thin, berries larger than the Menudier, and quite sweet.

The original vine which was brought into notice, and from which the vines in the different collections have been propagated is growing in Schuylkill county, about three miles from Orwigsburgh, Pa. It is generally considered to be a seedling, and if so, it comes under the head of American varieties from seeds of exotic vines. It is nearly allied to the chasselas family, and is probably a seedling from the white variety.

The vine, although hardy, is not more so than the White Muscadine, and it is not more regular in ripening its wood, if even it is as much so. It is quite as subject to the mildew as the chasselas vines are, and requires the same precautions to prevent its effects. The fruit ripens in September, about the same time as the White Chasselas. I do not consider that it can claim any advantages over the White Muscadine, if indeed it equals that in valuable properties.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

Although the chloride of lime is applicable to many important purposes still its usefulness is as yet so little known, that I will select a few from its various important applications.

It is generally employed in solution, which is made in the proportion of four ounces to one pint of water, and as only about one half of the lime is dissolved, it will be necessary to filter, in order to obtain the clear solution. Dilute one part of the liquid with 40 parts of water, a pint with five gallons, or a wine glass full to three quarts of water, stir the mixture and it is then fit for use. It is the most powerful disinfecting agent hitherto discovered, and an instantaneous destroyer of every bad smell. It is an infallible destroyer of all effluvia, arising from animal and vegetable decomposition, and effectually prevents their deleterious influence; hence it is particularly recommended to the attention of those residing in epidemic districts, as there is reason to expect, that the mixture sprinkled about apartments would prevent the access of contagion to a certain extent around. Its value will be appreciated by the faculty in examinations for inquests, dissections and anatomical preparations. For all these desirable purposes, it is only necessary to sprinkle the diluted liquid in the apartment, or on the object requiring purification.

The effluvia from drains, sewers, and other receptacles of the same nature, will be destroyed by pouring into them a quart measure, added to a painful of water, and repeating the operation until it is completely removed.

Tainted meat, and animal food of every kind, may be rendered sweet by sprinkling them with the mixture.—Water in cisterns may be purified and all animalcules destroyed by putting into it a small quantity of the pure liquid, say about half a pint to one hundred and twenty gallons of water, and consequently it is highly valuable on board ships.

The nuisances arising from disagreeable and unhealthy manufactories, may be equally obviated by the mere sprinkling of the chloride of lime, and the health of the workmen very materially preserved in such deleterious processes as the preparation of oil colors. It destroys the smell of paints so effectually, that a room painted in the day may be slept in at night without any smell of paint being perceived, if it be sprinkled some hours before with the mixture.

Smelters of lead, glue and size makers, tallow and soap manufacturers, skin dressers, &c. may deprive their premises of all offensive smell, by the same processes. The close and confined air of hospitals, prisons, ships, &c. will be almost instantaneously purified by sprinkling the diluted chloride of lime in small quantities from a watering-pot. The stains from fruit, &c. may be removed from table linen, &c. by dipping the article stained in water, applying the chloride of lime until the stain is removed, and then rinsing well in cold water previous to being washed.—*Siliman's Journal.*

DESTROY WEEDS.

If you have not had time to root out all the weeds on your premises, you will at least endeavor to prevent their going to seed by cutting off the tops with a scythe or a sickle, and it will be good economy to lodge the proceeds of your cuttings in your barn, barn yard, or compost bed. An anti-

dote to the increase of weeds may be found in burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. On land that is designed to be sowed the next year this is more especially good husbandry; for it will destroy so many of the seeds of weeds, as to prevent the ensuing crop from being so weedy as it might otherwise be. At the same time this process will destroy many insects, clean the ground, and render it fit for the operations of tillage, besides fertilizing the soil by the ashes of the stubble.

The Railroad.—On Wednesday week, Mr Stephenson's steam carriage, the Rocket, went over Chat Moss, with a load of from 40 to 45 tons weight. This is by far the greatest weight that has yet been conveyed across the moss, and the experiment completely proved the sufficiency of that part of the railroad, to sustain any weight which it ever can be found necessary to carry along it. Notwithstanding the great weight attached to the engine, it went at the rate of from 15 to 16 miles an hour.—*Liverpool paper.*

Capillary Attraction.—A weight being suspended by a dry rope will be drawn upwards through a considerable height, if the rope be moistened with a wet sponge. The attraction of the particles composing the rope for the water is, in this case, so powerful, that the tension produced by several hundred weight cannot expel them.

ELECTION SERMON.—Some idea may be formed of the popularity of Dr Channing's Election Sermon, by the fact, that three editions amounting to 5700 copies have already been published and mostly disposed of, and it is expected another edition will soon be called for.—*N. E. Herald.*

The population of Lowell, Mass. is found to be 6477—4055 females, and 2385 males. In 1828 3532. Consequently, in the last two and a half years, the population has nearly doubled. In 1820, the whole town of Chelmsford, of which Lowell was a part, had a population of only 1535.

The Wheat Crops.—The Easton Gazette states that the hopes of the farmers of Talbot co. Md. are again prostrated by the appearance of the Hessian fly among the wheat. The editor says that accounts are daily brought in by the farmers, from all parts of the county, of the great ravages of the fly.

One of the most effectual means of curing a cut, bruise, or burn, is said to be the inside coating of the shell of a raw egg.—Apply the moist surface to the wound; it will adhere of itself, leave no scar, and heal the wound, without pain, more speedily than any salve or plaster in the universe.

The two gas companies in New York, are endeavoring to put out each other's light by the use of legal snufflers. The citizens keep dark on this subject.

Several bills are now on their passage in Parliament, authorizing the construction of Railroads.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Love-Letter Paper is made in New Jersey, scented with rose and geranium. The scent will last for years, and is safely warranted to outlast half the love inscribed upon it.

From the Family Librarian—No. VII.

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

THE HIVE, BEE.—The scene presented by the interior of a bee hive, has seldom failed to interest even the most inquisitive observer, while it fills with astonishment the mind of the enlightened and profound philosopher. The gates are crowded by a hundreds of industrious workers—some on the way in search of sustenance; others returning from the field, laden with food—some earnestly engaged at building—some in tending the young—others employed in cleansing their habitation—while four or five may be seen dragging out the corpse of a companion, and, as it would appear, scrupulously paying the last honors to the dead. At one moment the entrances of the little city are comparatively free, at another crowds of its inhabitants may be seen struggling at the gates, making the best of their way to escape the rain, which by some peculiar sensation they have discovered to be at hand. Reumer says of the queen bee in a hive that had just been disturbed, "For the first few minutes in which I followed her with my eyes, I was tempted to believe that the stories of the respect paid her by the other bees, the train by which she was attended, were imaginary fables rather than real facts. She was alone and walking perhaps at a slower pace than the rest. The friend who were with me were pleased to discover in her gait something of gravity and majesty. She advanced unattended to one of the squares of the hive, up which she mounted to join a group of her subjects perched at the top. In a little time she reappeared at the bottom but still sadly neglected. Soon, however, twelve or fifteen bees ranged around her and seemed to form her train. In the first moments of trouble and confusion we think only of ourselves. Thus it was with these bees, for being hid in the little glass hive; turned topsy turvy, the first impulse of each seemed self-preservation, and it was only when they had recovered composure that they began to recollect the mother, which in their fright they had forgotten and neglected. In a short time a dozen others hastened to join the train. A row flanked her on each side as she walked, others met her before, and made way as she advanced, and in a very short time she was surrounded by a circle of upwards of 30 bees. Some of these approaching nearer than others, hooked her with their trunks; others extended this organ filled with honey for her to sip; sometimes I saw her stop and partake of the food; at other times she sucked while in motion. For several hours consecutively I observed this insect, and always saw her surrounded by bees who appeared anxious to render her good offices?"

Reumer also shut up a queen taken from one hive with some workers taken from another, so that both were strangers to each other. "I was curious," he says, "to note how she would be received and I saw she was received like a queen." Bees to the number of a dozen, or more, surrounded her and treated her with great honor. It happened that the box in which she had been enclosed was filled with dust, in consequence of which, when introduced among the workers she was literally gray with that which stuck about her. The first care of the bees was to unpepper their future sovereign. For more than two hours she remained at the bottom of the hive, surrounded and sometimes covered by them, while they heeled her on all sides. It seemed as if they were anxious to warn her, and in truth she required it, as she was benumbed by the coldness of the night and had only been revived by me, in the morning, with artificial heat.

"I could not help admiring the anxiety and assiduity of their attentions. They relieved each other in the task—they removed her to another spot more than an inch distant. For more than two hours I witnessed this interesting scene." Reumer also found a queen and some workers apparently dead from cold. Putting them all into a box he gradually warmed it in the hope of reviving the whole. As soon as some of the dead workers came to life they crowded themselves round the dead mother, but took not the slight-

est notice of the others, though as dead as this sole object of their care. Reumer watched with anxiety for the signs of returning life in the queen; "at first," says he, "some limb quivered, and after a short interval this motion was reiterated. No sooner was this evidence of life given, than a humming was instantly heard in the box where previously all had been silence. Many persons who were with me, and who watched the revival of the queen, were struck with the sound as being more acute than usual, and all named it the song of rejoicing."

Take every other annual hive in society, bees have a medium of communication. At first, when a queen bee has been abstracted, everything goes on well for about an hour; after this, some few of the workers appear in a state of great agitation; they forsake the young, relinquish labor, and begin to traverse the hive in a furious manner. In their progress, wherever they meet a companion, they mutually cross their antennae (feelers), and the one which first seems to have discovered the national loss, communicates the sad news to his neighbor by giving it a gentle tap with these organs. This one in its turn becomes agitated, runs over the cells, crossing and striking others. In a short time the whole hive is in confusion, but if the queen be restored, tranquillity is re-established.

Huber doubts that bees possess the sense of hearing; their sense of sight is certainly acute in an extraordinary degree. If a dozen hives be placed together, the bee, though at a great distance, first rises in the air and then with almost the swiftness of a bullet proceeds in a straight line to the entrance of its own habitation. If the eyes be varnished, they rise up in the air or fly at random. This capacity of the bee to make its way directly to its nest, has been made use of as a guide. In New England the honey-hunters set a plate of honey or sugar on the ground and in a short time this is discovered by the wild bees. Having caught two or three of those that have taken their fill, the hunter first releases one, which rising into the air, flies to the nest. He now waits at right angles to the course of the bee for a few hundred yards, and then lets another go, which also, after rising, flies to the nest. Observing with his pocket compass the angle where the two lines formed by the two courses of the bees meet, there he knows will be the spot at which the nest is placed. The honey-rattle, a quadruped, is equally sagacious with this lipped honey-seeker. Near sunset he will sit and hold one of his paws over his eyes to get a distinct view of the bees which at this hour he knows are bound to their nest and thither he follows.

The most astonishing fact connected with the economy of bees, is the manner in which, when deprived of their queen, they repair their loss; taking a common worker-worm out of the ordinary cells, they put it into a royal one, feed the insect with royal food which is more pungent than that destined for worker-grubs, and in a few days they have a queen. The knowledge of this fact is in many parts of Germany made the means of multiplying swarms, by shutting up a few hundred bees with the common grubs in a comb.

On those fine days in which the sun is beautiful and warm, duels may often be seen to take place between two inhabitants of the same hive. In some cases the quarrel appears to have begun within, and the combatants may be seen coming out, eager "for blows." Some times a bee peacefully settled on the outside of the hive or walking about, is rudely posted by another, and then the attack commences, each endeavoring to obtain the most advantageous position, they turn "promette" and throttle each other. After rolling about in the dust, the victor, watching the time when its enemy uncovers his body, by elongating it in the attempt to sting, thrusts its weapon between the scales, and the next instant its antagonist stretches out its quivering wings and expires. A bee cannot be killed so suddenly except by crushing, as by the sting of another bee.

ASPS. Love and courage, patience and perseverance, almost all the higher virtues of human na-

ture, when arrived at the highest pitch of exertion, seem to be the ordinary springs of action in the ant. The instincts of this insect are indisputably more extraordinary than those of any other in the whole range of animated nature. The ancients ascribed them into fabulous miracles. Piny talks of an Indian ant, as big as a large Egyptian wolf, and of the color of a cat. (Query, what is that color.)

The strength and perseverance of ants are perfectly wonderful. Kirby states, that he once saw two or three horse ants, hauling along a young snake, not dead, which was of the thickness of a goose-quill. Saint Pierre relates, that he saw a number of ants carrying off a Patagonian centipede; they had seized it by all its legs, and bore it along as workmen do a large piece of timber. In warm climates, they may be frequently seen marching in columns which exceed all power of enumeration: always pursuing a straight course, from which nothing can cause them to deviate; if they come to a house, or other building, they storm or undermine it; if a river cross their path they will endeavor to swim over it, though millions perish in the attempt.

The Jesuit Dobrizhoffer, gives the following account of the ravages of ants known in Paraguay. "The largest ant which I had the opportunity of seeing, are formidable on account of undermining buildings. Our house, and the one adjoining, suffered severely from these insects. One evening there arose a violent storm with horrible thunder and lightning. Meantime an Indian, (the church warden, arrives, announcing that the floor of the church was beginning to gape and the wall to open and be inclined. I snatched up a lamp and ran to the place, but had hardly quitted the threshold of my door, when I perceived a gap in the earth, and before I was aware of any danger, sunk up to the shoulders in a pit, in the very place of the chief altar, but scrambled out of it, by the help of the church warden, as quickly as I had got in; for under that altar the ants seemed to have made their metropolis; the cavern was many feet long and wide, so that it had the appearance of a wine cellar. As often as the earth was thrown in by the Indians to fill it, so often was it dug out by the ants. In the plains I have seen ant hills like stone pyramids, three or more ells high, composed of a solid material as hard as stone: the Spaniards hollow them out and use them for ovens. In the plains you may often behold a broad path through which you would swear the legions of Xerxes might have passed. The Portuguese have an old saying, that the ants are queens of Brazil; certainly we have found them the sovereigns of Paraguay."

TRAVELLING.

Its liberalizing influence has been always felt and acknowledged. Foreign travel is the school in which men, the most useful in their generation, have acquired vigor of thought and variety of knowledge, and accumulated intellectual stores, which have been subsequently diffused among their countrymen at home, in the shape of useful laws, philosophical history, descriptive and heroic poetry, and the embellishments of the fine arts. Solon, Lycurgus, Homer, Herodotus, were all great travellers. Eschylus, Sophocles, Thucydides, Xenophon, travelled while they fought, and studied when thus soldiers and travellers. But, of all the great men of antiquity, who undertook extensive journeys for health and instruction, no one is entitled to such signal notice and studious imitations as Cicero. He was twenty-eight years old, and had already attracted considerable notice by his successful pleadings, when he set out on the then fashionable tour through Greece and Asia. He was in that situation in which, notwithstanding his weak health, any of our modern gentlemen would have thought it little better than self-immolation, a true *filio de se* to abandon the theatre of his opening fame, for the purposes of gaining bodily vigor and increase of accomplishments. But Cicero thought and reasoned very differently.

