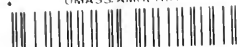
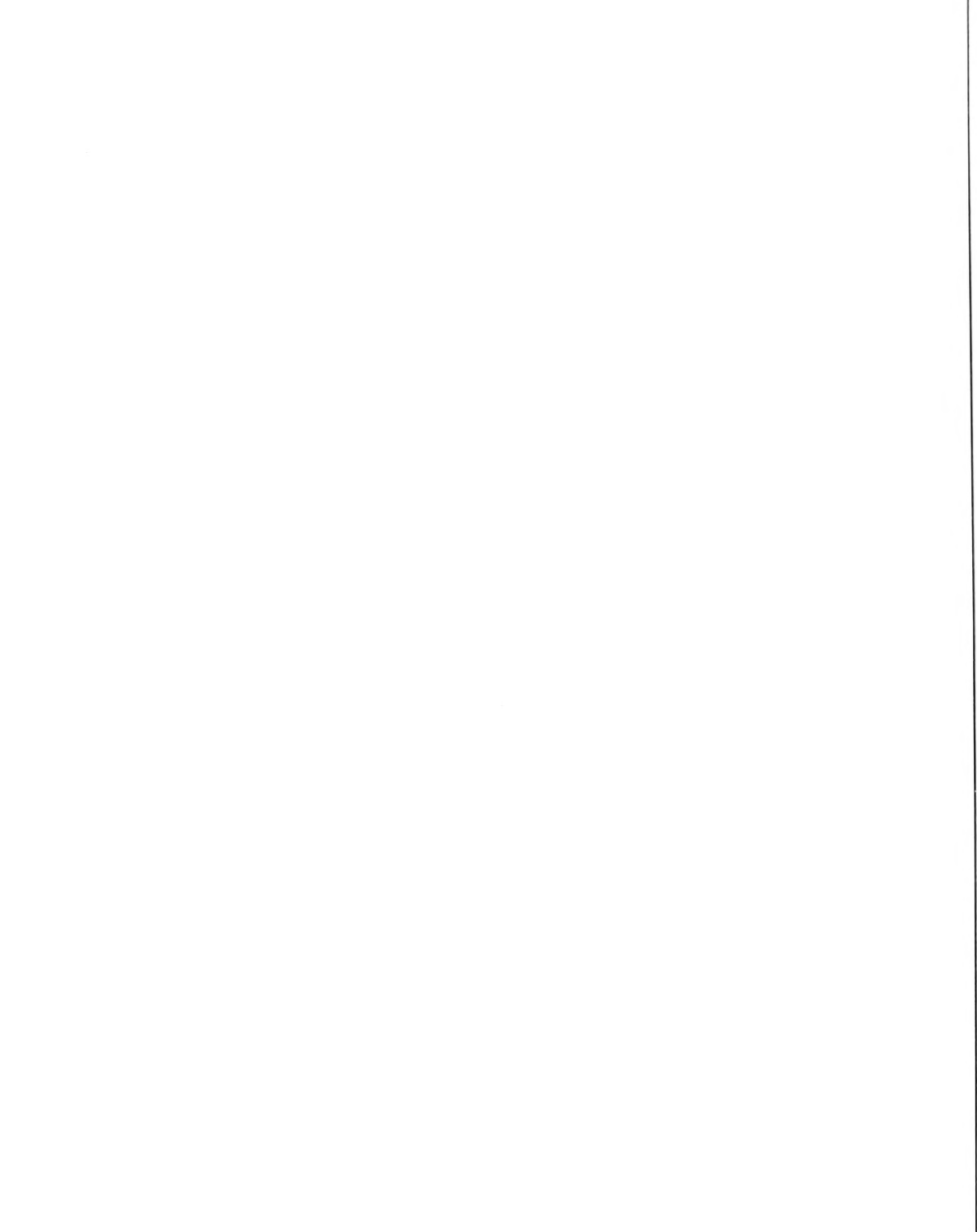


UMASS AMHERST



312066 0308 1402 1



LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF
MISSISSIPPI
ANN ARBOR, MISS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND

HORTICULTURAL REGISTER,

CONTAINING

ESSAYS, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY,

WITH THE

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BY ALLEN PUTNAM.

VOL. XX. NEW SERIES VOL. X.

—◆—
BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK AND COMPANY, NOS. 51 AND 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

1842.

INDEX

TO THE TWENTIETH VOLUME OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A.

Adams, A. F., statement, 258.
 Addresses, Sheep, 199, 191—Waylan's, 217—A Gray's, 276.
 Agricultural Commissioner, report of, 222, 231.
 Address, J. H. Turner's, 25—Morton's, 133.
 Agricola upon Lucubus, 17.
 Agriculture, economy of, 19—Improvement in, 54,—letter upon, by Eusebius, 153—A study, 157—Manufactures and Commerce, 182.
 Agricultural meetings at State House, Muck, 222—Officers—what to be done, 230—Potato, 238—Fruit Trees, 246—Silk, 254—Sheep husbandry, 262—Dairy, 270—Manures, 278.
 Agricultural papers, advantages from, 257, 265.
 Agricultural Societies, Royal English, meeting of, 58—New York Committees and premiums, 81—National, 99, 209, 214—Object of, 115—Kennebeck, 140—Subscription, to, 316, 357—Annual Meeting, 394.
 Agricultural Statistics of Mass., 189—Of U. States, 251.
 Agricultural Society of Mass., report on Orchards, 301—Crops, 236—Farms, 258—Premiums for 1812, 273.
 Agricultural Terminology, 505.
 Air Springs, 154.
 Age of Animals, 224.
 Alcott, Wm. A., on danger from cold water, 6—Suppers, 25, 45.
 Allen Morrill, 253, 300.
 Allegory, 304.
 Almanac, Western, 97—Farmers, 116—Boston, 211, 230.
 American Institute, circular of, 4—Swine breeder, 226.
 Ammonia, Carbon and Sulphur, 245.
 Anecdotes, a pair of, 24—Of a dog, 216—Of a grey Sparrow, 416—Dent's, 416—Matrimonial, 416.
 Animals, age of, 224—best to fatten, 267.
 Apples, how shall they be used? 62—gathered and preserved, 109, 110—For Stock, 212—Catalogue of, 222.
 Apple tree horn, 200.
 Apprentices, 218.
 Ashes with bones, 233, 228.
 Ash, white, 219.
 Asparagus, 354, 492.
 Assistance to Editors, 188.
 Ayrshires, 179, 225—for New England, 313.

B.

Barley worm, 3—time to sow, 251, 323.
 Barnum's potato crop, 235.
 Barn yard, form of, 130.
 Bee, breeding in the West, 33.
 Beecher, on domestic economy, 206—extracts, 219.
 Bees, profitable, 13, 16—earliest food for, 297.
 Beets, for cattle, 117—Heavy, 170.
 Bells, 292.
 Cement, C. M., notes, 252.
 Berkshire, 226, 215.
 Birds, and their nests, 67—spare them, 318, 41, 317, 353, 246, 266.
 Blast from the "P. D." in his Whellerism, 5.
 Blight, on Wheat caused by Grass, 10.
 Bloody Murran, 80.
 Boiler, steam, 229.
 Blossom buds, perishing, 125.
 Bob Link, 42.
 Bone Manure, 97—mistake, 112, 175, 179, 190—With ashes, 233, 347—shipped, 318.
 Botany, 292.
 Book-Farming, Sugar plum, 102—of the Farm, 370.
 Boot black and President, 261.
 Boston Miscellany, 137—Notions, 288.
 Bots, remedy for, 1-1.
 Bramble, how destroyed, 35.
 Bran, a manure, 43.
 Branches, furbled by ringing, 11.
 Breeding, in and out, 219.
 Brewer's grains as in manure, 27.
 Bracket, A., on Ayrshires, 312.
 Brigham, Ots., hay cutting, 306.
 British Farming, by J. A. J., 42.

Buck-wheat, when to be sown, 3.
 Buck thorn hedge, 46.
 Bug, squash, black, 22—Striped, 308, 406.
 Bushes, time to cut, 90, 171.
 Bussey, Benj., his will, 254, 262.
 Butter, preservation of, when for export, 29—an inquiry, 206—Winter 318, 321, 358—making, 361, 366.
 Button wood, disease, 508, 106.

C.

Cabbages, for swine, 213.
 Calves among Sheep, 205,—Scours, 323—Rearing, 325, 317.
 Canada thistle, 307.
 Canker worms, A. W. Dodge, 27—Troughs, Newhall's 38—Destroyed by quacksilver, 82—offensive smells, 358, 377.
 Card, by H. Colman, 194.
 Carrot crop, 203—for cattle, 323—soil for, 342.
 Cash book, 204.
 Caterpillars on Elms, 431—Grape vines, 401.
 Cattle on Rail Roads, 117.
 Cattle-sheds, proper articles for exhibition at them, 86—Essex County, 110—Worcester County, 126, 134—Report on swine, 171—Rhode Island, 321—Bridge-water, 1812, 237.
 Cattle, keeping stock in, 406.
 Cement for glass, 45—for China, 43—Floors, 245,—Algiers, 330.
 Chamberlain, Samuel, on hay cutting, 332.
 Change, 118.
 Charcoal on wheat, 381.
 Cheerfulness, 64.
 Cheese-making, 13.
 Chemistry, 390.
 Cherry leaves poisonous, 83.
 Children, management of, 61—health of, 159.
 Clarke, Wm. Jr., on renovation of soils, 329.
 Clays, burning of, 100—Melioration of, 117.
 Clover, sowing, 201—new species of, 289.
 Coal, Anthracite, in Stoves, 195.
 Colman, H. his card, 194.
 Common schools, 142.
 Composts, 85—with muck, 302—Recipes for, 317—making, 413.
 Contented Farmer, 20.
 Cooking Corn and Meal, 462.
 Corn Huskers, would spoil negro sport, 3.
 Corn laws, 22—Corn worm Palma, 35—Topping stalks, 70—Cutting at the root, 70—Planting an experiment, 116—Old, 137—Louisiana, 137—Stalks, crop of, 148,—Cutting up, 165—Yield of, 165—From old seed, 170—Yield and culture, 173—Steeking, 186—Corn root, 220, 261—Without hilling, 225—Experiments, 235—Yield, 236—Culture of, 268—Higgate, 270—Crop in Barre, 318—For fodder, 324—Planting, 333, 334—Seed, 350—Broadcast, 354—Soaking for food, 355—Manning in hill, 368, 379—Large yield, 397—and wheat, 401—Cultivation, 402.
 Cows, removal of secondine, 5.
 Cow "Blossom," 21—For the dairy, 65—"Blossom," 100—Her home, 118, 173—Cow Yard, 130—The Cow, 138—Working, 215—Mammoth, 250—Kicking, 371.
 Cucumber, 292.
 Cream, process of extracting, 189—Increase, 220.
 Crisphead stock, 196—Sale of, 189, 225.
 Crises, contagiousness of, 120.
 Crops, 11—In England, 22, 24, 51, 60, 78, 90—Rotation of, 101—in 1811, 158—care of, 382—prospect of, 398—Crop, 203.
 Crows, protection against, 316, 361.
 Cultivation, 19, 136.
 Curculio, does it fly, 59, 197.
 Cutting Hay—no gassing, 306, 329.

D.

Daily John, on Slabbing in Horses, 3.
 Dairy, 270, 299, in Middlesex county, 412.
 Dana, S. L., Muck Manual, 294, 310.
 Daughters of Farmers, by Annette, 42.

Debt, getting into, 403.
 Deal and Dumb, 50.
 Degeneracy, physical, 351.
 Diarrhoea, 18.
 Discovery in Agriculture, 139.
 Disease desperate, Remedy desperate, 24.
 Dodge, A. W., on Canker Worm, 28—Orchards, 110, 350.
 Dodge, Francis, statement, 237.
 Dog, sign of a good one, 24—Anecdote of, 216.
 Dow, Jr., on Idleness, 8.
 Drains, 73.
 Drowning, by Buel, 41—Wet Meadows, 78.
 Durham Stock, are J. Welles' pure? 111.
 Duties, protective, 374.
 Dysentery, caused by unripe fruit, 67.

E.

Economy, in family, 69—Domestic, 99, 219, 220, 228, 229.
 Education, 128.
 Eggs, preserving, 60—pickled 77—market 214.
 Election of State Officers, 134.
 Elm, Caterpillars on, 401.
 Eliot, J., Field Husbandry, Meadow lands, 89—purchasing, 161.
 Elm, Slippy, powder of, 219.
 England, distress in, 232.
 Errors, popular, 19.
 Essex Agricultural Society's premiums at Exhibition of 1841, 1—Transactions, 297—premiums on Crops, 307.
 Eusebius's Letter, 153—Reply to, 154.
 Evelyn, gap in the Wall, 9.
 Every man his price, 176.
 Exercise, 91.
 Exhaustion of Soil calls for Rotation, 11.
 Extract, beautiful, 101.

F.

Fable, Chickens, Cocks, and Hens, 242.
 Facts, Philosophical, 16.
 Fair, Mechanics, 63, 86.
 Farm, productive, 227, 245, 251—work, 286.
 Farming, village, 339.
 Farmer, poor signs of, 51—turned, Eusebius, 153—prospects, 353—in distress, 373—poor, richer, 375—Farms, large and small, 66—respectability, 179—Meeting at State House, 214—must Toil, 227—calling, 346—in distress, 110.
 Farming, without Rum, 75—Western, 118—profits of, 237, 263—Ornamental, 286.
 Fashions, 126, 216.
 Fattening Animals, 147.
 Field Husbandry, J. Elliot, 89.
 Fencing at the West, 148, 246, 326—Sod, 382.
 Film in Eyes, 195.
 Fire-places, smoky, 83.
 Fish, salt, as Manure, 33.
 Floors, cement for, 245.
 Flowers, 292.
 Fowl, casting, 181, 220.
 Forest Trees, effect of cropping, 252—their benefits 257—Cultivation of, 229.
 Foul Meadow Grass, 123.
 Four legged Chicken, 80.
 Franklin's Toast, 290.
 From h. B. V., his farm, 52.
 Frogs, their journey, 376.
 Frost, late, 371.
 Fruit Trees, 322—Diseases of, 716.
 Fuel, 286.

G.

Galvanic Plant Protector, 5.
 Gardens, manure for, 317.
 Garlic, 4.
 Gap in the Wall, 9.
 Garrettson's Advertisement, 310, and Prince, 326.
 Gates, good, 296.
 Geese, 341.
 Giant, 136.
 Glanders, remedy for, 68.

Glass Factory Manure, 251
 Gooseberries, 230—Mildew, 323, 371
 Grafting, 11—Wab cuts, 181—new mode 333—wax, 312,
 301, 318—soaking 336—preserv-
 ing, 312
 I.
 Caterpillars on, 431
 ch, 137
 emment of, by Buel, 41—Seedling on
 ending, 77—foal Meadow, 123—
 3—Seedling, 326
 C Sowing in England, 212

Gray, A. W. W., Address, 276
 Green crops, weeds and bushes, J. D., 45, 395, 406
 Guano, 316
 Gum, in Cherry and Plum Trees, 381
 Gypsum, 265

H.

Hail Storm in Essex County, 6—Effects of, 70
 Hay, Vegetables, and Corn, comparative value of, 170
 Hay making, 11
 Harts, T. W., Squash Vine Destroyer, and Apple Tree
 Borer, 260
 Heart, its structure, 88
 Hedges, 92—Buckthorn, 125
 Henlock and Pine for Sheep, 300
 Help to Editor, 166—has come, 188
 Hen houses, 101
 Hens, 177, 195—Winter, 223, 229, 236, 240—diseases,
 341, 363—Guinea, protects, 361
 Hessian Fly, by C. C. Herrick, 17—J. Mines, 17: Har-
 ris, 403
 Hints for the month 99, 115, 166—to working classes,
 136, 211
 Hired Men, advice to, 6
 Hill, Gov., Oat Crop, 83
 Hill, Leonard, statement, 237
 Hoop and Weeding, 22, 395
 Hogs, medium sized best, J. Mahard, Jr., 51—fattening,
 99—Col. Adams', 216—Jenkins', 246, 250—large,
 218—Berkshire, 226—fattening, 228—pot liquor for,
 229
 Honor, true, 124
 Hoot Ail, 68
 Horn Shavings, 141—Oil, 187
 House of Industry at South Boston, 46
 Horticultural Society, see Massachusetts Horticultural
 Society, slandering in, 3, 28
 Horse trading, 40—How learn ages of, 59—Glanders in,
 68—Sagacity of, 88, 130—Harness, 100—versus Oxen,
 133—taming of and training, 138—disease of, 211—
 method of working four, 241—Stabling for, 377—in
 cellars, 406
 Horse Race, for collecting leaves, 69—by one who has
 used it, 411
 Hospitals for the Inane, 168
 Hours of Work, 326
 Houses for Tools, 115
 Hybrids, 180
 Hunting in Vermont, 216

I.

I can't afford it, 198
 Ice-Houses, 68—Construction of, 74—Artificial, 224
 Ice Crop, 280
 Idleness, patent Sermon, 8, 75
 Inch Augur, 96
 Industrious Habits and Men, 49
 Industry, 172
 Insane, Hospitals for, 168
 Insects, destructive, 369—in Barley, 393
 Instinct, Spider's, 120
 Inventions, version to, 221
 Irrigation, 76
 Isles of Shoals, 218—Dana, 310

J.

Jaques, Col., catalogue of Stock, 196
 J. A. J., on British Farming, 42

K.

Kidney Worms, 51

L.

Lacing Tight, 253
 Lactaries, London, 197
 Labor, duty to, 56—Statistics of, 117
 Leather, new method of Tanning, 66—Chips as manure,
 266—by M. A., 300
 Ley, salt, 62
 Lice on Plants, 385
 Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry, 350

Life beyond the Grave, 16
 Light, important to Vegetation, 319
 Lightning Shock, remedy for, 24
 Lime, 99, 126, 382
 Liquid manure, for Turnips, 21
 Live Females, by Dr. Smith-R, 92
 Lucerne, 156, 195

M.

Mangel Wurtzel, 305
 Manures, nature and application, *Matton*, 12—Brewer's
 grains, 27—action of, 29—Salt Fish, 33—Bran, 43—
 Ashes, 46—Strawding dish, 91—Bone, 97—Pumice 109
 Farm Yard, 129, 169, 130—Sea Sand, 130—Horn
 Shavings, 141—Save, 146—Urine, 163—Rock and
 Sea Weed, 164, 165—Woollen Rugs, 169, 317—on
 surface, 186—Sand, Glass Factory, 251—Comparison
 of, 260, 268, 278—Lanther Chips, 295, 300—Ashes,
 298—Mixed earths, Crock and, Tanner's bark, 306
 —Clover and Buck Wheat, 306—Soot, 316—Guano,
 316—Bones and Soot, 317—Lime, 317—Salt, 322—
 for Gardens, 317—Saltpetre, 363—Salt, 364; Plaster,
 388; Green, 385
 Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Premiums offered,
 10; on Flowers, 20; to have Exhibition, 54; Annual
 Exhibition, 102, 165, 124; Report on flowers, 275;
 Letter to, from Tongard, 265; Exhibition of flowers,
 411, 413; Exhibition of fruits, 414; Exhibition of
 vegetables, 414; Report of Committee on flowers,
 415
 Massachusetts Society for Promotion of Agriculture,
 Report on Orchards, 294; Crops, 236; on Farms, 258;
 Premiums, 18, 12, 273
 Meadow Lands, J. Elliot, 89
 Mechanic's Exhibition, third, 102
 Melons, 368
 Memory, Scraps from, 157
 Merry's Museum, 222
 Mice, girdling Trees, 162, 323
 Metcalf, A. G., Rotation, 269, 296
 Mellow, on Wheat, 10
 Milk, salting of, 100; its components, 116; establish-
 ments, Lond-n, 197; Rich, 243; Churning, 347
 Milking, who shall do it? 61
 Mortgage, innumbrance, 113
 Mott's Vegetable Boiler, 158
 Moustaches, 400
 Muck and Draining, 38, 114, 133, 134, 164, 174; mean-
 ing of the term, 212; subject at State House, 222, 249,
 271, 302; fresh dug, A. Nichols, 318
 Muck-iana, first gum, 137
 Muck manure, 294, 310
 Murrain, Bloody, 84
 Mutton, English, 206

N.

National Agricultural Society, 90: Address upon, by S.
 Robinson, 91
 Nature's testimony, 200
 Newspaper's, good scare crows, 307
 Nichols, A., on Muck, 318
 Nonantum Hill, 144
 Noyes, John, statement, 237
 Nurseries of Fruit Trees, 142

O.

Oat Hay, 250
 Oat Crop, Gov. Hill's, 83; Vermont, 148, 228, 268
 Odds and Ends, 13
 Oil, from Corn, 137; pumpkin Seeds, 141
 Oil Soap, 43
 Old Things, 211
 Only Half a Dollar, 221
 Orchards, by A. W. Dodge. Report upon by Massachu-
 setts Agricultural Society, 204, 349
 Ourrag Outang, 235
 Ox, treatment of, 116
 Oxen in harness, 411

P.

Painting, time for, 362
 Paragraphs, all sorts, 120
 Parental instruction, 176
 Pasture lands, old, seeding, 77—Economy of, 188
 Patent Office, 134
 P. D. to Maine Farmer, 301
 Peaches, for picking, 77
 Peen Worms, 358, 391
 Peach tree, yellow in, 18—benefited by salt-petre, 60,
 351; Preservation of, 401
 Peat, 39, 84—compost, 274
 Peat lands, improvement of, 44

Peas, 326
 Peters, Lovett, on removal of acuminata, a on slabb-
 ing in forests, 28
 Philosophical Facts, 16
 Pliny's L., on American Swine Breeder, 226
 Physical degeneracy, 19
 Pigeonism, 38
 Plans for the Season, 296
 Plants, Cabbage, 140
 Plant Lice, 388
 Plaster, helps manures, 277, 357, 388
 Plowman, Mass., 144
 Plows, trials of them, 86—steam, 93—the best, 110—
 for drafting, 164—obstruction to, 301
 Plowing matches, institution of, 214
 Plum trees, warts on, 379
 Plymouth County Cattle Show, 184, 347
 Poetry, An Evening Review, 32—Power of the dead, 40
 —Contempt, 48—who are the free, 56—there is a God,
 61—Emigrant's Daughter, 80—Change 90—Wants of
 Man, 112—Village Blacksmith, 130—Little Factory
 Girl, 128—The Laborer, 130—To J. Q. A., 152—
 Prayer Book, 160—Fictive Boat, 168—The Bowl, 176—
 Backwoodman, 184—Death of the Flowers, 192—14
 Happy, 200—Immortality, 200—Temperance Hymn,
 208—Skater's song, 250—Come to prayer, 264—For-
 get-me-not, 280—Wife's rejoicing, 296—Ode, 320—
 Lament, 322—Basket, 336—Temperance standard,
 331—Blind Boy, 368—Kind words, 406—Dash to the
 floor that bowl, 416
 Poor of England, 192

Potatoes—Removal of Blossoms, big business, 37—har-
 vesting, 118—Frozen, 177—Red, flowers of, 167—
 Vets, Florida, Dean, 158, 166—crop in Vermont and
 Editor's crop, 181—Planted under bushes and straw,
 181—Black, 182—from Seed, 195—for light Soils,
 238—Gen. Barnum's, 235, 236, 238, 241—Gen. Bar-
 num's mode, 252—Culture of, 243—large and small
 Seed, 306—cutting Seed, 300, 303, 324, 325
 Pock, preserving, 51, 133
 Pot liquor, 229, 215
 Poudrett Co., 97, 228
 Poultry, 101—food for, 115, 195, 213
 Practice and Science, M. A. on, 362
 Premiums, offered by Essex Agricultural Society, 1841,
 1, on Crops, 307; on Corn, 308
 Prevention better than Cure, 208
 Printers, 296
 Prison Discipline in Berlin, 16
 Protection, 380
 Pruning, 286, 290
 Public Spirit, 265
 Pumice, a manure, 160
 Pumpkins, 357
 Putnam, Gen., 128

Potatoes, early, 326—for Stock, 312—Lime for, 363—
 how to boil, 363—Bin-grief in, 380

Q.

Quince Borer, 363

R.

Radishes, 326
 Radish, Horse, for stock, 322
 Rail Road, Western, 214
 Rats, destruction of, 21—Fecundity of, 85
 Rays, different effects of, 373
 Recipes, for Horses, 36—Diarrhea, 48—Kidney Worms,
 51—scare Teats, 58—for Hogs, 58—Cattle and Horses,
 59—for Tomato Figs, 60—Glanders, 68—Horn distem-
 per, 68—Hoof ail, 68—Lightning shock, 74—for pre-
 serving Eggs, 69—Sheep fly, 75—pickling Peaches, 77
 —extract glass Stoppel—preserve Apples and Pears,
 Steel from rust, Reptiles, 80—for poisoned Sheep and
 bloated Cattle, 83—bloody Murrain, 88—Warts on
 Cows, 101—hydrated in Sheep, 133—pickling Pork and
 Beef, 139—preserving Wood, 163—Cough in Swine,
 164—for new Roots, 165—Bots, 181—choked Cattle,
 181—Horn ail, 187—Fila in Eyes, 195—Croup, 293
 —Gran Weevil, 265—Miss Beecher's Treatise, ex-
 tracts from, 219—Sauages, 226—Ants, 235—Grease
 spots, 246—Fever and Ague, 259—Nankin, 267—Lice
 on Cattle, 276—Scours in Calves, 323, 350—Rheuma-
 tism, Horns, 336, 339—Canker Rash and Scarlet Fe-
 ver, 339—Wounds in Trees, 342—Choking, 361—
 wash Woollen, 367—bloody Murrain, 394
 Reclaiming wet Meadows, Peterising, 84, 89, 124, 257—
 laying down and dressings, 289, 348
 Reprint of Favors, 37
 Ringing branches, makes them fruitful, 32
 Rhode Island Cattle Show, 321

- Robinson, Sabon, Odds and Ends, 13, 302—Address, 91
—Arrival, 119, 118—letter from, 122, 202—on Hogs, 250
- Rock and Sea Weed as manures, 164
- Rolling Lands, 29
- Roots, Harvesting, 134, 150—cultivation of, 292—num-
ment in, 305, 312, 372
- Rotation of Crops, 101, 147—Metcalf's, 269, 296, 403.
- Rum, not needed, 75
- Runa Bags, value of, 3—Implement for harvesting, 59
—on Bone and Salt Lays—Influence of Cause, 292—soil
for, 312—Culture of, 373, 379, 387.
- Rye, winter, 59, 93—for Spring feed, 162.
- S.
- Sand, sea, 130—in compost, 199.
- Salt and Ashes mixed for Stock, 69—salt and lime, 125,
322
- Salt, common, as manure, 364.
- Salt Lays, 62, 126.
- Saltpetre, for Corn, 311, 363.
- Scare crows, newspapers for, 397
- Schools, Common, 112.
- Science and Practice, M. H. on, 362.
- Scion, its influence on the Stock, 117.
- Scours in Calves, 323, 350.
- Scraps from memory, 157.
- Seythe and Smith Factories, 298.
- Season, 331, 312, 358, 398—coolness of, 402.
- Secundine, removal of, 5.
- Seeds, varying of, 35, 62—failure of, 291, 323.
- Seedsmen, 291.
- Sheep poisoned by red cherry, 83—Blacklock's treatise,
118
- Sheep, Bakewell and Merino, 73—Fly, 75—Hydrated,
33—wintering, 119; upon Turnips, 183, 203; hours of,
227—Husbandry, 237—Fattening, 214—Breeding,
253, 262—Hemlock and Pine for, 300—Fly blown,
370, 389.
- Shingling, improvement in, 69, 101.
- Shorrell, B., on Live Fences, 92.
- Sibley Steplein, on Wool as affected by climate, 5.
- Silk, 114—in Louisiana, 217, 254—Circular, 345—grow-
ers of, 405.
- Slabbering in Horses, 3, 28, 29
- Slander, 48.
- Smut in Wheat, 41
- Soil fence, 282
- Soiling, in spring, 162
- Soils, exhaustion of, 11—fertility preserved, 52—crops
adapted to, 57—Clays, 117—poor improvement of,
123, 161—renewal of, by W. Clarke, Jr. 329—Mr
C's article, 370—improvement of by fallows, 372.
- Snake story, 312
- Soot as manure, 316, 317.
- Spoker's mustel, 120.
- Squash, vine destroyer, 241, 270, 265, 355.
- Squirrels, large, 126, 161—Pockets, 200—raising, 358—
lungs, 406
- Squirrels, 108.
- Stables, holed and unholed, 19—Swedish, 67, 266.
- Statistics of United States, 281.
- Steers, ring in the nose, 219.
- Stock, native improvement of, 116—care of, 171, 291—
treatment, 265, 268—importation of, by Mr. Sotham,
290.
- Straw, cut, 125.
- Stumps, removal of, 149.
- Sub-soil Plowing, 36, 170, 294
- Sub-soil, virtue of, 133.
- Sub-soil, wet, its effects upon trees, 66.
- Sugar, from corn-stalks, 131, 141.
- Sun Dial, 77.
- Suppers, early, 25, 41—supper time, 30.
- Swallow, utility of, 75.
- Swine, caught, 164—Report upon, Worcester, 171—fat-
tening, 228—put liquors for, 229—management of,
234.
- T.
- Tankard, silver, 207, 272.
- Taxation in England, 37.
- Teats, sore, cure for, 58.
- Temperance, 21—at Washington, 240.
- Teschmacher's address, extract from, 19.
- Thistle Harvest, 37.
- Tillage, 133, 382.
- Timber, time and mode of cutting, 296
- Toads, their uses, 177.
- Tomato Figs, 66—how preserved, 160.
- Tools, houses for, 115; preparation of, 221, 286—good
and bad, 163.
- Tougar, his letter, 355
- Treatise on Domestic Economy, by C. E. Beecher, 206.
- Tree, old, 136.
- Trees, cankered by cold soil, 11—Transplanting, 11—
affected by wet Sub-soil, 66, 109—girdling by mice
162—nut bearing, transplanted, 205, 357—cutting 354
- Tudor I., statement, 237.
- Turner, J. H., address, 25—on rotation, 163.
- Turnips, for late crop, 3—on liquid manure, 21—time
for sowing, 22—Among Com, by H. D. W., 45, 51—
protected from Fly, 83—diseases in, 141—cause of
decay, 147—mixing, 150—distance of, 212—fly keep
off by oil, 278, 357
- U.
- Under Draining, effects of, 56, 265
- Urine and Manure, 163—cows, 317
- V.
- Vegetable boiler, Motts, 158
- W.
- Wager, Admiral, 160.
- Walnuts, grafting, 181.
- Wall, gap in, 9.
- Warts on Cows, 101—on Plum trees, 579
- Washington, Gen., 312.
- Water, cold, danger from, 6.
- Watering places, 82.
- Weeds, war upon them, 29—kinds of, 34, 36.
- Weevil, French recipes, 337.
- Wheat, Northern, for seed, 14—smut in 44, 148, 173—
choice of, 186—selecting seed, 187—Black Sea, 157
—Salt it, 265, 333—Virginia, 402.
- White weed, or Daisies, 178.
- Wife, choice of, 155—her position, 352.
- Winter, preparation for, 150.
- Woman and Agriculture, 187—Love of, 360.
- Women, physical debility of, 210.
- Wool, affected by climate, 5—American, 69—a Story
296
- Woollen rags, as manure, 317.
- Working classes in England, 37
- Worm, Palma, 55.
- Worms, to destroy, 363.
- Y.
- Year, new, 211.
- Yeast, 43.
- Young Men, advice to, 280.
- Z.
- Z. Y. upon blight in Wheat, 10

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1841.

[NO. 1.

N. E. FARMER.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

By the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1841.

Premiums offered by the Essex Agricultural Society and the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture:

Management of Farms.

For the best cultivated farm of not less than fifty acres, exclusive of woodland, regard being had to particular improvements within a few years past, the quantity of produce, the manure and expense of cultivation, with a statement in writing of all facts in relation to the same—

1st premium, \$30
2d premium, 15

Notice of intention to claim these premiums, must be given to the Secretary, on or before the 30th of June, the present year.

Dairy.

For the best produce of butter on any farm within the county of Essex, from the 1st of June to the 9th of July, inclusive, in the present year, a sample, not less than 25 pounds, to be exhibited, with a particular statement of the number of cows, quantity, method of making and preserving the same, &c. &c.

1st premium, \$8
2d premium, 6
3d premium, 4

For the best produce of butter on any farm within the county of Essex, in the four months next following the 20th of May, the present year, a sample of not less than 25 pounds to be exhibited—quality as well as quantity to be taken into view—with a full account of the manner of feeding the cows, and the general management of the milk and butter—

1st premium, \$10
2d premium, 8
3d premium, 6

For the best produce of new milk cheese, in proportion to the number of cows producing it, on any farm within the county of Essex, in the months of July, August and September, in the present year, a sample of not less than fifty pounds to be exhibited, with a statement of the method of making and preserving the same—

1st premium, \$10
2d premium, 8

NOTE. It will be observed that these premiums are offered for the best produce on the farms, and not simply for the best specimen exhibited. Claimants will therefore be required to be particular in keeping an account, and preparing a statement of the entire produce within the times mentioned.

Turning in of Crops as a Manure.

For the most satisfactory experiment of turning in crops as a manure, either green or dry, on not less than one acre of land, a detailed account of the whole process to be given in writing—

1st premium, \$20
2d premium, 10

Forest Trees.

For the best plantation of either of the following species of forest trees, viz:—white oak, yellow oak, locust, birch, white ash, maple or walnut, in the third year of their growth, and not less than one thousand trees, \$30

For the best do. do. do. not less than six hundred trees, 15

For the best do. do. do. not less than four hundred trees, 10

NOTE. For an explanation of these premiums see remarks in the last and former years.

Cultivation of Mulberry Trees, Silk, &c.

For the best plantation of mulberry trees, for which no premium has been awarded, at least one hundred, of three years growth or more, the same being in a thriving condition— \$15

For the second best, 10

For the third best, 5

For the best nursery of mulberry trees, at least five hundred, not exceeding two years growth \$10

For the second best, 5

For the best conducted experiment in the production of silk, the result to be shown in the exhibition of the article, the same to be exhibited either in cocoons, reeled or manufactured, with a statement in writing of the facts relating thereto, \$10

For the second best, 5

Irrigation.

For the most satisfactory experiment for increasing the crops, upon not less than one acre of land, by irrigation, with a detailed account of the manner, expense, and benefits produced, \$12

For the second best, 16

Improving Wet Meadow or Swamp Lands.

For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming wet meadow or swamp lands, on not less than one acre, the course of management and the produce, &c., for a period of two years, at least, to be detailed, with a statement of all incidental expense, \$20

For the second best, 10

Ploughing.

Double Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing, at least one sixth of an acre, seven inches deep, \$12

The second, 10

The third, 8

The fourth, 6

Single Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing, at least one sixth of an acre, six inches deep, \$10

The second, 8

The third, 6

The fourth, 4

Horse Teams.—For the best performance in ploughing with horses, \$8

The second, 6

For the best plough, character of the work done by it, easiness of draught, workmanship, and cost of implement being taken into consideration, \$10

NOTE.—Particular regard will be had in awarding these premiums, to the character of the plough used. The power necessary to be applied in their use will be tested; and those which work best with least power, will be preferred. The competitors for these premiums must be the owners of the team; and the same must be entered in the name of the owner. Those who intend to be competitors, must give notice to the Secretary or his agent, on or before the Monday next previous to the exhibition. Teams that come more than ten miles, will be fed the night previous to the exhibition at the expense of the Society.

Improvement of Agricultural Implements.