When in the eager chase after pleasure, satiety succeeds to enjoyment, and languor to continued excitation; when the scenes before us are looked upon

with indifference, and the companions of our sports become the oppressive monitors of our follies, no remedy is so sure to work a change and reform as travelling. A new class of objects gives rise to new sensations and fresh trains of thought; the body recovers its lost vigor, and the mind its cheerfulness. It was in a state of melancholy void, following the career of passion, that Byron began his travels to the same regions of Greece and Asia through which Cicero, of old, had journeyed. By visiting them, fresh sources, of poetic feeling were opened at every step. There was also, as remarked by his brother poet and biographer, in his quick change of place and scene—in the diversity of men and manners surveyed by him—in the perpetual hope of adventure and thirst of enterprise, such a succession and variety of every fresh excitement as not only brought into play, but invigorated, all the energies of his character; as he himself describes his mode of living, it was 'to-day in a palace, to-morrow in a cow-house—this day with a Pacha, the next with a shepherd.' Thus were his powers of observation quickened, and the impression on his imagination multiplied. Thus schooled, too, in some of the roughness and privations of life, and so far made acquainted with the flavor of adversity, he learned to enlarge more than is common in his high station, the circle of his sympathies, and became inured to that manly and vigorous cast of thought which is so impressed on all his writings. Nor must we forget among those strengthening and animating effects of travel, the ennobling excitement of danger, which he has more than once experienced—having been placed in situations, both on land and sea, well calculated to call forth that pleasurable sense of energy, which perils calmly confronted never fail to inspire.—*Journal of Health.*

From the New England Herald.

FOXBOROUGH BONNETS.—The town is neither Boxford, or Foxborough, as stated in some of the papers where the famous straw bonnets are made, but Foxborough, Mass. about 23 miles from Boston. For two or three years the business has been dull, but little having been done at it, until within some months past, when it received a fresh impulse, in consequence of the adoption of a new fashion, which by the way is so RARE a thing among the ladies, that the Foxborough manufacturers may now congratulate themselves upon pockets full of money. These bonnets were at first disposed of at New York, as an imported article, at very high prices; and from that place sent to this city, and sold here for fourteen dollars each; but since the important discovery has been made, that the bonnets are of Yankee origin, the price has fallen to three or four dollars. They are made of rye straw; the rye is sown in September and the straw cut generally in the second week of June following, while it is in blossom. It is then bleached, while in its green state, by being plunged into boiling water and afterwards spread to dry. The lowest number of strands used in braiding is seven; they however increase the number to as high as fifteen, just as they desire the degree of fineness.

The business was first introduced by a Mr Hall, of Wrentham, as early as 1806. It now employs about 300 women and children; the latter can braid at the age of 5 and 6 years.

Two and a half acres of straw, cut a few weeks since brought 100 dollars. From 80 to 100,000 dollars worth of bonnets are manufactured in this town in a year.

In closing this article, we copy from the Mass. Journal some excellent remarks upon the subject of articles of American manufacture.

'It is a sad pity that the wealthy and the fashionable are so much prejudiced against everything of home manufacture. A bonnet plaited by industrious hands in a neighboring town becomes wondrously genteel, when it is supposed to be just imported from London; yet numbers would be ashamed to acknowledge that they purchased an American bonnet, should economy lead them to do so. This is a silly

vanity—it is more than that—it is a violation of a sacred duty. We ought to give employment to our own head, and to encourage native talent of every description.

'If women wish to advance the interests of their own country, and preserve the dignity and purity of their sex, they will think of these things. Away with the silly vanity of wearing dear-bought and far-fetched articles! Let the common deception of American bonnets and shoes just imported from London and Paris be no longer necessary. Be independent enough to encourage our own artificers; and you will soon see that American ingenuity and taste can equal all the demands of luxury!

'Life is made for something higher and better than the silly competitions of vanity and pride. We are answerable to our country and our God for the use we make of our influence!

We have seen, and admired, a most beautiful hank of white sewing silk, manufactured by a lady of Edenton, North Carolina. The letter, enclosing the silk, observes—'Our ladies, next year will raise considerable, as they expect to engage in it extensively. One of them has made forty pounds! This silk is pronounced by judges, equal to Italian.—*N. Y. paper.*

RANZ DES VACHES.—Among the Turks, the cars make a horrible creaking, which is their delight and glory. 'None but cowards,' say they, 'grease their wheels. The brave fear not to be heard from one end of the desert to another.' *De gustibus, &c.* Count Potoski relates that a Turk, whom he knew at Moscow, told him that after spending two years at St Petersburg, where this delicious music was not heard, when he revisited his native country, he actually fainted away through ecstasy of delight on hearing the first sound of an ungreased wheel.—*Asiatic Journal.*

EARLY RISING.—LET ME inquire what have been your feelings, when peculiar circumstances of business, or other sufficiently strong inducements, have led you to rise earlier than usual? Have you not been surprised at your first insensibility, which could suffer you to lose so much valuable time? Have you not despised yourself for having yielded to what is generally called an *indulgence*, but which you have found to be a complete obstacle to the most exquisite of all indulgences? Have you not, in spite of your recollections of past habits, experienced something like a sentiment of contempt for those who were still inured in sleep, instead of exerting the faculties nature had bestowed on them? who were "tossed in a sea of dreams," instead of employing their judgments at a time when they were most capable of exercise? Have you not felt the force of the poet's remark,

'Tis brave to wake, lethargic souls among,
'To rise, surrounded by a sinking throng;'

and, in all the pride of your self-complacent superiority, pitted from your heart the slaves of sloth, who were too abject even to desire their emancipation from its tyranny?

'And how opposite are those feelings to those which are experienced by one lying on a bed of sloth and laziness. He condemns his irresolution, consciousness of which inflicts upon him all the disgrace of a cowardly surrender, but fails to call forth the struggle of contest or to stimulate to the honor of victory. He regrets the loss of time, which he makes no effort to redeem. He wishes without possessing, and repents without reforming.—*Jour. of Health.*

It is stated in one of the New York papers, that within a few days, 2000 European emigrants have arrived in that city.

A NEW ENEMY TO WHEAT.

One of the most respectable and extensive farmers in Lampeter township, Lancaster county, informs the editor of the Lancaster Journal, that as near as he can judge, the head of one stalk out of every fifteen in one of his wheat fields, has been cut off by the pale green worms about an inch in length. They make their appearance in the evening, ascend the stalk and cut it off a short distance below the head, during the night, and disappearing almost altogether, before or about daylight in the morning. Another of his wheat fields has sustained some injury from the same cause. To what extent this new enemy may carry its ravages cannot be foretold.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

MASSACHUSETTS. *Gold in New England.*—The Southbridge Register informs us that a Mr Lemuel Dumber, of that town, had discovered, in digging his land, among many other valuable minerals, a small quantity of pure gold.

[We believe the gold-hunters, and all other good citizens of our Commonwealth, would be much better employed in digging potatoes, than in digging gold].—*Newburyport Herald.*

CANADA TOBACCO.—The following is extracted from a letter from the London correspondent of the Montreal Gazette:

'In this market, the well cured tobacco of Upper Canada is considered finer than Virginia, and certain circumstances have induced us (on this side,) to think that it would soon become a valuable article of export, as merchandise, as well as paying commissions, inland and home freight to Colonists and home ship owners.'

Alabama Silk.—We have received from a gentleman residing in our immediate vicinity, four samples of silk, made at his plantation. Their colors are, as they were reeled from the cocoons, a pearly white, a pure straw color, and a rich bright saffron. We do not pretend to be judges of the article in its present state, but by persons who are acquainted with the subject, the silk is said to be remarkable for strength and fineness of fibre, and is very handsomely reeled.—*Mobile Register.*

Important to Farmers.—The revised statutes require that a roller, instead of a square edge, shall be used in striking grain that is measured in a half bushel or other measure. The square edge, it is said, will draw off a pint of corn or three gills of oats below the even surface, while the round one makes it exactly level.

By the same, 2000 lbs. weight, instead of 20 cwt. make a ton.—*Ulca Eluc.*

A young man of Longueuil shot, last Sunday, a very fine white swan, which, in company with several others, was winging its way to distant regions. This bird, though common to the northern portions of this continent, is, we believe, almost unprevalent in our latitude. It measured eight feet between the extremities of the wings, five feet from tail to beak, and weighed between thirty to forty pounds.—*Montreal Gaz.*

A double track rail road from Boston to Ogleburg would, in all probability, have as important an influence on the business of Boston as the Western canal has upon the city of New York. It is a work which must and will be accomplished.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1830.

BARN, &c.

A correspondent, who signs 'A Subscriber,' and dates 'Middlesex County, June 26th, 1830, states: 'I have been induced to ask your advice, as to the most approved model of a barn, calculated to accommodate the stock, tools, and produce of a farm of 80 to 100 acres.'

The American Edition of Rees' Cyclopaedia, Art. 'Barn,' contains some remarks by Mr Samuel Gibson, an intelligent Pennsylvania farmer. His opinion is, that 'The situation' (for a barn) 'should be as near the middle of the farm as can conveniently be, and on ground sloping to the south, so as to admit of water being brought through wooden pipes from the ground above, and raised in the yard if practicable, or at least that it may pass through the yard. The site of the barn should not be nearer than 60, nor farther than 100 yards from the dwelling-house, as in case of fire breaking out in either, the other might be safe; it also conduces more to cleanliness, and when any of the family may happen to be sick, they will not be disturbed by the noise of the barn, stables, &c. The dimensions might be 70 feet by 36; the hill dug into upon a level, and the earth removed from the barn yard. The building to be of stone; the foundation sunk two feet below the level; the walls two feet and a half thick at bottom, and to continue so to the height of the stable doors; the ground so much sloped as to be five feet high where the hill is cut down, and a wall raised close to this, at the distance of seven feet from the barn. This intermediate space would admit a free circulation of air round the barn and stables below. Over this a gangway is to be raised, leading into the barn floor; an excavation may also be made in the hill under this, to which a door through the aforesaid wall may conveniently lead, which will form a very suitable place for the stowing away potatoes and other vegetables. The stables to be seven feet in the clear; and the wall two feet thick set right on the middle of the wall below; from that to the square of the barn the thickness may be reduced three inches on each side, and carried up 20 feet above the stables. Above this the gable ends may be raised 15 feet, which will give sufficient slope to the roof, which ought to be covered with the best cedar shingles or slate. The ground area below may be divided into four spaces for cattle, horses, &c; none of which divisions ought to be less than 12 feet wide, with an entry between the two rows of creatures, whose heads should be towards the entry. The foundations of the partitions a stone wall 18 inches thick, rising 10 or 12 inches at least above the floor, on which a frame of wood work should rise to the joists. The stable floor paved with pebble stones, descending from the triangles, with a like descent towards the door. The advantages of such a floor are, that it will not harbor rats and other vermin, and is durable. The hardness ought to be no objection, as plenty of bedding should be furnished for the purpose of increasing the quantity of dung. Raise the barn floor seven feet above the bottom of the hay-mow, which will leave 12 feet for the height of the barn floor, which ought also to be its breadth. The advantages of raising it thus are many; the labor of pitching your hay is very much reduced, you acquire a good room between that and the stables for stow-

ing grain, &c. The labor of raising the entrance to the barn floor is trifling in comparison of what the labor of pitching it would otherwise occasion; and if the ground rises with a considerable angle backwards, the difficulty of raising the gangway will be still less. The barn floor should be laid with three inch oak plank, well seasoned; each plank ploughed with a half inch iron, within an inch of the lower edge, and a strip put in each point, which will keep the whole firm and sound, and effectually prevent dust, &c. from getting through; it might also be an advantage to have glass windows in the granary, and back of the barn floor, the sides of which may be defended by the boards which form the sides of the granaries, next the hay-mows, and ought to rise four feet above the thrashing floor. Fixed ladders on each side of the barn floor are also convenient to get at the hay above. In each hay-mow a square hole of four feet must be run up, from the entry below the top of the mow, and framed to prevent the hay from stopping it up. These may serve a two-fold purpose, that of conveying hay down to feed with, and as ventilators. It may also be observed that the stable and entry doors ought all to be arched, and the hinges and fastenings of all the doors of iron, built into the wall in the simple form of hooks and eyes, the hook making part of the hinge; the stable floor should also be as high as the sill of the door, and ascending back.

Round stone pillars, two and a half feet in diameter, may be raised at equal distances from each other in front of the stables, and eight feet apart; these may be made as high as the stable doors, upon which a frame might be erected to such a height as to be conveniently covered by the general roof; which would form an excellent corn-house, and would also shade the stable doors. Steps should be placed under this frame leading into it, and also in the granary under the barn floor. This frame or corn-house should be so high from the ground as to admit a cart or wagon below it; and should also have an opening in the floor to pour the corn down. The main entry to the corn-house to be through the thrashing floor.'

A barn built upon these principles would produce a saving of at least one hand daily in the single article of pitching hay, as one person may haul and tumble into the barn as much hay as three could stow away, in the usual way, which is of considerable consequence in harvest time, when work is pressing. One man will pitch the hay from the wagon on the barn floor, up to the whole square of the barn, as fast as two or three can stow it away; whereas, in the common way of building barns, it would take two to pitch it up. Indeed it might be questioned whether it would not be an advantage to raise the floor still higher, on this account, as pitching hay is the hardest part of stowing it away; this would also increase the size of the granaries. To this some object on account of its rising above the square of the barn, but this is nothing when put in competition with the advantages to be derived from the facility of pitching, as the roof may readily be formed so as to admit of it.

Objections have been made against stone barns, as not sufficiently airy, and being damp, so as to injure the grain; inconveniences more imaginary than otherwise, and which the writer of these observations has never experienced; but which, if they did exist might soon be remedied by plastering the outside of the north east end of the build-

ing, and projecting a penthouse from the square, which if attended to, and a sufficient number of windows left, all of which that are under the eyes, and otherwise not exposed, having Venetian blinds, with a large ventilator on the top of the roof on which may be fixed a lightning-rod; such precautions will most assuredly prove the superiority of such a stone barn to all others.'

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

BIRD SHOOTING.

Perhaps there is no minor offence against the principle of mercy, which forbids the wanton infliction of pain, on animated beings, that deserves more severe reprobation than the unmanly practice of shooting innocent and servicable birds. And yet, how often those

'Are prematurely doom'd to fall
By man the desolator!'

'Instead of being regaled by the whistling robin, and chirping blue bird, busily employed in guarding us from that which no human foresight or labor is enabled to avert, our ears are assailed, our persons are endangered, our fences are broken, our crops are trodden down, our cattle are lacerated and our flocks are harassed by the idle shooter, regardless alike of the expensive attempts of the experimental farmer, or of the stores of the laboring husbandman; whilst all the energies of his frame and the aim of his skill, are directed towards the murder of a few little birds, worthless when obtained. The injuries, which are immediately committed by himself and his dogs, are small compared with the multiplied effects of the myriads of insects, which would be destroyed by the animals whereof they are the natural prey.'

This destruction of the little feathered friends of the farmer is not only an act of reprehensible cruelty, but an offence against the laws of this State, as appears by an Act to prevent the destruction of certain useful birds &c, passed Feb. 12, 1818. The preamble to this act recites that, 'Whereas there are within the Commonwealth many birds which are useful and profitable to the citizens, either as articles of food, or instruments in the hands of Providence to destroy various noxious insects, grubs and caterpillars, which are prejudicial or destructive to vegetation, fruits and grain; and it is desirable to promote the increase and preservation of birds of the above description, and to prevent the wanton destruction of them at improper seasons: Be it enacted, &c. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill or destroy, any of the birds called partridges, and quails, at any time from the first day of March to the first day of September in every year; and no person shall take, kill or destroy any of the birds called woodcocks, snipes, larks and robins, at any time from the first day of March to the fourth day of July in each year; and if any person shall take or kill, or shall sell, buy, or have in his possession after being killed, or taken, any of the birds aforesaid, within the times limited as aforesaid, respectively, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every partridge, quail or woodcock, so taken, killed or in his possession, two dollars; and for each and every snipe, lark, or robin, so killed, taken, or in his possession, one dollar; the forfeitures aforesaid to be recovered by any person who will sue for the same within one year from the time of the offence committed, to his own use, in an action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of the amount demanded; or said forfeitures may be recovered by complaint to any justice of the peace in the

name of the Commonwealth, to the use of the county, where the prosecution may take place; and on failure to pay such forfeiture and costs on conviction, the offender may be committed to prison for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen days.*

By the 2nd section it is enacted, 'That if any person shall shoot at, or kill, any of the birds aforesaid, or any other birds, upon lands not owned or occupied by himself, without license from the owner or occupant of such lands, at any time from the first day of March to the fourth day of July in each year, such person shall forfeit and pay to the occupant or owner of such lands, where he may shoot at, or kill such birds, ten dollars, as a penalty, in addition to all other actual damages, to be recovered by the party injured by an action of trespass, in any court having jurisdiction to the amount demanded: *Provided however*, that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the killing of crows, black-birds, owls and blue jays, and hawks at any season of the year: *And provided also*, that the inhabitants of any town in the Commonwealth may, at their annual meeting in March or April, in any year, by vote, suspend the operation of the prohibitions and restrictions contained in this act, in whole or in part, within such town, and for such term of time not exceeding one year as to them shall seem expedient.'

Another act for the protection of birds was passed June 15, 1821, in which it was enacted, 'That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill or destroy any birds on any salt marshes within this Commonwealth, between the first day of March and the first day of September, &c. under the penalty of two dollars for every such offence, &c.:' *Provided*, however, that nothing in this act shall go to prevent any owner or occupant of land from taking any birds on the land so held by him; and an additional section authorizes towns to suspend the operation of the act, as in the preceding act quoted above.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS.

Saturday, July 3d, 1850.

Cherries.* A number of varieties were offered; four dishes of the Bigareau (Duhame) viz: one from George G. Channing, Esq. No. 13, Atkinson Street; two from Mr Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury, and one from Mr Robert Manning, Salem; by the latter as name of the Tradescant, No. 11, of Cox. Mr Channing's were decidedly the handsomest, and a great ornament to the table. It certainly appears there are three varieties of the Bigareau; the character of the trees differs; only one is worthy of cultivation; of this variety the tree is very vigorous, has handsome round top, rich foliage, muddling good berries, subject to crack open, like all hard flesh Cherries, when ripe, by moist weather, not cultivated much by the marketmen on this account. The synonyms are, White Tartarian, Yellow Spanish, Apple, Carnation, Luke Ward Cherry, &c.; one quarter of a pound, (4 oz.) counted ninety cherries.

From Mr E. M. Richards, Dedham, one dish fine red honey Hearts; of this variety we will speak more fully at a future time.

From John Prince, Esq. three branches large natural black Mazzard; Mr Prince states them to be great bears; they were fine flavored and worthy of propagation.

From Mr Manning, Salem, Methwin's Scarlet, or Methin Castle Strawberries; the trusses or heads were full of large, fine flavored Strawberries.

From Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, a branch, (three feet long,) of Lancashire gooseberries, very full and large.

By R. Howe, from S. Downer's garden, a dish and full ranch of the Elkhorn Cherry; they agreed with the description in Mr Prince's 'Treatise on Horticulture.'

This variety will not be cultivated for profit in this northern latitude; one quarter of a pound counted twentythree cherries.

By R. Howe, from the same garden, one dish and three branches, six inches long each, of the Downer Cherry. They fully sustained their former good name; good setlets, not having mislaid one year for the last ten, but have borne full, and very full; the three branches with the fruit and leaves weighed one pound five ounces; one quarter of a pound counted twentytwo cherries.

From S. Downer, fruit of a natural Cherry from a seedling of Roxbury. This is a valuable and good variety; flesh as firm as the Bigareau, (White Tartarian) brisk and fine flavored; full of spirit; color black; size of a medium Black Heart, stem shorter and stone similar; comes in eating immediately after the Black Heart; a very popular cherry in the market, and sought for by the marketmen; they carry well. The only fault with this cherry, (which is the same with all of hard flesh,) if a little spell of wet weather occurs when ripe or nearly so, they crack open and spoil. They are a constant and great bearer, so much so, they bring on premature old age. After twenty-five to thirty years they decline; all I have seen have that appearance. The number, (to my knowledge) is quite limited, and those mostly in Roxbury. Character of the tree, resembling the black Tartarian; branches grow quite upright, like a fan, opened a little; tree vigorous when young. The history and origin of this cherry is given in a very clear manner by Mr William Maccarty of Roxbury; he states that thirty-six years since he found this seedling cherry in the garden of Deacon Samuel Gridley, Roxbury; when he took buds from it it was about five or six inches through. Thinking it would be a profitable fruit for the market, (he being a marketman by profession,) he budded a large number of his trees—they are now generally known as the Maccarty Cherry; sometimes they are called the Apple Cherry, probably on account of the firmness of the flesh. The original tree has disappeared, the garden having long since become horse lots; one quarter of a pound counted twenty-seven cherries.

The Committee on Fruits recommend the above cherry should be called the Gridley Cherry, the synonyms Maccarty and Apple Cherry, these being the names by which it is now known. S. DOWNER.

In behalf of the Committee.

FLOWERS.

Fine specimens of Rhododendron Maximum from R. Tooley.

A variety of Flowers from Messrs Winslips. Roses and other Flowers by R. Howe, from S. Downer's garden. Fine specimens of the Greville and Unique Roses, and many other fine kinds were also exhibited.

Moss Roses, from Jeremiah Fitch, Boston. Mr Fitch states, that from four to five hundred full blown Roses have been counted on the plant at one time; the plant is twelve feet high. Per order, R. L. EMMONS.

VEGETABLES.

Early Potatoes for premium were exhibited by Mr Pond of Cambridgeport, Mr Chandler of Lexington, and Mr Tooley of Waltham.

Early Cauliflowers, by Mr Davenport of Milton and Mr Seaver of Roxbury.

Early Beets were also exhibited by Mr Seaver of Roxbury. Per order, J. B. RUSSELL.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 5.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Mark it this day, 295 Beef Cattle, including 120 unsold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 65—10 Cows and Calves, 3060 Sheep, several lots unsold, 90 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—About five extra Cattle from N. York were taken at \$5; good at 4 25 a 4 75; thinner at 2 50 a \$4.

Cows and Calves—At \$17 a 28—all sold.

Sheep—Dull, too many at market, a large proportion of which were of inferior quality, and many brought but a little more than the value of the skins—some lots were sold for less than the original cost; fair lots were sold at \$1 33 a \$2; a few old Sheep were taken at 2 50.

Swine—Dull; few sales only.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Bull's Head, New York, Monday, June 28th, 1850.
Number of Beef Cattle at market, 950—700 head from the state of Ohio, and 250 head from the western part of this state. Sales very dull—say from \$4 50 to \$5 75. Average price about \$5 25. The cattle this week are very fine. There have been 650 head sold this week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

'An Orchardist' was received too late for insertion this week.

Fine English Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, 200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street.
A few bushels of genuine Tall Meadow Oats Grass Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr PHINNEY and Mr CHANDLER, of Lexington. A particular description of this valuable grass will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. vii. page 200. Price \$2 50 per bushel. July 2.

Chloride of Lime.

For sale by Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk Street, opposite Federal Street, Chloride of Lime, well known for its excellence in destroying noxious effluvia, and for its use in the arts. 4t July 9.

Carnation Pink Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street.
A collection of the finest Carnation Pink Roots, potted, —now in bud and bloom, and in good order. They are raised from some choice plants received from Europe last season, and are sold at 50 cents per pot. July 9.

Bolivar Calves, Saxony Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Culebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Gray. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Culebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Culebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs, 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, and at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. 4t July 9.

Bees and Honey.

For sale by RUFUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. Downer, Dorchester—Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old, but mostly new ones—a number in double Hives with Glass windows, others in large single ones—also Honey of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 25 cts. per pound 4t July 2.

Maduff.

For sale—price \$300. He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr POWELL of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. Dam—Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr POWELL's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. Sire—Mr Powell's celebrated Bull, *Malcoln*.

The stock from Maduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. DEEY.

New York, June 22, 1850.

Roman.

This 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 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B. Tall's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until 10; at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Atbrook's in Shrewsbury, on Thursdays; and at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.

A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr RUSSELL, the publisher, in Boston. 3t June 18.

* Perhaps it would be proper here for the Committee to mention, at this season has been peculiar for fruits, particularly cherries; a great part of it being wet and cold, which retarded the early sets; of late, the weather becoming more warm and moist, has had a tendency to ripen the early and late, nearly together. They do show their usual difference of time of maturing.

MISCELLANIES.

TO PRESERVE CURRANTS.

Gather currants when green, separate them from stems, and put them in junk bottles; cork the bottle closely, and place them in a cool part of the cellar. Currants may be kept fresh and green in this manner 12 months or more, and will make excellent pies in the winter and spring; so say some of our friends who have tried the experiment several times.

Remedy for Burns and Scalds.—From the number of accidents which have lately taken place, and by which several persons have been so dreadfully burned as to cause death, we recommend the following simple remedy, by which the pain from either a burn or scald is instantly relieved; let clarified honey be applied on a linen rag, and in one moment the pain will cease. This remedy has been tried several times, and it always relieved the moment the honey was applied.—*Newark Times.*

Cure for the Bite of a Snake.—In Indiana, a man is said to have cured the bite of a copper-headed snake, upon the ankle of a child, by applying every half hour in 24, a plaster of pounded charcoal and lard. The child's tongue was swelled five minutes after the bite, and other dangerous symptoms had appeared.

To preserve Vines from Bugs, &c.—Sulphate of Soda. (Glauber Salts) an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water and sprinkled upon the plants or vines, is recommended as a preventive against destructive insects.

Wilkinson's Reed Machine.—No machine in our country is more worthy the attention of the curious, than one now in operation at Providence, for the manufacture of steel reeds. By the aid of this machine a reed of forty beers is completed, if we except trimming, in less than four minutes; and in a style superior to those made by hand. This machine was invented by Mr Jephtha Wilkinson, a native of this State, and was first put in operation at Manchester, England; where it was found that John Bull was very ready to avail himself of the advantage arising from Yankee skill and ingenuity. Mr Wilkinson then proceeded to France, and sold his patent in that kingdom for eighteen thousand dollars. From thence he came to his native country and put one in operation at Providence, which has been running about eight years.—*Patchet Chronicle.*

A singular substance has been found at the depth of a foot or a foot and a half in the earth of Van Dieman's Land. It has not yet been described, but is called indigenous bread. It is covered with a thin skin, has a rounded form like a potatoe or yam, and is sometimes as large as a man's head. When cut, it appears as if composed of a solid spongy mass, containing a considerable quantity of alimentary matter. No root or fibre has been found adhering to it, so that sometimes it has been thought to be a sort of terrestrial polypus, possessing a principle of animal life. The only indication of its presence which the natives have, is the occurrence of an exceedingly small leaf, which rises from the earth, and is connected with it by very thin and delicate fibres, which break whenever the tuberole is raised.

Railway between Liverpool and London.—The most active preparations are making to establish a railway from this place to London by way of Birmingham. Last week a company was formed in this town, which, in conjunction with another company established at Birmingham, is intended to execute that part of the road, which lies between the two towns, and surveys are making by other individuals, south of Birmingham, with a view of prolonging the line to the metropolis. The Liverpool and Birmingham railway is intended to cross the Mersey, at Runcorn, by a bridge, which will be one of the largest, if not the largest, in the Kingdom. The funds necessary for surveying the line have been raised, and the survey will, we believe, be commenced without loss of time. The expense of the railway between Liverpool and Birmingham is expected to be a million and a half sterling.

How different is the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the operative in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain! If the American farmer cannot obtain money for his produce, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is always able to feed the laborer: not so the manufacturer; for when he ceases to pay, the operative starves, and is driven by hunger to crime or insurrection. We have been struck with the following passage of one of the letters of Wilson the Ornithologist, who was, himself, in his youth, employed in the trade of weaving, in Scotland.

'An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn, and groaning over his empty flour barrel. An old farmer sits in his arm chair, before his jolly fire, whilst his joists are crowded with hung beef and gammon, and the haunts of heaven are pouring into his barns. Even the article of health is a consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the labors of the field; for health is certainly the first enjoyment of life. *Hugging* down trees is hard work, no doubt; but taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a manly, independent employment.'

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are certainly in a more fortunate condition in every respect.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Visitors are not proper company in the chamber of sickness. They come when I could sleep or read, they stay till I am weary; they force me to attend when my mind calls for relaxation, and to speak when my powers will hardly actuate my tongue. The amusements and consolations of language and depression are conferred by familiar and domestic companions which can be visited or called at will, and can occasionally be quitted or dismissed, who do not obstruct accommodation by ceremony, or destroy indolence by awakening effort.