To the person who shall exhibit at the show any new or improved agricultural implement, the invention being his own, which shall in the opinion of the trustees merit a reward, a premium shall be given, not exceeding \$10

In all cases proof must be given of the work done by the implement before it is exhibited, and of its having been used and proved by some practical farmer.

Comparative Value of Crops as Food for Cattle.

For the most satisfactory experiment upon a stock of cattle, less than four in number, in ascertaining the relative value of the different kinds of fodder used, with a statement in detail of the quantity and value of the same, as compared with English hay, the experiment to be made in the three winter months—

1st premium, \$20
2d premium, 15
3d premium, 10

These premiums are offered to be paid whenever a meritorious claim is presented; and will be continued until awarded.

Experiments on Manures.

For an exact and satisfactory experiment in the application of poudrette, urate, bone manure, ashes, saltpetre, barilla, narl or gypsum with a view to test their specific or comparative advantages with each other, or any other manure—

1st premium, \$20
2d premium, 10

For the largest quantity of valuable compost manure collected and brought into condition for use, on any farm within the county, the materials and ability of the claimant being taken into consideration, a statement in detail to be given—

1st premium, \$30
2d premium, 20
3d premium, 10

Fattening Cattle and Swine.

For the most satisfactory experiment in feeding cattle or swine, with a statement in detail of the process and the results—

1st premium, \$15
2d premium, 10

Cultivation of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley and Indian Corn.

For the best conducted experiment of wheat, on not less than one acre of land, \$10
 For the best conducted experiment of rye, on not less than one acre of land, 10
 For the best conducted experiment of oats, on not less than one acre of land, 10
 For the best conducted experiment of barley, on not less than one acre of land, 10
 For the best conducted experiment of Indian corn, on not less than one acre of land, 10

The claimant will be required to give a statement of the previous condition of the land, the comparative value of the land, the value of labor and manure applied, the produce, the manner of preparing the ground, the seed used, the harvesting, &c., including all the details in relation to the crops, the same to be forwarded to the Secretary previous to the 1st of December.

Animals, to be produced at the Exhibition at Georgetown, on Wednesday, Sept. 29, A. D. 1841.

By the favor of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, we have it in our power to say, that in addition to the other premiums offered, the following will be awarded for stock exhibited from any county in the Commonwealth, by a special committee for this purpose:

For the best full blooded bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he shall be kept for use in some county of the State at least nine months from the day of exhibition, \$15

For the second best, 6
 For the best full blooded milch cow, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, 15

For the second best, 6
 For the best full blooded heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, 10

For the best full blooded yearling heifer, of imported breed, 5
 For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 12

For the second best, 6
 For the best pair of three year old steers, taking into view their size, power, &c. 10

For the best milch cow, of native breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk, and her mode of feeding, 10
 The entire amount of premiums and gratinities by the State Society to be one hundred dollars. No premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Notice must be given to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, on or before Monday preceding the day of exhibition.

Premiums offered by this Society.

For the best fat ox, fatted within the county, regard being had to the manner of feeding and the expense thereof, \$15
 For the second do. 10
 For the third do. 5
 For the best bull, not less than one year old, on satisfactory assurance being given that he

shall be kept for use in the county at least nine months from the day of exhibition, 10

For the second best, 5
 For the best milch cow, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, and the manner in which she has been fed, 10

For the second do. 7
 For the third do. 5
 For the best heifer, that has been in milk three months or more, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk, 7

For the second do. 5
 For the best pair of working oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 10

For the second do. 7
 For the third do. 5

For the best pair of three year old steers, do. 7
 For the second do. 5

For the best pair of two year old steers, do. 6
 For the second do. 4

For the best pair of yearling steers, do. 4
 For the second do. 2

For the best boar, 5
 For the second do. 2

For the best breeding sow, 5
 For the second do. 3

For the best litter of weaned pigs, not less than four, from 2 to 6 months old, 6
 For the second do. 3

NOTE.—In testing the power of working cattle five years old, or more, the load is not to exceed two tons: under five years old, it is to be one ton.

Domestic Manufactures.

For the best piece of carpeting, a yard wide, and not less than 20 yards to be exhibited, \$5

For the second best do. do. 3
 For the best piece of stair carpeting, not less than 20 yards to be exhibited, 3

For the best straw or grass bonnet, 3
 For the second best do. 2

For the best wrought hearth rug, having regard both to the quality of the work and expense of the material, 3

For the second best do. 2
 For the best piece of woollen cloth, 7-8ths

of a yard wide, and 20 yards in quantity, 5
 For the second best do. 3

For the best piece of flannel a yard wide, and 20 yards in quantity, 4
 For the second best do. do. 2

For the best wrought woollen hose, not less than 4 pair, 2
 For the second best do. do. 1

For the best men's half hose, not less than 4 pair, 1
 For the best silk hose, not less than 3 pair, 2

For the best piece of linen cloth, not less than 20 yards, 4
 For the second best do. 4

For the best piece of linen diaper, not less than 20 yards, 3
 For the second best do. 2

For the best wrought counterpane, having regard to the quality and expense of the materials, 4
 For the second best do. 2

For the best specimen of wrought lace, 3
 For the second best, 2

For the best specimen of work performed by

a child under 12 years of age, exhibiting industry and ingenuity, 3

For the second best do. 2
 And should any other articles of domestic manufacture be exhibited worthy of attention, a proper notice will be taken of them, and suitable premiums awarded. The whole amount not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Fruits and Flowers.

A convenient room will be provided for the exhibition of fruits and flowers, and a committee will be appointed to examine and report on such as may be presented. Whoever may present, is requested to furnish a minute in writing of the name of the owner and description of the article presented. The committee will be instructed to recommend such gratinities as the articles may seem to merit, not exceeding in amount the sum of thirty dollars.

Live Fences.

For the best cultivated hedge or live fence of any kind, of not less than five years' growth from the seed, and at least twenty rods in length, well trimmed and filed— \$20

1st premium, 10
 2d premium, 10

General Remarks.

All claims for premiums to be awarded on the day of exhibition, must be entered with the Secretary of the Society or his agent, on or before 9 o'clock, A. M. of that day.

All other claims for premiums must be handed over forwarded to the Secretary in writing.

All premiums awarded, the payment of which is not demanded of the Treasurer within one year, from the day of exhibition, will be considered as given to increase the funds of the Society.

No animal for which a premium has heretofore been awarded by the Society, will be entitled to another premium, unless it be of a higher order, and for qualities different from those for which the former premiums were awarded.

No person will be entitled to receive a premium unless he complies with the conditions on which the premiums are offered; and gives notice as required, of his intention to claim the same.

In regard to all subjects for which premiums are offered, it is to be distinctly understood, that the Trustees reserve to themselves the right of judging of the quality of the animal or article offered; and that no premiums will be awarded, unless the objects of them are of a decidedly superior quality.

By order of the Trustees,

J. W. PROCTOR, Secretary.

January, 1841.

TURNIPS—RUTA BAGA—BUCKWHEAT.

Many of our farmers, in consequence of the late period at which real spring weather commenced this season, have been pushed with work, and have not been able to plant as much as they intended to, being deterred by what they consider the lateness of the season. There are some crops which will do yet, such as ruta baga, turnips, and buckwheat, and we would urge our brethren to go largely into these crops—we mean those who can do it without too much expense in preparation. There seems to be a change in the minds of some, in regard to the value of ruta baga and common turnips. The cause probably is this—they had entertained too high an opinion of them in the begin-

ning, and as they did not come up to the standard which they had reared in their imagination, they feel disposed to cry them down below their just value. We know of some farmers in this vicinity, who have had a number of years experience in the culture and use of the ruta baga, and who would not be without them during the winter on any account. One of them waters his cattle (and he keeps a large stock,) on straw and ruta baga principally, and he winters them well too. Now if the ruta baga will do this for one man it will for another. We should prefer to have them planted by the first of May, but they will do very well if not planted till the 25th of June. The common flat turnip may be planted in July. But very few plant many of this kind. It is true there is not so much nutritive matter in it as in some other roots, and yet it is worth cultivating. It has added more, and continues to add more to the wealth of England than perhaps any other root. If it will fatten cattle in England, the land famed for beef and mutton chops, surely it will here. Indeed we have ourselves done it with them, and we believe, considering the ease with which they are raised, it was done as cheap as with any other material, though it took more bushels to do it. The mild winters of England enable them to turn their cattle out among them to help themselves, but we believe that when we consider the waste which is made by the biting and trampling them into the earth, that it would be as economical or more so, to gather and house them, as we have to.

In regard to buckwheat, it does best to be sowed from the 20th to the 30th of June. If sowed earlier, it is very apt to blight. More of this should be cultivated. Every one likes buckwheat flitters, and we are sorry to say that a good deal of the buckwheat flour is brought into the State from abroad, when we might raise enough to supply the whole Union.—*Maine Farmer.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SLABBERING IN HORSES.

Sir—In the No. of the Cabinet for April, a correspondent attributes the slabbers in horses to the plant called the Spurge, (*Euphorbia maculata*), which is generally found in second crop clover, and not to the clover itself. Now, at that time, I was not prepared to believe that this account was correct, for I had never noticed that plant to infest particularly the second crop of clover, and not the first; besides, I had always been taught to believe that it was the clover itself which was the deleterious substance; and never before having heard that the thing had been doubted, I confess that your correspondent's new notion had but little weight with me.

I find, however, that the idea is by no means new, for in the 2d volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, page 350, there is a valuable paper on this subject, written by Mr A. Parlee, dated Wilmington, Del., 1810, in which it is made evident by experiment, that this plant is at least one of the causes of that singular disease, and goes far to exonerate clover, in any stage, from the charge of any poisonous quality whatever. Permit me to copy it for your pages.

"I communicate to you the result of some observations and experiments which I have made on the spotted Spurge (*Euphorbia maculata*), relative

to its being the cause of the salivation that occurs so frequently amongst horses while feeding the second crop of clover. The occurrence of a profuse discharge of saliva from horses, and its rapid production of great debility and emaciation, had not only excited the surprise of many of the farmers, but had also given rise to various conjectures as to the cause of it: opinions were founded on no substantial data, but often originated from the most vague surmises. By many it was imputed solely to a peculiar quality inherent in the second crop of clover, as it generally first appeared when the animals were put to pasture on it; and the disease being almost exclusively confined to that description of pasturage, this was considered a corroborating evidence of the correctness of the hypothesis; but its not having occurred for many years after clover had been extensively cultivated, and never having occurred in many places where horses are pastured altogether on clover, sufficiently proved that opinion to be erroneous. It was then attributed to the effects of plaster—but from the occurrence of it on many farms where plaster had never been used, as well as its not having occurred where it had been used very copiously, this opinion was proved to be equally incorrect with the former.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the fact by experiment, I procured a small quantity of the *Euphorbia maculata*, and gave it to a horse, enveloped in a small quantity of clover, carefully gathered, stem by stem, and perfectly free from all other vegetables or extraneous matter whatever:—a preternatural discharge of saliva took place in half an hour. This experiment was frequently repeated, and invariably with the same result. Again, to prove that clover did not contribute towards it, in some cases other grasses were used as an envelope, with the same effect; and when the horse was perfectly free from slabbering, a considerable quantity of clover, carefully gathered without the *Euphorbia*, was given to him, and no such effect was produced. These experiments I considered sufficient to prove that the *Euphorbia maculata* would produce salivation, and I am induced to think it is the general, if not the only cause of it. This plant, delighting in the well-cultivated clover ground, sends off many slender spreading branches about the height of the second crop, and is then very liable to be taken in with the clover by the larger-mouthed animals; but whether this species of *Euphorbia* has flourished for a long time in this part of the country, or has but lately migrated into it, I have not ascertained; but in either case, its having but recently intruded itself into the pasture fields can be easily accounted for: it comes forward, flowers and ripens its seed about the same time with the second crop of clover; and as clover seed is generally gathered from the second crop, it must be very liable to have some of the seed of *Euphorbia* gathered with it, and may in this way be extensively diffused over the country. The slabbering was observed in the neighborhood of Westchester before it was seen in this neighborhood; and as the farmers here have generally obtained their clover-seed from thence, it seems highly probable that it has been introduced in that manner.

"All the plants of the genus *Euphorbia* contain an extremely acrid juice; many of them stand at the head of the catalogue of vegetable poisons; some of them when rubbed on the skin will produce excoriation; and the least acrid of them,

when taken into the mouth, act as powerful masticatories; but the maculata possesses its greatest acrimony when in flower, or a little before, and at that time the salivator has been observed to be most prevalent. Most plants, when thoroughly dried in the sun, lose much of their virtue; and this is also the case with the *Euphorbia*; and for this reason hay, when containing it if thoroughly dried in the sun, will not be near so productive of salivation as when it has been dried in the shade; and this circumstance should be attended to when gathering hay containing it. From the foregoing observations, therefore, I think it extremely probable that the plant in question is the general cause of salivation in horses. There are other plants which act as masticatories, but there are very few of them that are liable to be eaten by the gregarious animals. I am, however, certain that the *Euphorbia maculata* will produce it, and have always observed it to abound in the fields when slabbering was prevalent."

This plant begins to be in flower in July or beginning of August, and continues to bloom for several weeks, during which time it no doubt possesses the greatest acrimony; and it is at this time that horses are most commonly affected with the disease called slabbering. JOHN DALY.

CORN HUSKERS.

Nothing can be more astonishing or disgusting to a genuine South-westerner, than to hear the people of the North talk of machines to shuck corn. Why if such implements were introduced into this country, they would cut off one of the richest sources of pleasure to our sable population. An old fashioned corn slucking is worth more to our negroes than all the horse races, chases, theatres and other sports are to the whites. It is indeed exciting, and touched a little with the sublime, to hear the "corn songs" of the darkies. They are animating in the highest degree to this portion of our population, and it will never do to deprive them of the autumnal sports of corn huskings. It is a light matter to have three or four hundred barrels shucked out in a single evening, and we enter our solemn protest against all such interpolations on this score.—*Nashville Agriculturist.*

Cultivate a little land well, and it will be more profitable in proportion to the labor expended, than the cultivation of much land carelessly. The doing of any thing unsafely, is bad policy. This skimming over a large surface, building long fences, paying high taxes, and travelling over much land to secure what might be obtained from half the same land, with half the plowing, half the hoeing, half the fencing, half the taxing, and half the travelling, is the way for farmers to complain with reason that their business will hardly support them.—*Ibid.*

We know the effects of many things, but the causes of few; experience, therefore, is a surer guide than imagination, and inquiry than conjecture. But those physical difficulties which you cannot account for, be very slow to arraign, for he that would be wiser than nature, would be wiser than God.—*Lacon.*

Pride is a voracious tyrant and requires the most costly food—its keeper's happiness.

CIRCULAR.

To the Agriculturists, the Manufacturers, Mechanics and Artisans of the United States.

The American Institute of the City of New York, have directed us, the Trustees, to announce to the public, that the Fourteenth Annual Fair will be held in this city, in the early part of October next. The time and place, with a variety of details, will be made known and published by the managers as soon as convenient after their organization shall be perfected.

This Institute was established and incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, to promote domestic industry and improvements in the United States. Among the means suggested in the charter, are public exhibitions of meritorious productions, and rewards for such as are most deserving.

Thirteen great annual fairs have already been held. Their beneficial effects in exciting emulation have been seen and directly felt in more than half the States of the Union. The popularity of these exhibitions, the extended and intense competition they have excited, is without a precedent. More than one hundred thousand visitors have been admitted, and more than fifteen thousand specimens of domestic products have been exhibited at a single anniversary.

A repository for the daily exhibition of improvements, and a library, of great utility for practical purposes, have both been established by this Institute, and been open for years free of expense to contributors and visitors. Five plowing exhibitions have been held on fields in the vicinity of New York; and many eloquent addresses, instructive lectures, and able reports have been made on different occasions, all having a bearing on productive industry.

The amount of gratuitous labor bestowed by the conductors of this Institute in fourteen years, it is believed is without a parallel in the history of our public institutions. Hitherto the Institute has been sustained by voluntary contributions, unaided by city or State bounties. Impressed with these ideas, the Legislature, in a law just passed, intended for the promotion of "agriculture and household manufactures," have wisely included the American Institute, and on certain conditions appropriate to aid it, nine hundred and fifty dollars per annum for five years, requiring premiums to be awarded, as suitable means for accomplishing the object of this enactment. In addition to the pecuniary aid contemplated by this act, which is timely, and will enable us to extend our premiums, it is a public testimonial of the high consideration maintained by the Institute in the opinion of our Legislature. The confidence reposed in the Institute is in the highest degree honorable to its conductors, making it thereby the direct agent to carry into effect a law important in its future effects, and expressly enacted to encourage the great and paramount interests of agriculture, which supplies not only the principal materials on which all other labor is employed, but also affords sustenance to the whole human race.

Accommodations will be provided at the fourteenth fair for the exhibition of every kind of agricultural and horticultural productions, for machines and implements, and steam power and engines.—Separate and suitable places will be assigned for exhibiting cattle, horses, sheep, swine, and other farming stock. The best productions of the manufactory and the workshop, including woollen, cot-

ton, silk and linen fabrics, will have their appropriate rooms. Labor-saving machinery will not only be examined by competent judges, but also tested by steam power. All new and useful labor-saving inventions will command attention, and publicity given to their merits. Purchasers will have the best possible opportunity to examine, compare and select such articles as they wish. Gold and silver medals, silver cups, diplomas, as well as rewards in money, will be bestowed on the most deserving. The appropriation will enable the managers more liberally than heretofore, to reward industry generally, and more particularly female industry, for ingenious fabrics of household manufacture.

On behalf of this Institute, we would earnestly invoke the patronage and exertions of prosperous and intelligent agriculturists, to enable us to fulfill the expectations of the Legislature. In its wisdom it has laid the foundation of great and lasting good to the State. But much of the success and popularity of the law to encourage agriculture, will depend on the American Institute. Its position in the city of New York is of all others the most favorable. There will always be in this great emporium choice spirits, and such as know well the inestimable value of agriculture, and who are able and willing to aid any and all great and beneficial objects. The whole island is surrounded with fertile and highly cultivated farms and gardens extending into the interior, which bring their supplies daily to our numerous markets, to meet the vast demands of city consumption. A large proportion of all the farming and gardening implements used in this and the adjoining States, is supplied from this city; and with the facilities of conveyance by horses and by steam, by land and by water, it would seem to be the chosen place for agriculture and horticulture to present their fairest and best contributions, and the radiating point from which the knowledge of improvements may be readily made to flow to every portion of our country.

In conclusion, we would also respectfully appeal to all the multiplied interests of industry and art to make their contributions of the best specimens, that the most perfect miniature may be presented of the skill, the genius, and the ample resources of our country at the coming anniversary; and to the public at large, whose countenance and cheering approbation has uniformly attended all our undertakings for more than thirteen years, and to whose favor this Institute owes its existence, we appeal with unqualified confidence, and at the same time with a strong desire for the especial and best influences of our fellow-citizens, at this time, to enable us triumphantly to carry out the coming exhibition, and discharge the obligation conferred by the recent legislative grant. By the kind aid which the public can confer, and the means provided, a new impulse may be given to agricultural improvements, and to invention and the arts, over our whole State; other States, some of which are behind, will thereby be induced to profit from our example, and thus the benign influences of liberal legislation will be exemplified in every section of our wide-spread country.

JAMES TALLMADGE,
ADONIRAM CHANDLER,
WILLIAM INGLIS,
JOHN TRAVERS,
ALEX. J. HAMILTON,
T. B. WAKMAN,
JOSEPH TITCOMB,

} Trustees.

P. S.—Gentlemen friendly to the objects of the Institute, both in the city and country, are invited to become members. Admission fee \$3—annual dues \$2. Application must be made in writing, naming place of abode and occupation. Membership confers the privilege of the repository and library, attending the meeting, also hearing the addresses and lectures, and visiting the annual fairs, with ladies, free of expense.

New York, May, 1841.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

GARLIC.

MR EDITOR—I have been a careful reader of your valuable and interesting paper for some time past, and have been much gratified to find therein the productions of so many able writers on many subjects of much importance; but there is no subject on which I do not recollect ever having seen any thing published in the Cabinet. I mean in relation to that noxious plant, *Garlick*, as to the best mode of conducting a rotation of crops on a garlicky farm, so as to be the most profitable to the agricultorist, and at the same time keeping the growth of it under, in such a manner as to prevent one being annoyed with it in the grain.

I will here mention a system which I have found to be the best calculated to retard its growth: it is, to plough it under early in the spring, thereby preventing it from growing during the following summer, which causes much of it to decay; and I am inclined to think that all that had come to maturity dies, by being ploughed under at that season, but inasmuch as the earth is filled with its seeds, there is great difficulty in exterminating it entirely. The best course then, is to plough it under late in the fall or early in the spring, and cultivate the land in corn the following summer; then plough it again the following spring, and seed it with oats, or any other summer crop; manure it in the fall, and seed it with wheat, and in the spring following sow clover on it. This mode enables me to realize a crop of corn, a crop of oats, a crop of wheat, and a crop of clover, all without garlick; and by letting the land remain only one year in clover, I generally can have another crop of wheat without much garlick; but afterwards it generally comes thick again. Now, as my principal object in view is, to elicit information on the best mode to exterminate it *entirely*, I conclude by hoping that some of your able correspondents will oblige us with instructions how to cultivate garlicky lands so as to *exterminate* the noxious plant, or to keep its growth under, and enable us to cultivate our lands profitably.

A PRACTICAL FARMER.

I consider every man who makes some new agricultural improvement—every man who is instrumental in promoting the cause of agriculture—as the most deserving of approbation. The farmer's enjoyment from the improved culture of the ground, is greater than what arises to men employed in other kinds of business; and this might be much increased, if they would expend a portion of labor and expense in beautifying and adorning the lands which the Almighty has blessed with fruitfulness under their hands.—*Channing*.

We can never hope to render soils more fruitful by applying a gill of manure to the hill, and then carrying off the whole product.

For the N. E. Farmer.

REMOVAL OF THE SECUNDINE.

ALLAN PETERSON, Esq.—Dear Sir—In the N. E. Farmer of the 2d inst., you say, that if I can describe the process to which I alluded in the third question of my former communication, the making it public is desirable. I have a very poor faculty to describe any thing by writing, but nevertheless I will try.

In the inside of a womb of a cow, there are many bunches, all round, like buttons, to which the secundine is attached; and I cannot describe the manner of the fastening better than by comparing it to cutting a hole or holes in a bag, and slipping it over a button and sewing it tight around the neck of the button, so that the button would be on the inside of the bag. All these bunches, knobs or buttons are easily pulled off—hence the danger of any violent means being used, for if those bunches are torn off, there is great danger that the cow would bleed to death—instances of which there have been. All those fastenings should be nipped off with the thumb and finger nails, without any pulling. It is a severe exercise for the hand, and necessarily takes some little time. If it is carefully done, there is no danger of its injuring the cow; but if done harshly, there is great danger.

Yours, respectfully,

LOVETT PETERS.

June 16, 1841.

From the Farmer's Monthly Visitor.

HOW DOES CLIMATE AFFECT THE STAPLE OF WOOL?

The manner in which our two distinguished friends, Col. Jaques and Mr Sibley, arrive at the same conclusions from premises directly opposite, puzzles us exceedingly. We have not the ability to explain or defend either position. All we can do is to express the hope that our readers, who are practical men pursuing the successful business of weaning lambs and raising sheep, will not be influenced to change a sure course for any untried experiment.

Our friend Sibley, whose communications on any agricultural subject we shall always prize, because they are the result of experience, has fully proved his doctrines in relation to the management of sheep by his works: we should follow his advice very far on this, as on almost every other point of agricultural information. Col. Jaques is, perhaps, more a man of fancy and imagination than the Hopkinton farmer. The essays and the ideas of both gentlemen will amuse our readers, if they do not afford in all cases safe instruction.

Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 1st, 1840.

HON. ISAAC HILL—In the Visitor of yesterday, now before me, I find a very interesting account of Col. Jaques, his farm, and his stock—but more especially interesting is the account of the management of his stock, and his theory for its improvement. I will touch only upon his theory respecting his flock of South Downs. He states, that "to give them the finer and uniform quality of wool down to the fetlock, and an increased quantity over the whole body, he had so disposed of their breeding that they should present their lambs in the fall, instead of the spring." He founds the improvement of the wool of his sheep on the principle "that the economy and providence of nature

are such, that animals clothed in wool or fur will increase or diminish the quantity of either, according to the climate, which requires more or less wool or fur to warm the body."

It is on this same principle of the "economy and providence of nature," that I found the improvement of the wool of my sheep, but my manner of doing it is the reverse of that of Col. Jaques. If my views are right, they may be of some service to wool growers, who would be likely to follow a principle laid down and reduced to practice by a person of so much influence as Col. Jaques. My reasons for adopting a different manner of improvement, may be seen in the following account.

In the fall of 1821, I bought a small number of full blooded Merino sheep, for the purpose of increasing my flock and raising fine wool. For a number of years I allowed the buck to go with the flock the year round, in order that my lambs should come in the winter, supposing birth at that season would have a natural influence in producing a more abundant quantity, and a much finer quality of wool. In breeding in this way, with the nicest care as to male parentage, I found all my young sheep bore wool of an inferior quality to my original stock. I had nearly made up my mind that our country was not suited to the growth of fine wool, and that in the course of time the offspring of fine Spanish sheep would become assimilated to, and lost in, our native breed. From conversation and reflection on the subject, I concluded to change my course, and let the month of May be the yearning month, and a few years only were needed to produce a change for the better, as apparent as day from night. All agree that a cold climate is calculated to produce a finer, softer and more abundant covering for the animal creation, than a hot one; and for that reason a lamb that is dropped in May, or the fore part of June, will produce more and better wool than one which comes in the fall or winter. By allowing the male to go to the female in December, we have the whole of the winter for the formation of the animal, and with all the other parts, every fibre of the wool is formed, and the lamb is fitted for a cold climate with a fleece of the finest and warmest kind. After the perfect formation and production of the animal, the heat of our summer produces no change in the quality of the wool, or if any, it is so slight as to be wholly unperceived. Sheep that are at all times kept in a perfectly healthy condition, continue to produce wool equally fine, soft and beautiful, year after year, till visited by old age, and then, like the hair of an aged person, it becomes in some degree more harsh and rigid. By providing for the birth of lambs in the fall, gestation is going on during the heat of summer, and nature, true to her work, prepares the lamb with a hairy, coarse covering, suited to a warm climate.

STEPHEN SIBLEY.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

POTATOES.

"Let Nature have her perfect work."

MR. EDITOR—Had your correspondent C. (p. 296, No. 3, for April,) lived a century ago, his proposal to deprive the potato plant of its seed-vessels to strengthen the root, would have been in season; for the wise folks of that age supposed that "art could improve nature;" but such a scheme as that which he advocates, is now quite out of

date, for it is found that nature is in every thing perfect, and all that man can do is to assist her by bringing within her reach the materials for her work, or removing out of the way those obstacles that would impede her progress. The instance which he cites, of an experiment made by M. Zeller, Director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt, is only the repetition of the old story, which has come regularly up and gone regularly down for the last age; the plan has been advocated and abandoned times and often, and wise men have at length come to the conclusion, that Nature knows best how to do her own work. An account of M. Zeller's experiment of removing the potato blossoms, is going the round of the agricultural papers, and the difference in favor of the operation is generally made to appear, as stated in the Cabinet, viz: as 476 to 37; but the latter number is evidently a misprint: it should be as 476 to 437, and so it is stated in the New England Farmer, one of the best agricultural journals in the United States.

A.

P. S.—Is it not time, now about, to revive again the hilling of corn?

GALVANIC PLANT-PROTECTOR.

It appears by a late English paper, that a galvanic battery has been successfully employed to guard the Dahlia against slugs and snails. Most of our readers will get a correct idea of this apparatus, from a tin basin, six inches in diameter, with the bottom out. The material, however, must be zinc, surrounded by a band of copper one inch wide, neatly fitted on the outside near the rim, and held up by dots of solder. It is pressed into the ground so that no insect can crawl under it, and its effect is thus described:

"The mollusca may crawl up the zinc with impunity, but on coming in contact with the copper, will receive a galvanic shock, and immediately turn away or fall to the ground. I have repeatedly watched them, and have observed they were extremely cautious in approaching a second time.—The apparatus acts in wet or dry weather, and is therefore always in action."

We ought to mention, however, that the upper edge of the zinc has an indented flange, turned horizontally outward, just above the copper band.

We have thought of applying this apparatus to the plum tree, &c., to protect the fruit against the curculio. Insects that fly into the trees, of course will not be interrupted; but the curculio, like the snail or the slug in England, is decidedly a crawler. To prevent the hogs from interfering, a guard of thorns or briars may be useful; or perhaps it may be found to act several feet up the trunk, where rags or tow may be stuffed in between the tree and the magic circle.—*New Genesee Far.*

The beautiful shade trees before your dwellings which shield you from the heat of summer, and shed an air of fragrance and beauty around the spot on which they stand, and your fruit trees, from which you have so often regaled yourself, WERE PLANTED BY OTHER HANDS.

It must be the destiny of the very best and richest countries to degenerate, whenever successive croppings of even the richest soils shall be pursued, unless the requisite means are adopted for renovation.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1841.

VOLUME XX.

We today turn over a new leaf. The nineteenth volume of the New England Farmer is completed, and we now commence the twentieth. It gives us pleasure to learn, as we do from various sources, that our labors in connection with the paper for the last six months, have met with favor. The accessions to our subscription list have been gratifying; and we are encouraged to hope that the paper which was so serviceable in the hands of FESSENDEN, will retain the confidence and favor of our agriculturists. We embrace the occasion to ask our correspondents to continue their favors, and our friends, Messrs Breck & Co., will thank the subscribers to be prompt in the payment of their dues. We can promise only to try to render the paper serviceable.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

TEMPEST IN ESSEX COUNTY.

The farms, which we have lately purchased, and on which we spend a portion of our time, was visited on Wednesday last, (June 30,) by a violent hail storm. The effects of the tempest upon the agricultural interests of several towns in Essex county, entitle the storm to our particular notice.

That day and the preceding one had been warm and sultry; at 3 o'clock, P. M., the collected clouds gave us high and fitful winds, rushing and whirling, and filling the atmosphere with dirt and leaves and the fragments of trees. The rain came down in sheets; and in some places hail fell with most destructive force. Much of the county was favored with a copious and refreshing shower, unattended by any thing remarkable. But the eastern parts of Middleton and Danvers, and the western parts of Wenham and Beverly, were swept by whirls of rushing winds that broke and uprooted trees in countless numbers—that seemed peculiarly prone to the capizing of chimneys and the destruction of barns. It is said, and we do not doubt its correctness, that not less than forty barns were prostrated in a territory of five or six miles in length and two in breadth. Many of these were valuable buildings: one of them was absolutely new; its owner lost his barn by a previous gale this season, and by great efforts had got this in readiness to receive his hay; now this is gone, and with it the life of a valuable horse.) What my neighbors are to do I know not; here they are, just at the commencement of the buying season, and their barns are all in ruins: neither materials nor workmen can be procured at once to supply the wants of those who are able to rebuild; many of them would be unable perhaps to build, could they choose the season of the year most convenient, and could lumber and labor be procured at reasonable rates. The losses and inconveniences will be found a heavy tax upon the neighborhood.

Where the winds made sport with barns, very little hail accompanied them, and the crops are not injured.

Through the centre of Wenham, the damage done by the hail surpassed any thing of the kind ever witnessed by us—any thing, we believe, ever experienced by the oldest inhabitants. We were not at our place during the shower, but upon our return home at 6 o'clock, we found the hail lying in masses a foot deep or more, in the low places at the sides of the road: the next morning at 8 o'clock, we saw cartloads of it in the same situation; and at that time the stones, as we opened the heap, appeared to be on the average as large as ounce

bullets. I am told that immediately after the shower, the hail was two inches deep on the level grass grounds, and that it was nearly impossible for one to walk upon it. The wind being violent and the ice balls so large and numerous, nearly all the glass in the central parts of Wenham, on the exposed sides of the houses was broken. All the crops are beaten down and torn into shreds. On my own place and on the farm of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, adjoining mine, these seemed on Thursday morning, scarcely a possibility that a blade of corn or any grain; or that a bean, a squash, a beet or a carrot would survive. Every thing was stripped into shreds. The damage was no worse on these two places than on many others in the vicinity, but it is on these particularly that we have examined the bruised plants and for that reason they are particularly named. A field of winter rye on Mr Winthrop's place, which on Wednesday morning was promising a good crop, was completely broken down and shattered, so that it has been necessary to mow it down at once. The oats and barley are all prostrate and are badly bruised: the grass even is badly broken; and the corn is not merely blown over, but the stalks are bruised and shivered so that it is impossible that they should recover. The only hope is that new shoots may come from near the roots and give us a little corn. Much of the foliage and the fruit have been beaten from our trees; the bark of the young trees is very badly bruised; every growing tree and plant around us has been injured. Our fields present a sad-looking sight. But we will hope for less damage than present appearances indicate. The small town of Wenham must suffer to the amount of four or five thousand dollars. We lose the glass from our house, and apparently more than half of what would otherwise have grown on our tillage land. Many experiments commenced cannot be carried through.

TO HIRED MEN.

"Not with eye service."—ST. PAUL.

Not long since we gave a brief homily to those who have hired men in their employ. We have now a few words for those who are hired.

To them we say, *be faithful*. Perform as much labor as may reasonably be expected from you. Do this cheerfully. Be as diligent when your employer is absent as when he is present. Be mindful of his interests, as far as they are in your keeping. Waste nothing;—take good care of tools and stock. Show that you are worthy of confidence. This is not duty only, but it is for your interest. Fidelity in these matters, furus and publishes your own character. If you establish a good character as a hired man, that character will in future years procure for you an increase of wages. Merit of all kinds brings its reward.

And it is your duty to do your work in the manner which your employer directs. Never set up your own judgment in opposition to his. Yours may be the most correct; but still, if he so direct, his must be followed. Where you are left to act according to your own discretion, then proceed in the most economical way possible. Do for your employer as you would do for yourself: do as you would be done by. Many of you are looking forward to the time when you shall become owners of farms, and when you shall want to lure others. It is for your interest, besides being your duty, to have public opinion reprove all unfaithfulness on the part of the employed. Resolve—we say it to each hired man—resolve that there shall be no ground for complaining that you are unfaithful. If your duties are well performed, your relations to your employer will be much more agreeable and pleasant. You will find him in most cases just, if your duties are all well discharged.

DANGER FROM COLD WATER.

MR EDITOR—It may not be worth my while to say one word more on the subject of drinking cold water, although I have a great deal which might be worth at least a passing notice, whether wrong or right. Your journal is not a journal of health, and I must not so regard it. And yet I am, on the whole, disposed to make a single explanation.

You observed in your last, that in speaking of "injury and danger" from the use of cold water, you only referred to "severe attacks of palsy," such as often "prove fatal in a short time." Had I suspected this to be your meaning, I should not have thought myself called to write on the subject, although I might not have believed, as I still do not, that you were entirely correct. The remarks which I made were made upon the presumption that your repeated expression "no danger" and the phrase "none are injured" were used according to the general acceptation of such phrases and terms. Excuse me for mis-apprehending your meaning, and believe me, as ever,

Yours, &c. WM. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, July 3, 1841.

NORX.—I will venture to answer your question; "Will the *over heat* and *over fatigue* occur, if cold water is taken with sufficient frequency?" by saying that there is a use of cold water not uncommon among hard working farmers which *increases the liability to both*. But I will also add that no admixtures of spirit or anything else with the water, (unless to raise its temperature) will diminish the liability in the least degree; and the opinion of spirit, cider and beer drinkers to the contrary notwithstanding.