Dr Johnson's Letters.

It is somewhat singular that the passion for dress, amongst males, is almost exclusively confined to tradesmen and persons in the lower ranks of life. There are no people in the world who dress so plainly as our House of Peers and House of Commons. Indeed there are but few members of these august bodies whom a Fleet street shopman would not turn up his nose at in the street. There are many people who are not yet aware, that in good society it is considered a mark of vulgarity to be dressed particularly well.—*London Weekly Times.*

Old Shoghter's Coffee-house was my usual resort to read the papers. I once sat near Sir William Clerke, who had a very long nose, and who was playing at the backgammon with old General Brown. During this time, Sir William, who was a snuff-taker, was continually using his snuff-box, seldom making the application necessary to keep pace with his indulgence. Observing him leaning continually over the table, and being at the time in very bad humor with the game, the General said, 'Sir William, blow your nose.'—Blow it yourself, 'tis as near you as me.'—*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

Taylor, the water poet, who lived in Charles the First's time, gives the following line as reading backwards and forwards the same:

'Lewd did I live and evil I did dwell,'

and adds, 'I will give any man five shillings a piece for as many as he can make in English.' We do not know that the prize was ever claimed.—*Salern Gazette.*

Rogers's very last.—Some one asked the wit if he knew anything more annoying than mice. 'Yes,' answered he, 'rats are more a gnawing.'

'Vly,' said a Cockney, 'is my friend Vll, when he's run away with on horseback without falling off, like a late Lord Chancellor?' Because he's Eld-on.

For Sale,

The well known FARM in Dover, occupied for the last fourteen years by the subscriber, containing about 200 acres, well located in a square, bounded on the south by Cochebo river, and on the east by Fresh creek, on which is a tide mill, with an apparatus for pounding and grinding plaster. The Buildings consist of a large two story Brick House, of 46 feet by 24, with a wing of 20 by 16, all well finished, adjoining to which is a shed 34 feet by 14, connecting the rider house 27 by 37, two stories, with one plastered room, where all the spinning and weaving is done for the family; two Barns, one of which is 100 feet by 42, with two wings of about 40 feet each, one employed as a stable, the other for a sheepfold, with a good yard well walled in; the other is a Stone Barn of 15 feet square, of 16 feet post, and will contain 60 tons of hay; a pig-gery of 50 feet by 30, with a cellar of 18 feet square under it, with butlers set to make soap, brew, and cook for swine. The fields are divided by permanent stone walls, and consist of one of 40 acres in front of the house, one of 17 on the East, one of 10 acres on the North, (principally orchard,) one of 15 Northeast, and one of 30 acres West of the house, with three pastures of 20 to 25 acres each.

The Farm has been gradually improving for the last ten years, and the two last has cut each year one hundred tons of hay, and 20 to 25 tons of thatch. It is one and a half miles from the village of Dover, which affords a good market. There has been planted some hundreds of Fruit Trees, principally Apple, many of which are grafted—with Pears, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, and many in bearing, with a small nursery.

The terms of sale may be known by applying to Major ASHMEAD W. PRINCE, of Dover, Mr SAMUEL L. LORD, of Portsmouth, or the subscriber on the premises.

June 11.

WILLIAM FLAGG.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum payable at the end of the year—but those who pay w. thins six days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at No. 52 North Market Street, (at the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1830.

No. 52.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF LUCERNE GRASS.

MR FESSENDEN—Having through your valuable journal, in successive years, recommended the culture of lucerne grass, I feel it to be a duty to state all which my experience and information enables me to do, on the subject. There cannot be a more responsible duty, than that of recommending a new species of culture. No person feels this responsibility more than I do. It is cruel, lightly, and on trivial grounds, to lead others into error. I waited, therefore, six years, before I ventured to recommend the culture of lucerne, a plant far more valuable than any species of clover.

My own experiments have been much more extensive, since I last addressed you; and they are more favorable to the culture of the lucerne, than any former ones. On land like my own, I will undertake to say, the lucerne will in common years, yield more hay to the acre, than any other grass. I this year had a piece sowed with lucerne and tall meadow oat grass, in equal quantities, that is, in such proportions as to equalize the product of each, to wit, 12 pounds of lucerne, a bushel of tall meadow oat seed. It produced three tons to the acre, made into hay on the 30th of May. The lucerne is now fit to cut again, being nearly 4 feet high, in rich spots, and three feet on an average. I think, it succeeds on all soils except moist ones. With me to say, however, that many persons have failed in cultivating it. From what I can learn, it is best adapted to warm, gravel, or sandy loams which have a sufficient strength to yield good crops of clover the first year after manure.

Roxbury, June 23, 1830.

J. LOWELL.

N. B. The hay from lucerne is far superior to the best clover, which I have ever seen. It is more green than any other hay, and it retains its leaves in drying almost as well as the culmiferous grasses.

YELLOW LOCUST TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—One of the most useful forest trees within my knowledge is the *Yellow Locust*. Its timber is of the most solid and durable kind; its growth is most rapid; and it enriches the soil on which it grows.

On our light loamy soils, one hundred trees to the acre would add to the productiveness of the soil in pasturage, while their wood for timber or for fuel would yield us another profitable harvest.

An instance of its rapid growth was lately noticed on the farm of Mr JOHN EXAMES of this town. A sprout from a young stump grew sixteen and a half feet in one summer. It is not uncommon in good land to witness a growth of eight and ten feet.

The roots of the locust have a sweet taste, and this sweetness is probably communicated to the soil and enriches the vegetation underneath the tree.

But, says one of my doubtful neighbors, do the roots communicate sweetness to the soil? How do they first obtain it? Perhaps they get it from the atmosphere, by the absorbing power of

the leaf. If not, I cannot tell how. The fact is, locust roots sweeten the soil and increase the growth of grass among them; they also make the same grass more palatable to cattle.

This tree, valuable on so many accounts, has a most destructive enemy in the borer. I send you in a pinal sample of this insect. One of them was found today in the heart of a tree an inch in diameter.—He was descending the tree, and had advanced four or five inches, eating or destroying nearly all the heart from his place of entrance to his nest—another was wise enough to ascend the tree. His chips fell down in large quantities as he bored them, and the passage was left open.

We must destroy this borer, or lose our most useful forest tree. It has been proposed to hook him out with a crooked wire.

I know this 'Leviathan' may be taken with a hook. But the objection to this mode is like that we formerly had to the use of the flea powder. That was certain death to the flea but you must first catch him and make him eat it.

Some kind of wash may be discovered that will keep at a distance the fly that is supposed to deposit her eggs in the tree. I think the lye we have used these fifteen years for apple trees would answer the purpose—for the worms are found in young trees, whose bark is perfectly smooth.

Any information on this subject would confer a favor on a friend to this tree.

Yours, &c.

W. M. BUCKMINSTER.

Framingham, July 10, 1830.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture have offered a premium of fifty dollars for a mode of exterminating the worm that attacks the locust tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees to be effectual.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*

REMARKS ON VEGETABLES.

RUE.

That man, who is blessed with reason, should study the virtues and powers of plants is natural; but that animals should be aware of their efficacy is truly astonishing; and of this the rue affords a curious instance. The weazel will eat rue as a preservative, when he hunts for rats, or before he fights with them; and in hot countries, where serpents are found, the weazel will eat rue before attacking them, to prevent, as is supposed, the effect of poison.

The leaves of rue were formerly used as a pickle, being first boiled and then preserved in vinegar: they were not only esteemed a good sauce for meat, but to warm a cold stomach, and to relieve a dim sight.

The wild rue is of so powerful a nature, that it often sends out vapors that will even scorch the face of those that look close on it.

SAGE.

The Chinese express their astonishment that the Europeans should come to them for tea, when we have what they think so superior. The Dutch have long been in the habit of drying sage leaves to resemble tea, for which they collect not only

their own growth, but also great quantities from the south of France; this they pack in cases, and take out to China, where, for every pound of sage they get in exchange four pounds of tea: the Chinese preferring it to the best of their own tea.

The French make a pickle of the young sage leaves. In this country it is principally used as a seasoning for strong meats, sausages, ducks, &c. It was formerly thought a great improvement to cheese:

Marbled with sage, the hard'ning cheese she press'd.—GAY.

But this practice is nearly discontinued. It used also to be eaten with bread and butter.

Coles recommends the planting of rue among the sage, to keep toads away from this plant; this reptile having as much aversion to the former vegetable as predilection for the latter.

SAVORY.

Savory was used by the Romans in acid sauce or as a kind of spice to give warmth to lettuce, and other salads; and it was certainly a more rational way of taking this hot acid herb, than the present method of using it, to give heat to our already too inflammatory dishes.

SORREL.

It is acid and cooling; grateful to the stomach, quenches thirst, allays the heat of cholera, and is an excellent anti-scorbutic. It tempers the circulation of the blood, and thickens, or sweetens, according to circumstances; it is said to be good in pectilential or intercutaneous fevers.

It is generally used boiled, as a sauce for roast meat, particularly veal and pork; and it is an excellent substitute for apple sauce with winter geese. It should, like spinach, be put into a sauce pan without water, except that which hangs to the leaves in washing it, should be boiled slowly; and then be beat up with a small piece of butter, and served at table as spinach. It becomes more excellent when the yolks of eggs and cream are added to the butter.

The best sorrel (called French sorrel) is a native of Provence, and may be known by the leaves being nearly round. The French botanists distinguish thirty varieties.

In France there are few soups or sauces made without a portion of sorrel; and so much is it esteemed in that country, that they take the greatest care to have a store preserved for winter use. It is a common saying among the French, that a good housewife is known by her pots of sorrel.

In the vegetable markets, as well as at the doors of the green-grocers in Paris, the picking of sorrel is as common as the shelling of peas in London.

SPINACH.

Spinach eaten freely, is laxative, diuretic, and cooling; it has no hurtful quality, nor does it give nutriment; but is said to be good for those to eat who have been debarr'd from meat, when first they take to it again.

'Among all culinary greens,' says 'Tragus,' 'spinach is, in my opinion, the most laudable and grateful; whence it may be eaten in almost all kinds of diseases. It is very serviceable in feverish disorders, and is proper for all persons, who are subject to costiveness; in the first by allaying the heat though it be of a hectic quality; and for aged

persons, by lubricating the stomach. It is cooling and moistening, by its mucous quality.

The water in which spinach has been boiled makes a good touch-paper for fire works, as is procured by the assistance of nitre, which is an evident proof of its cooling quality.

SUGAR.

Nature seems to have implanted a love for this aliment in all children, as if it were on purpose to defend them from those diseases, which are produced by worms. Dr Rush knew a gentleman in Philadelphia, who early adopted this opinion, and who, by indulging a large family of children in the use of sugar, has preserved them all from the diseases usually occasioned by worms.

It was formerly alleged, that the eating of sugar destroys the color of, and spoils the teeth; this proves to be a mistake, for no people on earth have finer teeth than the negroes in Jamaica.

'In the West Indies,' says Dr Moscley, 'the negro children, from crude vegetable diet, are much afflicted with worms. In crop time, when the canes are ripe, these children are always sucking them. Give a negro infant a piece of sugar-cane to suck, and the impoverished milk of his mother is tasteless to him. This salubrious luxury soon changes his appearance; worms are discharged; his enlarged belly and joints diminish; his emaciated limbs increase; and if canes were always ripe, he never would be diseased. I have often seen old, scabby, wasted negroes, crawl from the bottom houses, apparently half dead, in crop time, and by sucking canes all day long, they would soon become strong, fat, and sleeky. The restorative power of sugar, in wasted and decayed habits, is recorded by several physicians in different parts of the world. I have known many people far advanced in pulmonary consumption, recovered by the juice of the sugar-cane.'

Sugar maple trees are found in such plenty in most parts of North America, that it is not uncommon to find entire woods of them, covering five or six acres in a spot; but in the forest generally, where they are inter-spersed with other trees, they average from thirty to fifty per acre; they grow in rich soil, and often in stony ground; and it is remarked, that the springs found in the neighborhood of the sugar maple tree are of the purest water.

It is a general observation in North America, that, whenever they see a tree of this sort with a blackish trunk, it is a sure sign of a rich one, as the blackness proceeds from the incisions made in the bark by the pecking of the parrot, the wood-pecker, and other birds, in the season of the juice rising, which, oozing out, drabbles down its sides, and colors the bark, which in time becomes black. The sap of these trees is much sweeter than that of others that have not been previously wounded.

TANSY.

This herb may frequently be observed growing in country church-yards, which induces us to think that it was formerly used as a funeral plant. Tansy has this peculiar quality, that if any dead animal substance be rubbed with it, the fleshly part will not attack it. Boerhaave says, the leaves applied to a dead body, and intruded into the mouth and nostrils, preserve it from putrefaction and insects; whence the plant has been called, *Rhousia*, that is, immortal plant.

This herb has a bitter taste, and an aromatic smell; and was formerly esteemed of use in warming and strengthening the stomach, for which

reason the young leaves, obtained a place among culinary herbs, their juice being used in puddings, &c.

Boerhaave says, 'This balsamic plant may supply the place of nutmegs and cinnamon. For I believe Asia does not afford a plant of greater fragrance than tansy.'

INSPECTION AND EXPORTATION OF BEEF AND PORK.

A correspondent in Vermont wishes for information relative to the Laws of Massachusetts, regulating the inspection of Beef and Pork. The Statutes on these subjects are numerous and voluminous, but we shall attempt an abstract, which will include most of the requisites of importance.

An Act, passed March 4th, 1800, enacts that there shall be an inspector general of beef, appointed by the Governor and Council. And such inspector shall have power to appoint deputy inspectors, in every seaport town in this Commonwealth, where beef is exported, and such other places as he shall judge necessary, whose duty it shall be to make a return once in six months to the inspector general, of the number of barrels and half barrels inspected by them; and the inspector general, in the month of June, annually, shall make a return to the secretary of states' office of the whole number inspected.