[¶]—There is no occasion for controversy upon the subject above referred to. Our opinion has been freely expressed, and we very cheerfully insert the opinion of one better qualified to judge than we are. Our own expressions might very naturally, (perhaps would necessarily) lead to the inference that we had reference to something more than speedy and violent effects; but we had not; and we did not suppose that any other effects would be thought of by our readers. The common newspaper articles headed "death from drinking cold water" and the like, describe the cases of which we were thinking, and the kind of danger to which we had reference.

We have little doubt that many of our laboring people drink *more* than is serviceable to health; the system may be gradually weakened by continued excess in the use of even cold water, and yet the haymaker is not, we think, exposed to sudden death from its use, if he will but use it so frequently as *not to become overheated*.

As far as the health of farmers is intimately connected with the habits that prevail among them, health is a perfectly proper topic for discussion in our columns.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 3.

From J. A. Kenrick—fine specimens of Black Tartarian Cherries.

From Henry Edwards, Boston—Black Tartarian Cherries.

From Mr Skilton, Charlestown—Black Tartarian Cherries.

From J. P. Allen, Salem—Black Hamburg Grapes, and Paaches—both fine specimens.

From Wm. Kenrick—Mottchen Castle Strawberries.

For the Committee, P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

A good sign from the South.—A number of farmers in the neighborhood of Woodville, Abbeville District, S. C., have formed an Agricultural Club, the object of which is, to visit the plantations of each member, and see by practical observation, the different modes of culture, the management of stock, the preservation of manure, and in fact, to assist each other by advice and experience.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

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

July, 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	28	70	84	78 S. W.
Tuesday,	29	64	89	75 W.
Wednesday,	30	73	91	70 S. W.
Thursday,	1	63	72	61 N.
Friday,	2	62	78	67 N.
Saturday,	3	49	72	61 N. W.
Sunday,	4	50	75	69 N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET — Monday, July 5, 1841

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 12 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and 315 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle unsold at the close of the market.

PICES — Reef Cattle — A further reduction was submitted to, and we again reduce our quotations. First quality, \$6 25 a 6 50. Second quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Third quality, \$5 00 a 5 50.

Cows and Calves — Sales, \$25, \$28, and \$33. **Sheep** — Lots were sold at \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 25, \$2 33, \$2 62, and \$3 00.

Swine — Dull. A few old hogs 4 1-4 a 5 1-4. A small lot young pigs at 6. At retail from 5 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

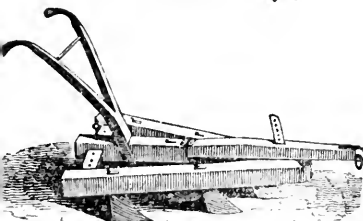
SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover — Northern, 13c. — Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37 — Genesee \$5 25 — Ohio \$5 12. **GRAIN.** Corn — Northern Yellow none — Round Yellow 65 — Southern Flat Yellow 60 — White 61. — Rye — Northern 60 to 65 — Southern 50 to 55. Oats — Southern 36 to 38 — Northern 33 to 40.

PROVISIONS. Beef — Mess \$10 50 to 11 00 — Prime 16 50 — No. 1 89 00. Pork — Extra — 15 00 — Clear 14 50 — Mess \$12 00. Hams — Northern 9 c. per lb. — Southern, none. Lard — Boston 9 c. per lb. — Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter — Lump 18 to 22 — Firkin 12 to 18 — Shipping 8 to 14. HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20 — Eastern Screwed \$14 to 15. CHEESE — Old 11 c. — New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12. The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, h. 50 to 55 c. — American full blood, washed, 47 to 50 — Do. 3-4 blood, washed, 41 to 46 — Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40 — 1-4 and common do, 25 to 37. — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 10 to 25 — Do. unwashed, 10 to 14 — Beardsley Sheep, 2 to 10 — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10 — Superfine Northern pulled and 42 to 46 — No. 1 do. 37 to 42 — No 2 do do 26 to 30 — No 3 do do 18 to 20.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price JOS. BRECK & CO. 3 50.

FOR SALE

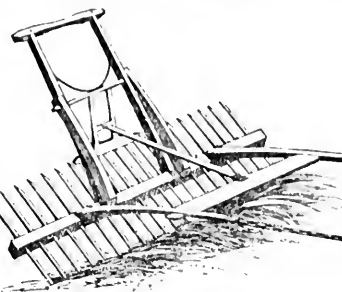
Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Deary, Esq. of Salem and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an acre from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by JOS. BRECK & CO. June 9.

GARDEN SEEDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co. at the New England Farmer Office, No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston. The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of Field, Kitchen, Garden, and Ornamental Flower Seeds desirable for either or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls, and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

FIELD SEEDS.

Sugar Beet. Ruta Baga. Mangel Wurtzel. Ballantine's New Royal. New Red Globe do. } superior White Tankard Turip. Yellow do. } varieties. Carrot Long Orange. Red Round do. " Altringham. White do. " New White, extra fine. White Globe do. Pumpkin, sorts. Green Round do. Wheat — various sorts. Purple Top Hybrid do. Barley, do. Rye, do. Buckwheat. Potatoes, do. Broom Corn. Indian Corn, do. Millet. Oats, do. Puckthorn. } for Hedges. Lucet.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans of every description, Bets of sorts, Broccoli, Brussels, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Caraway, Celery, of the most improved sorts, Cabbage 20 sorts, Carrot, all the varieties, Cucumber do, Cress, Egg Plant, Endive, Indian Corn, Kale, Leek, Lettuce in great variety, Melons, do. Marjoryna, Mustard, Nasturtium, Okra, Onion of sorts, Pepper do, Pumpkin do, Parsa p. Parsley, Peas, a very great variety, Rhubarb for tarts, Radish of sorts, Salsify, Squash of sorts, Tomato, Turnip 20 varieties.

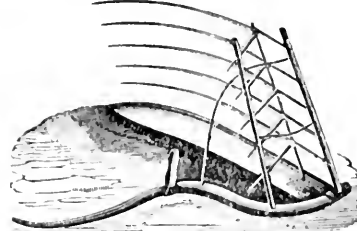
SWEET AND POT HERBS.

Thyme. Sweet Basil. Sweet Marjoryna. Lavender. Sage. Lemon Balm. Summer savory. Anise. Medicinal Herbs, &c.

ORNAMENTAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Three hundred varieties, embracing all the finest sorts. Packages of 20 fine sorts for one dollar. Those who prefer to have their Seeds put up in papers ready for retail, can be accommodated — each packet neatly closed and labelled with printed directions. Price 50 cents, per dozen papers, which are retailed here at 6 1-4 cents each. Fruit and ornamental trees, of the greatest variety, supplied at nurseryman's prices, and orders solicited. These will be packed, when required, to go to any part of the U. S. States. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were first of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the Southern and Western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and furnished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

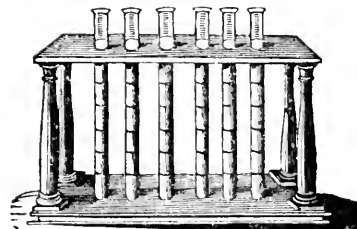
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.	500 " Grass Scythes.
200 Cultivators.	300 " Patent Snaiths.	200 " Common do.
150 Greene's Straw Cutters.	50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Hay Rakes.
50 Willis' do. do.	100 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
100 Common do. do.	100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do. do.	50 Common do. do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Trunk do.	100 " Drait do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 " Tie up do.	50 doz. Halter do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 " Ox Yokes.	1000 Yards Fence do.
100 Ox Yokes.	1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	25 Grids Stones on rollers.
3000 " Auston's Rules.		

March 17.

LACTOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 23

DAILIA POLES.

500 dozens of Dahlia and Penn Poles. Also, 2000 feet of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jr., Maine wharf, Broad st. near the bottom of Summer st. 6w June 2

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf — a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1841.

[NO. 2.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE GAP IN THE WALL.

How much money has been thrown away in supporting a lawsuit for the gratification of passion! and how many meritorious hearts would have been gladdened had this sum been distributed among the needy and suffering! Yet, it is not the purse that is alone affected, but the mind and morals suffer no inconsiderable detriment in consequence of a contention kept up with such virulence and angry feeling. I would that my brother farmers keep clear of litigation. Surely there is no difficulty in so doing. We can manage our teams as we wish, and make them yield submissively and obediently to our direction. The card, the curry-comb, the goad-stick, and lash, are familiar instruments in our hands, and it is seldom that we use them indiscriminately. Our cattle go and come at our command, and become as fond of us as our very watch-dog. This shows with what facility we may educate a dumb animal by a judicious course, and by perseverance. Have we a fiery, wild and restless gelding, we boast of our tact in taming him and reducing him to soberness and use. Thus, we tell of the importance of sometimes drawing hard upon the curb, and withholding the spur; then again, of giving a slack rein, and guiding aright the inclination. Here the bump of self-esteem is signally developed in us, and we seem to imagine that, in these matters, our prowess would entitle us to a general's command. Very well; but why does this generalship forsake us, as soon as we are called upon to turn our forces within, and train and manage our burning passions? It might reasonably be supposed that the very business and profession of an agriculturist would tend to in-quietude and a distaste for combativeness, (to use the fashionable language,) that any ruffling of the mind would be but momentary, and that reason and discretion would ever predominate. But yet, we believe, that such an even tenor of thought and of action belongs no more to the husbandman, whose way, indeed, is among the gentle breezes, the purling streams, the odoriferous herbage and the peaceful flocks, than to any other class of our fellow men. At least, it will appear so by the little story that follows, which I have thought might be somewhat amusing, if not instructive to the readers of the N. E. Farmer. Indeed, look which way you will upon the busy world, enough may be discovered to show the necessity of an ability in man strictly and resolutely to govern himself.

Coulter and Trenchall were farmers and neighbors owning adjoining lands. Their ancestors were among the first settlers of the town of F—, and their families had, for a length of years, manifested a love of social intercourse towards each other, without interruption. There was a perfect understanding and a reciprocity of kind and obliging demeanor between these industrious yeomen; an interchange of business and various kind offices

in the way of their vocation. For instance, the men would change works for convenience and accommodation, agreeably to Yankee custom; and the women would change milks, as it is called, in their dairy affairs. Their sons and their daughters intermingled in the innocent recreations and amusements of the neighborhood, and it was said by the gossips that *Cupid* had been very industrious among them in more cases than one; and that, no doubt, *Hymen* would, ere long, be that way, with yoke and bow-pier, in the official exercise of his duties. So stood the Coulters and the Trenchalls with respect to each other, when one single misstep brought ruin and overthrow to all their pleasant associations and interesting calculations. Or, as old Capt. Whiteacre, in former technicals, expressed it, "tip'd up their apple-cart, broke their gearing, and unhorsed all their sociable inclinations!"

A stout stone wall marked out the long line of division between the homesteads, of these two notable cultivators of the soil. In the centre of this wall, from end to end, was placed by the parties a reddish stone of considerable size; thus showing at once each one's particular portion of the division, the whole of which had been erected by joint labor and expense. "One night, one fatal night," when the rich corn was in the ear, and the farmer's hopes were on tiptoe, some evil-minded varlet, for mischief's sake, displaced the red stone, and, as it tumbled into the field, others followed, making a breach sufficient for Trenchall's large stock of cattle to pass through, which they did, and made dreadful havoc of Coulter's beautiful corn-field! It was not discovered till the depredators had become glotted with feasting, and had laid down to rest amidst the ruins. "What a kettle of fish is here!" exclaimed Capt. Whiteacre, when first he beheld it. And indeed it was a most sorry spectacle. Coulter, when he came to witness it, seemed to lose all sense of reason and propriety. He was out upon Trenchall, like a raving wolf and madman. And in his turn, the latter retorted with unjustifiable rage and violence. In their extreme of passion each had committed himself by making base charges and severe and cutting insinuations against the other. Away went Coulter and away went Trenchall for law; while their foolish and imprudent families also joined in the turmoil, and kept their tongues upon the wag, instead of "holding on upon the slack," as Whiteacre advised them by all means, to do.

Reader, I believe it is not the case that every lawyer keeps a shower-bath to cool the passions of his clients, when they hastily resort to him for advice. It might be supposed that counsel in this instance, would pause, and seek for evidence against defendant. Perhaps he did so; but "the blessed uncertainty of the law," you know, always cries "go ahead!" and there is generally so much of blindness in these matters, that the first clear sight the parties get, is a peep through the "little end of the horn." So Coulter got his writ, of course, which was served upon his antagonist. And thus the

mail was clinched forever against all friendship and reconciliation.

It is one thing to commence a law suit and drive the entering wedge, and another to maintain it, as was now found by those concerned. Had *Squire Reason* and *Squire Prudence* been counsel for the parties in this affair, instead of *Gabble* and *Brabbit*, the suit would have been but of short duration; or rather would, probably, never have existed. As it was, protraction seemed to be the main object. It stood upon the docket from court to court and term after term, till the delay of the case of the Red Stone, or Gap in the Wall, became proverbial; the bill of costs, with its accumulated items, was looking frightful! and Coulter, taking the advice of an honest old friend of the bar, in order to save as much of his bacon as he could, became *non-suit*, or as we plough-joggers should phrase it, backed out. The reader now, perhaps, will inquire, why was this, after having begun so earnestly? The answer is, that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong;" more especially when those qualities are but imaginary. "Law is as nice as a new laid egg," says the facetious Stevens, "and addle-headed people should mind how they get into it." This case verified the saying; for it had very peculiar points in it, wherewith astute and sagacious lawyers were somewhat puzzled. The division line of the fence was exactly through the centre of the red stone, and the breach was equal on both sides. Thus the parties stood alike as to the fence. But the people made common cause of it, and all became lawyers and advisers, as is too apt to be the case. "Never give it up, Coulter, the law is all on your side," says one lot of busybodies; "Hold on like buckram! the law will give you the case, Trenchall," cries another. All which was highly blamable, though "very frequent and common," says Capt. Whiteacre, "among those people who are fond of running their noses into other men's affairs."

"They will never latch their horses together again," said farmer Whiteacre, one day, when conversing on the subject, "for Coulter is as stiff as a plough-beam, and Trenchall is unbendable as a crow-bar." And so indeed it turned out; for the breach in the wall had made an irreparable breach of friendship and all neighborly intercourse between the families. Surly and sullen was every movement whenever they came in contact. That cheerful morning hail towards each other, which neighboring farmers are accustomed to, was never after heard. The young people ceased their pleasant associations; the changing of works was done; the dairy women looked awry toward each other, and the very milk seemed to turn sour more often than formerly! O! how great a matter a little fire kindleth! Could they hold out? Could they abide long in such ill, unsocial humor? They did for two long years, when, Coulter, having an excellent offer for his farm, sold out, and pulled up stakes for Kentucky, where he located himself on a first rate soil, and was prosperous and happy, and his sons are now industrious, wealthy and respectable farmers. Still, "he was a base villain

who caused the Gap in the Wall," said farmer Whiteacre.
EVELYN.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Fruits recommend the following premiums to be awarded for the ensuing year.

- Apples*.—For the best Summer apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of \$5
- For the best Autumn do. do. do. 5
- For the best Winter do. do. do. 5
- Pears*.—For the best Summer pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5
- For the best Autumn do. do. do. 5
- For the best Winter do. do. do. 5
- Cherries*.—For the best cherries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5
- Next best, do. do. do. 4
- Peaches*.—For the best peaches, open culture, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5
- Best do. under glass, 5
- For the second best open culture, 4
- Plums*.—For the best plums, not less than one quart, a premium of 5
- Next best, 4
- Grapes*.—For the best foreign grapes, under glass, a premium of 10
- Best do. do. open culture, 5
- Best native do. 5
- Apricots*.—For the best apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5
- Nectarines*.—For the best nectarines, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5
- Quinces*.—For the best quinces, not less than one dozen, a premium of 5
- Gooseberries*.—For the best gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5
- Raspberries*.—For the best raspberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5
- Strawberries*.—For the best strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of 5
- Next best do. do. do. 4
- Currants*.—For the best currants, not less than one quart, a premium of 3
- Melons*.—For the largest and best water melon, a premium of 3
- For the largest and best musk melon, 3
- Also the further sum of twentyfive dollars, to be awarded in gratuities—

\$150

Wells Premium.

The committee also offer the Wells Premiums for apples, the produce of seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829.

- For the best summer apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of \$25
- For the best autumn apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of 25
- For the best winter apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of 25

Premiums to be awarded to the members of the Society only; and where the claims are not of sufficient merit no premium will be awarded. This will be strictly adhered to, particularly in regard to the Wells premiums, where no premium should be awarded but in full evidence of its superiority over some well known fruit of the season.

BENJ. V. FRENCH, Chairman.

Boston, June 19, 1841.

PREMIUMS FOR VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables would recommend the following premiums for 1841:

- For Asparagus—earliest and best four bunches, \$5
- Beans—Large Lima, best two quarts, 3
- Cauliflowers—finest four heads, 3
- Broccoli—finest four heads, 3
- Celery—finest twelve roots, 4
- Corn—finest and earliest dozen, 3
- Cucumbers—best pair before the first Saturday in June, 5
- Lettuce—finest and earliest six heads, 3
- Peas—earliest and best peck, 5
- Potatoes—earliest peck, 5
- Rhubarb—finest 12 spears, 5
- Squashes—finest of the season, 3
- Brussels Sprouts—finest, 3

\$50

The Committee would say that the premiums heretofore offered for various other articles have been withdrawn, as there were so few specimens offered. The Committee will also give gratuities for specimens of any new or valuable kinds.

SAML POND, Chairman.

April 24, 1841.

\$200 PREMIUM.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held June 19th, 1841—

Resolved, That the Society offer a premium of one hundred dollars for a successful mode of destroying the Curculio.

Mr Haggerston stated that he was authorized to offer the like sum of one hundred dollars for said object.

Resolved, to accept for said purpose, the liberal offer made through Mr H., and that the whole subject be under the direction of the Fruit Committee.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec'y.

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY.

The article upon this subject on the first page, from the N. E. Farmer, we find in the Maine Farmer, accompanied by some excellent remarks by the editor of that paper.

In these days of improvement, nothing cries louder for reform than physical education. The evils arising from the habits and fashions of community in respect to physical training, do indeed strike at the foundation of our moral and political institutions; they are fast making us an effeminate, luxurious and sickly people; and we can no more expect to find strong, efficient minds, capable of contending successfully with ignorance and error, in effeminate and sickly bodies, than we can hope to see powerful, athletic bodies, which are sustained by insufficient and unnutritious food. History affords us numerous examples that the moral and intellectual powers of nations and individuals are strong in proportion to the soundness of their physical condition, other things being the same. The ancients were aware of this, and modelled their institutions with direct reference to the motto, "mens sana in corpore sano"—a sound mind in a sound body.

But in these days of physical degeneracy, it is truly appalling to look abroad on society and observe the numerous engines of destruction which under the influence of habit, fashion and indulgence, are operating to break down the bodily pow-

ers of men, and to destroy their constitutions; and it makes one sick at heart to notice the direful ravages of these practices upon the energy and health of community. The lovely and beautiful are almost every where pointed out as the victims of disease. The noble youth, fired by laudable ambition, after a series of preparations, just as he is about to enter the field of usefulness, where he would be the pride of his friends and an ornament to his country, is stricken down by some fatal malady. But it is not because "death loves a shining mark," that such fearful inroads are thus made upon nature's elite, but it is because, under the influence of our degenerating habits, powerful minds are not lodged in bodies suitable to sustain their operations.

We, as a people, are constantly violating the plain and obvious indications of nature, by using improper food improperly prepared, unsuitable clothing miserably adjusted, and in a thousand other ways. But nature is not thus to be trifled with with impunity; she may be tardy to inflict penalties for her violated laws, but she is sure and inexorable.—*Gardiner Spectator*.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BLIGHT—MILDEW.

I have been a good deal interested in looking over Col. Smith's article in the last number of the Cabinet, and would before this have said so, if an unusual press of business had not deprived me of the necessary leisure.

The wheat crops of the middle states have of latter years become so precarious, that every rational suggestion as the cause and remedy, deserves the attention of the farmer. Our wheat and rye and Indian corn, constitute, emphatically, the staff of life; and when there is so widely extended a failure as there was of the rye in 1836, and so serious an one as there has several times been more recently of wheat, every person who finds his garner empty when he had hoped to have them well filled, feels that the subject comes home to his own individual interest and comfort, in a manner that is of no trifling consequence.

Col. Smith thinks that the growth of grass in our wheat fields, is the great cause of the mildew which so frequently and so suddenly prostrates the hopes of the farmer. He talks of the "elements of vegetable vigor and vitality"—the "elaboration" of sap to the grain—and the difference of temperature between the soil covered with a coat of grass and that which is exposed to the sun, &c. Now all this I don't profess to understand much about, being a plain matter-of-fact man, and literally eating my bread in the sweat of my face: but I acknowledge I have so many and strong old-fashioned partialities in favor of sowing grass seeds over our fields of winter grain, that I am reluctant to yield it to any theory, unless it shall be sustained by generally acknowledged facts. Now, I put it to every man who has raised wheat or rye for the last dozen years—what has been his experience?

Last season, and in the harvest of 1839, we all know there were extensive failures of the wheat crop, owing to the depredations of the fly and the prevalence of mildews. In 1839, my wheat—between the first and last sowing of which in the autumn of 1838, there was a difference of ten or twelve days—was all exceedingly injured by the

mildews. The earliest sown, however, was decidedly the best: it was all sown with clover and timothy in the spring. The lowest and best ground had been the earliest sown with wheat; it was the best adapted to the growth of grass; and there was, accordingly, a much more luxuriant coat in that part at harvest, than there was in the higher and lighter part of the field. The coat of grass, then, could not have caused the mildews in the higher and lighter part of the field; nor did it apparently increase it in the lower part. The same observations would apply to my wheat last season: I had two lots, the soil of which was heavy and rather low, but well adapted to grass: at harvest, the grass in these lots was luxuriant, while in the higher ground—and every body knows that our dry lands in Jersey are not very favorable to the growth of grass—had very little grass scattered over it; the wheat here was almost worthless, while that which was standing with a fine coat of grass was good. I believe the secret in both years was in the early sowing of the wheat, the first being put in about the 5th, and the residue finished both seasons about the 20th of 10th month.

Have I already taken up too much room, or shall I remark in passing, that both last year and the year before I had two or three acres of Italian spring wheat; both lots were sown on the 1st day of the 4th month, and clover and timothy sown at the same time: they were both in good order, and at harvest the coating of grass was every thing I wished it to be. The crop in 1839 yielded a little more than twenty bushels per acre of fine, plump grain, and the straw was yellow, bright and clean, as could well be imagined: last year the yield was but eight bushels per acre of miserable grain; the straw was covered with mildew, and a great deal of it destroyed by that other pest, the Hessian fly.

Should I live to sow wheat again, I will put it in early; and if my good friend, the Colonel, will excuse my obstinacy, I do not mean yet to forego the scattering abroad my grass seed, with a liberal hand, over my grain fields.

Z. Y.

Gloucester Co., N. J.

GRAFTING.

Formerly it was asserted that roses became black when grafted on black currants, and oranges crimson, if worked on the pomegranate. In point of fact, the operations are successful in those cases only where the stock and scion are very nearly allied; and the degree of success is in proportion to the degree of affinity. Thus, varieties of the same species unite the most freely; then species of the same genus; then genera of the same natural order; beyond which the power does not extend, unless in the case of parasites, like the mistletoe, which grow indifferently upon totally different plants. For instance, pears work freely upon pears, very well on quinces, less willingly on apples or thorns, and not at all upon plums or cherries; while the lilac will take on the ash, and the olive on the phillyrea, because they are plants of the same natural order. M. DeCandolle even says he has succeeded, notwithstanding the great difference in their vegetation, to work the lilac on the phillyrea, the olive on the ash, and the bignonia radicans on the catalpa; but plants so obtained, are very short-lived.

Mr Knight was the first to show the possibility of grafting scions upon roots. An account of his

method of doing this was given at a very early period of the existence of the Horticultural Society, (June, 1811), and he at the same time suggested the possibility of the practice being applied to grafting scarce herbaceous plants upon the roots of their commoner congeners; an operation now commonly practised with the dahlia, peony, and other plants of a similar kind; and lately a method of multiplying conbractum purpureum by similar means, has been pointed out in the proceedings of the Horticultural Society.

Merely propagation is, however, by no means the only object of the grafter; another, and still more important one is, to secure a permanent union between the scion and stock, so that the new plant may grow as freely and as long as if it were on its own bottom, under the most favorable circumstances. If this is not attended to, the hopes of the cultivator will be frustrated, by the early death of his plant.

Whenever the stock and graft or bud are not perfectly suited to each other, an enlargement is well known always to take place at the point of their junction, and generally to some extent, either above or below it. This is particularly observable in peach trees which have been budded at any considerable height from the ground, upon plum stocks; and it appears to arise from the obstruction which the descending sap of the peach tree meets with in the bark of the plum stock; for the effects produced, both upon the growth and produce of the tree, are similar to those which occur when the descent of the sap is impeded by a ligature, or by the destruction of a circle of bark. In course of time this difference between the scion and stock puts an end to the possibility of the ascending or descending fluids passing into each other, and the death of the scion is the result. In all the cases I have seen, this has arisen from the power of horizontal growth in the stock and scion being different; and I doubt whether it ever proceeds from any other cause. For example: the hawthorn and the pear are so nearly allied, that the latter may be easily worked upon the former; the hawthorn, however, is a slow growing bush, or small tree—the pear is a large forest tree of rapid growth; and the pear will grow an inch in diameter while the hawthorn is growing half an inch.—*Lindley's Theory of Horticulture.*

EXHAUSTION OF SOIL.

It is not by mere exhaustion that potted plants render the soil unfit for their support. Every one knows that the soil of a farm will not bear, year after year, the same kind of crop, but that one kind of produce is cultivated on a piece of ground one year, and is succeeded by some other kind; which practice, in part, constitutes the important system of rotation of crops. Not, however, to refer to matters extra-horticultural, it is notorious that an apple orchard will not immediately succeed upon the site of an old orchard of the same kind of fruit, and that no amount of manuring will enable it to succeed: a wall border in which fruit trees have been long grown, becomes at last insensible to manure, and requires to be renewed; and not to dwell upon an undisputed fact, dahlias do not like the soil in which dahlias were grown the previous year. This class of phenomena cannot be explained upon the principle of soil being exhausted, because that exhaustion is made good and yet to no purpose, unless we assume that land contains something mineral, which each species prefer to

feed on, and which is not contained in manure.—*Ibid.*

BRANCHES MADE FRUITFUL BY RINGING.

If the sterile branch of a tree is ringed, it ceases to be sterile; and this can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the accreted matter of the branch, instead of being conveyed away into the trunk and roots, is stopped by the annular incision, above which it is compelled to accumulate. If a tree that is unproductive be transplanted, it begins to bear; in this case the operation injures its roots, sap is therefore less abundantly supplied in the succeeding season to the leaves; the leaves are therefore less able to grow than they previously were, and they consequently do not consume the nutritious matter lying in the branches, and which they would have expended, had they been able to grow with their former vigor; hence the nutritious matter accumulates, and flower buds are formed.—*Ibid.*

CANKER.

Mr Reid, of Balcarrais, has shown that one of the causes of canker and immature fruit, even in orchards, is the coldness of the soil. He found that in a cankered orchard, the roots of the trees had entered the earth to the depth of three feet; and he also ascertained that during the summer months, the average heat of the soil at six inches below the surface, was 61 degrees; at nine inches, 57 degrees; at eighteen inches, 50 degrees; and at three feet, 44 degrees. He took measures to confine the roots to the soil near the surface, and the consequence was, the disappearance of canker and ripening of the fruit.—*Ibid.*

TRANSPLANTING.

I agree with Mr Macnab, that the earliest time at which planting can be effected, is upon the whole the best; a conclusion to which he has come from his extensive practice, in which my own observation of a great deal of planting for the last twentyfive years coincides, and which is in all respects conformable to theory. As soon as a plant has shed its leaves, it is as much at rest for the season as it will be at any subsequent period, unless it is frozen; its torpor, indeed, is greater at that time, because its excitability is completely exhausted by the season of growth, and it has had no time to recover it. If at that time a root is wounded, a process of granulation or cicatrization will commence, just as it does in cuttings; and from that granulation roots will eventually proceed. Now it is obvious that since roots must be wounded in the process of transplantation, the sooner the wound is made the better, because it has the longer time in which to heal; and therefore the earlier in the autumn transplanting is effected, the less injury will be sustained by the plant submitted to the process: in the technical language of the gardener, "it has more time to establish itself."—*Ibid.*

Grapery on a large scale. Nicholas Bidde, it is said, has a grapery on his farm on the banks of the S. huykill, which cost him one hundred thousand dollars. The finest of all European grapes are produced there every month in the year.

The best protection against drought that can be conveniently practiced to a great extent, is frequently stirring the earth, so as to keep it light and loose.

ON MANURES, THEIR NATURE AND APPLICATION.

We give the name of manure to all substances which are applied to land for the purpose of increasing the crops we intend to cultivate, and we are satisfied that, by the application of manures to our land, greater crops are produced, until the strength of the manure be exhausted; and then we apply another quantity to keep up its productiveness, without even inquiring into the nature of the manure which we apply, or the way in which it produces these effects on the soil.

The importance of manure to the farmer is such, that his success, in the production of the crops he cultivates, will mainly depend on its quantity, and the application of it to the crops he raises as food for sheep and other stock; as those crops which are consumed on the farm, are much more productive of an additional quantity of manure than the crops of grain, a great part of which is carried off the land.

Vegetable and animal matter in a state of decay or manure, is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, the elements of which are the elements of growing vegetables. "By the laws of chemical attraction, vegetable and animal manure is changed by the action of air and water, and made fluid or ariform." (Davy.) Vegetable and animal manure, when well mixed in the soil, gives to it the power of absorbing and transmitting moisture for the use of plants that grow in it; therefore, improvement in some soils, and increased energy in others, will be given by the application of manure.—"The effects produced will continue much longer in some soils than in others; in some, it will be of long duration; in others, it will be transitory. The dung of animals, kept on the farm with litter, is the principal manure on which the farmer should depend, as he has it in his power either to increase or diminish it.—Other manure he can have recourse to, when an additional quantity is wanted. As straw and green crops are the foundation of manure, the increase of these raw materials is, therefore, of great importance with a view to future crops. When straw is left in the field as stubble, we are deprived of one-fourth at least, of the means of producing manures; we therefore see the propriety of collecting all the straw which our crops produce, for the purpose of converting it into manure.

In the experiment we have made to ascertain the weight of a crop of straw, we find that the quantity of wheat straw will average double the weight of the wheat produced; so that if all the straw be converted into manure, by part of it being consumed by some animal as food, and the remainder as litter, it would, with proper care, produce manure sufficient to keep up, and with good culture increase, the productiveness of the soil.

Well fed cattle or sheep, whether in the field, stall or yard, produce an abundant supply of the best and most valuable manure, which will again produce an abundant crop of green food for stock. We hold it to be an axiom in agriculture, that all the manure which can be produced, should be applied to the production of green food, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, potatoes, cabbage, vetches, or clover, for stock. By the application of all our manure to the production of food for stock, a very large quantity of food can thus be obtained on a small quantity of land, when compared with the old system of applying all our manure for the production of corn for the market. The produce of food

for the feeding of stock ought to be our first object—that of corn for sale the second; if we secure the first, the second will follow of course.

A proper and unremitting attention to the accumulation of the dung-hill ought to be one of the first objects of the farmer; he ought to add to its contents by every means in his power, and adopt every plan for increasing its magnitude; by the kind of crops he cultivates, and not only to add to its bulk, but also to its richness. The dung of beasts fed on straw only is of little value when compared with the dung of those fed on turnips; but the dung of those beasts fed on corn is better than either; and the dung of those fed on oil-cake is the most valuable of all the others.

An acre of clover is said to keep three 3-year old beasts for six months, from April to November; and an acre of turnips will keep three 3-year old beasts from 1st November to the 1st of May; the quantity of manure which these three beasts will produce, while being thus fed in the house or yard for twelve months, will be about thirty tons.

If we have a cistern or a pool into which the urine and all the water from the dung-hill runs, and if we regularly return it to the dung-hill by pumping it upon it, or if we mix the liquid with earth, or if we cart it out in water-carts and spread it over our arable or pasture land, none of the richness of the dung will go to waste; but if this water runs to waste, this liquid, being the essence of the manure, it must necessarily be of less value; the whole of the dung-hill will run away in a liquid state, if allowed to remain long enough.—We have seen this to be the case in numberless instances; indeed, there are very few farmers who pay a proper attention to this circumstance; all let their liquid manure run away to the brook, without ever attempting to stop it. If I were to make an estimate of the loss which the farmers in general sustain in this way, I would say that he loses at the very least one fourth part, and in some instances, much more of the means he has of procuring a good crop of turnips. An ox or a cow fed in the house throughout the year, will produce as much dung as will be sufficient for half an acre of turnips.

The manufacture of manure or the art of preparing it for every kind of land, ought to be more attended to than it is, and if farmers saw the advantage which they would derive from having their manure prepared for their particular kind of soil, they would pay more attention to it than they do at present: this is one of the most necessary branches of the agricultural business,—not only the preparation of it, but the means of increasing its quantity, and preserving its quality.

Then, again, there ought to be more consideration paid to the application of manure to particular land: large quantities are frequently put on land, and the result is the production of an overabundance of straw and less corn. Dung, we think, should never be put on land but for the production of green crops. If the effects produced on these crops are so great, that the consumption of the whole will tend to make the next crop over-luxuriant, then part of the crop should be taken from the land, and consumed in the yard.

When dung is mixed with the soil, it produces a certain degree of fermentation in the vegetable matter which the earth contains, separating its parts, dividing and pulverizing it, making it friable and porous, and in a certain degree performing what is done by tillage. This putrid fermentation

of vegetable and animal matter in the soil has a great effect on the portions of earth which it comes in contact with; the putrid matter is disseminated through it, altering the nature, texture and color of the soil, and making it friable, clammy, and of a dark color.

The production of turnips, vetches, and clover, by a large proportion of the farm, and the consumption of these by sheep and oxen, will, under almost every circumstance, produce a sufficient quantity of manure to keep the land in a highly productive state; and, if sufficient attention be paid to this part of agricultural business, a much greater quantity of corn will result from it, even when a less breadth of land is sown to corn, and a greater proportion to turnips, vetches and clover.

As manure is of such vital importance to the farmer, every attention should be paid to the collection of the materials necessary to form it; every vegetable substance, together with the waste earth of ditches, road sides, sides of the fields, yards, &c. will add to the compost heap, not only in quantity, but also in quality, if proper care in the mixture be attended to.

Weeds of every kind will be available before they come to seed, or rather before they blossom, as the seeds of many of them are perfected before the blossom drops off; and it should be kept in mind, that no fermentation in the dung-hill will destroy the vegetative power of a single seed.

When vegetable matter is fermenting in a dung-hill, it should be mixed and covered with earth, which will imbibe the volatile or gaseous matter that is thrown off during its fermentation; and if there be a large portion of animal manure in the compost, it should have a bed of earth to imbibe all the carbonaceous matter that runs from it; and on every turning over which we think it right to give the mass, we should add an additional quantity of earth to cover it with.

Much earth should be used in all dunghills, as the earth that is thus impregnated is nearly, if not altogether, as valuable as the dung itself, in altering and improving the soil to which it is applied.

But in these composts, regard should be had to the nature of the soil, to which we intend to apply them; for we should regard manure more as an alterative, than as food, for plants. A compost for a light soil should be formed of cold manure, the dung of animals which chew the cud, of clayey or tenacious earth, and the clearing of ditches or other water-fed earths. The compost for strong tenacious soils should, on the other hand, be formed of hot manure, the dung of animals that do not chew the cud, such as horses and pigs. These should be mixed with light, sandy, or rubby earth, the sides of roads, or sandy, dry, porous earth from rich yards or other places.

Road scrapings, being the produce of stone reduced by friction, is of a gritty, sandy nature, whatever be the nature and properties of the materials of which it is composed; and from its gritty quality it forms an excellent alternative for clayey soils, and when mixed with a large portion of horse dung, it forms an excellent compost for all clay or strong soils, as it tends to keep the soil open and porous.

In the application of manure, the nature of the soil should be considered. If the soil be a strong clay, and very tenacious, the manure should be of a light, or loose porous nature, such as stable unfermented dung; and if a compost, it should be made of a light, sandy or porous nature: but if the

soil is light and porous, the dung should be of a cold nature, such as well rotten cow or cattle dung.

Compost made of cattle dung and clayey loam, or any heavy tenacious substance, is the best manure for light land; long straw, or unfertilized dung, as stable dung, or any substance which is loose and friable, should never be used on sandy soils.

Peat mixed with green dung and fermented, is formed into an excellent vegetable manure; the mode of doing this, in the most perfect way, is that recommended by Lord Meadowbank.

The principal artificial manures are bone-dust, soot, rape, and oil cake; these produce wonderful results on the turnip crop.—*Morton on Soils.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Refine vs. Common Sugar.—It is worthy of inquiry, whether it would not be more economical to use more refined sugar in our families. Common brown sugar is generally about two-thirds the price of refined. For many domestic purposes, I am satisfied that refined sugar is the cheapest. Will some one better acquainted with the subject, give us their opinion?

Maple vs. Cane Sugar.—What is the relative strength in saccharine, between common brown sugar and common maple sugar? It is the prevailing opinion that the cane sugar contains some 25 per cent the most saccharine matter. Is it so? Will some one who has the means of trying the experiment, do so, and report facts?

Sugar vs. Pork.—If sugar and pork are the same price, which is the cheapest food for a family? Many persons who buy their meat, are excessively penurious in their purchases of sugar, under the impression that they cannot afford it. I am confident that they are mistaking their own interest. Besides, sugar, particularly for children, is a much more healthy diet. That is, when not used to excess.

Change of Diet.—This is a subject upon which by far too little attention is paid. Human aliment is often productive of health or sickness, and consequently of human happiness or misery. Children, in particular, require a constant change; but the change should be a judicious one. I wish that many of the able medical men who read your paper, would make communications to it upon the subject of human diet.

Washing Butter.—I venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that no family eat sweeter butter than mine, either new or old, and my wife always washes her butter thoroughly in cold water.

The object of washing butter is to divest it of all the particles of buttermilk. If the cream or milk has made *bonny clabber*, there will inevitably be small particles of it distributed throughout the whole mass of butter, and unless they are entirely removed in some way, that butter will most certainly become rancid. Working the butter in cold water will dissolve all these particles of congealed milk, and the water is easily worked out, or should a few drops remain, it will unite with the salt and form pure brine. If there is any other manner by which the butter can be freed from the milk more easily, I should like to know it.

My butter, although "spoiled" by washing it, when packed in a pot or keg, with a clean cloth pressed on the top, and a little brine on the top of

that, say half an inch deep, will keep a year, as sweet as ever unwashed butter was, or can be kept in any manner whatever. These are facts. Now let us have the facts in opposition to the cold water system.

I do not wonder that so many object to washing butter, for it is a lamentable fact, that there is a great antipathy existing against the use of cold water, either as a beverage, or for ablution.

Tea and Coffee.—Will somebody tell me what is the value of these articles, as diet? Will somebody tell me whether the use of tea and coffee adds to our health, or happiness, or length of life, or whether we enjoy our meals any better than we should do if we had always been accustomed to drink water?

Chess.—[See Dictionary signification.]—"A difficult and abstruse game." "Abstruse,—hidden, obscure, difficult."

Now, if we did not know that the lexicographer intended to explain the meaning of the *game of chess*, the readers of the agricultural papers for a year or two past would suppose that he had intended it to allude to the abstruse game of disputation, that has been carried on about chess, and upon which, I presume, that a majority of the readers have come to the conclusion, that the subject is a very abstruse one.

Curing and Pressing Cheese.—A neighbor of mine has been in the habit for several years of stacking his cheese in a hay stack. He takes them as soon as they become firm, and making the stack some three or four feet from the ground, as smooth and level as it can be, puts on a course of cheeses, being careful that they do not touch each other, or come too near the edge, and then builds on the hay two or three feet, and then another course of cheeses. In this situation they finish curing, and are preserved from frost until spring. The plan is new to me, but perhaps not so to your readers. At all events, it is worth trying. I would recommend any person, however, to try it only on a small lot at first, until he satisfies himself personally that the plan is a good one.

Shearing Lambs.—I have satisfied myself by experience, that it is not profitable to shear lambs.

Oyster Plant, or Salsify.—It is surprising that so few persons cultivate this delicious vegetable. They are planted and cultivated similar to carrots or parsnips, and like the latter, may be suffered to remain in the ground during the winter, and dug in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground. They are cooked in different ways. One is to boil them in clean water, and mash them and mix with flour into batter and fry them. Another, to cut them up in small mouthfuls, and after boiling soft, make a gravy of flour, butter, &c. and add to them, and really they are a rich substitute for oysters.

School Books.—There is a criminal fault existing in the community, not only in the quality of the matter of school books, but in the manner that they are printed. I have of late observed several school books, printed with a very small type, upon poor blue looking paper, and in every particular bore a near relationship to "Pindar's Razors." No good man would be guilty of publishing such books for the use of children. It is a downright robbing of their honest rights. It is sufficiently painful for a child to learn to read out of good round fair print. To illustrate, I beg you to put this article in such type as should only be used for children's reading books. It is of no consequence that it takes more

paper. That article is cheap, and for school books should always be of the best quality. And I hope every man who reads this article, will hereafter reflect when about to purchase, that in buying one of these made-to-sell cheats, he is about to do a positive wrong to his child. Buy none but the best. See that the type, paper and binding are good. And finally, be assured that this good advice is given by one ardently devoted to the cause of education and human improvement, and your old Indiana friend,
 SOLON ROBINSON.

Luke, C. H., Jr., March 28, 1841.

MAKING CHEESE.

The following improved method of making cheese is from the Portland Transcript. We only say in addition to the remarks therein omitted, that the process as described by the writer has been repeatedly tried in this vicinity with flattering success. Cheese made in this way possesses many, and important advantages, we think, over that made in the common hoop process; inasmuch as it is less liable to become rancid, from perfect expulsion of the whey, and to become injured extremely by the depredations either of flies or mice.—*Eastern paper.*

NEW METHOD OF MAKING CHEESE.—We have lately seen a method of making cheese, which is worthy of being tested by experiment at this season of the year, especially by those who have but a small quantity of milk. It is very simple, and easily tried. The milk is set in the ordinary way every morning, and the curd separated from the whey as well as it can be with the hands. It is then pressed compactly into the bottom of an earthen pot, and covered over with several folds of dry linen, or cotton cloth. By this process the remaining whey is absorbed, and when the cloth becomes saturated it is removed and a dry one placed in its stead. In the course of the day and night this process removes the whey as thoroughly as it can be done by pressing. The next morning the milk is prepared in the same manner, and the curd is packed closely upon the top of that prepared the day previous, and the same method pursued in separating the moisture. This process repeated till you have a cream pot full of cheese. It is thus seen to be a convenient method where the dairy woman has the milk of but one or two cows. If it work well, it is an important discovery. If it fail, it need not be a very disastrous failure. It is a very successful way of preserving the cheese from flies and mice, as it can be perfectly enclosed and kept from such gentry, and from the air and light. We have seen but one experiment of this kind, and this promises to be a successful one. The cheese appeared as free from moisture and as solid as that made by the press. The labor is much less, and the care of it afterwards is comparatively nothing.

BEES.—We once heard an intelligent farmer declare that the annual profit of a hive of bees was equal to the profit on an acre of wheat. If this is a fact, we should suppose every farmer would engage in the business in a small way at least. There is sometimes a difficulty in having more than one hive warming at a time. This may be avoided by sprinkling a little water upon the outside of the hive—they probably think it a natural shower, retire to the hive and will appear again in about half an hour.—*Bangor Cour.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1841.

HAYMAKING.

Farmers in the immediate vicinity of the city, may be nearly through haymaking; but generally in the interior, they are in the midst of the laborious and yet pleasant processes of cutting the grass and making the hay. Our remarks upon this subject, two weeks since, embrace nearly all that we wish to say; but we omitted then to quote the old adage, "*Make hay while the sun shines.*" The advice contained in this familiar expression, is worth elucidating and enforcing.

Every one knows that good husbandry, in all ordinary circumstances, requires the farmer to cut his grass only when he has indications of fair weather for a day or two. He should mow when the prospect is good that the sun will shine. This is not controverted. But we have sometimes seen it recommended to haymakers to rise *very early*, commence their labors in the cool of the morning, get their work along so as to rest for two or three hours in the hottest part of the day, and then extend their labors into the evening. This advice has come, probably, from those who know but little about the matter in question, and who benevolently design to inform the haymaker how he can perform his labors successfully and yet avoid part of his customary exposure to the heat of the mid day sun.

In all that part of the haying process connected with thick and green grass, where it is difficult to cure sufficiently in two good days, *there*, *on* *hour's* work at noon turns to more account—more profit—than the work of two hours in either morning or evening. The hotter the sun, the more desirable is it that the turning fork should be kept moving. The more intense the heat, the more will the hay be benefited by each turning.

So far from advising haymakers to rest in the shade awhile at noon, our advice to them must be, to be stirring most actively in the middle of the day. If this process is found too exhausting, in connection with labor early in the morning and late in the evening, then let the work be so planned, that it may be accomplished before night. The last hour's work, when the dampness of evening begins to collect upon the hay, is the least profitable of any.

It is good economy to put hay into the barn as early in the day as it is fit to get in, and to put the green into cocks while it is warm—while the sun is an hour, if not hours, above the horizon. To do this, the middle of the day must be devoted to work. Objection to laboring when the sun is hottest, is not often made by men accustomed to toil in the fields. The extreme heats of summer are not more oppressive in the field than in the workshop or study. At least our experience so teaches; for we never were so unfitted for labor by the hottest sun that burns on the hay field, as by the close and sultry air of the study. As far as the discomfort from heat is concerned, we would rather spend the summer where the farmer toils, than where the student uses his books and his pen.—*Make hay while the sun shines.*

Meadow hay—fresh hay—The hay which grows upon the natural wet meadows, makes a very considerable part of the food of the stock in the Commonwealth. The quantity obtained from these wet lands is diminishing, and will continue to diminish, as long as the custom prevails of mowing before the grasses seed, and thus providing for new roots to take the place of such as may die. But if left to ripen before they are cut, these grasses generally will make but very poor fodder

Probably, however, it is not desirable to let them stand later than they usually do. When cut young, moderately dried, and well salted, the cattle eat many of them without complaining. These grasses are benefited more by being housed when not dry enough to keep sweet without salt, and applying salt to preserve them, than the upland grasses.

The intimation that early cutting is the cause of the decrease in productiveness, should be accompanied by a statement that the draining of the meadows by ditching, filling up by wash from the uplands, the removal of a crop and making no return in the form of manure, all, in different places, contribute to the same result. Art must come to the aid of nature on many of these lands; and there is no part of our soil on which the labors of art can be more profitably expended.

Sunday haying—On some farms it is very rarely the case that any hay is worked upon on the Sabbath: while on others it is no uncommon thing to spend a part of Sunday in haymaking. Is it *ever necessary* to touch the hay upon the Sabbath? Sometimes if it be not done, the hay will be badly injured. When? At those times when the sun shines bright and hot on the Sabbath upon hay that has been wet—then if the hay is not opened it may be almost spoiled. But nothing more need be done than to *open* it. Beyond what is here allowed (opening the hay) we do not believe it profitable to go, except in some very rare cases.

We are regarding this matter *now* merely as one of profit and loss. As far as our observation authorizes a conclusion, we have no hesitation in saying, that on those farms where work is avoided on the Sabbath, the hay is secured in as good condition and with as much economy as where the Sabbath is appropriated to haymaking. We know that the work can be so planned as that nothing shall suffer in any ordinary weather by being left untouched on the Sabbath; and we hold the belief that this day of rest is so useful and beneficial to the hard laboring man, that he can and will, taking the year round, accomplish as much in the six days of labor and one of rest, as in seven of labor without any for rest. Taking no other arguments than those which are furnished by observation of men and of the human system, we are prepared to oppose haymaking on the Sabbath as unprofitable and as a thing to be avoided.

N. B.—While the haying goes on, do not forget to put the *muck* in the *hog-yard*: also, do not forget that the weeds will steal the bread and meat from your corn and potatoes, if you do not find time to keep them down.

There are very few plants, we think, which are not benefited much more by hoeing when they are dry than when wet. We choose to avoid working among corn, potatoes, and all roots, when they are wet. At such times they are brittle, and get somewhat broken; the earth around them, if stirred, is made lumpy, and weeds are much less effectually destroyed. If the work on the farm allows you to select your time for hoeing and weeding, do such work when the plants are dry.

Our thanks are due to Dr. Charles T. Jackson, for a copy of his Geological Survey of New Hampshire.

The July No. of the N. Y. Review is on our table.—Jordan & Co., 121 Washington st., publishers.

The late hail storm was peculiarly severe in the vicinity of Amherst, N. H. The ice balls were six inches in circumference.

¶ We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Whale Oil Soap," on another page—a new discovery for the destruction of the rose slug and other insects.

THE CROPS.

Accounts from the South and West generally, lead us to expect that the crop of wheat in the country will be good. Hay in Massachusetts may be less than an average crop, but there is no alarming deficiency. If it be true, as it is reported, that the growth upon our salt marshes is unusually abundant, then the supply of food for stock along the sea-coast is as great as we usually obtain.

¶ The well-told tale by "Evelyn," on the first page, excites in us a wish to know more of him from whom it comes. The disastrous results that may flow from one little mischance set, and the desolation which comes where excited passions display their energies in protracted law suits, are very happily exhibited.

NORTHERN WHEAT FOR SEED.

It is supposed by many that the reason why the Black Sea wheat, so called, will withstand the rust better than any other variety is, because it grows in a higher latitude and has become more hardy than those kinds that are cultivated in a more southern climate. There can be no doubt that it will ultimately become acclimated with us, and then be no better than any other variety. If these two positions are true, it follows that it would be good policy for our farmers to obtain seed often from a more northern latitude than they are in. We think that some of our shipmasters who are in the Russian trade and visit Archangel, could obtain the right variety. There is a northern limit to the wheat region, a point where wheat is raised much quicker than it will grow with us, but there it has more day light in that space of time than we can give it. Seed from this point would be valuable to us. The several Agricultural Societies cannot better use their funds than to lay aside a small part annually, to be expended in defraying the expenses of obtaining seed wheat and other valuable seeds from other regions. The Kennebec Co. Society has done so several times, with advantage to the community. We hope that others will aid in the cause.—*Maine Farmer.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 3.

Exhibited from M. P. Wilder—Picoetea Pinka and a fine lot of Roses.
From J. T. Smith—*Cereus speciosissimus* and *Epiphyllum Ackermannii*.
From Dr. Thompson, Charlestown—Dahlias.
From Hovey & Co.—Bouquets.
From S. Walker—Carnations, Picoeteas, Roses and fine Bouquets.
From S. R. Johnson—a large number of Chinese and hardy Roses.
From J. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.
From A. Bowditch—Roses and Bouquets.
Native plants from B. E. Cutting.

Saturday, July 10.

Exhibited from S. Walker—a few fine named Picoeteas, Carnations and Bouquets.
From Hovey & Co.—Rocket Larkspurs, and Clove and Provence Pinks, from seed.
From Capt. Maceody—Dahlias of several kinds.
From J. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bouquets.
From S. R. Johnson—Chinese and hardy Roses.
From W. Kenrick—Bouquets.
From D. McIntyre—a fine specimen of *No plus ultra*.
From F. W. Dutton—Dahlias.
Native plants from B. E. Cutting.

NOTICE.

The exhibition of Carnations and Picoetea for premium, will take place on Saturday, July 17th, when there will be three prizes awarded, if the flowers are of sufficient merit.
C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North-by exposure, week ending July 11.

July, 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6 59	76	69	S
Tuesday,	6 61	84	74	W
Wednesday,	7 64	84	72	S
Thursday,	8 60	76	68	N. E.
Friday,	9 57	76	72	N. W.
Saturday,	10 66	78	67	S. W.
Sunday,	11 62	65	65	W.

We have had several heavy showers during the week. The prospects for the husbandman now are, an abundant harvest.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, July 12, 1841
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 75 Cows and Calves, 3500 Sheep and 125 Swine. 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices — Beef Cattle — We continue to reduce our quotations. First quality, \$6 00 a c 25. Second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75. Third quality, \$4 00 a 5 00.

Cows and Calves — Dull. A large number unsold. Sales, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30 and \$40.

Sheep — Sales quick for prime lots. Prices for lots, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$1 85, \$2 00, \$2 17, \$2 25, \$2 33, \$2 50, and \$2 75.

Swine — Those at market were reported last week. No lots sold to peddle. At retail from 5 to 7, according to size and quality.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover — Northern, 13c. — Southern, 5 to 9 c. Flex Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 53 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$5 37 — Genesee \$5 25 — Ohio

GRAIN. Corn — Northern Yellow 65 — Round Yellow 64 — Southern Flat Yellow 60 — White 64. — Rye — Northern 60 to 65 — Southern 50 to 55. Oats — Southern 44 c. — Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef — Mess \$10 50 to 11 00 — Prime 16 50 — No. 1 \$9 00. Pork — Extra — 15 00 — Clear 14 50. Hams — Northern 9 c. per lb. — Southern, 8 c. Lard — Boston 9 c. per lb. — Southern, 8 to 10 2. Butter — Lump 18 to 22 — Firkin 12 to 18 — Shipping 5 to 14.

HAY. per ton, \$18 to 20 — Eastern Screwed \$14 to 15.

CHEESE — Old 11 c. — New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 12.

WOOL. — The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 6, 50 to 55 c. — American full blood, washed, 47 to 50 — Do. 1 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46 — Do. 1 2 blood, washed, 36 to 40 — 1 4 and common do, 35 to 37 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 25 — Do. unwashed, 10 to 14 — Bengasi Sheep, 9 to 10 — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10 — Superior Northern pulled and 43 to 46 — No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42 — No 2 do do 26 to 30 — No 3 do do 18 to 20.

PATENT BRASS SYRINGE — WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted with water, at the rate of fifteen galls of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

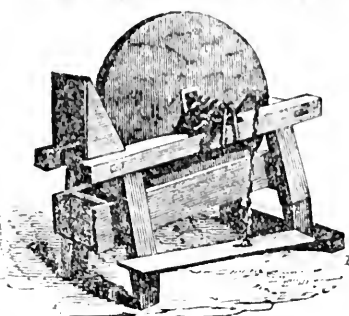
DAHLIA POLES.

500 dozens of Dahlia and Bean Poles. Also, 2000 feet of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by MOSES TRENCH, Ja., Maine wharf, Broad st, near the bottom of Summer st. 6w June 2

DURIAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf — a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD FITCOMB, Ja., Newburyport. May 6

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Boston. July 11

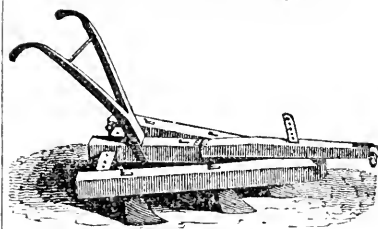
TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronada, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

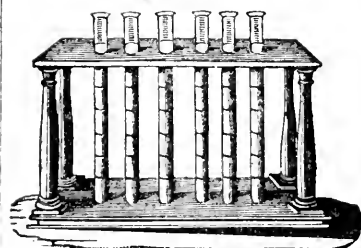
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$3.50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

LACTOMETERS.

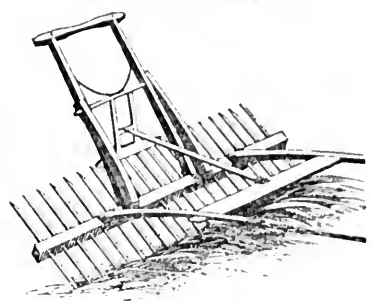


Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk. June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE

Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30

REVOLVING HOUSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an acre from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 61 & 52 North Market Street, by JOS. BRECK & CO. June 9.

GARDEN SEEDS.

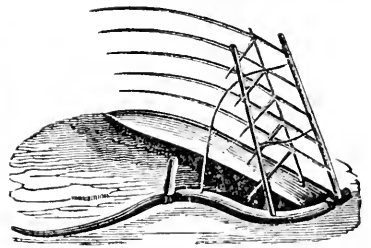
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the NEW ENGLAND FARMER OFFICE, No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston. The subscribers would inform the public that they have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever before offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety of *Field, Kitchen, Garden, and Ornamental Flower Seeds* desirable for this or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection, or imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our customers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfactory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in season. Boxes for retailing from 5 dolls. and upwards will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with prompt attention.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the Southern and Western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best east steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the NEW ENGLAND Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 600 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841. July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INTERESTING PHILOSOPHICAL FACTS.

Sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second in air, 4960 feet in water, 11,000 in cast iron, 17,000 in steel, 18,600 in glass, and from 4636 to 17,000 in wood.

Mercury freezes at 36 degrees below 0, Fahrenheit, and becomes a solid mass, malleable under the hammer.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist, does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about 816 times lighter than water.

The pressure of the atmosphere upon every square foot of the earth, amounts to 2160 pounds. An ordinary sized man, supposing his surface to be 14 square feet, sustains the enormous pressure of 30,240 pounds.

Heat rarefies air to such an extent that it may be made to occupy 5 or 600 times the space it did before.

The violence of the expansion of water when freezing, is sufficient to cleave a globe of copper of such thickness as to require a force of 28,000 pounds to produce the same effect.

During the conversion of ice into water, 110 degrees of heat are absorbed.

Water when converted into steam, increases in bulk 1800 times.

One hundred pounds of water of the Dead Sea, contains 45 pounds of salt.

The mean annual depth of rain that falls at the equator is 96 inches.

Assuming the temperature of the interior of the earth to increase uniformly as we descend at the rate of 1 degree in 46 feet, at the depth of sixty miles it will amount to 130,000 degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

The explosive force of closely confined gunpowder is six and a half tons to the square inch.

Hail stones sometimes fall with a velocity of 113 feet in a second—rain, 31 feet in a second.

The greatest artificial cold ever produced is 91 degrees Fahrenheit.

Electricity moves with a greater velocity than light, which traverses 200,000 miles of space in a second of time.

Thunder can be heard at the distance of thirty miles.

Lightning can be seen by reflection at the distance of 200 miles.—Selected.

PRISON DISCIPLINE IN BERLIN.

When I was in Berlin I went into the public prison, and visited every part of the establishment. At last I was introduced to a very large hall which was full of children with their books and teachers, and having the appearance of a Prussian school room. "What," said I, "is it possible that all these children are imprisoned here for crime?" "O no," said my conductor, smiling at my simplicity, "but if a parent is imprisoned here for crime, the government places them here, and maintains and educates them for useful employment." This was a new idea to me. I know not that it has ever been suggested in the United States; but surely it is the duty of Government, as well as its highest interest, when a man is paying the penalties of his crime in a public prison to see that his unoffending children are not left to suffer and in-

herit their father's vices. Surely it would be better for the child, and cheaper as well as better for the state. Let it not be supposed that a man will go to prison for the sake of having his children taken care of, for those who go to prison usually have little regard for their children; if they had, discipline like that of a Berlin prison would soonicken them of such a bargain.—Prof. Stowe's Report.

LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE.

Among all the fine and beautiful figures and modes of reasoning that the universe in which we dwell has afforded, for the illustration of the bright hope that is within us of a life beyond the tomb, there is none more beautiful or exquisite that I know of, than that which is derived from the change of the seasons—from the second life that bursts forth in spring in objects apparently dead; and from the shadowing forth, in the renovation of every thing around us, of that destiny which divine revelation calls upon our faith to believe shall yet be ours. The trees that have faded and remained dark and gray through the long, dreary lapse of winter, clothe themselves again with green in the spring sunshine, and every leaf speaks of life. The birds that were mute again as tunelessly as ever; the flowers that were trampled down and faded, burst forth once more in freshness and in beauty; the streams break from the icy chains that held them, and the glorious sun himself comes wandering from his far journey, giving summer and warmth, and fertility and magnificence to every thing around. All that we see breathes of the same hope, and every thing we see rekindles into life.—James.

NEW YORK POUDEURTE COMPANY.

This company has been in operation nearly four years. Present price of shares one hundred and five dollars, and each share is entitled to fifty bushels of Poudrette every six months, which is equal to fifty city cart loads of stable manure for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels delivered on board of vessels in the city. Those farmers who wish to claim this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Orders received now can be filled immediately. To ensure a supply for early spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a full dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet spring like the present; or

Those at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting, at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

Shares will be sold for the present at \$105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, Agent,
120 Nassau street (up stairs.)

N. B. It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dog's Peter Bartholomew, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, it reports be true, failed, after an expenditure of over \$30,000.

New York, May 10th, 1841. 6w j17

FOR SALE.

GEORGE THE THIRD, who has been honored with the second and first class premiums in 1836, at Worcester, and at Concord in 1840, by the Committee appointed by the State, for awarding such premiums, is of Durham Breed, was imported as the best superior stock, and is thought by judges to possess more valuable points, than any to be found in any other animal of the kind.

Also, two young males, sired by the above, their Dams are imported and of the best premium blood.

For further information apply to CHARLES WILBARD 2d, South River Village, Harvard. 4w June 2

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMOS C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis Wharf. 147. Nov. 17.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely overturning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work try Trouty & Years, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky choose with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-two and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new mould-board; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$20 and, with cutter \$31, with wheel and cutter, \$2 5 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St. to 62 Carter St. All orders for his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudin St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he politely permits me to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes, G. W. Mincham, S. K. Bayley, Joshua Seward, L. Maynoe, J. B. Read, Isaac Foster, James F. Lullham, Artemas White, Wm P. Loring, Brown & Severece, Joseph C. Pray. Boston, April 28.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from ENGLAND, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be 1 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within three days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

N. E. FARMER.

From Silliman's American Journal of Science

THE HESSIAN FLY AND ITS PARASITES.

BY EDWARD C. BERRICK.

For several years past I have spent some time in the study of the habits of the Hessian fly, and of the various insects by which it is attacked. During a part of the period I enjoyed the important co-operation of my valued friend, Mr James D. Dana, now absent from the country, as one of the scientific corps of the United States South Sea Exploring Expedition. It was, and still continues to be, my intention to offer an extended paper on this subject. The investigation is not yet in every particular so complete as could be wished, but several circumstances seem to render it advisable to give at this time, a brief abstract of some portion of the results. The civil history of the insect, as well as the scientific descriptions, with many other details, are reserved for the final paper.

The Hessian fly, which has so long been conspicuous for its depredations on the wheat crops of this country, is a two-winged insect of the genus *Casiotera* or *Cecidomyia*, (Meig. and Latr.) and was first scientifically described by the late Mr Thomas Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 1817, i. 15.) who gave it the specific name of *Destructor*. The popular name was first used by Col. George Morgan, of Prospect, N. J., on the supposition that the insect was introduced into this country among the straw brought by the Hessian troops who came here in the service of Great Britain, during the war of the Revolution. This supposition has been rejected by most entomologists, chiefly perhaps, because an extensive and apparently thorough inquiry made in various parts of Europe a few years after, resulted in the uncontradicted conclusion that the insect was wholly unknown in that quarter of the world. I am not prepared to assert that this insect was introduced in the manner above supposed, but it may be shown that it is highly probable that it was unknown here before that time; that it now exists in Europe, and has probably been there for centuries.

In the *Elements d' Agriculture, par Duhamel du Monceau*, Paris, 1771, 2 tomes, 12 mo., is a statement from M. de Chateaueviux, of which the following is a translation:—"Our wheat [in the neighborhood of Geneva] has sustained the present month of May, 1755, an injury from which the grain cultivated by the new husbandry has not been exempt. We found upon it a number of small white worms, which eventually turned to a chestnut color: they fix themselves within the leaves, and gnaw the stalks. They are commonly found between the first joint and the root: the stalks on which they fasten grow no more; they become yellow and dry up. We suffered the same injury in 1712, when these insects appeared in the middle of May, and did such damage that the crops were almost annihilated." This passage was quoted by Col. Morgan, (Carey's Amer. Mus.

1787, i. 530,) in the belief that the insect described in it was the Hessian fly. The description is too imperfect to authorize a positive assertion, but there seems to be little doubt that his opinion is correct.

In 1831, Mr Dana sailed for the Mediterranean in the U. S. ship Delaware. An opportunity was thus afforded him to make personal exploration for the Hessian fly among the wheat fields of the old world; a work for which he was well prepared by his thorough acquaintance with this insect in its various stages. His examinations were rewarded with the most gratifying success, for they proved that *the Hessian fly is an inhabitant of Europe*—On the 13th of March, 1834, and subsequently, he collected several larvæ and pupæ, from wheat plants growing in a field on the island of Minorca. From these pupæ, were evolved on the 16th of March, 1834, two individuals of an insect which his recollections, (aided by a drawing of the Hessian fly with which he was provided,) enabled him to pronounce to be the *Cecidomyia Destructor*. More of the perfect insects were evolved in the course of the month, one of which deposited eggs like those of the Hessian fly. In letters dated Mahon, April 8 and 21, 1834, Mr D. sent me five of the insects and several of the pupæ. They arrived in safety, and after a careful examination, I saw no good reason to doubt the identity of this insect with the Hessian fly. The Mahonese asserted that the insect had been there from time immemorial, and often did great damage both there and in Spain. On the 28th of April, 1834, Mr D. collected from a wheat field just without the walls of the city of Toulon, in France, several pupæ and one larva like those before obtained. On the 4th of June, 1834, he obtained similar pupæ from a wheat field near Naples. About the period of Mr Dana's investigations in the south of Europe, attention was turned to the injury caused by certain larvæ among the wheat in Hungary. It appears now to be commonly believed, that their parent insect is either our Hessian fly, or an animal very closely allied to it.

I have searched in vain for any traces of the Hessian fly in this country before the Revolution. The Rev. Jared Eliot, in his "Essays upon Field Husbandry in New England," Boston, 1760, treats of the culture of wheat, but makes no allusion to any insect having habits like those of the Hessian fly; neither does Kalm, the naturalist, who travelled in this country about 1750. I am therefore inclined to consider the common opinion of the origin of the insect quite as probable as any other which has been advanced.

In this part of our country, wheat is usually sown about the first of September. Soon after the plants are up, the Hessian fly begins to lay her eggs upon them, and continues her operations for several weeks. She deposits her eggs on the upper surface of the leaf (i. e. the *ligula*, or strap-shaped portion of the leaf) of the plant. The number on a single leaf is often twenty or thirty, and sometimes much greater. In these cases many of the larvæ must perish. The egg is about a fiftieth

of an inch long, and four hundredths of an inch in diameter, cylindrical, translucent, and of a paled red color. In about four days the egg hatches; the young larva creeps down the leaf, enters the sheath, and with the head downwards, fastens upon the tender culm or stalk, generally just above some joint. The larva appears to feed solely on the sap of the plant; it does not gnaw the stalk, and never enters it, but is gradually imbedded in it as the plant matures. Having taken its post, the larva is stationary; it gradually loses its reddish color, becomes translucent, and clouded with white spots, and when near maturity, the central part within is of a greenish hue. In about five or six weeks, (or longer if the season is cold,) the larva begins to assume a brownish tinge, and soon is of a bright chestnut color, when the insect may be said to have reached the state of pupa. It has then some resemblance to a flax-seed. The outer skin of the larva becomes the puparium of the pupa. The wheat plant is injured by the loss of sap, but principally by the pressure of the larvæ and pupæ upon the culm. A single larva will do little harm, and may even be useful by stimulating the plant to throw out side shoots; but five or six of them are sufficient seriously to check the growth of the plant, or perhaps to destroy it entirely.

During the winter the insect is in the pupa state, near the root of the wheat plant, and usually a little below the surface of the earth. In April and May we again find the Hessian fly laying eggs on the young wheat, both that which was sown in the autumn previous and the spring wheat, which is of course recently up. The larvæ from these eggs become pupæ about the middle of June.

There is no difficulty in tracing the insect as far as the state of pupa, and to this point its history is satisfactorily ascertained. Regarding the periods of the evolution of the perfect insect, there is, however, some obscurity, which numerous observations have not wholly cleared up. The difficulty results in part from the fact that in this region, a very large proportion, probably more than nine tenths, of every generation of the Hessian fly, is destroyed by parasites. A great part of the pupæ which may be collected will evolve some parasitic insect, instead of the Hessian fly. It is certain that sometimes the pupæ, which became so in June, evolve the perfect insect in October following, and that other pupæ of the same date will not evolve the perfect insect until October of the year succeeding. The following seems to me the probable history of the matter. The pupæ which became such in the autumn, evolve the perfect insect, partly during the next spring, and partly in the summer and autumn following. The pupæ, which became such in and about June, evolve the perfect insect partly during the next autumn, and partly during the year succeeding.

Parasites.—There are in this region, four principal parasites of the Hessian fly, one of which attacks the eggs and the other three the pupæ. They are all minute *Hymenoptera*.

1. The egg-parasite is a species of *Platygaster*,

Latr., and may prove to be identical with some one of the hundred species of this genus which are described. (Entom. Mag. Lond. iii. 217. Cont. Mach. Lye. i. 81.) The insect is abundant in the autumn. I first saw it Sept. 23, 1832, in the act of depositing its eggs in the eggs of the Hessian fly. From subsequent observations it appears that four or five eggs are laid in a single egg of the Hessian fly. The latter egg hatches, and the animal advances to the pupa state as usual, but from the puparium no Hessian fly ever comes forth. This parasite forms within the puparium, a silky cocoon of a brownish color.

2. This is the chief parasite of the pupa. It is described by Mr. Say, (Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. i. 47,) as the *Ceraphron Destructor*. It appears to me not to belong to the genus *Ceraphron*, (Latr.) but to fall within the genus *Eurytoma*, of Illiger. It pierces the sheath of the stalk, making a hole too small to be detected by a powerful microscope, and deposits an egg in the pupa within. This is done chiefly in June. The perfect insect is evolved in the summer and autumn succeeding, eating its way through the puparium and the sheath of the leaf. An insect (of which I have seen females only,) very similar to the *Eurytoma Destructor*, but with mere rudiments of wings, is sometimes evolved from the pupae of the Hessian fly. I am in doubt whether it should be considered a distinct species or only a variety. The winged individuals never throw off their wings.

3. The next parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Chalcidæ, (*Latr. in Cur. Regne Ch.*) whose genus I have not determined. Its habits are like those of No. 2, but it is evolved later. Apterior females of this species are also found.

4. Another parasite of the pupa is an insect of the tribe Oxyuri, (*Latr. in Cur.*) whose genus I have not determined. In habits it agrees with Nos. 2 and 3, but it is evolved still later in the year. All of these parasites are likewise evolved in the spring, from Hessian fly pupae of the summer previous.

A few suggestions may be made respecting the best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly. They have all been published before, by others, but they are of such a nature that there is little probability that any of them will ever exterminate the insect. The stouter varieties of wheat ought always be chosen, and the land should be kept in good condition. If fall wheat is sown late, some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter-killing the plants will be incurred. If cattle are permitted to graze the wheat fields during the fall, they will devour many of the eggs. A large number of the pupae may be destroyed by burning the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and then plowing and harrowing the land. This method will undoubtedly do much good. As the Hessian fly also lays its eggs, to some extent, on rye and barley, these crops should be treated in a similar manner.