No beef which shall be killed after the first day of September [then] next, shall be packed or repacked in barrels or half barrels, for exportation, unless it be of fat cattle not under three years old; all such beef shall be cut into pieces, as nearly square as can be, and which in size shall not exceed eight pounds weight, nor be less than four pounds weight. All beef which the inspector or deputy inspector shall find, on examination, to have been killed at a proper age, to be fat, and otherwise good and merchantable, shall be sorted and divided into four different sorts, for packing or repacking, into barrels or half barrels, to be denominated Mess, Cargo No 1, Cargo No 2, and *Refuse*.] Mess beef shall consist of choice pieces of oxen or steers well fattened, and weighing six hundred pounds and upwards; the shin, shoulder, clove and neck, shall be taken from the fore quarters, and the legs and leg-round from the hind quarters; and each barrel and half barrel, containing beef of this description, shall be branded on one of the heads with the words Mess Beef Cargo No 1, shall consist of choice pieces of oxen, steers, cows and heifers, not under four hundred pounds weight, and to average five hundred and twenty pounds weight, without any necks or shanks. On one head of each barrel or half barrel, containing beef of this description, shall be branded Cargo No 1. Cargo No 2, shall consist of fat cattle of all descriptions not before mentioned, of three years old and upwards, (bulls excepted) with not more than half a neck and three shanks, and without any hocks; each barrel and half barrel of which shall be branded Cargo No 2.

Every barrel of beef shall be salted with seventy-five pounds of clean St Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon or Turks Island Salt, or eighty pounds of coarse Liverpool salt, or other salt of equal quality, exclusive of a pickle made of fresh water as strong as salt will make it; and to each barrel of beef of the three first sorts, shall be added four ounces of salt-petre; and each half barrel of beef shall be salted with one half the quantity of salt above mentioned, and two ounces of salt-petre.

Every barrel and half barrel, in which beef shall be packed or repacked for exportation, shall be made of good seasoned white oak or white ash staves and heading, free from any defect; each barrel shall contain two hundred pounds weight of beef, and each half barrel one hundred pounds weight of beef; the barrels to measure sixteen inches and an half between the chimes, and to be twenty-eight inches long, to be covered three fourths of the length with good oak, ash or walnut hoops, leaving one fourth in the centre; to be well made of a proper thickness, the hoops to be laid side and drove together; the half barrels to contain not less than fifteen gallons, to be hooped in the same manner as the whole barrels.

Every barrel and half barrel, in which beef is packed or repacked for exportation, shall be branded with the first letter of the christian name and the surname at length of the inspector who has inspected the same, with the name of the town where it was inspected, in legible letters, with the addition of Mass. (for Massachusetts.) And every barrel and half barrel of beef, of the three first sorts, shall also be branded with the name of the person for whom the beef is packed.

No deputy appointed by virtue of this act, shall inspect or brand any cask of beef out of the town or county for which he shall be appointed, under the penalty of fifty dollars; and if any person, other than the said inspector or his deputy, shall presume to stamp or brand any cask of beef in the manner directed by this Act, every person so offending shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars for each and every cask so unlawfully branded.

Other provisions of the act determine the Inspector's fees, prescribe penalties for fraud, neglect or shifting of the beef, that no beef shall be cleared out unless a certificate of inspection is produced, give the form of the oath to be taken by masters or owners of vessels that they have no salted beef on board, which has not been inspected, &c, according to law, provides for the recovery of forfeitures, &c. And enacts that nothing in this act shall prevent the exportation of rounds of beef in kegs or tubs provided that the name of the owner and the town where he resides shall be branded on one head of each keg or tub, under the penalty of one dollar for each keg or tub not branded.

The penalty for exporting beef contrary to the act is, to the owner or exporter six dollars, and to the master of the vessel having the same on board two dollars for every cask exported or shipped for exportation.

An additional act, dated June 19th, 1801, authorizes the package of beef in tierces or casks of three hundred weight, under certain regulations; and enacts that two ounces of salt-petre be added to each barrel of mess beef intended for exportation in addition to the quantity [4 oz.] required by the former act, and that not more than two shanks be put to any barrel of cargo beef, number two.

It likewise extends all the provisions &c, of the act to all beef transported coastwise, from any port or place in this Commonwealth to any of the United States, or shipped on board of any vessel for any purpose whatever.

An act, passed March 9th, 1801, directs that the hearts and cheek pieces of beef may be inspected and branded in *VEALS* and *CURKS*.

An act to regulate the inspection of pork intended for exportation, passed, March 14th, 1802, enacts that all pork, packed, or repacked, in bar-

rels or half barrels, for exportation, shall be sorted and divided by the inspector or his deputy, and denominated as follows, Bone Middlings, Navy Mess Pork, Cargo No. 1, Cargo No. 2, and Refuse Pork; [a subsequent act provides for No. 3,] and in all cases the following parts shall be taken out for refuse, viz. nose pieces, ears, brains, tails, feet, and lard. Bone Middlings shall consist of middle pieces taken from hogs well fatt'd, weighing from one hundred and sixty pounds, to two hundred and thirty pounds, except the head, fore and hind legs, the shoulder joint, lard and refuse parts above mentioned. Cargo No. 1, shall consist of all parts of hogs well fatt'd, averaging two hundred and twenty pounds or upwards, and each of which shall weigh not less than one hundred and eighty pounds, and to have no more heads, legs, shoulders and other coarse parts that belong to one carcass, deducting the lard and refuse as above. Cargo No. 2, shall consist of all parts of one and an half hog, well fatt'd, which shall weigh two hundred pounds, deducting the lard and refuse as above. Cargo No. 2, also, in half barrels shall consist of pig pork, all parts of one carcass, or not, and not to contain the head or legs of more than one carcass, excluding the lard and refuse as above.

Refuse Pork shall consist of all other kinds of pork of an unmerchable, but wholesome quality. Barrels filled with pork, heads or feet, shall be branded Pork Heads or feet as the case may be and in all cases, where the legs of pork are taken out for bacon, or for any other purpose, the weight shall not be made up with heads or shoulders, but with other parts of the carcass not less valuable than the legs would be if they were salted. And each barrel of pork shall be well salted with seventy pounds of clear coarse salt, exclusive of a strong pickle.

Every barrel or half barrel, in which pork shall be packed or repacked, for exportation, shall be made of good seasoned white-oak or white-ash staves and heading, free from any defect. Each barrel shall contain two hundred pounds weight of pork. The barrels shall measure seventeen and one quarter inches between the clinches, and contain not less than thirtyone gallons and one half, to be covered three fourths of the length with good oak ash, birch or walnut hoops, leaving one fourth in the centre.

All barrels and half barrels of pork, packed or repacked for exportation, shall be branded with the first letter of the Christian name, and the surname at length of the inspector, who has inspected the same, with the name of the town &c, [as for beef.]

Other sections of the act establish fees, penalties for its violation &c. Subsequent acts add a third quality of pork called cargo. No. three, which shall consist of the merchantable parts of wholesome pork, of a quality inferior to No. 2 pork—enact that the feet, ears and faces of pork (when separated from the cheek part of the head &c.) shall not be exported under the brand refuse—that the cask shall be branded with the month and year in which the inspection was made, and that three ounces of saltpetre shall be added to every barrel, and two ounces to every half barrel of inspected pork.

The Cambridge, Md. Chronicle states that a gentleman of that place sowed a bushel and a half of wheat on the 29th October last, from which he has obtained a product of fortytwo bushels.

The census of Massachusetts, turns out much larger than was expected. A writer in the Patriot says,—‘There is great ground for the belief that this state will show very near 700,000 inhabitants when this census is completed, making an increase of 177,000 in 10 years; and as it never increased over 50,000 in the same time before, may not this great increase be fairly attributed to the great extension of manufactories during the last 10 years?’

Dr Kidder, of Charlestown, has raised in his garden at Medford, this season, some prodigious goosecherries; one was four inches long, three round, and lacked nine grains of weighing half an ounce.

Mr Aymar, of New York, has cultivated the common goosecherry three years until he has gathered a dozen weighing 5 oz. 17 dwts. 12 grs.—One was 4 inches round, and weighed 10 dwts. 12 grs.

The Cholera Morbus rages at Philadelphia as usual there in the Fruit Season. The inquiry is often made, ‘is this occasioned by the kind of fruit, the quantity eaten at one time, its being eaten before it is ripe, or after it has progressed in decay?’

Galena Potatoes.—A year ago, potatoes were carried from this place to Galena and sold for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. At this time, potatoes, not of the same kind, but far superior in flavor and mellowness, were brought from Galena and sold in this place at one dollar per barrel. Our country increases in natural wealth as we advance towards the extremities.—*St Louis Times*

In a paper by Dr Brewster, on Polarized Light, which was read at the Royal Society, it was suggested that the icebergs which have been lately fallen in with, in the southern hemisphere, have been separated from a Southern Polar continent by a recent earthquake.

CURE FOR CORNS.

Take a small slice of raw, lean, fresh beef, about the thickness of a dollar, and bind it on the corn; do this three or four successive nights, and the cure is said to be certain—try it.

Sheet Lead it is thought will soon be used very generally in roofing buildings in the Western States.

A Flaming Comparison.—Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, says, that the French nation, at the time of the revolution, might be compared to a great bedlam set on fire by the patients, who remained dancing in the midst of the flames!

Upwards of \$70,000,000 of Saving Banks capital is now invested in the National Debt of Britain. The poor have thus a direct interest in the preservation of the Government.

3130 chairs were made by one person in the Newburyport Chair Factory, in the year ending June 30.

Curious Circumstance.—As Mr B. K. Crandall, (who resides within a short distance of this place) was standing in the street, a few yards from our office, a swarm of bees lit on his hat, covering it completely! At the moment of our writing this, he is on his way home with the strangest covering for a head, in this age of fantastical head gear,

that has been seen ‘about these days.’ It would puzzle the ladies, we guess, to ‘follow this fashion.’—*Niagara Courier*.

In Reading, Pa. a receipt for destroying caterpillars, from an old almanac, has been tried with success. Take a long pole, and tie a piece of sponge at the end—dip this in spirits of turpentine, and conduct it to the nests—the spirits will penetrate them and affect the vermin to such a degree that in ten minutes they will be completely destroyed. With one gill five trees were lately cleared.

Bronchotomy.—Dr Asa Heath, of Monmouth lately performed the operation of Bronchotomy on his own child, a boy about three years old. Some dry pieces of wood, which it is supposed the child was chewing, were drawn into the windpipe. Before the operation, his respiration was almost totally obstructed, pulsation at the wrist had almost ceased, his eyes were fixed, and he appeared like one in the last stage of life, having been about an hour in the situation described. After the incision was made, he was immediately relieved, and breathed through it till the obstruction, which was above the incision, was removed, after which he soon became playful as usual.—*Portland Mirror*

A bald eagle was shot in Springfield, on Saturday, July 3. His head, neck, and tail, were of the purest white, and his body and wings of beautiful auburn brown. His talons and beak were very large, and indicated great strength. He measured across the wings when spread, seven feet four inches.

New Hampshire Growth.—A young man passed through this village on Sunday week, on his way to Melhusus, who measured *six feet nine inches and a half*.—He was a native of Concord, (N. H.) On visiting the steam boat Superior, he felt rather disappointed at not finding a berth sufficiently long to accommodate him—a bystander, however consoled him by remarking, that in case the boat upset he certainly had the advantage over his fellow passengers, as he might *wade ashore*.—*Buffalo Republican*.

Mr Nicholas Norris of Baltimore county, has, at his farm, Mulberry Grove, situate about two and a half miles from Baltimore, on the York road, 50,000 worms now engaged in spinning silk. Mr L. Jenkins, of Canandaigua, N. Y. is also extensively engaged in the silk business, and has a fine grove of white mulberry trees growing.

Peaches.—One farmer who resides within three hours sail of this city, sold *thirteen thousand dollars* worth of peaches in our market last season, the product of his own orchard; and he expects to bring to market nearly 10,000 bushels the coming season. Several other farmers in the same vicinity have from 5 to 10,000.—*N. Y. Sentinel*.

1940 children, between four and sixteen years of age, attend the public schools at Springfield, Mass.

DULL TIMES.—The Marshal at Philadelphia received several applications for the office of Hangman.

Letters from St Petersburg, state, that the Emperor of Russia has made a deduction of three millions of ducats in favor of the Porte, and that everything is now finally settled.

The small-pox is said to prevail to some extent in the New York penitentiary.

DISEASES OF HORSES.

(Continued.)

GLANDERS.

Glanders have often been confounded with strangles, and by those who ought to have known better. Strangles are peculiar to young horses. The early stage resembles common cold, with some degree of fever and sore throat; generally with distressing cough, or at least frequent wheezing; and when the enlargement appears beneath the jaw, it is not a single small gland, but a swelling of the whole of the substance between the jaws; growing harder towards the middle; and after a while appearing to contain a fluid, and breaking. In strangles the membrane of the nose will be intensely red, and the discharge from the nose profuse, and purulent, or mixed with matter almost from the first; and when the tumor has burst, the fever will abate, and the horse will speedily get well.

Should the discharge from the nose continue for a considerable time after the horse has recovered from strangles, as it sometimes does, there is no cause for fear. Simple strangles need never degenerate into glanders. Good keep, and small doses of blue vitriol given internally, will gradually make all right.

Glanders have been confounded with catarrh or cold, but the distinction between them is plain enough. Fever accompanies cold, and loss of appetite, and sore throat (the quidding of the food, and gulping of the water are sufficient indications of the latter of these;) the discharge from the nose is profuse, and perhaps purulent; and the glands under the jaw, if swelled, are moveable, and there is a thickening around them, and they are tender and hot. With proper treatment the fever abates; the cough disappears; the swellings under the throat subside, and the discharge from the nose gradually ceases, or, if it remain, it is usually very different from that which characterizes glanders. In glanders, there is seldom cough of any consequence, and generally, no cough at all.

A running from the nose, small in quantity, and from the smallness of its quantity drying about the edges of the nostril, and so presenting some appearance of stickiness, will, in a few cases, remain after severe catarrh, and especially after the influenza of spring; and these have gradually assumed the character of glanders, and more particularly when they have been accompanied by enlarged glands and ulceration in the nose. Here the aid of a judicious veterinary surgeon is indispensable; and he perhaps will experience considerable difficulty in deciding the case. One circumstance will principally guide him. No disease will run on to glanders which has not, to a considerable and palpable degree, impaired and broken down the constitution; and *every disease that does this will run on to glanders*. He will look then to the general state and condition of the horse, as well as to the situation of the glands, the nature of the discharge and character of the ulceration.

The malady proceeds as we have already described it, but before its termination, becomes connected with fever. Few horses die of glanders without exhibiting some appearance of fever; and fever, in its later stages, is almost invariably accompanied by glanders.—*they are different forms or stages of the same disease.*

There can be no doubt that the membrane of

the nose is the original seat of glanders; that the disease is for a time purely local; and that the inflammation of the tubercles must proceed to suppuration before that matter is formed on which the poisoning of the constitution depends; that the whole circulation does at length become impoisoned; and that the horse is destroyed by the general irritation and disease produced.

Glanders may be either bred in the horse, or communicated by contagion. What we have further to remark on this malady will be arranged under these two heads.

Improper stable management we believe to be a far more frequent cause of glanders than contagion. The air which is necessary to respiration is changed and impoisoned in its passage through the lungs, and a fresh supply is necessary for the support of life. That supply may be sufficient, barely to support life, but not to prevent the vitiated air from again and again passing to the lungs, and producing irritation and disease. The membrane of the nose, possessed of extreme sensibility for the purposes of smell, is easily irritated by this poison, and close and ill-ventilated stables often witness the ravages of glanders. Professor Coleman relates a case, which proves to demonstration the rapid and fatal agency of this cause. In the expedition to Quiberon, the horses had not been long on board the transports, before it became necessary to shut down the hatchways (we believe for a few hours only;) the consequence of this was, that some of them were suffocated, and that all the rest were disembarked either glandered or farried.*

In a close stable, the air is not only poisoned by being repeatedly breathed, but there are other and more powerful sources of mischief. The dung and the urine are suffered to remain fermenting, and giving out injurious gases. In many dark and ill-managed stables, a portion of the dung may be swept away, but the urine lies for days at the bottom of the bed, the disgusting and putrefying nature of which is hid concealed by a little fresh straw which the lazy horsekeeper scatters over the top.

The stables of the gentleman are generally kept hot enough, and far too hot, although in many of them, a more rational mode of treatment is beginning to be adopted; but they are lofty and roomy, and the horses are not too much crowded together, and a most scrupulous regard is paid to cleanliness. Glanders seldom prevail there. The stables of the farmer are ill-managed and filthy enough, and the ordure and urine sometimes remain from week to week, until the horse lies on a perfect dunghill, while there is no declivity to drain away the moisture, nor any regular pavement to prevent it from soaking into the earth, nor any water to clean even the surface, but the only instrument of purification is an old stumped broom. Glanders seldom prevail there; for the same carelessness which permits the filth to accumulate, leaves many a cranny for the wind to enter, and sweep away the deleterious fumes from this badly roofed and unceiled place.

The stables of the horse-dealer are hot enough; but a principle of strict cleanliness is enforced, for there must be nothing to offend the eye or the nose of the customer; and there glanders are seldom found; but if the stables of many of our post-horses, and of those employed on our canals, be

* See Perceval's excellent Lectures on the Veterinary Art, vol. iii. p. 455.

examined, almost too low for a tall horse to stand upright—too dark for the accumulation of filth to be perceived—too far from the eye of the master,—ill-drained, and ill-paved,—and governed by a false principle of economy, which begrades the labor of the man, and the cleanliness and comfort of the animal;—these will be the very hot-beds of the disease, and in many of these establishments it is an almost constant resident.

When speaking of inflammation of the eye, and the effect of ill-ventilated stables in producing it, we remarked that the urine of the horse contained an unusually large quantity of harts-horn; that the litter wetted by it was disposed most rapidly to ferment, and that the gases extricated must be extremely prejudicial to so delicate an organ. It may, then, be easily imagined that the constant presence of those pungent fumes, and the irritation which they would cause on that membrane which is the very seat of smell, must predispose for, and often generate a disease which is primarily an affection of this membrane.

Glanders may be produced by anything that injures, or for a length of time acts upon, and weakens the vital energy of this membrane. They have been known to follow a fracture of the bones of the nose. They have been the consequence of violent catarrh, and particularly the long continued discharge from the nostrils, of which we have spoken. They have been produced by the injection of stimulating and acrid substances up the nostril; and everything that weakens the constitution generally, will lead to glanders. It is not only from bad stable-management, but from the hardships which they endure, and the exhausted state of their constitution, that post and machine-horses are so subject to glanders; and there is scarcely an inflammatory disease to which the horse is subject, that is not occasionally wound up and terminated by the appearance of glanders.

Glanders, however, are highly contagious. The farmer cannot be too well aware of this; and, considering the degree to which they often prevail, the legislature would be justified in interfering by some severe enactments, as they have done in the case of the small-pox in the human subject. The early and marked symptom of glanders is a discharge from the nostrils of a peculiar character; and if that, even before it becomes purulent, be rubbed on a wound, or on a mucous surface as the nostrils, it will produce a similar disease. Glanders are not communicated by the air or breath. If the division between two horses were sufficiently high to prevent all snuffing and snorting at each other, and contact of every kind, and they drank not out of the same pail, a sound horse might live for years, uninfected, by the side of a glandered one. The matter of glanders has been mixed up into a ball, and given to a healthy horse, without effect; yet in another experiment of the same kind, the poor animal died. The mouth or gullet had probably some small wounds or ulcers in it. Some horses have eaten the hay left by those that were glandered, and no bad consequence has followed; but others have been speedily infected. The glanderous matter must come in contact with a wound, or fall on some membrane, thin and delicate like that of the nose, and through which it may be absorbed. It is easy, then, accustomed as horses are to smell each other and to recognize each other by the smell; eating out of the same manger, and drinking from the same pail, to imagine that the disease may be very readily communicated. One horse has pass-

ed another when he was in the act of snorting, and has become glandered. Some fillies have received the infection, from the matter blown by the wind across a lane, when a glandered horse, in the opposite field, has claimed acquaintance by neighing or snorting. It is almost impossible for an infected horse to remain long in a stable with others, without irreparable mischief.

Supposing that glanders have made their appearance in the stables of a farmer, is there any danger after he has removed or destroyed the infected horse?—certainly there is, but not to the extent that is commonly supposed. There is no necessity for pulling down the racks and mangers, or even the stable itself, as some have done. The poison resides not in the breath of the animal, but in the nasal discharge, and that can only reach certain parts of the stable; and if the mangers, and racks, and bales, and partitions, are first well scraped, and next scoured with soap and water, and then thoroughly washed with a solution of the chloride of lime, (one pint of the chloride to a pailful of water), and the walls are lime-washed, and the head-gear burned, and the clothing baked and washed, and the rails new painted, and the iron-work exposed to a red heat, all danger will cease.

The tricks which some dealers resort to at fairs and markets, in order to conceal the existence of glanders, are most infamous, and should be visited with the severest penalty of the law. Having given the horse a brushing gallop, that he may thoroughly clear the nose, some of them blow powdered alum up the nostrils a little while before he is shewn; others use white vitriol; and although the horse may be sadly tortured, about which they care nothing, the discharge is for some hours stayed. Others roll up a pledget of tow, and introduce it into the nostril, sufficiently high to escape common observation. Both these tricks may be discovered by the uneasiness of the animal, and his repeated efforts to sneeze, as well as by his general appearance, and if the disease be far advanced, most assuredly by the red or raw appearance of the nose, and by the stinking breath.

With regard to the prevention of glanders, we should be happy if we could say anything satisfactory, a proper ventilation of stables is all important. Next to ventilation stands cleanliness, for the foul air from the fermenting litter, and urine and dung, must not only be highly injurious to health generally, but irritate and predispose to inflammation that delicate membrane, which is the primary seat of the disease. If to his be added regular exercise, and occasional green meat during the summer, and carrots in the winter, we shall have stated all that can be done in the way of prevention. The farmer's horse in his cool or cold stable, and during the greater part of the year running loose when not at work, would be exempt from glanders, if, at the market and the fair, he were not so much exposed to contagion. In truth, glanders may be considered as the consequence of the stabling of the horse. In both America and in Arabia they are unknown; but wherever the European plan of stabling has been introduced, glanders have followed in its train: and therefore if any means are resorted to or the cure of glanders, the first, and perhaps the only effectual one would be to remove every existing cause of the disease; to restore the horse almost to a state of nature; to turn him out for a long time, or at least to throw open his stable as much as the season and the weather will permit.

Experience, however, tells us, that, although the symptoms have disappeared when the exciting causes of disease have been removed, and the horse has returned to his stable after a twelve months' run apparently sound, every symptom has gradually shown itself again when these causes have been once more called into action.

ANACONDA, &c.

The serpent is in all countries held in such abhorrence, that few persons would think him an object of beauty. The idea of terror predominates in the mind, and our dread invests him with a repulsive appearance that perhaps does not justly belong to him. From the operation of another principle akin to this, what we love seems to us more amiable than it always appears to others. It is in the mind and not in the object—

‘Of its own beauty is the mind diseased.’

The latter principle was carried a great way when it made one of John Wilkes' admirers think him a handsome man.

All the instincts of the serpent are evil. Among men, ingratitude is so odious, that it is said to include all other crimes—for a crime it is; yet the first instinct of the serpent is to bite the hand that feeds him, as one assailed the hospitable countryman that revived him when frozen. He is not sensible to kindness, and can be governed only by fear. Those who attempt to domesticate him, never trust him till they have extracted his fangs.

There is a mystery, too, about the serpent, that by raising our wonder increases our dread—though enough is known of him to exclude him from favor. He is supposed to possess the power of fascination—he moves swiftly, as in defiance of the usual principles of motion, without either feet or wings. He ascends trees and performs his rapid and graceful movements with no aid from the general means bestowed upon other animals. What he cannot accomplish by force he succeeds in by cunning; and he has furnished in all languages the proverb to express subtlety and treachery. The abhorrence, therefore, that men feel towards him is too general not to have a good foundation.

There are now at Peale's Museum (New York) two snakes, one a Boa Constrictor and the other an Anaconda. The latter we may not call beautiful, but his hue is glossy and splendid beyond all comparison, but of a peacock's neck. His head and neck are small, but his body is large and hard, giving an idea of great muscular force. His length is nearly fourteen feet. The two snakes lie entwined together, and may be handled with perfect safety by all who have the desire.—*Tribune.*

In Connecticut, the Legislature have passed a law fixing the penalty of raising a dead body from the grave for surgical purposes, at a fine of \$2000. They have, however, ordained, that the bodies of all prisoners who may die in the State Prison, and remain unclaimed by their friends, be given to the medical institution of the State.

Alcoves were established in England as early as the year 721, and are mentioned in the laws of Ina, king of Wessex. Public houses were first licensed in 1621, authority being granted for that purpose to Sir Giles Montpelier, and Sir Francis Michel, for their own enjoyment. In 1553, the number of taverns in London was limited to forty.

A vessel has arrived at Havre from Manila. Upwards of 2000 rats were found on board. The sailors ate a great number of them during the voyage.—*French paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1830.

BARN.

[Continued from page 106.]

A writer for the New England Farmer, whose communication was published vol. iii. page 81, describes a “barn of ordinary size and the main part of it was built in the usual shape, but a good deal neater and tighter. The bays were upon each side of the floor, and the bottoms of them were sunk eight feet below it. This gave room for a large quantity of hay below the floor. The large doors were towards the south, to admit the sun, when necessary, with a small door in one of the large ones to enter at when the weather was windy, and made it dangerous to open the large doors. Barns ought always to have a small door to use in the winter, when you must often be in and out. There were twelve squares of glass arranged over the door to admit the light when the large doors were shut; besides a small window in each of the gable ends, very near the ridge, for the same purpose. Under the floor was a convenient cellar, in which were kept potatoes and all kinds of green vegetables for green fodder in the winter. The cellar was a very warm one, and well lighted with two windows. This cellar struck me as being the most useful apartment in the whole establishment, and I wonder that all farmers do not have one. There you may keep as many turnips, cabbages, potatoes, &c., as you please, and they are always handy to fodder out in the stable to your cattle; and the cattle need scarcely go out of the stable in a month.

“The yard was well watered by an aqueduct, and a trough on the south side of the barn was kept always full. Upon the north, or back side of the barn, were the stables; they were built in one building, and joined to the main part about 25 feet in width, 30 feet long, and 12 or 14 feet high. A door led from the barn into it, besides another from without upon the east side, where the cattle were admitted from the yard. A floor was laid over head, at the distance of seven feet from the lower one. The stalls were arranged on each side of the building, so that the cattle stood with their heads towards the outside of the building, leaving a space in the middle to pass.

“In foddering, the hay was pitched from the bay in the barn through a window, over the stables, and then put down into racks; very little hay could be wasted in this way, and the bays could be trusted with the foddering. The manure made in the stable was put down through the floor into another cellar, large enough to admit of a cart and team to take it away.”

“Such is the construction and situation of the barn, and I think it the most convenient of any I ever saw. Though the barn was not large, the cellar which extended the whole dimensions of it, gave large receptacles of hay, and the apartments under the floor and stable gave spacious vaults for the reception of the farmer's green fodder and manure; and preserved the former from the frost, and the latter from the sun, which would soon evaporate its strength and nourishment.

“Most farmers I saw had two or three small barns, and some two or three large ones. Nothing appears more detrimental to their interests. Superfluous buildings are nothing but a tax upon farmers, the cost of repairs being very great. I had rather see the stacks stand thick round the barn, than to see more than one barn; and am convinced

that a barn 50 feet by 30, of the construction just mentioned, would be sufficient for most of our largest farmers. In England it is not a general practice to put hay in the barn, but it is stacked out in very large stacks and then thatched. Their barns are filled with grain, and so would those of every American farmer, if they managed it right.

'Barns should be made perfectly tight, and be painted; and I hope my brother farmers will take care that they are surrounded with a large yard, with a wall 8 feet high, and above all the rest, that they will see that they have the manure three feet deep in the spring.'

A report of the Committee on farms in the County of Essex, for the year 1824, states that Col. Moses Newhall, in West Newbury has lately built a barn, which for convenience and durability of construction is worthy of much praise. It is calculated better for the farmer's use than any one we have seen. It is not too much to say that during the haying season, the most busy season with the farmer, its superior conveniences will save at least the labor of one man on the farm. It is about eighty feet in length, thirty-four in width, and twenty feet post. It has two floors, one eight feet above the other;—on the upper of which the hay is carried in. Mr Newhall has favored the Committee with a plan of it for the benefit of the Society.

A barn built by Shakers, in the town of Hancock, Hampshire County, Mass. is thus described by the writer of an article, which originally appeared in the Middletown Sentinel, and was republished vol. v. p. 215, of the N. E. Farmer:

'The barn is built on ground inclining southerly in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, or across it from side to side. The walls are stone, twenty two feet in height, of suitable thickness, and laid in lime or well painted on each side; round the barn on the inner side, are stables forming a circle, the manger within, and suitable places over it to throw or feed down the hay; the stable and manger occupy about 12 feet, and are 8 feet high; the stables open to and from several different barn yards, in order to make as many and such divisions of their stock as they think proper. The covering of the stables forms the barn floor, which also extends round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the northern side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet above the base, and of course 11 feet below the eaves. The cart or wagon that enters with a load makes the whole circuit of the floor, and after unloading comes out at the same door; thus 8 or 10 teams with their loads, can occupy the floor at one time in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of the stables and barn floor is an area, or *bay*, as it is usually called, which is filled with hay, &c. which must be over 60 feet in diameter. This is pitched in and on from any side or place, most convenient, or where wanted.