New Haven, Conn.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—I have not been a subscriber for your valuable paper, till the present year, as your list will show. Thus far, I find it deeply interesting and well calculated to excite and promote a spirit of inquiry and improvement among agriculturists.

I noticed a piece in your number for March, headed "Hessian Fly—A Lady Observer." Honor and praise to the ladies! I have derived from them the far greater portion of my earthly comforts. I feel much gratified at the interest and inquiry, which the discovery of Miss Morris, respecting the Hessian fly, has elicited. The great desideratum is the discovery that the ovum, or egg, is deposited in the grains of the wheat before it is harvested; because, knowing the hiding place and fortress of the foe, we can the more surely adopt the means of his destruction. I will, therefore, give you my observations, confirmatory of those of Miss Morris.

More than twenty years ago, while I lived in Leesburg, Va., I adopted the opinion, that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in the berry or grain of wheat, in its ripening state, and that instinct directed the deposit to the germ or bud, which was to produce the new stalk. The eggs, being deposited in that part of the germ, which adheres to the grain, are enclosed within the first two leaves that spring directly from the germ. They are not often found at the third blade, though this may occur without violation of the general principle, as they may be deposited a little deeper in the germ, or may be moved in the growth of the plant.

I was led to this opinion while walking in my garden between the rows of peas, ripening for seed. The pods had become yellow, but not dry, and opposite to every full pea in the pod, I observed a white circular space, from which the juice had exuded, and in the centre a perforation. This was done by the insect which deposits in the pea the egg that produces the pea bug. And this is the general habit of insects to deposit their ova or eggs, in some soft and moist substance, as cherries, plums, &c. The fact observed in the peas, led me at once to the opinion that the Hessian fly deposited its eggs in a similar manner in the grains of wheat in their ripening state, before they became hard.

Some time about or in the year 1820, or '21, I published an essay on the Hessian fly, setting forth my opinion, in the Port Folio, edited by Harrison Hall, Esq., Philadelphia. In that essay I recommended a trial of the following remedy, which I have used in a small way, and never found it fail. Soak the seed wheat in lime water, kept milk-warm, till the grain is swollen to the point of almost sprouting; then roll in plaster, after draining, till well coated, to prevent injury to the seedman's hand, and to promote vegetation.

I was led to this recommendation by reflecting that two agents, heat and moisture, are necessary to quicken or vivify insect's eggs. The eggs being in the grain, the warmth of the water would quicken them, and the lime would so corrode the membrane or coating of the eggs as to destroy their vitality.

Early and Late Sowing.—Wheat sown early is often destroyed by the fly in autumn, because there then remains, generally, warm weather enough to quicken the egg and bring it into the "dax seed" state, and sometimes to the fly state, and then the mischief is done in autumn. In very late sowing, there does not, usually, follow warm weather sufficient to quicken the egg, and it remains protected in the earth till the warm weather of spring, commonly in this climate about the 10th of May, when its progress to maturity shows its ravages at every stage.

In our climate, fifteen miles north of Washing-

ton city, the safest time, to avoid both the foregoing risks, is found by experience to be from the 1st to the 10th or 15th of October. The reason of this selection of time is, that in ordinary seasons, there will remain warm weather sufficient to quicken the eggs, but not enough to advance them to an injurious state before the hard frosts commence, which will destroy them easily, after being quickened. The general rule, however, as to the time of sowing, must be regulated by the latitude of the place, so as to avoid the extremes of early and late, in reference to that latitude. And, after all, the rule and the reasons above assigned for it, will be subject to infringement and exceptions, owing to the difference of the weather in different autumnal seasons.

Cold Winters and little Snow.—Fifty years ago, before the inroads of the Hessian fly, the farmers were delighted to see their fields covered with snow during the winter, as a protection to the growing crops. Not so now. Our best wheat crops follow winters in which the snows are light and the ground generally bare or nearly so, and hard frozen, so that little of green appears in the wheat fields, and then they are not troubled by the fly in the spring. I have observed this for thirty years. The reason, I presume, is that the eggs of the fly and other insects, in their unprotected state, are destroyed by the severe frosts; whereas, this effect is prevented when the ground is deeply covered with lasting snows.

Sincerely yours, JOHN MINES.

From the Magazine of Horticulture.

THE "YELLOW" IN THE PEACH TREE.

I have noticed occasional useful remarks on the best varieties and the culture of fruit trees in your valuable Magazine; but I have not, as yet, seen any remarks upon the disease called the *yellow* which affects the peach tree, or reasons assigned for its prevalence. If the cause could be found, it might lead to a cure, which would render lasting benefit to our country. However valuable most other fruits are, none are equal to the peach in delicious flavor and healthiness, and I should therefore be pleased to see this subject carefully investigated, and the experience of some of you intelligent correspondents communicated through your pages.

And as I have, for about thirty years, occasionally had my attention drawn to this subject, I am willing to throw in my mite of experience. I am fully satisfied that the complaint exists. Some persons say that the worm at the root is the cause of the yellows. I acknowledge that any disorder that destroys the trees will cause the leaves to turn yellow, but the complaint I call the yellow will kill a whole orchard, without any visible wounds, on or before the third or fourth full crop. I think where any neighborhood abounds with peach orchards, it will be nearly impossible to keep clear of the disease.

On planting out young peach trees on the side of a peach nursery, two years after the nurser was removed, and although the ground was in other respects well suited for the growth of the peach tree, yet by the next autumn many of them were dead, and the balance so sickly that I had them all dug up, and there was no sign of the worm at the roots. From this, and other similar experiments, I think the disease may be generated by planting in or near where a nursery or orchard

peach trees has been, or where the latter is; consequently, where a neighborhood abounds with peach trees, there is danger of its becoming over-spread with disease, without greater care than is usually taken to prevent it.

I think I have seen evidences of its being in some degree contagious. Richard Cronwell the respectable and worthy peach raiser, near Baltimore, has for upwards of thirty years supplied that city with peaches of the best quality, on a large scale. Some time since, when I was walking with Mr Cronwell through his peach orchard, when the trees were hanging full of ripe fruit, he pointed out a tree that he said had the yellows, having a full crop upon it, at that time worth one dollar per peck, and to me it appeared healthy; but he observed to me, "as soon as I take the fruit from the tree, I shall dig it up, in order to prevent the disease spreading any farther, for I expect the side of the adjoining trees next to it will be affected next season." I had occasion to pass through Mr Cronwell's orchard the next fruiting time, and the sickly tree had been dug up, but, as had been predicted, parts of the four neighboring trees were evidently much affected, but only the sides next to the diseased tree, which made it the more striking and convincing of the contagion, if this is a proper term.

On another occasion, I had a favorite early purple peach, before I had a nursery, that I suspected was partially affected by the yellows, and being desirous of preserving the variety, I cut the healthiest branch I could get, and I had twelve buds inserted in healthy peach stocks, but when they had grown about three feet, they showed the disease so plainly that in order to prevent it from spreading, I pulled up all the trees and had them burnt.

From these cases, it seems to me the disease may be generated by planting old peach orchards or nurseries too soon after the removal of the old trees, and also by planting too near those already affected with the disease; and if cuttings or scions are taken from diseased trees, their product will be also diseased. I also think the yellows may be communicated to young trees by planting seeds taken from diseased peach trees.

Respectfully, your friend,
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

Clairmont Nursery, March, 1841.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FLOORED AND UNFLOORED STABLES.

Messrs Gaylord & Tucker—Among the many valuable articles in your Cultivator, I noticed one recently headed "Stables without Floors." I have been in the habit, for a few years past, of using floored and ground stables, and have concluded that in general for cattle, stables without floors were the best; but for horses I prefer a good plank floor, and for this reason: I think that a horse can be kept more comfortably and cleaner on a floor than on the ground; and I think full as much manure can be made on a tight floor as on the ground. One argument which your correspondent uses is, that "horses' hoofs are greatly benefited by standing on the ground." Now, I do not profess to be much acquainted with horse flesh, but I think it looks reasonable that the cleaner and dryer a horse's hoofs are kept, the better they will be preserved from disease; and I am certain that they can be kept as dry on a floor as on the ground.

We are now using ground and floor stables for our cattle, and I don't know but that we make as much manure on our floor as on our ground stables. But as floor stables will be used by a good many, I would recommend to all those who are about building, to have their plank sawed of an even thickness and jointed so as to make it tight. In laying down the plank, let them be laid so that the hind feet of the cattle may rest an inch or two lower than their fore feet. Let there be, at the bottom of the floor near the door sill, a trough sunk down on a level with the floor. This will serve to catch all the liquids and juices which will fall on the floor, and with a shovel, it can be put in and mixed with the heap. In this way I think full as much manure can be made as upon the ground.

With regard to spreading manure about the cattle yard, I am of the same opinion of your correspondent, that to let the cattle tread upon it, it serves to mix it with other manures; if left to lie in a heap it is apt to burn, and become useless. We have found too, upon trial, that one load of manure housed, is worth two loads which are left out to be drenched by the rains and to undergo the action of the frost. It will pay as good interest to house our manure as to house our cattle.

Yours, with respect,

L. DURAND.

POPULAR ERRORS—FARMING IN THE MOON.

The moon has given rise to abundance of superstitious observances, and from the very earliest ages has been supposed to exercise a great influence over the earth and men. Many of these superstitions have been exploded, while others still retain no inconsiderable hold on the public mind, and are pregnant sources of error. On no point is this more perceptible than in farming. That the moon can produce any perceivable influence on crops, or deserves the slightest regard in their sowing or planting, is a notion as false in philosophy as it is contrary to fact. That the waxing or waning of the moon has any influence on the growth of vegetables or their germination, is a notion belonging to the same age as astrology and witchcraft; and like these beliefs, should ere this have ceased to exist. The celebrated Arago collected from various sources all the well-authenticated facts relating to the influence of the moon on agriculture and the weather, and came to the conclusion, "that there was no reason whatever to confirm the common notion that changes of weather attended changes of the moon, or that this luminary has any perceptible effect, or is in the least worthy of notice in conducting the processes of agriculture." Some of the old superstitions or notions on this subject may, however, be worthy of notice here. Tusser says, in his "500 Points of Husbandry"—

"Sow peas and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who sows them sooner, he sows them too soon;
That they with the planet may rise,
And flourish with bearing most plentiful-wise."

But though such was the general feeling, there were some enlightened and intelligent enough to perceive the absurdity of such notions, and expose these errors. Thus Weyerfel, in 1748, in an Essay on Superstition, says—

"The superstitious man will not commit his seed to the earth when the soil, but when the moon requires it. He will not have his hair cut when the

moon is in Leo, lest his locks should stare like a lion's mane; nor when it is in Aries, lest they should curl like a ram's horn."

I would say to the farmer, don't trouble yourself about the moon. See that your land is in fine tilth, well manured and drained; your seed fresh and free from foul matter; and when you are ready, sow, without consulting the moon or the almanac. If all is right in other respects, the moon, no matter what may be its position, will not hurt you or your crop; and if your land is but half prepared or tilled, rely on the moon as much as you please, and you have no right to expect a crop.

If you see at the present time, a man's fences buried in briars, his fields overrun with bushes and thistles, and his orchards neither trimmed nor pruned; that man may be set down as a believer in signs, one who governs his farming by the moon, and who will, in all probability, reap such a harvest, and experience such results as so irrational and unphilosophical a course indicates.—*Genesee Farmer*.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CULTIVATION.

I have often thought that Dr. Johnson's definition of the business of a schoolmaster, was particularly applicable to that of the agricultural journalist: "To recall vagrant attention," and to "stimulate sluggish indifference."

Every movement of the farmer—every step he takes, is emphatically upon the broad canopy of heaven: he plows, he plants, he cultivates, under a full persuasion of the fidelity of Nature's great "Fructifier." He throws broadcast his seed into her bosom, nothing doubting the continued fulfilment of the ancient promise, that seed-time and harvest shall not cease while the earth remaineth.

It is an appropriate duty of the periodicals which the farmer reads and puts into the hands of his children, not only to keep him informed of the improvements that are continually bettering the condition of his craft, and every thing connected with his thrift—but also to raise his views from his horses and his plow, to the magnificence of nature that is around him, and from nature—as the poet says—up to nature's God; and to remind him occasionally of the fact, which his customary round of duties may lead him to forget, that his vocation, if properly followed, is among the noblest and most ennobling, pursued by man. There is a progressiveness—an onward course, in the efforts of the farmer, that render them delightful; and why should not this be continually accompanied by a corresponding improvement of the mind, and enlargement of views, that would place him among the most intelligent and respectable of the professions.

There is great inducement for our farming population to believe that the tendency of every thing connected with their vocation is, like every thing else in this great and wonderful republic, *upward and onward*. Let us then extend our views—let us "look aloft"—let us aim, as Sir Philip Sidney advises, at the "mid-day sun," and who can doubt but our judicious enterprise will render the result correspondent with the aim?—as advantageous to the permanent interests of the country, as it will be gratifying and beneficial to ourselves. — Z. Y.

Marriage is a feast where the grace is sometimes better than the dinner.—*Lucan*.

more interesting, more universally attainable in every station, than the study of the various branches of natural history. Offer to the youth a pure fountain at which he can imbibe a taste for these pursuits, and you give him friends, companions, which, in the crowded city, in the forest or in the wilderness, can never desert him. Let him wander over the universe in commercial pursuits; let him follow any profession, any manufacture; let him assume the character of the hardy pioneer in the almost unbounded West, he will carry that in his mind which will keep alive the flame of gratitude to his beloved Commonwealth, and which will not suffer him to rest until he shall have communicated to her kindred spirits, to her halls of science, the natural productions of the countries he visits or explores, or in which he dwells. The warmth with which the communications from Ohio, recently published in our journals, have been received by us, is a sufficient proof of the feeling with which the receipt of such productions would be reciprocated here."

THE COW "BLOSSOM."

We wrote, some days since, and published, an article on the relative merits of three cows—one owned by Mr Canby, near Wilmington; another by Mr Gowen, near Philadelphia; and the third by Mr Morris, near West Chester; and the republication of that article reminds us that we did injustice to Bessy, Mr Canby's animal, by omitting to state all the circumstances attending her yield of milk and butter. We tried in vain to obtain those particulars which, if needed, would have added to her fame. But we must wait until the next treat; and although one humble cow be the theme of remark, and we no Brahmin to do her reverence, yet do we think a good milch cow and her abundant yield of milk, are more legitimate themes of commendation than a little runt of a horse, whose whole well doing consists in the ability to raise an extraordinary quantity of dust for about twenty rods, by a most ungraceful use of his feet, misnamed trotting.

After the above was written, we received the following polite reply to a note which we addressed to Mr Canby, sen. We thank our friend for his kind attention. It will be seen that while the good animal has given an abundance of milk, the "blossom" has not been without fruit.—*U. S. Gaz.*

DEAR SIR—My father has just shown me your letter, requesting an account of my Durham cow Blossom, her milking, &c. Below is the statement for one week, by which you will perceive she exceeds last year's trial, both in milk and butter, particularly the latter; as during the trial last year, the weather was much warmer than this, and as we have, for want of a spring house, to keep our milk in a cellar, every one conversant with the business will know it cannot yield as much in hot weather. Indeed, I have not a doubt, that with a good spring house, she would have made 19 or 20 pounds of butter this season.

Last year, one month from calving, Blossom gave for the week 247 1-2 quarts, being over 35 quarts per day, which made 13 1-4 pounds of well worked butter. This summer, near two months after calving, she gave, in one week, 253 1-2 qts., being over 36 quarts per day, which yielded 17 1-4 pounds of superior butter, which was well worked before weighing: the milk, also, was never measured until after the froth settled.

It may be as well to state, that there was not the slightest change made in Blossom's keep during the trial; she ran in the pasture with the other cows, and was fed precisely as she had been before, and will be all the season. She had her first calf in April, 1838, and her sixth on the 12th of last April, (having twins twice,) and during that time we have never been able to get her dry, as she has always given from 12 to 16 quarts per day up to calving.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL CANBY.

Woodsid, June 29, 1841.

Blossom's Yield of Milk for One Week.

1841.	Morning	Noon.	Evening.	Total.
June 24,	13 1-2 qts.	12 qts.	10 1-2 qts.	36 qts.
3d,	13 1-2	12	11	36½
4th,	13 1-2	12 1-2	10 1-2	36½
5th,	13 1-2	12	11	36½
6th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36
7th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36
8th,	13 1-2	12	10 1-2	36

Total, 253½

Being on an average over 36 quarts per day.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the mode of Culture adopted in raising a Crop of Turnips with Liquid Manure.

After the separation from the ground of the white crop which generally precedes fallow, it is the first of the preparatory measures towards another crop to give this a furrow about the end of autumn. This is too commonly done in a careless manner, as being unworthy the care bestowed where the seed has to be sown without any spring plowing, and almost always with too shallow a furrow. This is done under a notion that by leaving the roots of those grasses and weeds, with which the field may be infested, near the surface, the winter frost will destroy them. This notion is erroneous, for frost does not destroy these roots; their natural position in the soil is near the surface, and the frost often penetrates much deeper without doing them any injury. They can be destroyed in the ground only by burying them out of that connexion with the air which is necessary to their existence. This may partly be effected by plowing deep, late in the fall, which also deepens the staple of the soil and brings the under soil into contact with the air and the winter frost, by which it is ameliorated.

The field in which the turnips were raised was, in conformity with the above remarks, plowed deep. It laid in this state throughout the winter, and was harrowed in March, previous to the commencement of applying the urine. The barrel employed contained half a ton. Behind the barrel was a box crossways for the equal distribution of the urine, which covered a space six feet broad. Each barrel served in length fortyeight yards, which, at two broad, made sixty per Scotch acre, or thirty tons per acre of manure. The sources from which the liquid was drained afforded only five barrels per day; consequently considerable time was occupied in going over six and a half acres. During the time, the field received a plowing in the first week of May; then part of the field was irrigated before plowing, and part after. It was drilled at 30 inches, and sown with red-top yellow turnips. A few days elapsed after drilling, for this reason: in

a new made drill, that part of it which receives the seed is formed of the sun baken particles of soil from the surface forced into the centre from either side, which, if allowed to lie for a day or two, imbibes from the surrounding soil the moisture, and makes a better receptacle for the seed. One road in the middle of the field was manured from the cow-house at the rate of 28 tons per acre, to afford a trial of the value of the urine. They came up with a most beautiful uniformity after the urine, not one inch of the drill weaker than another; that after the dung was in tufts, arising from the difficulty of each part getting a fair proportion in quantity and quality of dung in the beginning of December. The day before the show, equal portions were taken up and weighed, but there was no difference in weight, which was at the rate of 36 tons per acre. Those from the urine were more uniform in size than those from the dung; which characteristic they had kept from the time of their coming up to their gathering.

The result of the trial justifies an opinion, already entertained by the writer of this, that the urine has not as a manure, been held in that estimation that it ought to have been. When cattle are much on green food, it forms one fourth of the whole manure, as in the case above cited, where it was equal to this portion; the dung otherwise being 7 tons. From the fact ascertained by the above experiment, that its effects are not destroyed by early application, it can be laid regularly on as manure; or should the field on which it is to be laid not be ready it can be stored by having it absorbed in dry earth, and then carted to the field.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

ON DESTROYING RATS.

STR—The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find either of these methods successful, he will oblige by a reply through your paper.

1st—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their tracks: or—Dried sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium: or—Bird lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode. If any of your chemical readers could suggest any very pungent smell, procurable from substances resembling garlic or asafetida, this might be of great use, as this animal has an extraordinary fineness or susceptibility of scent: witness its extreme predilection for oil of rhodium, &c. I consider your correspondent's query a very important one, and it is surprising that the attention of farmers and others concerned in the removal of these vermin, has in this age of discovery been so little drawn to the subject.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

None are so seldom found alone, and so soon tired of their own company, as those coxcombs who are on the best terms with themselves.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1841.

HOEING, WEEDING, &c.

All the crops should be kept free from weeds. Our plants are impeded in growth by these intruders upon the cultivated lands; and when we permit the weeds to ripen, they sow the seed of a future crop that will call for much labor for its extermination, or which will be vastly injurious to our grain crops. At this time, if the weather be good, you will find it hard to hang up the scythe and take the hoe; but it is better to let your low-land grasses stand uncut for a few days, than to let the weeds get possession of your tilled lands, or to leave your corn and roots with the earth unstruck around and among them. It is customary to finish hoeing our corn and such other crops as we can work amongst without breaking the tops, too early in the season. There must be benefit in stirring the earth until our corn is filling out. One more hoeing than custom gives, would be serviceable; but by hoeing we do not mean *earthing up*—that would be injurious after the brace roots have fixed their hold—but we mean merely stirring the surface, and giving to air and light the first possible access to the roots. When we say there *must be benefit*, we are expressing a firm belief, though we never made so accurate an experiment as to render it impossible that we may be mistaken. This point, that is, whether it would not be profitable to hoe the corn about the first of August, may be of some practical importance, and we hope that some of our friends will make experiments by which it may be determined. But should they undertake it, we must request them to do it when the sun is hot and when the corn is dry and tough. At other times the leaves and stalks would be liable to be broken.

Should the corn stand erect, the horse will pass through it without doing much harm, provided if you use a very short whiffletree, which may be done, if you use stiff leather traces or tugs.—Potatoes should not be disturbed after the vines have fallen. The tops of such roots as grow mostly under ground should be treated very gently, such as the carrot, parsnip and the like; but the turnip tribes seem to thrive quite as well when kicked about and subjected to harsh treatment, as when gently used. Is it or is it not true, that high winds and hard brushings benefit all plants of which the roots may be moved by the swaying of the top—as turnips, corn, and some others? Does the starting of the roots cause the roots to strengthen their fibres and become more vigorous? And is it true, that all straining or breaking of the tops of potatoes, carrots and other plants where the root is not moved by the moving of the top, is injurious? These are questions which we put in hopes that observations will be made in view to answering them. As we go back to the past, memory finds that in several years when our corn crop has been largest, the summer winds have once or twice laid the corn nearly prostrate. Is there any connection between this racking—and this exposing of the corn—and the amount of the crop? Should these questions be satisfactorily settled in the affirmative, we should find here a reason for not hilling the corn. We might get also some useful rules to guide us in our treatment of the various crops.

Our minds are as different as our faces; we are all travelling to one destination—happiness; but none are going by the same road—*Lacon*.

TURNIPS

The present month and the early part of the next, is the time for sowing the English or flat turnip. On all spots of ground that have been well manured the present season, and from which the crop has been removed, also, on all spots where other kinds of seeds have failed, the turnips should be put. The pea ground and other spots in the garden, should be appropriated to them.—In the fields too, where the corn, the beans or the vines are too thin, scatter the turnip seeds. This root, cultivated in this way, costs but little, and it is acceptable and useful to the stock in the early part of the winter.

On those farms where the hay crop is short, we would advise to the sowing of turnips as extensively as the manure heap will allow. Break up any piece of sward land that is not dry, roll and harrow well; furrow or mark out in drill—2 1/2 to 3 feet apart; put manure in the furrows; cover it slightly with dirt, then sow on the seed with the hand and cover it with either a hoe or rake. Let the plants come up thick, and afterwards you must thin out and weed them well. Let them stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Thus cultivated they usually yield well. Fresh or unfermented manure is quite as good as that which is rotted down fine; the crop on the fine manure will look the best until the latter part of September, when the turnips on the unfermented dung will make the most rapid progress, and at harvest time these will be the largest.

Where winter food for the stock is likely to be short, dry and save the vines of both beans and peas, for the cattle are very fond of both.

Farmers are often advised to sow turnips among their corn. Fifty or an hundred bushels to the acre may thus be obtained in many instances with very little labor. Some tell us that the turnips do not injure the corn. The correctness of this opinion may well be doubted. Where the corn is large and thick, it will require all the nourishment which the land can furnish. If the corn be thin upon the ground, there may be profit in putting in the turnips. As far, however, as our observations give us any opinion upon the subject, it is, that *turnips are injurious to corn*—more injurious to this crop than to any other; and we doubt whether it is, as a general rule, good husbandry to admit the turnips among the corn, or to plant corn upon land that bore turnips the preceding year.

BRITISH CORN LAWS.

It is known to most of our readers, we suppose, that in England the duties on foreign or imported grain vary inversely with the price of grain. That is, when grain is scarce and high, the duties are low; when bread stuffs are abundant and cheap, the duties are high. Such duties, of course, give to the British agriculturists the exclusive possession of their market, excepting in times of scarcity. When the crops in England are good, we can send them no flour and corn, because the laws there then impose a duty on what we send, *so high*, that we cannot pay it without loss on the shipment. We can never enter their market until what they have produced is nearly consumed. This regulation, by keeping up the price of grain, is of course deemed by a large portion of the farmers of England, of vital importance to their interests. But other classes there, see that the laws require them to pay more for bread than would be necessary if foreign grain were admitted free of duty, or under a low but fixed duty. And the question has been raised there whether the *corn laws* shall be repealed. The nation is highly excited upon the question. Parliament has been dissolved; a new election is taking place, and this question of the corn laws is one of the most important involved in the contest. As far as the

returns of the election have reached us, the conservative party, which is in favor of retaining the present corn laws, has gained. We see no reason to expect the triumph of the liberals, though for this we have been hoping. As an American citizen we have hoped that a market for our grain would be opened in England, so that we might be able to pay off our annual dues to that country, in articles produced on our soil. And for a further reason we have hoped it. The general dispositions of the liberal party are more friendly to our country, than those of the conservatives, and the chances for settling the questions in dispute between us without resort to arms, are greater when the liberals are in the ascendancy, than when the conservatives hold the reins of government.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The accounts by the last arrival indicate that the crops in England may fall slightly below the average. The newspapers of the city sum up the matter in an expression like the following: "The English crops are represented as exhibiting a most luxuriant appearance." But in turning over our files of the Mark Lane Express, and looking particularly at the last returns from the various parts of the Island, we infer that the grain crops can hardly reach an average.

BLACK SQUASH BUG.

When walking over the grounds of a gentleman in this vicinity, who raises, very extensively, vegetables for our market, we noticed an old shingle lying upon the ground near the roots of the vines, in each hill of squashes. The gentleman stated that all the black bugs would pass the night under the shingles, and that in the morning they can be easily destroyed.

Erratum. In "Evelyn's" tale, on the first page of our last No., the sentence commencing in the 26th line from the bottom of the first column, should read thus: "It might reasonably be supposed that the very business profession of an agriculturist would tend to incline him to quietude and a distaste for combativeness," &c.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 10.

From S. Downer—five specimens of the Downer Cherry, taken from the original tree.

From George Walsh, Charlestown—a Cherry called the Black French.

From Messrs Winship—fruit of the Black Mulberry From Wm. Hawkes, Lynn—Methven Castle Straw berries.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—a branching eleven Peaches, all very large and of splendid appearance. Of their taste, the committee did not have the pleasure to judge.

Saturday, July 17.

From Col. Bigelow, Medford—a basket of Yellow Thumbberries.

From Mr. Mackintosh—Franconia Raspberries and Red and White Antwerp Currants.

From S. Bond—Franconia and White Antwerp Raspberries, and Elton Currants.

From Hovey & Co.—Franconia Raspberries.

From George Walsh—five specimens of a Black Cherry called the Black French, probably a Bigarreau.

From John Hovey—fine White Dutch Currants and English Gooseberries, also, very large fruit of the Black Mulberry.

From Messrs Winship—fruit of the Black Mulberry From Dr. Z. B. Adams, Boston—specimens of a beautiful looking Cherry, name unknown to the committee.

For the Committee,
P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

Reputable. To wear the old coat and pay one's honest debts.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer
 Read at the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
 of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded
 Northernly exposure, week ending July 18.

July, 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	12	81	75	63 N. W.
Tuesday,	13	56	80	76 N. W.
Wednesday,	14	65	89	71 S. W.
Thursday,	13	70	81	71 N. W.
Friday,	16	74	81	64 N. W.
Saturday,	17	57	71	14 E.
Sunday,	15	55	80	14 E.

BRIGGTON MARKET — Monday, July 19, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer
 At Market 330 Beef Cattle, 40 Cows and Calves,
 2200 Sheep and 170 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.
 113 Beef Cattle were from New York—130 are expected
 next week.
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We again receive our quotations
 to correspond to sales. First quality, \$3 75 to 6 00.
 Second quality, \$5 00 to 5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 to
 4 75.
Cows and Calves.—Dull. We noticed sales at \$15,
 \$18, \$23, \$25, \$32 and \$35.
Sheep.—Sales of lots, \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 85, \$2 00,
 \$2 25, \$2 31, \$2 50, and \$2 75.
Pigs.—A small lot of pigs 5 1-2 and 6 1-2, and a lot
 mostly barrows at 6. Old hogs from 4 to 5 1-4. At
 retail from 4 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly
SEEDS.—Horns Grass, very little in market. Red Top,
 sown by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c.
 Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, 31, 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne,
 25 c. per lb.
FLOUR.—Howard Street \$5 37—Genesee \$5 25—Ohio
 5 12.
GRAIN.—Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow
 60—Southern Flat Yellow 66—White 65—Rye—Northern
 40 to 45—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 44
 to 45—Northern 46 to 50.
PROVISIONS.—Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime
 6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—
 less \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern,
 one. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2.
 Butter—Lump 18 to 22. Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.
WINE.—Per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14.
CHEESE.—Old 11 c.—New 8.
EGGS, 11 a 12.
WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced
 any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there
 is but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the
 stock is also moderate. Flocks of Saxony Fleeces, washed,
 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50.—Do
 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46.—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to
 0—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37.—Syria Sheep, washed,
 10 to 23.—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14.—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—
 Saenou Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superior Northern pulled
 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 12—No 2 do do 26 to 30
 No 3 do do 18 to 20.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural
 Society, held July 3d, 1841.—
Resolved, That the Report of Premiums by the Fruit Com-
 mittee for 1841, be so far amended, as to award five dollars
 to Mr. J. L. F. Warren, for the best native Grapes, (Isa-
 bella).
 July 3. Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, Sec. Sec.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of
TUTTLE, DENNETT & CHISHOLM is this day, by
 mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm
 are requested to make immediate payment, and those
 having demands, to present them for settlement to HENRY H.
 TUTTLE, who is authorized to settle the same.
**HUGH H. TUTTLE,
 CHARLES B. DENNETT,
 JOHN B. CHISHOLM.**
 Boston, July 15th, 1841.
TUTTLE & DENNETT will continue the **PRINTING
 BUSINESS**, in all its various branches, at the old stand,
 No. 17 School street, where they will be pleased to execute
 any orders from their former friends, and respectfully so-
 licit a share of the patronage of the public.

FOR SALE

Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. **JOSEPH
 BRECK & CO.** June 20.

PATENT BRASS SPRING WHOLE OIL SOAP

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Spring for watering
 plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug,
 &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when water-
 ing is necessary for using a solution prepared for the pur-
 pose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the
 preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.
 This Syringe may be had of **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**
 Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the
 Whole Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of
 the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted
 with water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two
 pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is
 in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 11.

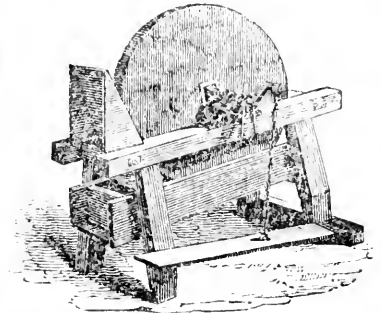
DUBLIN POLES

500 dozens of Dublin and Penn Poles. Also, 2000 feet
 of Ladders, 16 to 40 feet in length, for sale by **MURPHY
 FRENCH, Jr.**, Main wharf, Broad St. near the bottom of
 Summer St. June 2.

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow, and her calf—a very
 desirable animal in every particular. Apply to **EDWARD
 TITCOMB, Jr.**, Newburyport. May 5.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

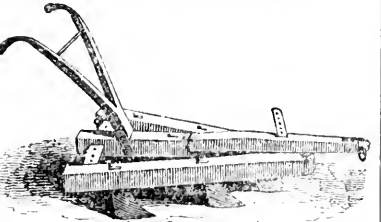


Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and
 moved with a foot treader is found to be a great improve-
 ment on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The
 ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them
 very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one
 man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can
 govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete
 control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are be-
 coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give univer-
 sal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung
 in the common way.
 For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, Nos. 51 and 52
 North Market Boston. July 11.

TYPE PRINTING CHAINS.

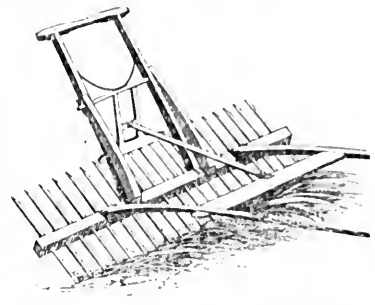
Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying
 up Cattle.
 These chains, introduced by E. H. DENAR, Esq. of Salem,
 and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the
 stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode
 of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
 For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.**, No. 52 North Market St.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricul-
 tural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street. Price
 \$3.50. **JOS. BRECK & CO.**

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use, in
 most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to
 be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use.
 One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an
 acre from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work
 well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others,
 as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to un-
 load the rake.
 For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOS. BRECK & CO. June 9.

GARDEN SEEDS,

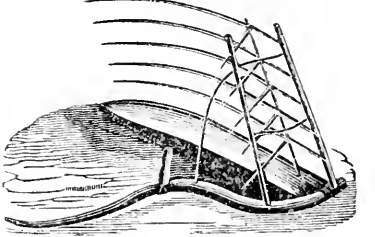
For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & Co.** at the **NEW ENGLAND
 FARMER OFFICE**, No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Bos-
 ton. The subscribers would inform the public that they
 have now on hand the largest collection of seeds ever be-
 fore offered by sale in this city, embracing every variety
 of *Field, Kitchen, Garden, and Ornamental Flower* Seeds
 desirable for all or any other Climate.

Our seeds are either raised under our own inspection or
 imported from responsible houses in Europe, and having
 taken extraordinary pains to obtain such as are pure and
 genuine, we can confidently recommend them to our custo-
 mers and friends, and feel assured they will prove satisfac-
 tory to all who try them.

Dealers in seeds are requested to forward their orders in
 season. Boxes for retailing from 8 dolls, and upwards
 will be sent out on commission allowing a liberal discount
 and take back what remain unsold.

Letters and orders with good reference will meet with
 prompt attention.

GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very
 general use in the New England States, where they were
 till of late but little known, although they have been in very
 general use in the Southern and Western States, for many
 years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of
 harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five
 acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The
 difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling,
 heretofore, and the grain cradle will become of as much use,
 as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufac-
 turing of this article, they are now made of the most im-
 proved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a
 superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed
 Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. **JOSEPH
 BRECK & CO.** June 30

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricul-
 tural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Mar-
 ket street,
 50 lbs. T URNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.
JOS. BRECK & CO. July 14.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX I

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 28, 1841.

[NO. 4.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

EARLY SUPPERS.

By late suppers I do not mean a fourth meal, such as is often taken in fashionable life, for I have seldom known our plain agricultural families addicted to this practice. They leave it chiefly to the inhabitants of large towns and cities, to go to the closet at 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening, when they ought to go to bed, and take a meal of cold *sauces* or *languis*, and bread and butter, or something else quite as difficult of digestion.

But by late suppers among our farmers, I mean the usual third meal, deferred to an unreasonable hour—to 7 or 8 o'clock, or even later. I have known many a farmer who made it his constant practice at all seasons, to work as long as he could see, and not to take supper till his work was finished; consequently his hour of supper, during a part of the season, would be from 8 to 9 o'clock—never earlier than 8, and often when the fields were but a little distance from the house, as late as 9.

The best and most thriving farmers I have ever known, however, take supper at precisely 6 o'clock, even in haying and harvesting. I know that a thousand objections may be brought to such an early hour, especially in the months of June, July and August; but I know, too, that they can be met.

Some years since, having finished our haying, I resided then in New Coventry, Conn.; I took my scythe and went into the employ, for a short time, of David H. Warner, in Litchfield county, whose grass was rather later than ours, and consequently was not yet all cut. At that time I had not known of any other way than to work till dark and eat supper when we could.

But Mr Warner had supper, uniformly, at six o'clock. Whatever the weather might be, and however pressing the work might seem to be, he required us all, at six, to suspend work and "come to tea," as it was called. This consisted of a light repast; wholesome and perhaps rather too solid, or might say heavy, but not luxurious. When this meal was finished, which occupied, including a little conversation, about half an hour, we were permitted to go to work again if we chose. In general, however, all we did was to grind our scythes and get ready for the next day.

I do not say that when, by some unforeseen occurrence—an accident or a shower—a very pressing necessity seemed to exist of deferring supper half an hour to get in another load of hay or oats, was never done: for I believe it was so; though I saw nothing of the kind while I was there. It takes no longer time to grind scythes at evening than it does in the morning; and Mr W's workmen were ready to go to mowing in the morning, in the cool of the day, and while the grass cuts easily, instead of being compelled to spend a part of the best of the morning in making preparations which ought to have been made the night before.

And having began betimes and got ahead of their day's work, they were not obliged to mow so late in the forenoon in the great heat. As soon as the ground and swath were dry enough to spread, their mowing was finished for the day, and they were ready to attend to it. And thus by being an hour or two earlier in the morning, and by keeping before their work, they found it as easy to get through at six, as others at eight.

But there are other and numerous advantages which are enjoyed by those who take supper at six.

1. They are not quite so apt as others are to over-eat. Our farmers—especially those who do not take any luncheon in the afternoon—and there are some who do not—and who do not get ready to sit down to supper till 8 or 9 o'clock, are very apt to eat too much. Some, it is true, lose their appetite, instead of having it increased, but these cases are not very numerous, and are diminished somewhat by the custom of taking something to give an appetite. My old friend, Levi Atkins, used to defend the practice of taking a little spirit before supper, to give an appetite—but this was before the temperance reform commenced.

2. They do not so often go to bed with a load on their stomachs. He who eats at six, besides eating less in quantity, is not apt to go to bed till nine, by which hour the digestion is partly through. Whereas he who takes his supper at eight or nine, and goes immediately to bed, is apt to have a mass of food in his stomach either undigested or but half digested, for a considerable time; and is apt to toss in bed and dream a good deal, or else sleep too soundly.

3. And what is a natural consequence of this overloading the stomach, he who sups late, gets up with a bad taste in the mouth, bad feelings in the head and stomach, if not with diseased eyes; out of which feelings, or rather upon them, comes in no small degree the habit of taking a morning nap. How much clearer the head is, and how much better the feelings are, generally, after taking an early, light supper at six o'clock, they best know who have tried it.

4. There is one more advantage which I must not pass over, which is worthy of consideration, and which is highly in favor of early suppers. It is, that by taking our repast at six o'clock, we may have the society of the female portion of the family. They will not wait for their supper till eight or nine o'clock, or at least many will not, and none of them ought. But they will wait till six. Need I say that such a custom would be as favorable to good manners as it would be to true enjoyment? Besides, we are apt to reproach them now-a-days, with retaining their tea, to excite their nerves—while they demand of us to surrender our cider; but how do we know that they would not, for the sake of our society at six, dispense with the tea? Is not the experiment worth trying?

I have not exhausted the subject, Mr Editor, but my sheet is full, and I may have exhausted the patience of your readers.

Yours, &c.

W. A. ALCOTT.

Dedham, July 12, 1841.

We have no doubt that our readers will be pleased and benefited by a continuation of Dr. Alcott's remarks upon the subject of the foregoing communication.—Ed.

MR TURNER'S ADDRESS.

We are indebted to the kindness of Wm. H. Richardson, Esq. for a copy of an Address before the *Henrico Agricultural and Horticultural Society*, Va., by JESSE H. TURNER, President of the Society.

It is seldom that we meet an address so spirited and so rich in good practical matter as this. We are disposed to contradict the author when he says "I cannot write;" but upon reflection we find this needless, for his own act has already done it. He has written—and what is more—has written pointedly and well.—We extract the following paragraphs:

"Perhaps I ought, in courtesy, to return my grateful acknowledgements for the distinguished honor of having been appointed to make the address on the present occasion. But really, gentlemen, I must in candor say, that I regard it (all things considered) rather as a task than as an honor. If, however, you can use me to be of any benefit to this infant institution, I hereby tender my services to be employed in any manner you may think proper, provided you do not set me to writing essays. I cannot write; for, unfortunately, I labor under an insuperable inability, both mental and physical, in this respect.

Having premised this, I will observe that in the course of my reading, I have met with a picture so beautiful, and at the same time so appropriate to the present scene, that I cannot, without violence to my feelings, refrain from introducing it here. It is in these words—"That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace; that our farmers may be full, affording all manner of store; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets; that our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case." If this beautiful picture could be realized, then should we obtain what we all so devoutly wish for—*peace and plenty*.

I will not disguise the fact, gentlemen, that this lovely picture is taken from the Bible; nor is this the only passage, by many thousands, in which the loveliness of rural scenery is depicted, in the same good old book. But from the fact that I have quoted from the Bible, and especially as I wear a black coat,* perhaps some of you may think that I intend to preach a sermon. But be not alarmed, gentlemen. I intend no sermon, nor any other theological lecture of any kind, but a simple, plain address, adapted to this first meeting of our *Agricultural and Horticultural Society*. Indeed, were I to take a text, there is another that would suit

*The orator is a clergyman.

me much better. In former days—those days when temperance societies did not exist—there lived a brother black coat, who had unfortunately contracted a great fondness for the forbidden creature.—He continued, however, to exercise the functions of his office, and concluded all his sermons with these emphatic words—“Brethren, don't do as I do, but do as I tell you.” Yes! this shall be my text. It suits me exactly, for on it I can preach just such an agricultural sermon as I think proper, and none of you can charge me with departing from my text.

With this motto in view, then, I propose to describe, in a very summary manner, what I conceive to be a well-managed, a well-regulated farm. In doing this, I intend to use the plainest, the simplest language of which I am capable. I intend to call things, not by their botanical or scientific names, but by the very names that farmers call them; nor will I attempt to appear learned at the expense of being understood. What, then, is a well-managed farm? Here I am sorry to say that I must depend for my picture more on fancy than on the reality. If such a farm does actually exist, I have never yet seen it. I am sure you will agree with me that it exists no where within the limits of our Society.

But to the answer. A well-regulated farm is a portion of land with its enclosures, and buildings, and shelters, and resources for enriching itself, and stock and farming utensils, and a great many other things which I cannot enumerate—all so arranged, and all kept in such order as actually to answer the purpose for which they were intended. Now let us apply this simple rule to any particular case. What use do you wish to make of your land? All will agree that it is to furnish bread and vegetables and all other necessities for the family, together with as large a surplus as possible to be disposed of at market; and yet this farm must not only maintain its own, but be in a state of continual improvement. When, therefore, I see a farm producing largely the above articles—when I see the corn and other crops free from grass, and during their growth exhibiting that dark luxuriant color on which the eye of the experienced farmer dwells with so much delight—and when at harvest, I see the ears large and full, and so heavy as to be borne down by their own weight, then I say that as far as the *land* is concerned, here is a well-managed, a well-cultivated farm.

Now it is obvious, gentlemen, that this beautiful state of things cannot exist on lands which are poor by nature or poor by exhaustion, or on which superfluous waters are permitted to stagnate. You never saw, nor will you ever see, the rich luxuriant hue on the impoverished or excessively wet lands. There the growth is slender and the color a sickly yellow. If, therefore, your lands are poor, the remedy is a plain one—enrich them: if they are too wet, drain them. But some one will say—why preach to us about these defects in land? Is none of your land poor? Is none too wet? Ah! you forget my text—I will remind you of it—*Don't do as I do—do as I tell you!*

But I hasten to that which I consider still more important in a well-managed farm. Such an establishment will regularly produce large crops, and so far from being exhausted, will be maintained in a state to produce still larger. It will be kept in a state of continual improvement—and herein consists, as I think, the whole art of good farming.—And now the all-important question presents itself,

how is this very desirable state of things to be effected? I am fully aware that I am now approaching one of the most complicated and difficult questions in agriculture; and I acknowledge that I touch it with great diffidence. If there be any point connected with my vocation, on which I have read, and thought, and studied, and sought information, with more intentness than any other, it is this vexed point. All will agree, that to the continual improvement of our lands, large additions of manure of some kinds are indispensably necessary. But the difficulty is—what kinds are most available—calcareous, or that large class which are generally called pitre-scent manures? And then what is the most suitable time for their application, in winter, when the ground is naked, or to the growing crops? And how are they to be applied, as a top dressing, or immediately to be covered with the plow? After worrying and vexing myself with these and many other points connected with manuring, I have concluded to dispose of the whole affair in the following summary way: take such manures as you can get, and apply them at such times and in such manner as you may find most convenient, and I have never seen any lands but would be benefited by the process. If, however, I were to recommend one mode above another, it would be, to top-dress the grass lands, and the next year or the year following, to submit the same fields to a corn crop. Good farming then, mainly resolves itself into this one thing—to possess yourself every year, of a large amount of valuable manure; and if this be all, I have no doubt that every one now present *fields* that he can be a good farmer. Among the many anecdotes which are told of the celebrated John Randolph, of Roanoke, I have heard this as one—that whilst a member of the United States Senate, and actually delivering one of his eccentric speeches, he suddenly paused, and fixing his burning eye upon the presiding officer of that body, he exclaimed—“Mr President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone—it consists in four short words—*pry as you go*.” I think I have made the same discovery. It consists in making, every year, a large pile of manure, in distributing it in the proper season over our fields, and then, in a course of neat, careful, and diligent culture. It follows, therefore, that the philosopher's stone is no longer a fiction, existing only in the brains of deluded alchemists. John Randolph discovered it in the Senate of the United States; and from traces I have seen, I very believe that it lies concealed somewhere close by my farm pen, my stables, and my hog styes. And the beauty of the thing is, that it is not confined to any particular locality. If you look for it, I doubt not you will find it in the immediate vicinity of your farm pen also.

The great mischief among us farmers is, that we are in too great a hurry to get rich. We seem to forget that the golden age has passed by, and that we are living under the hard influence of the iron age. We greatly mistake, too, as I think, as to that in which our true riches consist. One man considers himself rich, because he has a large sum of money to lend out at an usurious interest, and thus takes advantage of the distresses of the times. Another is accounted rich because he owns a large amount of stocks in some moneyed institutions. But the farmer's wealth consists, not in his stocks, not in his houses but in his *rich lands*. I recollect that when I began farming, an old friend and acquaintance, gave me a piece of very valuable ad-

vice—“Make your lands rich,” said he, “and in proportion as they become rich, *you* will be rich.” The old man spoke the truth. The Bible tells us that man was made out of the dust of the earth. This is true of all; but the farmer is identified in a peculiar manner with the ground that he cultivates. When that is poor, he is poor; and when that is rich, he is rich too.

I have also known many farmers to be seriously injured, and some of them ruined, by indulging in a spirit of speculation. They contrive to get hold of a few hundred dollars, (honestly I hope,) and instead of first paying their debts, and then laying out the balance in manures and other things by which they might improve their farms, they go away and lay it out in bank stock, or gold mine stock, or in some other humbug foolery of the same kind. Presently stock fluctuates and the gold mine prospects are blown sky high, and the poor man's capital vanishes into smoke.

I hope it will not be ascribed to vanity in me, but I cannot refrain from detailing an incident which actually occurred in my own case a few years since. During the rage for gold mine speculations, I was visited by a substantial and highly valued friend of a neighboring county. He came to me in my corn field. At that time the plants were about a foot high, and I was busily engaged with my hoe in helping up the hindmost hand with his row. He looked at me with a degree of surprise, and I doubt not felt a real compassion for me. At length said he, after the usual salutation why toil here in this dull, slow way? and taking from his pocket some beautiful specimens of virgin gold, he exhibited them in all the conscious pride of superior intellect. This treasure, continued he, is found in a mine which I am now working to very great profit, and I advise you to abandon the dull pursuit and embark in the same enterprise.—The dazzling spectacle had, I confess, its effect upon me; and to cover my mortification I replied I too am digging for gold, but with this difference—you go to the depth of many feet, I to the depth of a few inches; and the event has proved, gentlemen, that more gold is to be obtained near the surface than far below it.

“And here, perhaps, I ought to close my address; but there are still a few circumstances connected with the character of the good manager, which I think it important to call your attention to. And first, our farmer is a man of strict economy, the proper acceptation of that term: not that he stings or niggardly in his disposition, but he contrives to manage his affairs, that every thir has a plenty and nothing is wasted. The best story I ever read was written by Miss Edgeworth and is entitled “Waste not, want not.” It is essential then to good management to waste nothing, not even a crust of bread, for the dog will eat it, or if he happen to be a pampered favorite, the hog will eat it. And here I can at last reverse my text, and say in confidence, do as I do. If it be any thing which I do most cordially abominate it is that of wanton waste. I can say in truth that I waste nothing, not even a weed, for when placed in my great manure workshop, my hogs and calves soon manufacture it into a valuable article. Above all, our good manager is a great economist in his use of time. He believes, with Dr. Franklin, that time is money, and in his estimation it is a coin of inestimable value. It is, therefore, his habit to rise early, and to get a good start at his business in the morning, for this he finds will make

s work light during the whole day. Not even a rainy day is lost by him; for now he shells corn and beats hominy, and threshes out his peas, and makes brooms and footmats, for which the good wife will thank him; and puts a new handle to his hoe and axe; and mends and oils his old harness, by which they will last twice as long; and does a great many other jobs, which good management will readily dictate. It is, therefore, needless to remark, that you never see this man bottering about the court house or the muster field, or other places of public resort, unless he has business there. On the contrary, it is his habit to stay at home and do his duty there, unless business calls him away. But whilst I record my testimony against all waste, I would by no means recommend the contrary extreme. Some people here endeavoring to avoid Scylla, fall on Charybdis, and are equally certain of being engulfed. Whilst therefore, they studiously avoid all waste, they practice the stinting or even starving system at home. This, of all economy I consider the worst. The fact is, that no man ought to keep an animal unless he can keep it well. If food is too scarce feed the hog, the proper remedy is to send him the butcher, and when you can no longer feed your horse or cow, don't turn them out upon the moun to starve, but send them to market.

Some time ago, in visiting a friend and neighbor, whom I highly esteem, my attention was called to his hogs. They looked well, (for my friend is good manager), but I thought they would look still better, if they had a little more corn, and ventured to suggest this to him. Corn is scarce, was his ready reply. That may be, said I, but if you proceed on this plan, meat will be still scarcer. Besides, continued I, the hog when he eats, don't eat for himself, he eats for you—he don't waste your corn: he just turns it into meat, and this you know, is a very useful article in your family. The man seemed to strike him as a new one, and whether it is owing to this little incident or to some other cause, the fact is, that my friend's stock of hogs is, since that, been celebrated as the finest in all neighborhood. A little anecdote occurs here, which I beg leave to relate. Coffee came in on a very cold day, almost frozen, and that he might enjoy the full comfort of the fire, placed himself very near to it. His friend, Sambo, presently observed his foot smoking. "Coffee," said he, "your foot is burning." "T'aint my foot, you fool! you—massa foot." From this some of you may think coffee a fool—but he was very far from it. He went on the same principle that other philosophers say, that the whole includes its parts, and that, therefore, as he was his master's property, so was his fault. When, therefore, I see my hog eat, I find no fault with him—he eats for me.

Again—our good manager is a man of reading. I had here permit me to remark, that we of the present day, ought to be far better farmers than our grandfathers were. They had no Ruffin of the Farmer's Register, nor Skinner of the American Farmer, nor Buell of the Cultivator, nor Botts of the Southern Planter, to tell them of the immense improvements in the farming world. The floods of light which we now enjoy, were all darkness to them. I would not be without my agricultural periodicals for ten times their cost. I scarcely ever receive a number, but I consider it worth more in the price of the whole series. Go then, and subscribe for at least one of these works. Take care, and my word for it, in less than six months

you will feel that you must have another. The great benefits arising from the one, will enable you to pay for the whole.

Further, our good manager is a man of observation. His duties and his pleasure call him frequently to his fields, and whilst there, he keeps both eyes wide open, watching the results of the various processes in which he is engaged; and there is no variety in manuring or difference in the mode of culture, but he marks it, and is ready to profit by any superiority which one plan has over another. And lastly, his reading and observation combined, make him a man of thinking. You see, then, the compound which I have endeavored to present—economy, industry, reading, observation, reflection; and when you see all these concentrated in the same individual, you may set that man down as a good manager.

You now have, gentlemen, a sketch, and I confess, a very imperfect one, of what I conceive to be a well-managed, a well-cultivated farm. But defective as it is, suppose its counterpart could be found in any one case; suppose that this scene covered the limits of our whole society; suppose that all our farms were tastefully and judiciously divided into their several fields, and that every field was so enriched and so cultivated as to produce an abundant crop; suppose that all our enclosures were neat, and straight, and substantial; suppose that all the buildings, as well for the servant as for the master, together with the shelters for the brutes, were so constructed and kept in such order as to make all comfortable; suppose that neatness and industry, and economy and good order pervaded our whole limits, and that in all these respects there was a manifest improvement from year to year,—what might we not say in regard to it? Might we not exclaim, with the Bible, "Happy is that people that is in such a case"? But suppose we allow our fancy to take a more extensive flight, and instead of confining this goodly prospect to a single county, you allow it to cover the whole of our beloved mother State; how beautiful the sight, how lovely the picture!

"And may not all this be realized? I answer with confidence that it may; and I hereby pledge myself, that if God please to spare my life, I will use my best endeavors, year after year, to bring my farm to this state of things. Brethren of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Henrico County, will not you pledge me to the same? Then the work is in a great measure done. If each individual will act, the whole mass must necessarily be moved.

"I close with one more remark. Citizens of Richmond, who are no farmers, but who are deeply interested in the events of this day: You see the objects of this Society—it is to make our country smile with beauty—it is to make it teem with plenty and abundance—it is to elevate the character of our farmers, and to make them, in all instances, intelligent and useful members of society. Will you not come forward and aid us in this good work?"

The cold and shrivelled hand of time is doubly industrious: he not only plucks up flowers, but he plants thorns in their stead; and punishes the bad with the recollections of the past, the sufferings of the present, and the anticipation of the future, until death becomes their only remedy, because life hath become their only disease.—Lacon.

From the Mark-Lane (Eng.) Express

BREWERS' GRAINS—A MOST VALUABLE MANURE.

Sir—Having observed some time since the remarkable luxuriance of the grass on a small portion of land upon which some brewers' grains had been scattered, I was induced to manure several meadows with grains mixed with stable dung, and a few acres with grains only. The crop of hay is an extraordinary one off the land manured with grains and stable dung together; but from the land manured with grains alone, the crop is prodigious. On one part of a steep declivity, where the ordinary produce has been about 10 or 12 cwt. of hay to the acre, and the quality very coarse, a good sprinkling of grains was strewed, leaving the other part of the same ground untouched. Where the grains were spread, there is more than two tons of hay to the acre, and the grass is of the finest quality; where no grains were applied, the crop is as usual, both as to quantity and quality.

In addition to the abundance of the crop, is the advantage of its earliness. On the 29th of May I mowed a field manured with grains. The grass was over-ripe, and might have been cut a week sooner. The neighboring fields, not so manured, will be full three weeks later. This is a matter of no little importance in this part of the country, where the weather is generally dry about the end of May and beginning of June, when there is no grass fit to cut; and almost invariably wet about the end of June and beginning of July, when all the farmers are busy hay-making.

I am now applying another dressing of grains, where the hay has been carried; and will report to you the effect upon the after-grass.

It remains to be ascertained what quantity of grains should be used to the acre; also the best season to apply them; and the condition in which they should be, in order to produce the greatest effect. To these points I will give particular attention. I am inclined to think that the grains cannot be too fresh; and that they should be laid on a very short time before the grass begins to grow, as their effect is apparent in a few days.

The experiments already made, most clearly demonstrate that grains are a very economical and most efficient manure for meadow land. I expect they will be found equally valuable for other crops, and especially for barley; being of opinion that vegetation is most rapidly promoted by manuring plants in general with their own species in a state of decay. This theory harmonizes with the ordinary course of nature, in the fall of the leaf; and is forcibly illustrated and confirmed by the facts adduced in Dr. Justus Liebig's admirable work, to which you recently directed the attention of your readers.

I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

W. H. BUCKLAND.

No Go.—A Tennessee paper states that the Americans who were employed by the British government to go to India to see if it was practicable to introduce our mode of raising and preparing cotton there, have returned, and declare the project cannot succeed.

It is with honesty in one particular, as with wealth; those that have the thing care less about the credit of it than those who have it not.—Lacon.

CANKER WORMS.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

From an interesting article in the Medical and Agricultural Register, detailing the result of a number of experiments and observations on the canker worm, made in the years 1793 and 1791, by Dr. Rowland Green, Jr., of Mansfield, Ct., I extract the following for the benefit of your readers.

"The time when the eggs are hatched depends on the warmth of the atmosphere: the best criterion is the early period of vegetation. They devour most at night, and are most voracious the last week of their continuance on the trees. When they have come to their full growth, which is in about three weeks from the time of being hatched, they leave the trees commonly by *travelling down the trunk (?)* and go into the earth. This movement is generally in the evening, and it is worthy of remark that all their principal movements are enveloped in darkness. The time when they leave the trees is from the 20th of May to the 10th of June, depending on the time of leaving the egg, &c. They dig into the earth from one to five inches, according to the hardness of the soil; but where the turf is tough, they will sometimes take their lodgings within an inch of the surface. They are found in the earth as far from the trunk as the branches of the same extend, but are most numerous near the trunk. After nine or ten days, they pass into the aereian state, and are contained in their shells of a light brown color, about four tenths of an inch in length, and much longer at the anterior part than at the other, which is pointed. The shell grows harder and darker, until the whole is of a dark brown, and their motion diminishes till it is apparently destitute of any. In this state they lie uninjured by frost through the winter, till the last of February or first of March, at which time, if the earth is sufficiently thawed and the weather mild, they again transform and rank with the miller tribe, leave the earth, travel to and ascend the trees, and continue to come out of the earth, more or less, according to the state of the weather, to the 15th of April. If the earth is thawed, and there is sufficient warmth, if other storm nor snow will prevent their coming out of the earth to ascend the trees. The time of day for them to leave the earth is, in fair weather, just after sunset, and they continue coming up for some hours; but in cloudy weather they begin to move before. In this, the perfect state, they appear in two forms—those with wings are called millers, and those destitute of wings are commonly called grubs. Immediately after the grubs ascend the trees, they are active, moving from place to place, and in two or three days begin to deposit their eggs, and continue to do so, (moving from one place of deposit to another,) for three or four days, and when concluded, being shrivelled, they die, as also do the males, having performed an entire round and put an end to their work. Their eggs are small, numerous and of a lightish color, but just before they are hatched become bluish. The number of eggs cast by a single grub is, according to the magnitude, from 150 to 250. When they are prevented from going up the trees by tar, they may deposit their eggs in the rough bark, or on the surface of the earth, and the eggs thus cast may hatch, and the worms ascend the trees, if not prevented.

"A number of experiments might be mentioned concerning the above; but let the following suffice:—On the 24 of March, 1791, two grubs came

out of the earth, in which they were kept (in the aereian state) during the winter. On the 3d, they were put, with the same number of males, into a glass vessel, fitted to receive them. On the 5th, the grubs began to deposit their eggs on the small branches of an apple tree, placed among them, and continued that office for four days, and then both males and females died. The eggs, kept in a moderate temperature of air, began to hatch on the 5th of April, and continued to hatch, more or less, according to the degree of heat in the atmosphere, to the 20th following. The number of eggs cast by these two grubs, (which were rather more than a common size,) were 178, of which hatched 457, which is a numerous increase. Those that did not hatch, appeared to contain the insects, but from unknown causes, died. Eggs deposited at the same time, exposed to cold air, hatched not until some days afterwards."

The writer then proceeds to describe an effectual mode of tarring, which differs in no essential points, from the method in common practice. The article is concluded by the following additional precaution:

"After the season of tarring is over, apply four or five inches of earth round the trunk, to keep the eggs, if any deposited, below the tar or on the surface of the earth, from hatching. In six weeks this earth may be removed from the trunk, as the eggs by this time will be destroyed for the want of air and heat."

From the above extracts it would seem that the habits of the canker worm and the best modes of destroying it, attracted attention in this country nearly fifty years ago. It also appears that we have advanced little or none in our knowledge of the one or the other of these particulars. It yet remains for some benefactor of the age to devise a more effectual remedy of extirpating the canker worm. In the mean time, however, facts should be communicated by those who observe them, respecting its habits, &c. And from these we may hope to get upon a new track, which will rid us of this the greatest of all pests to our orchards. The State Legislature or our Agricultural Societies, might well offer a liberal reward to the man who shall discover some more certain and efficient mode of destroying the canker worm, in any stage of its existence, before commencing its ravages.

On small trees, I have found it a good way to pass among them early in the spring at any time before hatching, and crush the eggs with a sick or knife. This I have known to be practiced likewise upon large trees, but the work must necessarily be tedious and imperfectly executed. As to the patent lead gutters filled with oil, and the wooden shoes put around the trees, I have no belief they will be brought into general use, even if efficacious. What is wanted is a cheap and simple remedy and a sure one.

Yours, &c.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, June 24, 1811.

Who can beat this?—Mr Charles Burchard has a cow of the common breed, which will average for weeks in succession, 61 pounds of milk per day, without extra feeding or any other advantages above a good pasture. She has produced 67 lbs. a day. Who can beat this? We pause for a reply.—*Hamilton Palladium.*

SLOBBERING IN HORSES.

Our readers will recollect that in the reports of the discussions at the agricultural meetings at the State House last winter, some speakers were represented as holding the opinion that clover produces salivation—others as believing that clover never produces such effects. Some—we were of the number—supposed that the slobbers was caused by lobelia. Shortly after those accounts appeared in our columns, a letter was received from Lovett Peters, Esq., of Westboro', directing our attention to an article from him in 1823, vol. ii. page 58, of the N. E. Farmer, on this subject, and another in 1834, vol. v. page 328, of the Yankee Farmer. The substance of these is the same. We republish the former, and copy also an editorial from the Maine Farmer, of July 17, relating to this matter. This is the season of the year when the disease begins to show itself and the insertion at this time may be the means of directing attention to the subject

From the N. E. Farmer of Sept. 20, 1823.

MR EDITOR—Having, within a few years, seen stated in the public prints, several opinions respecting the salivation or slavers of horses, and none of them being satisfactory to me, I will submit to you some particulars that have fallen under my observation. For some years past I have been convinced that the slavers of horses is caused by their eating a kind of grass of second growth making its appearance in the fore part of July much resembling oats, which come up in the fall after the crop has been taken off the ground, but has rather more of a brownish cast, and retains it green very late in the fall. When chewed it causes a flow of water in the mouth more than an other vegetable that I have ever seen. If it has such an effect on man, why should it not have on horses?

There is another kind of grass that can scarcely be distinguished from it otherwise than by taste;

It is, I think, but about 20 or 25 years since there was any such disorder among the horses in this part of the country. Mine escaped for some years after it had become common in this vicinity. The first I saw in my own horses, was in a horse that was turned into a small pasture, where on had seldom been before. In another pasture of the same hill, about 10 rods distant, separate by a natural English mowing, there was no such effect produced. From this circumstance I was led to seek for the cause of the slavers. Some have supposed it to be Lobelia or Indian tobacco; on examination, it appeared, that in the small pasture there was no Lobelia, in the other there was much of it; and in no instance have I been able to find a plant of Lobelia that appears to have been bitten off by cattle of any kind. This satisfied me that was not the Lobelia.

After a few years it was the same with all my pastures that had never been ploughed, and at night, when my cows were brought to the yard for milking, streams of water ran almost continually from their mouths. Some ten years since, being short of English hay, but having plenty of rowen instead of hay I had my horses fed with rowen. In a short time they had the slavers as bad as the cow had them in the summer. Remember when where this rowen was grown, the next season, on examination, I found there was a great quantity of the grass above described. This summer my horses were not afflicted with this disorder as ear

s formerly. Previous to their being affected with the disease, I could find none of this grass; since that time I have discovered some, though the quantity is small compared with Crumey years.

From the above mentioned circumstances and facts, I am led to conclude, that the grass which I have described is the true cause of slavers in horses. I leave it for the examination of others, and to those more acquainted with diseases than I am, to prescribe a remedy.

LOVETT PETERS.

Westboro', Sept. 15, 1823.

From the Maine Farmer

SLOBBERING IN HORSES.

At this season of the year, horses that are kept on grass are troubled with what is considered a disease called slobbering. It is a profuse discharge of watery matter from the mouth, which undoubtedly comes from the stomach. Sometimes it is discharged in almost a continual stream, and at other times the horse lets it from his mouth at short intervals. The horse appears somewhat dull and sleepy at the time, and does not thrive so well when not attended with this discharge or salivation. What is the cause of this? is often asked, and what is the cure? The cure is very simple and easy. Put the horse up to hay or dry food, and it will soon cease. The cause is not so easily told. It has generally been ascribed to some one article which it is supposed the horse has eaten; and different parts of the country it is attributed to different plants. In the middle and southern states it is thought that the Spotted Spurge (*Euphorbium acutatum*) is the cause of it, and a long article appeared not long since in the Farmer's Cabinet, in purport of which was to prove this to be the use. (For the article here alluded to, see N. E. Farmer of the 7th inst.) But here in Maine, horses are troubled with this complaint as much as they are further south or west; and yet we have never seen this plant in the pastures of Maine, and we presume it does not grow in this vicinity, at least, it does in any part of the State. So that cannot be the only cause. Here, some attribute it to Lobelia. This grows abundantly in our pastures, but I doubt if horses eat much of it. They may occasionally take a nip of it when biting off the grass, but they do not use it as an article of diet, by any means. Besides, we have known horses to slobber when feeding in pastures where none of the Lobelia could be found. Others attribute the complaint to the eating of Canada thistles. The horse is not very fond of the thistle until it begins to blossom, when they like to eat off the tops, and this is very early at the time of year that the slobbering commences. Yet we have seen horses that run in pastures where not a thistle was to be found, slobber most copiously, while one which ran in a pasture where thistles were abundant, did not slobber any. This we think proves that Canada thistles cannot be the sole cause. What then is the cause of it? We are not certain what it is, but will venture a guess with the rest of you. We are inclined to think that all the grasses and plants which the horse takes into his stomach, contribute to produce salivation, provided the state of the horse's stomach is also in the right state to assist in the operation. The horse, being kept at grass, must as a natural consequence have his digestive organs in quite a different state from what they are when kept on dry food. The salivation commences at a season

of the year when the grasses are most succulent, and are themselves undergoing a change in their juices, and beginning to blossom preparatory to perfecting the seed. This being the case, the fermentation in food, if you please so to call the change which goes on in the horse's stomach, causes the flow of more fluid matter than the system requires, and nature, ever ready to relieve, throws it off in this way. We do not assert this to be the true cause, but it appears to us more likely to be the true one than any other explanation that has been advanced. We have seen horses slobber in the winter as profusely as they ever did in the summer. We once had a horse that was so affected in the month of February, when the snow was on the ground. We examined his hay, and could find neither Lobelia nor thistles, and yet we presume it was owing to some particular state or condition of the hay, for upon keeping him upon cut straw a day or two, the flow of saliva ceased. Connected with this subject, we wish to ask another question. Did you ever know a horse to be hoven, or in other words to swell up and die as neat cattle sometimes do, in consequence of eating too much green stuff, such as clover, &c.? We have never seen a horse so affected. But we have seen a horse that had broken into a field of clover and eaten till he brought on the slobbers, while had an ox eaten the same amount of that same clover, he would in all probability have been hoven, and died unless medical relief had been given.

From these facts and observations we are inclined to the belief that the complaint in question is caused by the peculiar state of the grass, united with the peculiar condition of the stomach that receives those grasses, and not to any one plant, and that it is, under existing circumstances, a salutary operation for the time being.

ACTION OF MANURES.

The following observations on the action of manures are extracted from Robinson's lectures on chemistry as applied to agriculture:

"Manures are intended to supply food to plants and ultimately to become constituent parts of them. Thus when we wish to apply manure in the case of wheat, it will be proper to ascertain from the stalk and grain, what substances are required. In the stalk we have potass combined with silicious acid; if the soil then, contain neither of these constituents, we must supply them by artificial means or by manuring. In the grain, again, we find on analysis, phosphoric acid in combination with magnesia and potass. In like manner, these must be supplied, if deficient in the soil. The usual manures give these substances, though the subject is not scientifically understood by mere practical men.

"In the cultivation of the turnip this is strikingly clear. As that vegetable contains phosphoric acid in quantity, phosphoric acid, if not present in the soil in sufficient quantity, as it rarely is, must be supplied to it. For instance, bone dust answers this purpose, as bone is composed chiefly of phosphoric acid and lime. The excrements of man and animals contain also phosphoric acid. Fish manure acts precisely in the same way, as fish contain phosphoric acid in abundance. Fish oil is proper for turnips on the same grounds. The instances might be multiplied to a great length. It may not here be out of place to remark that all substances, whether organic, earthy, or saline,

which are employed to fertilize the soil, or become the food of plants, can only be rendered thus serviceable to vegetation when they are presented to the roots in a fluid state; and such is the fact, that the compost of the farm-yard, the crushed bones of the turnip cultivator, the oil and bones of fish, the gypsum of the grazier, the earths, lime, magnesia, and even silica, and all the saline manures, are dissolved by some process or other, before they can be absorbed by vegetables."

PRESERVATION OF BUTTER.

At a late Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a jar of butter was received from Henry Wood, Esq., as a specimen of the successful mode adopted for its preservation when that article is intended for export to foreign climates.

Mr Wood informed the Council that this butter had been prepared on the 19th inst., (June,) according to the process adopted in eastern countries, where it was used for culinary purposes instead of hog's lard, which the Mahometan law prohibited, and would keep for any length of time in a perfect state of preservation, although it contained no salt or other additional substance. This preservative state of the butter was induced by the removal of scum, and the dissipation of the watery particles of fresh butter, effected by the gentlest possible application of sufficient heat to produce the result. Mr Wood stated that in Asia this gentle heat was obtained by the natives by filling a large open earthen-ware pan with powdered and well dried cow dung, and then setting fire to it, introducing into the midst of the burning cow dung an earthen vessel containing the butter, which thus became melted; and when the scum, as it rose, had been successively removed, and the watery particles driven off by the heat, it was poured into a jar and preserved for use. Mr Wood suggested that a sand-bath, properly regulated, might answer the same purpose as the dried cow dung, and as the process was so very simple, there could be no difficulty in preparing it; and that, when once prepared, the butter never became tainted. Mr Wood stated that he carried with him to the Cape of Good Hope some butter prepared in the same way, a year previously, and which was there pronounced to be superior to the salted butter of the colony, and for culinary purposes far superior to lard.

WEEDS.—We are unceasing warfare with weeds in every form. They are continually increasing on most farms, and new ones are yearly added to the catalogue of nuisances. It is not too much to say that in many cases, the annual profits of a farm are diminished from one third to one half by this cause alone. Thorough following in the English method, is the best remedy for the thistle—cutting johnswort, and applying plaster to invigorate the other grasses, will check if not destroy this weed; the annuals, such as wild mustard, cockle, steink-root, &c., must be pulled by hand carefully before ripening their seeds; and the elder, life-everlasting, and others, must be cut up by the roots.—Selected.