'The roof comes to a point at the centre, and sheds off the rain, all round, something similar to an umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up and down, which by a transverse sawing of the log were all brought to a point, and then shingled round in the usual mode.'

The threshing floor should be laid on strong and steady sleepers, well supported beneath; otherwise carting in loads upon it will soon loosen

it, and render it unfit for the operation of threshing. It should be made of planks, well seasoned and nicely jointed; and care should be taken to keep it very tight. If it should be so open as to let grain, or any seeds, pass through, the grain will be worse than lost, as it will serve to feed and increase vermin. A floor of boards should therefore be laid under the planks.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, July 7.

Horticultural Rarities.—At the exhibition last evening, before the Horticultural society, some exceedingly fine samples of fruit were displayed, with the usual abundance of rare and choice flowers; in particular some fine Antwerp Raspberries, from Mrs. Winter, of Flushing; and a lot of gooseberries were presented by that lady, one dozen of which, on being carefully weighed, were found to equal 7 oz. 5 dwts. 7 grs.; and a single one was selected, which weighed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4 dwts. 17 grs.

Some rare flowers were received from Mr William Prince; among them the *Bocunia Corallia Passiflora Princeps*, two species of *Nitellia*, &c. and a splendid collection embracing more than 10 varieties of *Carnations*.

Mr Flag offered a tasteful bouquet from his garden, the most conspicuous among which were the *Eschylus Macrostachya*, the *Yucca Flaccida*, and *Peltandra Nyctaginiflora*.

Mr George Still offered some fine *Carnations*, and a lot of Antwerp Raspberries.

Mr Wm. R. Cooke, a collection of beautiful flowers, and six free stone *Apricots*.

Dr Hosack presented from his place at Hyde Park, a dozen ripe *Tomatoes*, raised in the open ground, and some early *Celery*.

Still larger Gooseberries.—Yesterday, we made mention of some large Gooseberries raised in this city. This morning we have seen a bushel containing several dozens from the garden of Major Williams, at Newton, L. L. one of which weighs 15 dwts., and measures nearly 5 inches longitudinally, and 4 inches in circumference. Twelve of them weigh upwards of eight ounces. They are the largest, fairest, and most beautiful we ever saw. The plants, four years ago, were imported from Lancaster, (Eng.) by the name of the White Smith Goosecherry. 'Beat this who can.'—*Ibid.*

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FRUIT.

Saturday, July 10, 1850.

Cherries.—Five varieties were shown by Mr MANSING, of Salem, viz: June Duke, English Kentish, Carnation, Montmorency, and Virginia Morelle. The June Duke is a superior cherry, and though the specimen exhibited by Mr MANSING was not fully ripe, the committee were of opinion it would rank among the best varieties.

Several specimens of Seedling Cherries, of the Black Mazzard kind were shown, viz:

Two by the Messrs WINSHIPS, of Brighton, one of which was of fine flavor and appearance. That by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, was also very good. Mr RICHARDS, of Dedham, and Mr N. STAYER, of Roxbury, exhibited five specimens of the same. Those from the Garden of Mr STAYER were of the largest size and peculiarly rich flavor.

Gooseberries of good size and appearance were shown by the Messrs WINSHIPS, of Brighton, and Mr A. D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.

Mr N. STAYER, of Roxbury, offered for premium

a specimen of Scotch Gooseberries, the 'July Angel,' of extraordinary size. A branch, one foot in length, with the fruit upon it, weighed 8 oz. 3 dwts. 6 berries weighed 3 oz. 3 dwts. 1 weighed 10 dwts. 17 grs. and measured $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. The fruit exhibited by Mr STAYER, about one quart, was all from a single bush, procured by him in 1829, of Mr J. B. RUSSELL.

FLOWERS.

Five Double Dahlias, from GEORGE PRATT; *Carnations*, and a very fine specimen of *Lycium chalcidicum*, from GEORGE THOMSON; five *Carnations* from Messrs WINSHIPS; specimens of some beautiful native Plants, by D. CHANDLER; *Carnations* and Double Dahlias, from DAVID HAGGERSTON.

THE CHINESE MULBERRY TREE.

The N. Y. Evening Post states that in July last, a French national vessel returned to Havre from a navigation on the Eastern coast of Asia, bringing thence a large collection of very rare and precious plants. The vessel contained more than 100 boxes filled with a great variety of plants, besides a collection of palmists, and an immense quantity of seed, laid in preservative strata of compost. In some of the boxes were vigorous saplings or stalks, from 4 to 8 feet high, bearing as thrifty foliage as if they had been taken from a green house, and among these the large leaved Chinese Mulberry, from the Chinese colony of the Philippine Islands.

This tree differs from others inasmuch as its growth is active in the tops and among the branches, as well as from the roots. These which are large and bulbous incessantly give up shoots or stems, which can soon be transplanted; hence its appropriate distinctive name of *Morus Multicaulis*. The leaves are large and smooth, serrated, cordate, crisped on the surface, pale or dark green, according to their age, but extremely thin and silky. They afford to the silk caterpillar double the quantity of food compared to the ordinary white mulberry, all the characteristics of which it otherwise presents.

A most important attribute of the Chinese Mulberry tree is the facility with which it can be propagated by cuttings, even as small as 8 or 10 inches inclusive, provided they have at least a bud or one eye at the bottom and one on the top.

A few stocks of this plant are now in New York, in excellent condition, and shortly may give abundance of suckers, layers, shoots, and cuttings.

TREES.

The beauty of an American forest, though celebrated abroad, is not well estimated at home. It has attracted to our shores some of the best botanists of Europe, and it has more than sustained their enthusiastic assent. Yet the very trees that our forests produce are transplanted, and reared with care in other countries while in their own soil they suffer the same neglect with the rest of our domestic productions, holding in our favor but a secondary place: the first being devoted to plants every way inferior but in cost.

This neglect to our own and favor to others, had it full national illustration in the Lombardy Poplar;—a tree that without a single use, or beauty, and with some of the contrary qualities, was in twenty years spread to every town in the Union, while our locust, maple, sassafras and white-walnut were left to expand their beauties wherever nature in her profusion scattered them. Yet the locust is as rapid in growth as the poplar, and in fern, leaf and blossom, there is hardly a tree that surpasses it. But a dwarf orange

in a tub is preferred to the locust in its native earth.—The sassafras with nearly as much beauty as the locust, has aromatic qualities that make it an article of commerce to distant countries, yet all the attention we bestow upon it is, to cut it down and put some ungraceful stranger in its place.

The maple may be recommended from motives of patriotism and humanity as well as for its beauty. He that plants it may withdraw a little of the support that upholds slavery; and the sugar of the maple, if less delicate in flavor than that of the cane, is not purchased with stripes, or human happiness and life.

In autumn the maple is the first to change the color of its leaves; but it is to the rich hues of the dying dolphin, blended purple, red, yellow and green, that make it more splendid in its fall than in its prime.—*Tribune.*

Last week a brigade of about eighty Germans passed through this place for the 'far West.'—They were from Alsace. They appeared in high spirits, and amused themselves by singing some of their native airs as they travelled onward. They had that department well filled which usually accompanies a German housekeeper, as our informant stated, that he counted sixteen children asleep in one nest, with their faces turned up to the sun.—*Phila. paper.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

An interesting article from Mr Nuttall, came too late for this week's paper.

Sportsman.

The full blooded horse Sportsman will stand at B Taft's stable in Brighton, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until 10, at Brigham's in Westborough on Wednesdays; at Estabrooks' in Shrewsbury, on Thursdays; at Stockwell's in Worcester, on Fridays and Saturdays, until 2 o'clock of each week through the season. May 28.

Complete set of the New England Farmer.

A gentleman in Newport, R. I. wishes to procure a complete set of the New England Farmer.—Any person having a perfect copy, clean, and in good order, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr RUSSELL, the publisher, in Boston. 31 June 18.

Bees and Honey.

For sale by REBUS HOWE, at the Garden of S. DOWNER, Dorchester.—Fifteen Swarms of Bees, a part old, but mostly new ones—a number in double Hives with Glass windows, others in large single ones—Also Honey of superior quality made from the blossoms of this year 25 cents per pound 41 July 2.

Maceduff

For sale—price \$300 He is a full bred Durham Short Horn Bull, bred by Mr POWELL of Philadelphia—red and white; calved in June, 1827. Dam—Annabella, sold at the auction of Mr POWELL's cattle, June 16, to Mr Freeman of Baltimore, for \$310. Sire—Mr Fowell's celebrated Bull, Malcom.

The stock from Maceduff has proved good. The Bull may be seen on the farm of the subscriber, near Newark, New Jersey. Letters directed to him, 27, Nassau-street, New York, will be attended to. A. DEY. New York, June 22, 1830.

Roman.

This 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 dollars the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. June 25

Chloride of Lime.

For sale by Ebenezer Wight, Druggist, Milk Street, opposite Federal Street, Chloride of Lime, well known for its excellence in destroying noxious effluvia, and for its use in the arts. 41 July 9.

Carnation Pink Roots.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, A collection of the finest Carnation Pink Roots, potted, —now in bud and bloom, and in good order. They are raised from some choice plants received from Europe last season, and are sold at 50 cents per pot. July 9.

Bolivar Calves, Strongy Bucks, and Bremen Geese.

For sale, 4 Bull Calves, sired by the celebrated imported improved Durham short horned bull BOLIVAR, which stock have produced 36 quarts of milk a day. No. 1, dam Grey Brown, half Culebs and half Galloway. No. 2, dam Juno, three fourths Fill Pail. No. 3, dam Ceres, her sire Culebs, her dam Mr Gray's imported Cow. No. 4, dam Beauty, half Culebs and half Galloway. The Calves are beautiful, and their dams all great milkers.

Two imported Saxony Bucks, 2 Yearlings, and 2 Lambs, 3 pairs of Bremen Geese. Inquire of Benjamin Shurtleff, Jr, Chelsea, or at 52 Hanover Street, Boston. July 9.

Fine English Turnip Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, 200 lbs. of the finest English White Flat Turnip Seed, raised this season, expressly for this Establishment, by Mr AARON D. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury, and warranted of the first quality, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Lewis's Blacking.

The increased demand for the above article is a sufficient criterion of its superiority—it is prepared with oil, and contains nothing injurious to the leather—if not approved of, after a fair trial, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded. T. Lewis is aware that puffing has generally been adopted to bring an article into notice, and however much he may condemn following such a course, he hopes and trusts that by bringing before the public, his Liquid and Paste Blacking, and leaving its merits to the same, a fair trial will be given, and if not found equal to any of the best imported, to receive no encouragement for the sale thereof.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, at No. 44 Congress Street, Boston.

☞ Cash given for old newspapers and blacking jugs.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at CROFT'S Ammunition Store, 65 Broad st, at retail. Also SHEP. CAPS, &c. of the best quality—cheap for cash.

Medical School in Boston.

The Courses of Lectures begin annually on the third Wednesday in October, and are continued daily for three months, on the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Surgery, by John C. Warren, M. D. Chemistry, by John W. Webster, M. D. Materia Medica, by Jacob Bigelow, M. D. Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, by Walter Channing, M. D.

Theoretical and Practice of Physic, by James Jackson, M. D. The apparatus and collections of specimens used in illustrating the demonstrative courses, are very extensive. The fees for all the courses amount to \$70. Board is obtained for about \$3 per week.

This institution now offers greater advantages for the acquirement of a thorough Medical education, than it has done at any former period of its history. During the last two years the means of obtaining practical knowledge of the anatomical structure of the human body have been amply supplied to pupils, probably at a less expense than in any other of the schools in the United States. The opportunity of witnessing numerous important and capital operations in surgery, and of attending the clinical practice of one of the best regulated hospitals in this country, are gratuitously afforded to all who attend the lectures of the professors. 51 June 18.

Turnip Seed, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer Office, 52, North Market-street.

An extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, of the most valuable sorts for family use or stock. The most approved kinds for the farmer, are the White Dutch, White Stone, Yellow Stone and Yellow Malta. The two latter are of uncommon excellence, and keep well. Loudon describes the Yellow Malta as 'an excellent and beautiful root,' and of delicious flavor. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, Yellow Aberdeen, White Flat, and Ruta Baga, are the best. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the Farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for this Establishment, and the utmost dependence may be placed on their genuine quality.

Also, a variety of Long and Turnip rooted Radishes, suitable for sowing the ensuing months, Long Prickly, and many other varieties of Cucumbers for pickling. May 28.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	-	barrel	4 00 5 10
ASHES, pot, first sort,	-	ton.	11 00 113 00
Pearl, first sort,	-	"	125 00 130 00
BEANS, white,	-	bushel	37 1 10
BEEF, fresh,	-	barrel	9 25 10 02
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	8 50 9 00
Cargo, No. 2,	-	"	6 50 6 70
BUTTER, imported, No. 1, new,	-	-pound.	16 15
CHEESE, new milk,	-	"	2 3
Skimmed milk,	-	"	7 8
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	-	barrel.	5 37 5 53
Genesee,	-	"	5 37 5 75
Rye, best,	-	"	3 50 3 87
GRAIN, Corn,	-	bushel.	46 55
Rye,	-	"	65 67
Barley,	-	"	67 67
Oats,	-	"	57 40
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	-	cwt.	9 00 10 00
HOPS, 1st quality,	-	"	14 00 15 00
LIME,	-	cash.	8 50 9 00
PLASTER PARIS retails at	-	ton.	3 50 3 75
PORK, clear,	-	barrel.	17 00 18 00
Navy, mess,	-	"	12 25 12 50
Cargo, No. 1,	-	"	12 25 12 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	-	bushel.	2 00
Orchard Grass,	-	"	3 00
Fowl Meadow,	-	"	4 06
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	-	"	3 00
Red Top (northern),	-	"	62 75
Lucerne,	-	pond.	35 50
White Horcusuckle Clover,	-	"	33 33
Red Clover, (northern),	-	"	7 8
French Sugar Beet,	-	"	1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	-	"	50 55
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	-	"	30 35
Merino, three fourths washed,	-	"	49 42
Merino, half blood,	-	"	35 38
Merino, quarter,	-	"	23 25
Native, washed,	-	"	33 35
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	-	"	43 45
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	-	"	32 35
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	-	"	36 37

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR HAYWARD, (Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	-	-	5 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	-	-	5 10
whole hogs,	-	-	5 6
VEAL,	-	-	4 8
MUTTON,	-	-	4 12
POULTRY,	-	-	10 25
BUTTER, keg and tub,	-	-	12 15
Lump, best,	-	-	15 12
EGGS,	-	-	18 18
MEAL, Rye, retail,	-	-	7 54
Indian, retail,	-	-	35 38
POTATOS,	-	-	4 50
CHDER, [according to quality],	-	-	3 50 4 20

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, July 12.