Avarice begets more vices than Priam did children, and like him survives them all. It starves its keeper to surfeit those who wish him dead, and subjects him to more mortifications to lose heaven, than the martyr undergoes to gain it.—Lacon.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1841.

PEAT

Peat is a very valuable article of fuel: it abounds in the eastern parts of Massachusetts, and many of our farmers and mechanics in the country towns and villages, are now about cutting their winter's supply.

Our readers in this vicinity need no description of the article, but some distant ones to whom our paper goes, probably have no acquaintance with it. This peat is the soil or substances composing or constituting many of our wet meadow lands, or beaver meadows. It is usual to throw off, as unfit for fuel, 6 or 8 inches of the top, and then in taking out the peat, to put the knife or spade down nearly in a perpendicular direction, and take out pieces about 3 feet long and 4 inches in breadth and thickness each. If the two feet at the bottom are under water, the work is accomplished with more ease than if the ditch be dry, or nearly dry. When a man cuts his pieces from 3 feet to 3 ft 6 in. long, his labor is fatiguing. But it is good economy to cut the pieces long, for in most cases the peat at the bottom is of better quality than at the top. But though long, the pieces should be slender. If they are much more than 4 inches through, it is difficult drying them to the centre and getting them fit for ready combustion.

No other article of fuel is more healthy than this, and it is generally cheaper than wood. We have sometimes wondered that its use is not more extensive. We have been guilty of removing this wonder by the uncharitable supposition that the women, in some families, object to it because it is a little less cleanly than wood, and that the men have not nerve enough to take the most economical course, when objection is made from such a quarter.—If domestic peace needs to be purchased, and if it can be obtained by using wood rather than peat, why then by all means make the purchase. But we hope that the women will not scold peat out of the house, when the men cannot well afford to bring in wood or coal.

Get over the objection arising from the little more dirt, and peat is, taking health and convenience into account, our best article of fuel.

The chief reason why it is not more used on farms where both this and wood abound, is found in the fact that peat must be cut and cured in the busy months of summer, while wood can be cut and hauled in the leisure of winter.

We have spoken of the article thus far without intimating that it is not all of the same quality. Oak wood is not more different from pine, than is the peat of one meadow from that of another. In some places, what we call peat appears to be a mass of decomposed leaves and other vegetable matters, without any fibres pervading the mass and holding the pieces of peat together. Such peat is brittle; it usually shrinks much in drying; it becomes very solid and gives out great heat in its combustion. In other places we find that the meadow to the depth of several feet, appears to be composed of fibres or fibrous roots closely interwoven, and rendering the pieces of peat quite tough. This latter kind shrinks but little, it burns freely, and gives out less heat than the other kind. Between these extremes there are many different qualities almost as you can find meadows or acres of meadow.

These peat lands when of good quality and well situated, are worth an hundred dollars per acre for fuel;

and we doubt whether they are often worth more than that. For though it be true that when sold by the rod such lands usually bring from two to three hundred dollars per acre, yet it must be remembered that the peat of only a small part of an acre can be spread and cured upon the acre in the course of a season, and consequently that the sale must be limited to a few rods annually. When you sell a man a square rod of peat meadow, you by implication rent to him from 15 to 20 square rods of adjacent meadow, on which to dry the peat that the rod will furnish.

But the some lands are often among the most valuable for cultivation. Where they are so situated as to be properly drained, none others are found more productive. They have not been valued at their full worth. Higher prices will soon be paid for them than they have usually brought.

It is often stated that peat grows; that where it is cut out, a new supply is furnished in a generation or two. The statements of facts in relation to this matter are doubtless true, and they prove that peat in some places grows. But we doubt whether peat in the meadows where we have been accustomed to work upon it, can be said to grow.

Many—many years ago, the operation of peat cutting (or as we say in Essex county, "cutting turf") was commenced in a meadow with which we are very familiar. The story, as tradition in the family has it, is, that in the days of David Putnam, who was the brother of Gen. Israel, that an *Old Countryman* was employed to work on the farm, who gave it as his opinion, that in a certain meadow there was peat, and he asked permission to cut some out and try it. Permission was given, and Kate with another black, female slaves, (for in those days there were slaves here,) were set to "carry it off," that is to take it from the spade and spread it upon the meadow to dry. From those days down to the present the cutting has been almost annually going on; and where the peat was taken out many years ago, the meadow has become somewhat hard and firm. Peat might be again obtained from the same spot which furnished it 60 years ago; but it would come mostly if not entirely from below where the previous cutting reached. The whole meadow has been drained and has hardened, so that peat can be had again, that is, by going deeper, on the lands we have been cutting over; but yet we do not think there is any thing like a *growth of peat*—Leaves and grasses decay on the surface and increase the quantity of vegetable matter there—but an increase of such a kind is not what we mean by *growth*. The peats to which we are accustomed, particularly the black and solid kinds, never have the appearance of any vegetable vitality—but they seem to be collections of *dead* and decayed matter. If such, we cannot expect any perceptible increase, where the forests are cleared away and where the grass is annually removed.

SUPPER TIME.

The communication on another page relating to the farmer's hour for supper, contains various statements which should not be disregarded. Our own opinion in regard to the economy of the course recommended, is in accordance with Dr. Mead's. Experience and observation both, as we believe, have taught us that more work will be performed by men before sunset, who take their supper at 5 o'clock, than by those who keep at work until after sunset and then eat. The work goes off more expeditiously from 5:12 to 7:12 o'clock, by one who ate at 5, than by him who has eaten nothing since 12:12.—A strong, if not the strongest reason, why supper should be taken before dark, is the relief it gives to the females in the family, by letting them clear away

the table, wash the dishes and clean up, before the milk comes in to be strained, and thus giving an opportunity to retire early.—The leading suggestions in that article are such as deserve attention.

QUACK GRASS, *alias* COUCH, &c. &c.

We learned recently from a gentleman in this vicinity, that where sea-weed, hay, straw, &c. are placed among strawberry vines, currant bushes, and the like, to keep the fruit clean, that the roots of the quack grass all come to the surface of the ground, and that the most of them can be raked off when the covering is removed.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 24.

From J. L. F. Warren—specimens of Warren's Transparent Cherry, a seedling raised by him—good flavor and juicy, and will probably prove a good late variety.
From Wm Kenrick and John Hovey—fine English Gooseberries
From Sam'l Pond—Franconia Raspberries
From Messrs Winslip—Fruit of the Black Mulberry—large and sweet—picked from seedling trees raised in their Nurseries.
From A. D. Williams—superior specimens of Red and White Dutch Currants
From Wm. Mackintosh—very fine Red and White Dutch Currants and Franconia Raspberries.
From Hovey & Co.—Franconia Raspberries.
From Dr. Adams, Boston—a fine looking cherry called the White Tartarian.
From J. F. Allen, Salem—beautiful specimens of Clingstone Peaches, and a very handsome and delicious Cherry, name unknown, but pronounced by those at the committee who tasted the fruit, to be a superior variety. The peaches, also, were of fine flavor.
From Mr Walsh, Charlestown—a very fine Black Cherry, name unknown.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 17.

From Capt. Macdorey—several fine Dahlias
From Hovey & Co.—Bonquets.
From W. Meller—Pinks.
From A. H. Hovey—Double Rocket Larkspurs
From S. R. Johnson—Carnation and Picotee Pinks and fine Chinese Roses.
From Joseph Breck & Co—a variety of Seedling Pinks and Carnations—very handsome.
From Messrs Sumner—Bonquets.
From Mrs T. Bigelow—a beautiful specimen of Yucca gloriosa.
From Capt. Lee—a handsome specimen of Yucca filamentosa.
From Messrs Winslip—a fine large Bonquet.
From W. Kenrick—Bonquets
From J. L. F. Warren—Hoya carnosa, Carnations and several Dahlias.
From Mr Magoun, Cambridgeport—three Dahlias—good specimens for the season.
From S. Walker—Cimicifuga foetida, Carnations, Picotees and Bonquets.
From C. Golderman—Nerium splendens.
From B. E. Cotting—Native plants—several species
From W. Lincoln, Worcester—Lilium Canadense and other plants.

Saturday, July 24.

From Messrs Winslip—Carnations, Wax plant, and Passion flowers.
From S. Walker—fine Bonquets.
From P. Barnes—Sutcliff Hero and Ne plus ultra Dahlia and Gladiolus hybridus.
From J. L. F. Warren—Dahlias, Carnations and Bonquets.
From S. Sweetzer—Nerium splendens, White and Yellow Tea and Triumph of Luxemburg Roses, Bonquets and a fine specimen of the Dahlia, called Era.
From J. Hovey—fine Carnations and Bonquets.
From S. R. Johnson—Pinks, Carnations, China Rose and Hollyhocks.

From Joseph Brock—see dingy Pinks and Peaches
 From Hovey & Co.—Thunbergia alata, Alata alba,
 and the beautiful new orange colored one Alata auranti-
 a; also, Boerhaave
 From W. Kenrick—Bonquet
 Native plants from H. E. Cutting
 For the Committee. C. M. HOVEY, Ch'mn

PURE SPERM OIL.



EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring
 and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they
 warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without
 smoking.

Oil Cansisters of various sizes,
 Boston Jan 1, 1841. 1841

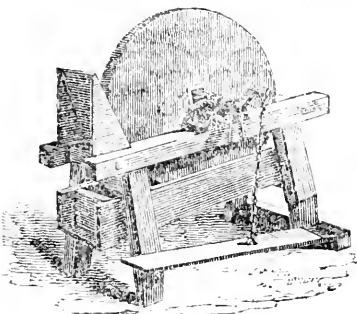
DAHLIA POLES

500 dozens of Dahlia and Bean Poles. Also, great lot
 of Ladders, 10 to 40 feet in length, for sale by **MORRIS
 FRANKLIN, JR.**, Maine wharf, Broad St. near the bottom of
 Summer St. New York June 2

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full blooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very
 desirable animal in every particular. Apply to **EDWARD
 HITCHCOCK, JR.**, Newburyport. May 3

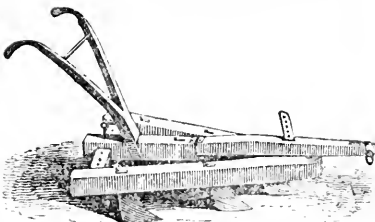
GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and
 moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improve-
 ment on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The
 ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them
 very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one
 man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can
 govern the stone more in his hand by having the complete
 control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are be-
 coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give un-
 versal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung
 in the common way.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, Nos. 51 and 52
 North Market—Boston July 14

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$450

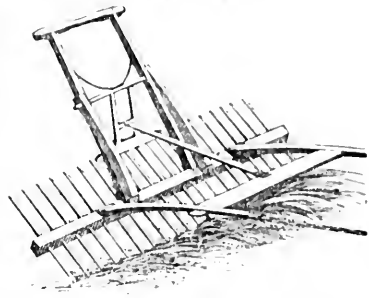


Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricul-
 tural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price
 \$350. **JOS. BRECK & CO.**

FOR SALE

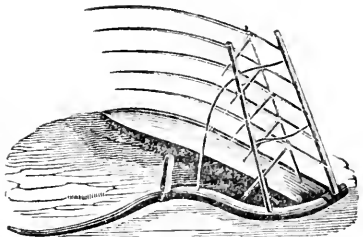
Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. **JOSEPH
 BRECK & CO.** Boston June 20.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in
 most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be
 one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use.
 One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an av-
 erage from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work
 well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others,
 as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to un-
 load the rake.
 For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by
JOS. BRECK & CO. June 9.

GRAIN CRADLES.

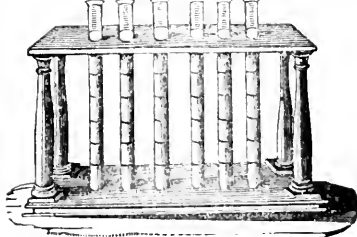


The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very
 general use in the New England States, where they were
 till of late but little known, although they have been in very
 general use in the Southern and Western States, for many
 years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of
 harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five
 acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The
 difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling,
 that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted
 hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use
 as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufac-
 turing of this article, they are now made on the most im-
 proved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a
 superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed
 Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. **JOSEPH
 BRECK & CO.** June 30

LACOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Ware-
 house, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lac-
 ometers, for testing the quality of milk.
 June 23 **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones
 constantly on hand and for sale by **AMMI C. LOMBARD
 & CO.** 13 Lewis's Wharf. N. Y. Nov. 17.

BRIDGE ON MARKET. — Monday, July 26, 1841

Reported by the New England Farmer
 At Market 290 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves,
 2600 Sheep and 300 Swine
Pigs — Beef Cattle — We quote to correspond with
 last week — First quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality,
 \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, \$1 00 a 4 75.
Cows and Calves — Sales were noticed at \$18, \$21,
 \$25, \$20 and \$15
Sheep — Lots were sold from \$1 25, to \$3 00, accord-
 ing to the quality.
Pigs — Several lots of sows at 4 1-2. Barrows at 5
 lbs at retail from 5 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported by the New England Farmer.
 Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor
 of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded
 or in exposure week ending July 25.

July, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	19	54	84	74 S. W.
Tuesday,	20	57	82	74 E.
Wednesday,	21	62	88	75 S. W.
Thursday,	22	63	90	82 S. W.
Friday,	23	71	78	67 E.
Saturday,	24	61	73	65 E.
Sunday,	25	70	90	71 S. W.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly
SEEDS — Hops—Gross, very little in market. Red Top,
 we seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover—Northern, 13c.
 Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, 51, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lu-
 cine, 25 c per lb
FLOUR — Howard Street \$5 57—Genesee \$5 62—Ohio
 12
GRAIN — Corn—Northern Yellow new—Round Yel-
 low—Southern Flat Yellow 65—White 64—Rye—
 Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 44
 46—Northern 46 to 50.
PROVISIONS — Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime
 50—No. 1 \$9 00—Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 11 50—
 less \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb—Southern,
 8c. Lard—Boston 6 c. per lb—Southern 5 1/2 to 8 1/2
 —Lump 15 to 22—Porkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.
HAY, per ton. \$15 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14.
CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.
EGGS, 14 a 16
WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced
 a change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there
 but a limited supply of low Fleeces, and of fine Fleeces the
 stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxon Fleeces, washed,
 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do
 1 blood, washed, 41 to 46—10. 1 1/2 blood, washed, 26 to
 —1 1/4 and common do, 25 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed,
 to 25—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Hengisi Sheep, 8 to 10—
 euns Ayres unpacked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled
 17 to 16—No. 1 do. do, 37 to 42—No 2 do do to 30
 No 3 do do 15 to 21

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of
TITTLE, DENNETT & CHISHOLM is this day, by
 mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said
 firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those
 owing demands, to present them for settlement to **HUGH H.
 TITTLE**, who is authorized to settle the same.

**HUGH H. TITTLE,
 CHARLES B. DENNETT,
 JOHN B. CHISHOLM.**

Boston, July 15th, 1841.
PERRIN & DENNETT will continue the PRINTING
 BUSINESS in all its various branches, at the old stand,
 No. 17 School street, where they will be pleased to execute
 orders from their former friends, and respectfully so-
 licit a share of the patronage of the public.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricul-
 tural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Mar-
 ket street,
 500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.
JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EVENING REVERIE.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

The summer day has closed, the sun is set,
Well have they done their office those bright hours,
The latest of whose tran, goes softly out
In the red west. The green blade of the ground
Has risen, and herds have cropped it; the young twig
Has spread its plaited tissues to the sun;
Flowers of the garden and the waste have blown
And withered; seeds have fallen upon the soil
From bursting cells, and in their graves await
Their resurrection. Insects from the pools
Have filled the air awhile with humming wings,
That now are still forever; painted motths
Have wandered the blue sky, and died again;
The mother-bird hath broken for her brood,
Their prison shells, or shov'd them from the nest,
Planned for their earliest flight. In bright alcoves,
In woodland cottages with larkly walls,
In noisome cells of the tumultuous town,
Mothers have clasped with joy the new born babe.
Graves by the lonely forest, by the shore
Of rivers and of ocean, by the ways
Of the thronged city, have been hollow'd out
And filled, and closed. This day hath parted friends,
That ne'er before were parted; it hath knit
New friendships; it hath seen the maiden, plight
Her faith and trust her peace to him who long
Had woo'd, and it hath heard, from lips which late
Were eloquent of love, the first harsh word
That told the wedded one her peace was down.

Farewell to the sweet sunshine! One glad day
Is added now to childhood's merry days,
And one calm day to those of quiet age.
Still the fleet hours run on; and as I lean
Amid the thickening darkness, lamps are lit,
By those who watch the dead, and those who twine
Flowers for the bride. The mother from the eyes
Of her sick infant shades the painful light,
And sadly listens to his quick-drawn breath.

Oh thou great Movement of the Universe,
Or Change, or Flight of Time, for ye are one!
That hearest, silently, this visible scene
Into night's shadow and the streaming rays
Of starlight, whether art thou bearing me?
I feel the mighty current sweep me on,
Yet know not whither. Man foretells afar
The courses of the stars; the very hour
He knows, when they shall darken or grow bright.
Yet doth the eclipse of sorrow and of death
Come unforewarn'd. Who next of those I hate
Shall pass from life, or sadder yet, shall fall
From virtue? Strife with foes, or bitter strife
With friends, or shame or general scorn of men;
Which can we bear?—or the fit rack of pain,
Lae they within my path? Or shall the years
Push me, with soft and moffensive pace,
Into the stilly twilight of my age?
Or do the portals of another life
Ere now, while I am glorying in my strength,
Impend around me? Oh! beyond that bourne,
In the vast cycle of being which begins
At that dread threshold, with what harrowed forms
Shall the great law of change and progress clothe
His workings? Gently—so have good men taught—
Gently, and without grief, the old shall glide
Into the new; the eternal flow of things,
Like a bright river of the fields of heaven,
Shall journey onward in perpetual peace.

A great mind may change its objects, but it cannot relinquish them; it must have something to pursue: variety is its relaxation, and amusement its repose.—*Lucan.*

From the Knickerbocker for July.

THE CONTRAST.

Do you see that proud, overbearing man, riding in his gilded carriage? Look! he stops before a magnificent mansion, and liveried lacquies, obedient to his call, assist him to descend.

Do you see that poor miserable boy, whose tattered clothes scarcely shield him from the inclemency of the weather? Mark! with a beseeching look he solicits the rich man to purchase a pencil or a card of pens; and behold how contemptuously he is spurned!

Twenty-five years ago that pompous man was as poor, as friendless, and as wretched as the urchin which he despises.

II.

Twenty-five years have passed since that day. The same parties meet: lo! the contrast.

The once poor boy stands in the pride of manhood, active, intelligent, rich. A lovely woman, his wife, leans upon his arm, and three blooming girls are by his side. Grace in every action, benevolence in every expression, and affluence smiles in his unostentatious adornments.

An old man approaches. The tottering step, the threadbare garments, and the painful expression that frets in every feature, too plainly denote a man of want and woe. Better dead, than to drag on a miserable existence.

This may at the first blush appear to some an improbable romance. It is a truth.

III.

In a country like ours, there is no man, however poor, if aided by industry, economy, and virtue, but may rise from the lowest ranks of society to the highest. The knowledge of this fact is a blessed incitement to the young, and cheers them on to struggle nobly in the paths which lead to honor and independence, despite the thousand obstacles that oppose their course.

IV.

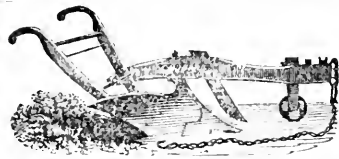
There is no man, however affluent, but by extravagance and bad morals may fall from his high estate, and close his days in penury and woe.

V.

Let none despise the poor because of their poverty; let none flatter the rich because of their wealth. We may conquer poverty; wealth may subdue us. All men of equal virtue are equals. If one man possess more intelligence than his fellows, though that of itself may not elevate him in the ranks of the good, yet it brings him added respect, and wins a willing admiration from all men.—*THE GOOD ALONE ARE GREAT.*

PATENT BRASS SYRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP

Walls's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug. This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soaps in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 11



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely *overturning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving it ground in the best possible manner.* The length of it mould board has been very much increased, so that it Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late tri of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to wotry Plowty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rock, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-five and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the side or hind side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and land-side together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost but \$10 and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing,
200 " Truck and Leading Chains,
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO
No. 52 North Market-st. April 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is removed from Blooms St., to 63 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbys St. will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James P. Fullham,	Leane Fowler,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemus White,
Joseph C. Pray,	Brown & Severeuse.

Boston, April 25.

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market-st. April 2

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of this paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year *in advance*, or \$2 50 if not paid within a month.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TITTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX. 1

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, 1841.

180. 5.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

SALT FISH AS A MANURE, &c.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—If you can deem it expedient to give a little information as to the best manner of making compost with salted fish, which will oblige one, and perhaps many, if the article is of any value.

I have six barrels of fish with about half of a bushel of salt, (most of the salt being wasted with the brine,) deposited in two loads of loam, which I expect will be soft enough to "pick up" in a few weeks. I design to mix with it five or six buckets of muck, and as many bushels of old slacked lime soon, and then turn it again in the fall, and let it remain till spring. Is there any better way? Should there be any quick lime used at any time in this compost? Will there be too much salt in this, (say 4 lbs. fish to 1 cubic foot,) if 1 foot of compost is put in 8 hills of corn or potatoes? Would it be better to spread it and plow under?

FRUIT TREES. I have had several fruit trees that formerly suffered very much from drought, greatly improved by the following experiment. A little manure was first spread and dug in, some dry leaves added, then soil of a loamy character to the depth of about four inches. The produce has been greatly increased and the quality was unusually fine.

Have you the description of any varieties of shrub trees not subject to warts, possessing good properties for preserves—Clingstones, firm flesh and plenty of acid?

My plum trees are troubled by an insect in hape like a beech nut, and about three sixteenths of an inch in length, having wings but seldom using them—often congregating, and when in that state resemble a bunch of moss. Do not these insects cause the excrescences? Perhaps the wash made of whale-oil soap applied the last week in May, would destroy it. I think I shall try it, if I have an opportunity.

Yours, &c.

East Hartford, July 15th, 1841.

☞ We have never used salt fish for the purpose of enriching the earth, and cannot furnish our correspondent with any information upon the subject. The preparation he is making seems to be judicious, and we do not advise any departure from its course. Though in reply to his question whether we should use any quick lime, we say, *yes*. Perhaps no advantage would be derived from it, but we should expect that its use would be quite efficacious in removing the acidity of the muck and rendering that better manure. The quantity of salt we judge to be no greater than may be applied without danger of harm. The sea-marl or musle-bed, which is constantly put upon the lands here, is, probably, as salt as will be the compost of our correspondent, and this marl is one of our best manures.

We believe there is no valuable plum in this vicinity that is not subject to the disease referred to.—Ed.

"BEE-BREEDING IN THE WEST."

This is the title of a small work by Thomas Afleck, Cincinnati. It was received several weeks since, but it has not been convenient for us to look at it until now. We find it interesting and instructive. Its main purpose is to show how, by the use of the "subtended hive," bees may be kept from destruction by the moth.—Though bees have always been on our homestead as far back as we can remember, and though we have often assisted in living them, and in destroying them when the honey was to be obtained, yet our observation of them has never been minute and accurate enough to give us much confidence in our own ability to judge of the merits of any book relating to them. Our opinion, therefore, in regard to Mr Afleck's work, may be of little worth—but we were very favorably impressed by its perusal. Its accounts of the natural habits of the bee, as far as we can judge, are correct; and we think that all who are interested in this curious insect, will find in this book instruction enough to pay them well for a perusal.

One point which the author deems important, and which he would have kept constantly in view is, that the bees always work downwards. In demonstration of this he says:

"When left to itself to seek a home in the woods, it pitches upon a hollow tree or a crevice in the cliffs, and commences at the extreme top, there forming its first comb. As the cells are formed, the Queen Mother deposits her eggs in them, regularly using the new ones for this purpose, and that only once; she rarely places an egg in the same cell a second time, so long as there is space for the formation of new ones. So soon as the young bee leaves the cell, the workers clean it out, removing every thing but the nymphal robe, or white covering within which the larvæ underwent its transformation, which is pressed down to the bottom and covered over with a thin coat of wax. This, of course, diminishes the size of the cell, which is then used for the reception of honey; while the succession of eggs, as before remarked, the Queen's instinct teaches her to deposit in the newly formed, full sized cells. So long as their supply of food is abundant, and sufficient space is allowed them *below*, they go on increasing; but to what extent has not yet been determined. It seems probable that there must be a limit to the procreative powers of the Queen; and as no two queens can exist, in a state of freedom, in the same hive, all plans which are intended to prevent their following their natural mode of increase—by swarming—must end in failure.

"They thus go on, as is their habit both in a wild and domesticated state, working always downward, leaving their winter's store of honey at the top of the hive, and congregating with their queen, round those cells which contain their eggs and larvæ.

"It was his observation of this fact, that such

was their invariable practice, that led the French writer to whom I am indebted for the first idea of the subtended hive, and who originated the two-storied hive, to adopt the plan of adding his boxes below, and allowing the bees to follow their natural course. In his treatise, he remarks, that "it is evident, if we intend to rob bees, thus lodged in a hollow tree or cleft of a rock, without injuring them, we must attack the store at the top. There the combs are easily removed, because the bees have left them, and are busily engaged in the lower part of the hollow or crevice, and do not even perceive the theft; nor do they suffer by being deprived of these upper combs, which have become superfluous by the new stock of provisions, which they go on instinctively accumulating in their uninterrupted descending operations. Here the whole secret of nature is laid open—how to rob them without doing them the least injury."

"Those who have adopted the plan of adding an empty box on top of the permanent hive, think they have made the same discovery, and that they are acting up to it. But they overlook, in their method, several most important facts—that it compels the bees to breed, year after year in the same box; and of course they must use the same cells for the repeated hatchings, which thus become continually diminished in size, by the addition of two or three nymphal robes in a season; until the difference between the bees from such a hive and from a thriving young one, is apparent to the most careless observer. Then when so managed, they breed but little; the swarms occasionally thrown off are weak and inefficient, and rarely exist through the first winter unassisted."

"*The Bee Moth.* About the year 1800, the insect now familiarly known as the "Bee-moth," first made its appearance about Boston—or rather, its ravages did not until that time become generally complained of. It is considered by naturalists to be, like the insect on which it preys, a native of Europe, and if so—and we are much inclined to doubt it—must have found its way here in some inexplicable manner.

"In 1805, it showed itself in and about Wallingford, Connecticut, where it soon became the pest of the apiarics.

"It is noticed as being already very troublesome about Philadelphia, in 1812—but it was not until fifteen years afterwards that it showed itself as far west as the Ohio line, and did not spread over the State until some years after.

"About 1830, it appeared in the vicinity of Cincinnati. It seemed to continue its course slowly and gradually westward, almost exterminating the bee as it went; people did not know to what to ascribe the destruction. Those few, who in that day, were subscribers to an agricultural paper, were informed of the cause and were able to keep it somewhat in check; particularly where their apiary happened to be on a high, airy situation. Generally speaking, however, its ravages were such, that instead of finding the usual stock of from fifty to a hundred stands round the gardens of the in-

dustrious German settlers, scarce one was to be seen.

"All the damage was done, before those of the western farmers who kept bees, could be convinced that this enemy to their industrious little friends, was going to occasion much injury; and the consequence was, that they increased and spread with much greater rapidity than if proper and seasonable means had been used to check them. Many apiaries were entirely destroyed, before the proprietors were aware that aught was wrong.

"Their progress westward still continues: five years ago, on the Wabash, they were easily kept under; now, they are in many places carrying all before them. West of that river, so far as I can learn, they are scarce known yet; though they will undoubtedly in time, occasion the same general destruction there that they have done elsewhere—unless, indeed, some such plan as that recommended in this work, is used to prevent it.—Those who attempt bee-breeding in a prairie country, will not suffer so much from the moth as if their apiaries were in the timber—the free current of air is prejudicial to that insect; and the abundant supply of food which the bees find there, enables them to increase so freely, and the hives are generally so well filled with bees, in full health, size and vigor, that the moth has little chance.

"For some years past a complete check seems to have been put to the business of the apiarist in this region. A good stand of bees is rarely to be met with; and honey has become, from its scarcity, a luxury indeed. From fifteen to twenty cents per pound is the common price for a good article in the comb. At such a price, there can be no business named which will pay as well. Supposing that a farmer was to devote one third of his entire time to the care of even forty stands, they would pay him better than any other stock that he could keep, or any crop that he could raise. And an apiary of forty stands would require no such outlay of time and labor. Two or three hours per day, twice or three times a week, would suffice to keep them in order and check the moth.—During the swarming season, it would be necessary that some one was at work within hearing or seeing distance of the bee-shed."

Subtended Hive. It is a simple and economical plan, of easy management, and one within the means of any farmer who can handle a saw, a plane and a hammer.

"The boxes of which it is composed, are formed of good, well-seasoned pine plank—if possible, free from knots and wind-shakes. It ought to be at least one inch thick. The boxes may be ten, eleven or twelve inches square, in the clear. Let the plank be dressed on each side, and jointed on the edges, so as to fit close, without being tongued and grooved. Before nailing them together at the sides, lay a thin strip of thick white lead paint on the edge to be nailed, which will render it impervious to the ovipositor of the moth. In the top cut two semi-circular holes at the front, and two at the back, of one inch and a half in diameter—the straight side being in a line with the back and front of the box, so that the bees may have a straight road in their way from one story to the other. Put the top on without any layer of paint, using eight stout screw nails, that it may be taken off to facilitate the removal of the honey. Give the outside of the box two coats of white lead paint, all except the top; and let it be done so long be-

fore it is necessary to use it, that the smell may be dissipated, as it is very offensive to the bees. Pour a little melted bees wax, while pretty hot, over the inside of the top, which will enable the bees to attach their comb much more firmly. Let three quarters of an inch of the thickness of the lower edges of the box in the inside be bevelled off, so as to leave but about one fourth of an inch of surface to rest upon the stand—this will afford less shelter for the eggs of the moth.

"We will suppose the boxes, thus made, to be a cube of twelve inches inside. In that case, the tunnel stand will be made thus. Take a piece of two-inch pine plank, free from knots and shakes—what carpenters term "clear stuff;" length 26, and breadth 18 inches. Ten inches from one end, and two from the other and from each side, is marked a square of fourteen inches. From the outside of this square, the board is dressed off, with an even slope, until its thickness at the front edge is reduced to half an inch, and at the other three edges to about an inch. The square is then reduced to twelve inches, in the centre of which is bored an inch auger hole; to this hole the inner square is also gradually sloped to the depth of an inch; thus securing the bees from any possibility of wet lodging about their hive, and affording them free ventilation. There will then be a level, smooth strip of one inch in width, surrounding the square of twelve inches, on which to set the box or hive.—Two inches from the front edge of the stand, commence cutting a channel two inches in width, and of such a depth as to carry it out, on an even slope, half way between the inner edge of the hive, and the ventilating hole in the centre. Over this, fit in a piece of wood as neatly as possible, dressing it down even with the slope of the stand, so as to leave a tunnel two inches in width by a quarter of an inch in depth. Under the centre hole, and over the outlet of the tunnel, hang small wire grates, the one to prevent the entrance of other insects, and the other to be thrown back to permit the exit of the bees, or fastened down to keep them at home in clear, sun-shining days in winter. For feet to the stand, use four or five inch screw-nails, screwed in, from below, far enough to be firm. The lower side ought also to be planed smooth; and the whole should have two coats of white paint some time before it is wanted.

"The apiary or bee-shed may be of a length adapted to the number of stands for which it is intended, and ought to be at least six feet in depth, and six feet in height at the back. It may be built in the cheapest manner, and yet combine economy and convenience with neatness and taste. Locust posts, sunk in the grounds, with rough plates and rafters, covered over-head with clapboards, and behind with rough planks; the arches in front composed of crooked limbs; the inside and the back whitewashed with lime every spring; the front and ends covered with creepers, so trained as to be out of the way of the bees, and not so thick as to harbor insects; and the floor paved with brick, or laid with gravel, rolled firm, will be all that is necessary. A good, sound plank will be run lengthways of the shed, supported by stout legs, to answer as a bench on which to set the stands; and must allow of an alley two and a half feet in width behind it. The bee-shed may front in any direction—though it is best to protect it from the hot summer's sun; from the extreme cold of winter, and from the sudden thunder-gusts so common from the south-west in

summer. An eastern or south-eastern exposure is preferable. Let it be so placed as that the notions of the bees may be conveniently watched from the house, without having them in the way."

From the Albany Cultivator.

WEEDS.

Every plant growing with a cultivated crop, and which has a tendency to lessen the product, or decrease its value, may with propriety be called a weed; even if one which possesses some importance in itself, and may under other circumstances be worthy of culture. The term weed, however, is usually applied to plants which are valueless, and which by growing with the cultivated crop, increase the labor, while they lessen its value.

Weeds are either annual and biennial, or perennial; or such as spring up from seed and come to maturity by ripening their seeds either the first or second year, or those that after once having been sown, continue to propagate both by seeds and roots. Annual or biennial weeds, if the stem is cut before or at the time of flowering, are destroyed, since there are no remaining means of propagation; but in perennial weeds, or those propagated from the root as well as the seed, the destruction of the stem does not ensure the death of the plant, as the power of propagation is still remaining. Of course the destruction of annual weeds is much more easy than that of perennials; although some of the former have such a multitude of seeds, and will remain so long without vegetating, unless the soil is cultivated, that the difference in labor is not so great as some have supposed.—Perfect tillage is the best destroyer of all weeds, but various expedients, such as pulling out the annuals, and cutting off the perennials, are resorted to, in order to check or eradicate them. It cannot be expected that more than a few of each class can be named here, and such will be selected as are the most common and troublesome. It may be remarked that a reference to European agricultural works will show that some of their most injurious weeds are unknown here; that some we treat as weeds which they cultivate as valuable plants; and that some of the most troublesome weeds found in our fields, appear to be unknown there, at least are not found to infest their crops.

PERENNIAL WEEDS.

Johnswort—*Hypericum perforatum*.
Meadow Crowfoot—*Ranunculus acris*.
Daisy—*Bellis perennis*.
Canada Thistle—*Cnicus arvensis*.
Broad-leaved Dock—*Rumex obtusifolius*.
Couch or White Grass—*Triticum repens*.
Ox-eye or White Daisy—*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
Everlasting—*Gnaphalium*.

ANNUAL WEEDS.

Steen-brout or Wheat Thief—*Lithospermum arvense*.
Wild Mustard—*Sinapis arvensis*.
Common Chickweed—*Stellaria media*.
Wild or Climbing Buckwheat—*Polygonum convolvulus*.
Burdock—*Arctium lappa*.
Feverfew—*Pyrethrum odorosum*.

Johnswort, so well known to the farmer by its intrusion into meadows and pastures, and by its occupying almost the whole ground to the exclu-

cion of all the valuable grasses, is one of the most common and pernicious weeds in this country. We know of no valuable use to which it can be put; all animals reject it, unless starved to feeding upon it, and it is a positive poison to such as are compelled to feed on it. It has frequently caused the death of young cattle and sheep. Johnswort may be killed by thorough tillage, seeding thick with grasses, and using plaster liberally.

Meadow Crowfoot, called also butter-cup and yellow daisy, grows in most parts of the country. The whole family to which it belongs are poisonous, inflaming the skin and sometimes blistering it. If there is considerable grass with the plant, cattle eat it off without danger, and it seems to lose much of its acrid property when cut with grass and loaded into hay. It is easily destroyed by plowing and cropping, followed by again seeding.

The ox-eye, or white daisy, is a pestiferous weed where it is allowed to establish itself on a farm, crowding out most of the valuable grasses, and being in itself of little use. It is most frequent in pastures, although seen in meadows, and can only be eradicated by tillage conducted in a proper manner.