[Reported for the Chronicle and Patriot.]

At Market this day, 316 Beef Cattle, (including 59 un-sold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 49; about 30 Cows and Calves, 2709 Sheep, 136 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Very little variation from last week: a few extra were taken at \$184, good at 4 25 a 4 75; thinners, 3 50 a 4.

Cows and Calves—A large number sold. We noticed sales at \$20, 25, 16, 15 and 12.

Sheep—We noticed a lot of about 100 beautiful Wethers, (sheared) which were taken at about \$1; another lot of about the same number, at \$2 50; fair lots of sheep and lambs were sold at \$1 25 a 1 75. We noticed one lot in the shape of sheep taken at 75c. How the Farmer or Drover, by driving to market such scape goats, can make a profit we are unable to learn.

Swine—Sales dull, a few were taken at retail at 5 a 9c.

Wool—The quantity of Fleece Wool which has come into market during the week, does not exceed 25,000 lbs. all of which has met a ready sale, and we know of no wool of this description in the market now un-sold. Manufacturers appear disposed to purchase more freely than they did, as there is a general impression prevalent that a decided improvement in Woolen Goods will take place as soon the season for sales arrives; some lots have already been sold at an advance on the spring prices. There is but little pulled Wool in market, and but a very limited quantity of Spanish or Saxony. We understand that a principal part of all the coarse foreign Wools here are held by one house.—*Courier.*

MISCELLANIES.

The following original hymn, composed by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, was sung at the five-hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Charleston.—

Two hundred years—two hundred years!
How much of human-pain is here!
What glorious hopes, what glorious plans,
Have sunk beneath their worthless tears!

The red man, at his horrid rite,
Seen by the stars at night's cold noon,
His back came, in its track of light,
Lift on the wave beneath the moon.

His dance, his yell—his cruel fire,
The altar where his victim lay,
His death-song, and his funeral pyre,
That still, strong tide hath borne away.

And that pale, pilgrim band is gone,
That, on this shore, with trembling tread,
Ready to faint, yet bearing on,
The ark of freedom and of God.

And war—that seer, o'er ocean came,
And throbbed loud from yonder hill,
And wrapped its foot in shreds of flame,
To blast that ark—its storm is still.

Chief, solem, sage, bands, heroes, seers,
That live in story and in song,
Time, for the last two hundred years,
Has raised, and shown, and swept along.

'Tis like a dream when one awakes—
This vision of the scenes of old;
'Tis like the moon when morning breaks,
'Tis like a tale round watch-fires told.

Then what are we?—then what are we?
Yes, when two hundred years have rolled
O'er our green graves, our name shall be
A morning dream, a tale that's told.

God of our fathers—in whose sight
The thousand years, that sweep away
Man, and the traces of his might,
Are but the break and close of day—

Grant us that love of truth sublime,
That love of goodness and of thee,
That makes thy children, in all time,
To share thine own eternity.

HYDROPHOBIA.

In comparing the effects of this poison with what we know relative to others, we have to inquire whether, if there be a poison, it is imbibed from the wound soon after its application, and a time elapses between its reception into the circulation and the occurrence of its specific effects; or whether it lodges in the part to which it has been applied, and being afterwards absorbed, exerts its peculiar influence as soon as it is taken into the circulating fluids. The truth of the latter opinion was strongly impressed on my mind by the following case, which occurred during my apprenticeship—A very fine lad, about 14 years of age, was bitten in the finger by a rabid dog, and being brought to St Bartholomew's Hospital, caustic was applied to the wound very freely, so that considerable sloughing of the integuments, and even inflammation of the subjacent sinewy parts followed. He suffered severely from this treatment; but by soothing measures, local and general, he gradually got better, and the wound began to heal. Seeing him one day, about three weeks after the bite, with the sore unhealed, I told him it gave me pleasure to see his wound getting well. He answered that it was healing, but that he had some odd pains about it which ran up his arm; and, on uncovering the forearm, I observed two red lines extending up it, such as denote irritation in the absorbent vessels. I went to the hospital early in the following morning, as if to visit another patient in the same ward, and as I was going out, I said to this youth, 'I hope you have lost all that uneasiness you were speaking of yesterday.' He replied, that he had, but that he had

felt very unwell during the night. I asked to look at his tongue, which was furred; and, feeling his pulse, I remarked that he was slightly feverish, and inquired whether he did not feel thirsty; he answered in the affirmative, and I told the nurse she should have given him some toast and water, and desired that he might have a little now. He seemed inclined to drink; but when the fluid was presented to him, and he made the attempt, he shuddered, and put it away. This fine and intelligent youth did not survive more than two days from this time. As I always mentioned this case in my lectures, the question about the period of absorption and infection of the poison was made the subject of experiment; and as far as the experiments have been prosecuted, they tend to show that if the bitten part be removed before changes which precede the appearance of constitutional symptoms take place, hydrophobia does not occur. That the saliva of rabid animals is morbid, or at least

has morbid matter mixed with it, is made probable from the following case:—A servant maid was accustomed to feed a small pot spaniel, which was bitten by a dog not supposed to be mad. The spaniel however, became affected with rabies, and at length died of the disease. Though he refused food and drink, ate the straw which served him for a bed, and snarped at other persons who approached him, yet he never betrayed any peculiarity of conduct to the girl, who was accustomed to feed him; on the contrary, he licked her hand as he used to do. This was in the winter season, when the poor girl's hands were severely chapped, and the surface of the sores was in a raw and exposed state. About three weeks after the death of the dog, this girl had the constitutional symptoms of hydrophobia, for which she was admitted into an hospital, where she died.

It appears, then, to me to be the duty of a surgeon, in the case of a person bitten by an animal suspected to be rabid, carefully to cut away all that portion of animal substance with which the tooth of the animal could have come in contact. If this be effected, I believe we may entertain considerable hopes of the security of the patient, even though several days have elapsed since the receipt of the injury. I have done the operation five or six days after persons were bitten, in consequence of the dog having died, and the stomach being found, on subsequent examination, spotted in places, and containing straw and chips; circumstances which satisfied me that the animal was rabid. We are not, however, warranted in drawing decisive conclusions from such premises; because a rabid dog has been known to run through a town and to bite many persons, very few of whom have had constitutional symptoms. When the bite is inflicted through the clothes, the saliva may be wiped off the teeth by the garments. It is, therefore, wounds of exposed parts that ought to excite our greatest apprehensions. The application of caustic, however liberally used, offers no security against inoculation in these cases. Fontana, who performed so many experiments upon animals bitten by the viper, applied the caustic without avail, while he succeeded in preventing contamination by excising the part. The excision of the bitten parts seems to me no very formidable operation.—*Theraputic's Lectures on Surgery.*

METHOD OF PRESERVING BUTTER.—The following method is preferable to the old one, as it preserves to the butter a more agreeable flavor, and a better color, and renders it less liable to become rancid.

Take one part of loaf sugar, one part of salt-petre, and two parts of pure salt; mix and reduce them to very fine powder. As soon as butter is perfectly worked (to extract the buttermilk) work into it one ounce of the above mixture to each pound, and pack it immediately, and as closely as possible, into pots, and smooth the tops over carefully; then cover the pots over with a fine linen cloth, and tie a piece of wet parchment (or bladder) over the whole. After a few days it will be found that the butter has settled, and no longer fills the pots completely; they must then be filled up, taking care that no space be left; then

pour over the top a small quantity of butter melted at a low temperature, sprinkle over the surface a small quantity of the above mixture, and stop the pots as tight as possible, to exclude the atmospheric air. They should not be again opened until the butter is wanted for use. In this manner butter may be preserved several years; I have had it at the end of two years as fine flavored as in the first month.

Persons who are in the habit of eating salted butter, can hardly believe that this has ever been salted at all.

Butter may also be preserved by working into it a small portion of pure honey, which imparts to it a very agreeable flavor, and renders it very valuable for aged persons, and those who have weak stomachs. One ounce of honey to the pound.

The grand secret of keeping butter sweet is to work all the buttermilk out.

A LARGE TREE.—It is stated in one of the French periodicals, that in the neighborhood of Thelout, in one of the departments of France, there is an Oak, remarkable for its antiquity, and for the existence of a Chapel in the cavity of its shell. The Chapel has been known 125 years; it is attended by a Priest, who has his habitation in the upper part of the trunk. The top of the tree was broken off more than 50 years ago, and has been replaced by a sapling. The branches of this tree are covered every year with foliage.

Ross's Garden Compound, for the Preservation of Peach Trees;

Prepared and sold by Alexander Ross, No. 45, Strand, London. An infallible Preserver of Peach and other Fruit Trees from the destructive worm and insects, which in the Spring of the year attack the stem and destroy the vitality of the tree. By a proper application of this Compound, all insects will refuse to deposit their eggs in the bark, the tree will be preserved in vigorous health, and an abundant crop insured. In bottles of one quart, sufficient for dressing fifty trees, 75 cents; in bottles sufficient for one hundred trees, 1 dollar 50 cents.

Directions.—Remove the earth from the bottom of the stem towards the root, and with a paint brush apply the composition from thence nearly to the branches, then replace the earth. This may be repeated in the course of the summer.

By dipping some rags in this composition and fastening them among the branches of the tree, the Nectaries and Plums will be saved from the ravages of the stinging fly, and vermin generally will forsake the tree.

The following letter from the respectable firm of Malcolm & Co, Nurserymen, Kensington, near London, is an ample recommendation.

To Mr. Alexander Ross, 45 Strand, London.

'Sir, We have, for many years, applied your Garden Compound to peach and other young Fruit Trees, and have found it the best preserver yet known against the enemies of vegetation, and we shall always recommend it. Yours respectfully,

MALCOLM & CO.

Kensington Nursery, March 24, 1890.

This Composition is also used with success at the extensive orchard of Mrs Griffith, at Charleshoe, N. J. For sale at the Seed Establishment of J. B. Russell & Co., No. 52 North Market Street, Boston. June 11.

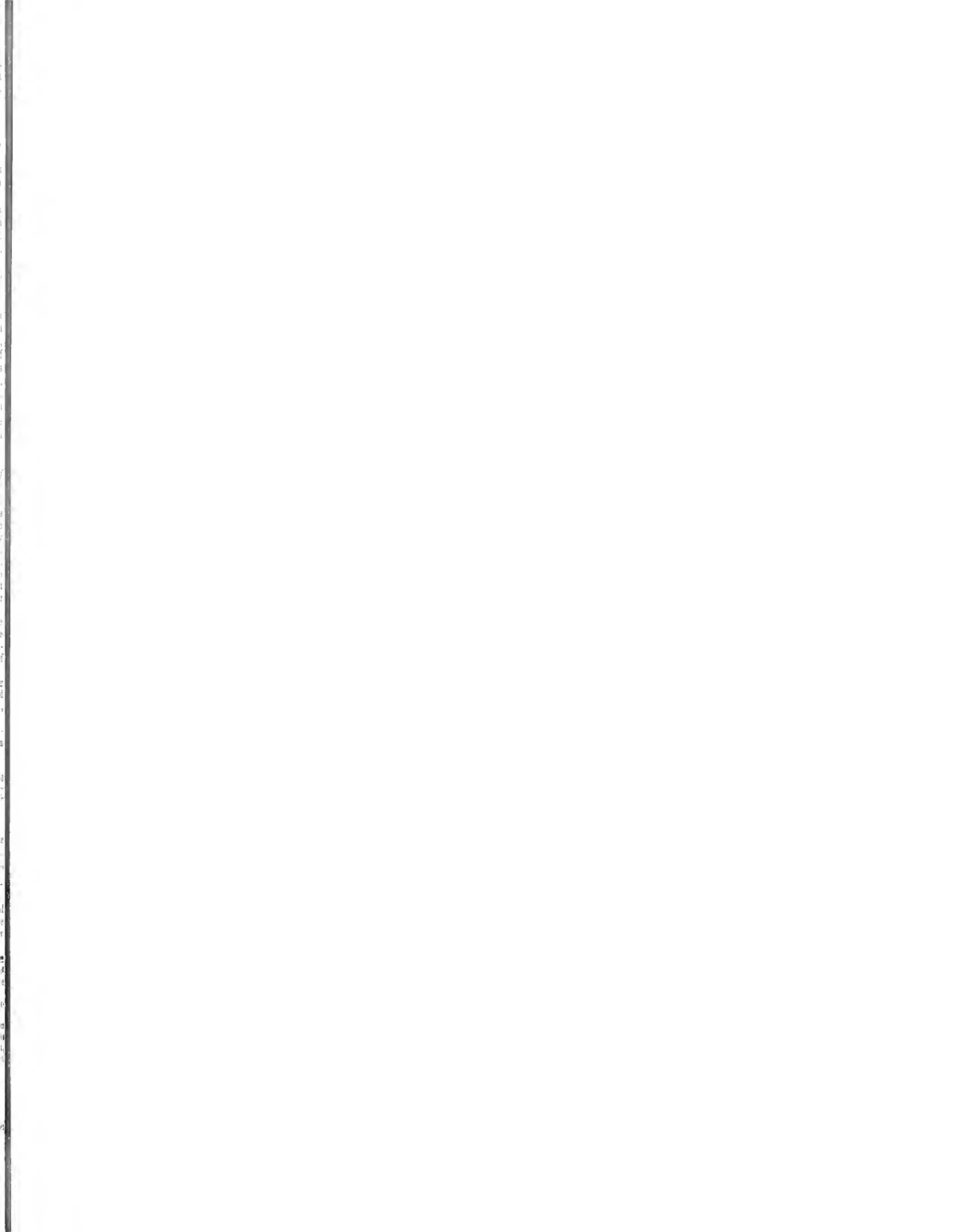
Wanted,

Two copies of No. 32, vol. VII, of the New England Farmer, for which a liberal price will be paid by the publisher, or by J. Van Sclanck, Esq. Lansingburg, New York. June 18.

Published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within six months of the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of five cents. If no paper will be sent to a distance without postage being made in advance.

Printed for J. B. RUSSELL, by I. R. BUTTS—by whom all descriptions of Printing can be executed to the satisfaction of customers. Orders for printing received by J. B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, BOSTON.

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