The Canada thistle is most unfortunately so well known as to require no description. Spreading both by its long, creeping, vigorous roots, and by its seeds, it has spread over a very large part of the northern States, and promises to eventually occupy no inconsiderable portion of the remainder. It is one of the most difficult plants to destroy, as its roots throw out stems from each joint, and if any part of the roots are left undisturbed in the soil, they will at once spring up and produce a numerous body of plants. On the best cultivated farms it is with difficulty kept under, and on those here spring grains are generally grown, and here and there summer fallows are unfrequent, they reach with great rapidity. It prefers a rich, moist soil, and on such is with more difficulty eradicated than on dry or less fertile ones; yet the roots are so tenacious of life, that on all, it is one of the most formidable of weeds. No half-way or tempering measures will succeed with the thistle. It must be attacked vigorously, either by plowing, or repeated mowing, and there must be no rest till it is destroyed root and branch. If one year's tillage or fallowing does not answer the purpose, give two; but it must be remembered that a single root left living, will in a short time do all that you have done, and fill the soil as before.

Broad-leaved dock is a bad weed, as it spreads itself when allowed to perfect its seeds, and it grows out such a mass of leaves that it occupies the ground almost exclusively. Fortunately its destruction is comparatively easy, nothing more being required than with a single blow from a sharp spade, to cut off the plant below the crown, or at the little distance in the ground, and as it throws no suckers from the roots, it is killed at once. Couch, quack, or wheat grass, is a serious pest to the farmer, as it is very tenacious of life, and grows out roots from every joint of its stem that chokes the earth. Its roots too are creeping, and a part of them left in the land is sure to vegetate. Low says the most effectual method of destroying this weed, "is by frequent plowing and mowing, and collecting the roots by the hand." In England, where it is the worst weed of tilled lands, implements are used called grubbers, which pass through the pulverized soil, and bring out

such roots of weeds as are below the surface, and thus enables the farmer to gather and destroy them. Couch grass is more easily destroyed in this way than some other weeds, as its thick, fibrous roots causes them to adhere strongly together, and they are thus more easily collected.

The common daisy is a very troublesome plant in pastures or meadows, and if left unmolested soon becomes a great nuisance. Tillage is the proper remedy, but as it shows itself in meadows too moist for a course of culture, previous draining in such cases is necessary. There is then little difficulty in extirpating it, particularly if a dressing of lime be given to the soil at the time of plowing.

Everlasting, or cotton weed, so called by some from the white down on its stems and leaves, is a plant that is rapidly scattered by its seeds when they are allowed to ripen, and a root once established in the soil progresses slowly, but surely, to destroy, we believe, every other plant of grass which it comes in contact. On cultivated lands it does little or no injury, but spreads in pastures most injuriously, unless pains are taken to cut them up so as to prevent their seeding, or digging them by the root, which latter course is preferable, as the cure if thoroughly performed is effectual.

Of the annual weeds, the one which produces the greatest injury to the wheat grower is the steen crout, or red root. We have seen in Western New York, thousands of acres of wheat which would hardly give half a crop from the prevalence of this weed. It springs up early, grows rapidly, and its spreading thick top smothers and exhausts the wheat plant. The remedy for this nuisance is first to clean the land of all the red-root in it by thorough tillage, and then to sow none but pure seed. If a few stalks any where appear in a field, pull them up at once, and by no means allow any to mature their seeds on the farm.

Charlock or wild mustard on many farms abounds in all plowed lands and springs up in grain of all kinds. As this plant ripens its seed, and sheds them from its pods before harvesting, it is one of the worst of the annual weeds to eradicate. Hoed crops are useful in exterminating charlock, and on some farms in England wheat is sown in rows to give the crop the benefit of this clearing process. Summer fallowing is also good, if the plowings are repeated so often as to give an opportunity for all the seeds in the soil to vegetate, and be destroyed in succession. Its yellow flowers render it conspicuous in wheat or other grain, and where but little exists it may be pulled by hand and the crops freed from its presence.

Cluckweed, on old sour grounds, is a bad weed, and the richer such grounds are made, the more troublesome will this plant become. The best method of eradicating this weed is to change the character of the soil, making it dry by draining, and curing their sourness by using lime or ashes. It rarely shows itself to any extent on sandy or lime rock dry lands, while it will cover a field like a mat where the soil is wet, tenacious and cold.

Climbing buckwheat, or bindweed, is rarely injurious on well tilled lands; but where the cultivation is imperfect, or the plant springs up in grain, it does much mischief by binding the growing plants together and preventing them perfecting their seeds. Weeding or tillage will destroy the climbing buckwheat.

Burdock, independent of the injury it does to

crops is one of the surest signs of a slovenly farmer that exists. When you see the tails of crows, the wool of sheep, or the mane and tails of colts, loaded and bound together with burdock's burrs, you may without further examination pronounce their owner a slovenly, untidily farmer. The burdock is easily killed by cutting it below the crown of the plant, and where such is the case there can be no excuse for its presence.

Feverfew, or Mayweed, is common in some parts of our country and is injurious in grain. Thorough cultivation is fatal to it, and consequently it is not so much dreaded as some other plants. Wild or stinking chamomile is sometimes mistaken for Feverfew, but the management of both may be the same, and the extirpation of either is not difficult.

There are many other plants and shrubs that infest the fields of the farmer, and materially lessen his products and profits. It may be remarked, however, that all weeds are frequent or scarce on a farm, exactly in proportion as its management is bad or good. All will prosper where the culture is bad: all will be exterminated where the management is good.

TO SAVE SEEDS.

All seeds keep better in their seed vessels, but this can rarely be done, on account of the great space occupied. As soon, therefore, as the pods of cabbages, turnips, radishes, &c. turn brown, and a part becomes dry, the stems should be cut and laid on a cloth or floor to dry, and afterwards thrashed out and hung up in bags in some open, airy place. Lettuces should be pulled up with the roots, as soon as there is the least appearance of maturity, and hung up, and the plants will ripen all of their seeds, nearly at the same time. If left in the garden to ripen, the earliest and best will be lost; in fact, except under very favorable circumstances, very few will be obtained, as every shower and every strong breeze will lessen the quantity and scatter those which are mature over the whole garden. The same course should be pursued with leeks and onions. It is a prevalent opinion that the bush squash cannot be perpetuated among us, as such have a strong tendency to run, and will in one or two seasons become a vine.—This is a mistake, and originated, no doubt, in the manner of saving the seed. If the first squashes which appear be retained for seed, there is no danger of the plant running the next season; but if these be used, and those which are borne at the extremes are preserved for this purpose, they will run, and moreover will be later in bearing. To have early fruit of either the squash, cucumber or melon, the very first should be reserved.—*Southwestern Agriculturist*.

Destructive Corn Worm. A valued friend in the county of Northumberland, Va., writes us—"I am now writing in a great hurry, or I would give a full description of a most destructive worm now in my corn: it has eat entirely up two hundred thousand hills of my corn." We learn that a similar visitation to that vicinity was made about twenty years ago, and those who remember its appearance at that time, term it the *Palma Worm*.—*American Farmer*.

The upright, if he suffer calumny to move him, fears the tongue of man more than the eye of God.—*Lacon*.

For the N. E. Farmer.

WEEDS.

Ma Editor—I was much pleased to see in your last paper, an article headed "Hoening and Weeding, &c." This is the season when the farmer's greatest enemy, weeds, is apt to make mischievous encroachments. They advance by day and by night, steadily and almost unperceived by the farmer, who is busily occupied in gathering his harvest; and, unfortunately for him, he often has not quite so great an antipathy to these pests as their noxious qualities merit. They not unfrequently do more injury to his crops than a drought which is his great terror. If his neighbor's cattle break into his pasture to take part of his cows' feed, he is quick to drive them out and repair the fence, while he spares the weeds which shoot up in his field and rob his corn and potatoes of the food needed for their nourishment and growth.—The farmer should remember that for every pound of weeds he suffers to grow, he loses a pound of his cultivated crop, and if he allows them to go to seed, his field will be sowed with weeds for the next year. Hints on this subject, I am sure, would be kindly received, and it is believed you could no. do a greater service to agriculture, than by calling the attention of farmers to it, in your useful paper. A FRIEND TO FARMERS.

Lynn, July 21st, 1841.

☞ This friend of ours, brother farmers, has given a hint which should be regarded. The weeds must be kept down. Let none of them go to seed on the premises.—See article "Weeds," on another page, copied from the Albany Cultivator.—Ed.

HOW TO ERADICATE THE BRAMBLE.

I observe that a correspondent in your last number inquires how the blackberry bush may be destroyed. As I have encountered and eradicated some formidable patches which existed on the lands which I have at different times added to my farm, I think I may venture to recommend to your correspondent an infallible prescription. Some time in the winter or spring, cut them close to the ground, and repeat the operation the last of July. A few will appear the second year, and be sure to cut them also the last of May and the last of July. This specific is based upon the scientific principle, that no tree, shrub or plant, can long maintain the life of the root without the aid of the top. The leaves, &c. are as indispensable to the long life of a vegetable, as lungs are to an animal.

The same plan will destroy the iron-weed or devil-bit, which so much infests the blue grass pastures of Kentucky, and which some farmers have vainly tried to eradicate by cutting once a year for thirty years in succession. Such pests are not to be exterminated by cutting in the blossom or in the moon, but by the dint of scratched hands and sweated faces. You may have remarked the freedom of my farm from them, though a scattered one here and there shows the propensity of the soil to produce them, and that my predecessors were industrious enough to raise their own blackberries.—*Western Farm. & Gard.*

It is stated in the Journal of Commerce, that a Mr Sheridan, residing in Buenos Ayres, is the owner of 100,000 sheep. He began in 1826, with a flock of 60. He employs about 20 shepherds.

NEW MANURE.

Immediately adjoining the farm I occupy is a tannard, with about 20 acres of poor clay land attached. It is so situated that I can from my fields survey the whole at a glance. A few years since, I observed a small piece in the middle of one of the fields, which was at the time tilled to wheat, looking very luxuriant; knowing that no manure heap had been placed there, I went to examine the cause, when the tanner, who is an experimental farmer on a small scale, informed me that he had taken from the yard four or five barrels of waste hair and spread it upon this spot of about two land yards. I have watched it narrowly from that time to this; the wheat grew so strong that at harvest it was so lain as to be of little value. Oats followed wheat, and it was very visible in the clover. The field is now again in wheat; I have just been to see if there are any remains of it, but it being wheat after potatoes, and sown late, it is not very observable, although I think it is still visible. He has this year carried the experiment to some extent, both as a manure for wheat and as a top-dressing for clover, on both of which it has an astonishing effect. He has likewise turned to account the rotten tan from the yard, by placing it thick on the orchards, and seldom fails of a good crop of apples; the trees look very healthy, and throw their shoots very strong. He is now drawing the waste tan on the roads, to be trodden up, preparatory to its being used as manure for land.—*Mr Doble, in the Mark-lane Express.*

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet :

I have for a number of years been engaged in the pursuits of agriculture, but being taught in the "old school," to believe that any variation from the beaten track of the farmers of Chester county, two-score years ago, was by any thing but commendable—namely, one undeviating course: first a crop of corn, then oats, then wheat and grasses, with the application of what little manure chanced to be lodged in the barn-yard during the winter season,—those, with a few garden vegetables, have seemed to embrace our whole round of farming operations, ever since.

But having recently become a reader of the Farmers' Cabinet, and witnessed the beneficial results produced by the experiments made and making, both in the use of improved implements of husbandry, and in the different and much improved modes of culture described and recommended therein, I have determined to rid myself of those prejudices under which I have been laboring, and endeavor to profit by the experience and experiments of the agriculturists of the present day. And having read in a late number of the Cabinet, an article on gardening, in which the writer earnestly recommends a system of subsoil cultivation, and points out the very beneficial results which would be sure to follow therefrom; and having had but poor success myself in gardening the past year, I determined to try the project, and accordingly, about the middle of February, applied a good coat of manure to a piece of land designed for the experiment: here it lay until the middle of March, when I raked off the longest and driest part, and commenced digging a trench about seven inches deep, the whole length of the land—throwing off the surface-soil, as directed. I then dug up the bottom of the trench a good depth, replacing the subsoil—

being careful not to let any part of it mix with the top soil; the manure was then raked in on the subsoil, and another trench formed by throwing the surface-soil on the manure, and so on, until the whole was completed. The land was then planted and sown with garden vegetables, each in its proper season, and my crops will now compare with the best in the neighborhood. My success is complete, and beyond my most sanguine expectations.

Then, since "like causes produce like effects," is it not reasonable to expect, that if a corresponding system of subsoil plowing were adopted on the farm, the same beneficial results would follow, inasmuch as the fibrous roots of all the crops that are cultivated in our fields penetrate the earth to a far greater depth than what is moved by our ordinary mode of plowing? But by what mode this is to be accomplished, I must leave to your enlightened readers, who by their communications on this interesting subject, would confer a favor on

R. W.

From the same.

USEFUL RECIPES.

MR EDITOR—I have been so much pleased and instructed in reading your interesting journal, that I cannot withhold my approbation of the many truly valuable communications which from time to time appear therein, and feel it a duty to add what ever useful information may be in my power, for the benefit of my brother farmers, many of whom are frequently deterred from doing thus, from the fear of inability to dress their ideas in such language as may be acceptable to your numerous an intelligent readers—such, I may say, being in my own case,—but hoping the following remarks may be of use to some of our friends, I am induced to offer them for insertion in the Cabinet.

I have been engaged in rearing horses for the market for several years, and have never had case of the bots amongst my stock—presuming the reason is, that I salt my horses several times week during winter and summer; while some of my neighbors, with a much smaller stock, are occasionally losing a horse from that disease, and believe my security lies in perseverance in the use of salt as a condiment, thereby strengthening the stomach and destroying the grub, which otherwise might destroy the horse.

Many colts are annually lost by the scours, or laxity of the bowels, which disease may be cured by the following means. Take a pint of stront coffee a little over milk-warm, add two table-spoonful of flour, and break into it two eggs; stir well together, and give the whole as a drench. Two doses are generally sufficient for the most inveterate attack, if taken in time.

Some time since, a fine young horse of mine was taken suddenly with the cholera, and after resorting to all the means common in such a case but without success, he was given over to die, when, recollecting that I had read of landanum being a sovereign remedy in that dangerous disease, I lost no time in administering about half an ounce and in less than ten minutes he appeared perfect well.

With foundered horses, I generally succeed, taking from the neck vein about a gallon of blood and administering as a drink, a quart of assafras tea, made strong, one table-spoonful of saltpeter and a quarter of an ounce of assafetida; wit

holding any drink for five or six hours, at the end of which, should he not be better, I repeat the bleeding, taking half the quantity, and giving another sassafras drench, offering him bran or oats scalded with sassafras tea, his drink being mixed with the tea; his feet should be well cleaned and filled with cow manure.

I am, sir, respectfully,

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The reports to the House of Commons upon the condition of the working classes of Great Britain, present a picture appalling and truly horrifying. These reports are irrefragable evidences of the physical and moral degradation of the working and humbler classes of Great Britain, and are, no doubt, the silent causes of the late, and indeed present dissatisfied and disturbed state of the people; for nothing so quickly evokes from its murky habitations the spirit of revolt, as poverty. The following is a condensed statement of the returns contained in the reports alluded to.

Nottingham has a population of 50,000. Within the town, which consists of 11,000 houses, there are from 7,000 to 8,000 built back to back. When the cholera raged, many rows of houses were found to be placed upon drains, which were shallow, and simply covered with the boards of the sitting-room floors. These, when shrunk by heat, allowed noxious smells to rise. The health and morals of the residents suffered greatly from the state of their dwellings. Liverpool population consists of 230,000. There are in the borough of Liverpool 7,802 inhabited cellars, dark, damp, confined, ill-ventilated, and dirty. These cellars contain one fifth of the working classes, being 29,000 persons, and of the whole population they contain one seventh. There are 2,270 courts, in which there are six or seven families, and few of these courts have more than one outlet. Manchester population, 200,000, it was ascertained that twelve per cent. of the working population live in cellars. There are of that class 128,232 persons, of whom 34,676 live in cellars.—In Salford there are 49,991 of the working classes, 3,335 of whom dwell in cellars. It is stated that of 57,000 dwellings of the working classes, which were examined, 18,400 were ill-furnished, and 10,400 scarcely comfortable.—In Bury the population is 20,000. The following statement of the condition of 3,000 of the families of the working classes in this place is most revolting. In 773 houses they slept three to four in a bed; in 207, they slept four to five in a bed; and in 78, they slept five to six in a bed! This awful statement must rouse the honest and religious indignation of every Englishman.—Bristol, population, 120,000. Of 1,259 families, consisting of 20,000 persons, 2,800 families have but one room; 630 houses are without sewers; and 1,104 houses are without water, or are supplied with bad water. Newcastle-on-Tyne, population 64,000. The examiner of this place reports as follows: In many parts the dwellings are close, dirty and miserable, without order or comfort, whole families inhabiting a single room, and living in an atmosphere totally unendurable. The mind cannot picture a state of greater destitution or misery.—Leeds, population 80,000. Of 17,800 houses, 13,000 are under £10 per annum, and contain 61,000 of the working classes. The streets are very bad, one half of which are hung with linen, and are impassable to

horses. The north-east ward contains 15,100 working people, and has 93 streets. Of these, three have sewers, twelve have them partly, thirty-eight are without sewers, and forty are unknown. In 1839, the deaths in Leeds were one in twenty-eight and a half.—Glasgow: Mr Simonds, the Commissioner, speaking of this city, says—"Until I visited the wynds of Glasgow, I did not believe that so large an amount of filth, crime, misery and disease existed in any civilized country. In the lower lodging houses, ten, twelve, and sometimes twenty persons of both sexes and all ages, sleep promiscuously on the floor, in different degrees of nakedness. These places are such as no person of common humanity would stable his horse in. The lower parts of several of these houses are spirit shops, pawn-shops, or eating-houses. The population of these wretched districts is probably 30,000; it certainly exceeds 20,000 persons, who are passing through the rapid career of prostitution, drunkenness, and disease. The number of persons who died last year was 10,270, or one to twenty-three and a half of the whole population; and of that number about 180 died of typhus, a disease which never leaves Glasgow." It appears from another statement, that, in 1835, the number of persons attacked by fever was 6,180; in 1836, 10,092; and in 1837, 21,800.

Surely such an amount of human misery cannot but be contemplated with horror, and cannot fail of arousing the tender sympathies of the humane and benevolent, upon whom heaven showers its blessings of wealth, to some effort to rescue their fellow creatures from such an abyss of physical and moral debasement!—*Mark Lane (Eng.) Express.*

TAXATION IN ENGLAND.

In the course of a recent debate in Parliament, upon the subject of a repeal of the "Corn Laws," Mr Hume entered into a series of details to show the extent to which the landed interest (the aristocracy,) are favored in England. He stated that the landed interest were in the same position now, as the French aristocracy before the revolution.—The whole of the taxes were paid by the people at large, while all taxes weighing upon land had successively been repealed. The landed interest was, therefore, not entitled to any protection whatever, and even the Es. a quarter, which Lord J. Russell proposed to lay on foreign wheat, would be an onerous and grievous tax.

Mr Scholefield moved a resolution to the effect, that the distress of the industrious classes, arising from want of employment and the high price of provisions, makes it incumbent on Parliament to devise means of alleviation.

Mr Williams seconded the motion, and dwelt with earnestness on the rapid advance of manufactures in Germany, owing to the advantage of cheaper provisions enjoyed by the laboring classes of that country. In England, all the public burdens were thrown on the lower and middle classes, who, in the single article of corn, paid more to the aristocracy than the aristocracy contributed to the state.

Mr Hindley said he had examined into the working of different departments of taxation, and had found them press with great severity on the poor. Of every shilling which the poor man expended in a grocer's shop, sixpence-halfpenny went to the state as a tax, while of every shilling expended by the rich man, less than three pence were levied as a duty. Mr H. concluded by moving an addition

to Mr Scholefield's motion, to the effect that the present system of taxation and the corn laws are peculiarly unjust to the middle and lower classes.

THISTLE HARVEST.

This *unfailing* crop is now very abundant. Those who wish to diminish the pest, should ply the scythe to them, and then put them into the muck-yard.—The *Major* says, that where they come up abundantly among wheat, it is an excellent plan to put on a glove or a leather mitten and pull them up. The wheat will start forward and soon shade those which are broken off or come up afterwards, so that they cannot come to maturity. The great supply of thistle seed comes from those that spring up by the roadside and about walls and wood-piles and other neglected spots. Here the seeds ripen and are soon abroad on the wings of the wind, and are thereby planted in the fields and cultivated grounds ready to spring up during the next season, and annoy the farmer by their unwelcome presence.—*Maine Farmer.*

BIG POTATO BUSINESS.

New England with a territory scarcely as large as our county of Apling, produces, according to the late census, 31,135,821 bushels of Irish potatoes annually! Good gracious! where do they find room in that little county to pile them on? THIRTYFOUR MILLIONS! only think! At 20 cents a bushel, (they are worth here a dollar and a half,) the potato crop of little New England amounts to more than seven millions of dollars!—probably more than the entire cotton crop of Georgia for the last year at 10 cents a pound! Besides this, the same New England makes, one year with another, it seems, 2,182,962 bushels of wheat, and 18,195,939 bushels of other-grains—which at 50 cents a bushel, amounts to upwards of ten millions of dollars! How many bushels of wooden nutmegs, horn gun-flints, poplar hams, &c., these same enterprising chaps have made, the census does not inform us.—*Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.*

☞ The "county of Apling," mentioned in the above, must be something of a piece of ground, we infer, if it be as large as our whole New England territory; but if book authority is to be depended upon and "figures do not lie," the whole State of Georgia covers but 62,000 square miles—whereas the State of Maine alone contains more than half of this number, and the whole of New England territory exceeds that of Georgia by 4180 square miles. This Georgia editor must have been some time from school.—We are unwilling that our good old New England should be "curtailed" an inch of her "fair proportions"—even upon paper; neither would we do any injustice to Georgia or her "county of Apling" in this respect—and we certainly mean none, when in regard to the magnitude of the latter we express the opinion, that the crop of pumpkins now or formerly raised in the town of "Old Rowley" in any one year, would cover a "pretty considerable" portion of the surface of said county! The Georgia gentleman's conception of New England's greatness must now, we think, be just! And, aside from the Connecticut "notions," we are proud of the stupendous results of our industry and skill, which he has exhibited, but our chiefest boast is, that our soil is the nursery of great minds and good citizens:—

"MAN is the nobler growth our realms supply,
And souls are ripened in our northern sky."

"P. D."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1841.

MUCK AND DRAINING OF WET LANDS

As soon as the haying is over and the weeds are well removed from the fields, the farmer's attention should be turned to the swamps and mud holes. We continue to maintain that the most economical way in which farmers generally can improve their farms, is to go into the wet meadows and bring out peat, muck, mud and the like, to the greatest extent which their time and the water will allow. The early autumn is usually the driest season, and then the low grounds are firmer and in better condition to be worked than at any other part of the year. Fear not to go into your muck holes in good earnest. Take out not one year's supply only, of materials for manure, but enough, if possible, to last several years. Exposure to the action of frosts and the atmosphere will remove the acidity from what you dig up, and will be rendering it more and more conducive to the fertility of your lands. An hundred cords of muck piled up on your premises, will annually increase in value (for two or three years) more than the amount of interest on \$500.—Get a supply of muck in advance, so as not to be obliged to use any that has been unimproved by age, for then you make manure heaps larger in quantity, and better in quality, than if you use materials that have but just been dug up from their wet beds.

The various ways in which the muck can be used have been often stated—it may go into the hog-yard—the barn-yard—the compost heap, and wherever manure is made. Every where, if its quality be good, it will help to increase that which you want most—manure—manure.

In determining where you will obtain your muck, look at your low lands, and ascertain whether you cannot be usefully draining them, while you are at the same time providing the article wanted. Very many of our wet meadow lands, that now produce little or nothing,—many that bear the coarse water grasses which the cattle are very reluctant to eat, may, by proper draining, and by cultivation, be rendered the most productive lands on our farms. Nearly all of them will then yield the cultivated grasses most abundantly, and many of them are as well suited to corn, rye, beets, and other common crops, as any lands in the country.

Where the spongy moss abounds, many springs are sending up their waters near the shore, and good shore ditches, going into the hard pan, should be cut. Generally, ditches near the shore are more effectual in carrying off the waters than others. Where the mud or peat is deep, and where the sward is loose and free from tough grass roots, all the upland crops can be raised with great readiness. It is by no means necessary to cover such lands with gravel; though gravel, sand, loam, clay, or any mixture of these, will increase the fertility of the peat soils, and it is good husbandry to cart from the uplands dressings for these black peaty soils.

Where the mud is not deep—where the hassocks or bogs are prone to grow, a coating of gravel, loam, or the like, even if it be not thick enough to cover the bogs or banks, will in a year or two, without any manure, bring in the upland grasses and will furnish an abundant crop of very good hay. Such lands may do better to be thoroughly covered and well manured, but this is an expensive process. Where the land is so tough and lumpy that it cannot well be ploughed and tilled; we

deem it go for money to put on a thin coating of gravel—say of one inch or a little more, sow in hay seed, let it work its way for a year or two, and then spread on a little more gravel, sand, or loam. In this way, while you are deepening the covering, you so top-dress as to improve your crops from year to year.—Do not neglect the low lands, it is those if any that will give you a profit in cultivation.

CROPS.

The abundance—or rather the super-abundance—of wet, in the months of April and May, caused the grass to set very thick, and gave it a good start in the early part of the season. But in June many fields suffered from drought. The high and warm lands, generally, in this State, became quite dry about the 20th of June, and on them the crop of hay has been light.

The accounts received lead us to the conclusion that in the counties of Plymouth and Norfolk, the hay crop is from an eighth to a sixth short of the average. But in Worcester and Essex the crop is represented as being fully equal to the average of annual crops. For while the dry lands were pinched, the moist lands were nourishing an unusual growth. The wet or fresh meadows furnish more hay the present season than they have done in any one year for some time past.

The salt marshes have given, of the early varieties of grass upon them, a crop double the last year's growth. The later grasses promise well, and the recent rain will prevent any injurious incrustations of salt upon them, which it was feared might be formed if the weather continued dry. The hay crop in the eastern counties of the State, taking into the account all the varieties of hay, is believed to be as abundant as it has been in most preceding years.

Grain. But while the grass has grown well, the grains have failed. We have not seen a field of either oats, barley, rye or wheat, which promises to produce grain enough to be worth threshing. We have not heard of any good crop in the vicinity. The straw, everywhere is small—very small. The causes may be mostly hidden, but it is not difficult to point out some circumstances that have been unfavorable. Where the seed was sowed in April, the grounds must have been wet at the time of plowing and working: this would render them heavy. Also, after they were sowed, the continued heavy rains so pounded them down as to render the surface very hard. A crust on the surface was formed, which obstructed the action of the atmosphere in the soil, and impeded the growth of the stalks. In May, the degree of moisture was too great; and in June the grounds were baked. The consequence is, that very little straw has grown, and on the feeble straw there is very little grain. A few fields of winter rye may have done tolerably well, but with this exception, the crop of small grains, we are obliged to report as exceedingly light.—This failure is a serious loss to our farmers, for it essentially diminishes the means of fattening beef and pork. While it will oblige them to fatten the amount of stock to be wintered.

Barley Worm. The barley this season has been infested by a worm which is found in the stalk. For several years this enemy destroyed the barley in the eastern part of the State; but during the last few seasons we have seen nothing of it until the present summer. The habits and history of this worm we are unable to describe. Unless there be some way of checking its ravages, the custom of growing this grain must be abandoned. Another difficulty—a rust upon the leaves—beset our barley this year, very early in the season; this by itself would have been sufficient to almost ruin the growth of the crop. And when the peltings of the

hail storm, and the gnawings of the worm are added, evils enough are named, to show why our hopes have been disappointed.

Indian Corn. Though the cold and wet of the spring were unfavorable to this crop, the apparatus at present a good. In some dry spots the leaves were rolling for a few days last week, but now that rain has come, the leaves expand again, and we may hope that this crop will prove fair, if not abundant.

Potatoes have probably suffered much from the drought and there can be no reasonable expectation of an average crop.

CANKER-WORM TROUGHS.

A model of Mr Daniel Newhall's trough (see advertisement) for preventing the ascent of the grub, has been left with us. As far as we can judge, it is likely to be quite as effectual as any means that we have known tried for preventing destruction by the canker worm. Some of the gentlemen who testify to its efficacy, are known to us, and their statements are to be relied upon.—The oil in these troughs can hardly be displaced by either winds or rains. If well put on, we see not how the grubs can pass them.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, July 31.

- From S. Jackson, Roxbury; White Dutch Currants—large and handsome.
- From J. Lovett, Beverly; large Red Gooseberries and Seedling Red Currants.
- From John Hovey, Early Harvest Apples, of fair appearance.
- From F. W. Macandry; specimens of the Early Sealot Cherry Plum.
- From Messrs Winslip; good specimens of the Belle magnifique and Plumstone Morelo Cherries.
- From Hovey & Co.; Franconia Raspberries.
- From Otis Johnson; large and beautiful clusters of Black Hamburg and Zinfandel Grapes.
- From A. D. Williams; very fine Red and White Dutch Currants.
- From J. F. Allen; very fine foreign Peaches.
- Fine Tomatoes from J. L. F. Warren and S. Sweetser.

For the Committee, P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

We find the following in the Mark-Lane Express of July 19:

"The direct loss to the farmer, and the consequent injury to every class of the community, resulting from a deficient harvest, are of such magnitude as to render the state of the weather at this season of the year the subject of universal observation and comment. The change which took place after the protracted period of dry weather experienced in June came most opportunely, and has been productive of incalculable benefit. The grain crops upon all the high and light lands have been saved by it, and in every situation the crops of both corn and hay, and especially that invaluable esculent, the potato, have improved in an extraordinary degree.

The continuation of heavy rains during the past week had begun to excite a degree of alarm lest the wheat crop, now in its most critical state, should suffer; happily, however, a favorable change seems to have taken place, and we most sincerely hope it may continue.—Should the remainder of the season be genial, there is no reason to doubt, from the breadth of wheat sown, an average supply, even should the acreable rate not reach an average."

Some entertain a notion that it is prejudicial to stir the soil among corn in dry weather, and that weeds prevent the evaporation of moisture by a hot sun—but the reverse is the fact. The exhaustion of moisture by a plant, is in the ratio of the surface of its leaves and stalks presented to the sun and air—Farmer's Cabinet.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending August 1.

August, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	26	72	78	69 N. W.
Tuesday,	27	53	78	74 W.
Wednesday,	24	54	75	66 W.
Thursday,	23	47	70	63 W.
Friday,	30	74	78	74 W.
Saturday,	31	60	64	64 E.
Sunday,	1	55	63	64 S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — Monday, August 2, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 260 Head Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and 55 Swine.

Cattle.—**Beef Cattle.**—A small advance was effected on the best Cattle. We quote First quality, \$6 00 a 25. Second quality, \$5 00 a 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a 4 75.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were noticed at \$19, \$22, 26, \$30 and \$37.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 88, 2 12, \$2 37, \$2 75 and \$3 00.

Swine.—Very few at market and few sales.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS.—Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, w seed by the bag 50 to 25 c. Clover—Northern, 13c. Southern, 5 to 2 c. Flax Seed, \$1. 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR.—Howard Street \$6 00—Genesee \$6 50—Ohio 60.

GRAIN.—Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 65—Southern Flat Yellow 66—White 64—Bye—Northern 60 to 65—Southern 50 to 55. Oats—Southern 43 1/2—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS.—Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1/2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firklin 12 to 18—Shippin 2 to 14. HAY, per ton, \$13 to 20—Eastern \$16 to 14. **FEEDS.**—Oat, 11 c.—New's.

EGGS, 14 a 16.
WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced a change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there out a limited supply of fine Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the price is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 50 to 2 c.—American Full blood, washed, 37 to 50—Do. Full blood, washed, 41 to 46—Do. 1/2 blood, washed, 35 to 41—4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Smyrna Ayres unwashed, 7 to 10—Superline Northern pulled 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 12—No 2 do do 26 to 30 No 3 do do 18 to 20.

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

Whale Oil Soap

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

THADDEUS PERKINS, 193 State street, Boston Aug 4th, 1841.

C PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of TUTTLE, DENNETT & CHISHOLM is this day, by and with the consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands, to present them for settlement to HUGH H. TUTTLE, who is authorized to settle the same.

HUGH H. TUTTLE,
CHARLES B. DENNETT,
JOHN E. CHISHOLM.

Boston, July 15th, 1841.

TUTTLE & DENNETT will continue the PRINTING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at the old stand, 47 School street, where they will be pleased to execute orders from their former friends, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage of the public.

FOR SALE

A pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30.

THE CANKER WORM.

Newhall's Invention for Destroying the Canker Worm.

The subscriber having made improvements on the trough and tool for destroying this depredator on our fruit, and other trees, the desiring these improvements a patent has obtained a Patent. The peculiar properties of this tool are, that its sides project downwards enclosing the trough, thus protecting the oil from the wind and rain; and being disconnected with the trough is placed at a suitable distance from it.

The facility with which the condition of the trough may be examined by means of these two movable sides, I can only say an important recommendation.

The improvement in the trough is the insertion of a tube in its side, placed in an oblique position, the lower end bearing on the bottom of the trough and having the other end elevated nearly to its top. Water enough is put into the trough to cover the lower end of the tube, oil is then put in, by a long lighter well over the top of the water, water being so subtle an element, is liable to penetrate through the top of the roof and find its way into the trough, if so it would sink below the oil and pass out through the tube without overflowing, leaving the oil in the trough. I have all roots hitherto have failed to keep off the water out, hence the utility of a tube. Although it is believed these improvements will be recommended by their own merits, I submit a certificate from those who have used them.

N. B. Those who wish this remedy applied to their trees, are requested to direct a line to the subscriber, post paid. A model may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Lynn, 7th Mo., 1841. DANIEL NEWHALL.

We the undersigned, have the preceding season used Newhall's Improvement for destroying the Canker Worm. Last year the foliage on many of our trees was entirely destroyed, looking as though a fire had passed through them. The use of Newhall's Improvement the preceding season of their ascent, has destroyed nearly all the worms; on some trees none could be found, and they are now in a flourishing condition, covered with foliage, and many of them loaded with fruit.

We believe this improvement is an effectual remedy against this depredator, and that if proper attention be paid during the ascent of the Grub it will exterminate the Canker worm from the tree.

George Johnson,
Samuel Curtis,
Paul Newhall,
Ois Johnson,
Isaac Bassett,
Theophilus Greed,
Lynn, 7th, Mo., 1-41.

Moses Breed,
John Pratt,
M. C. Pratt,
Estes Newhall,
James Breed, Jr.,
Stephen N. Breed,
cowait Aug 4.

PURE SPERM OIL.



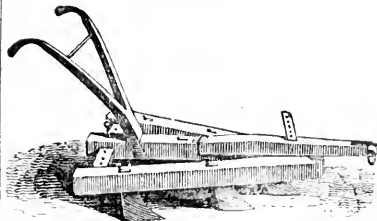
EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Chandeliers of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50

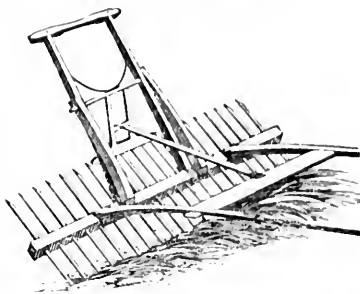


Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$3,50. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

DURHAM COW FOR SALE.

A young full Hooded Durham Cow and her calf—a very desirable animal in every particular. Apply to EDWARD TITCOMB, Jr., Newburyport. May 5

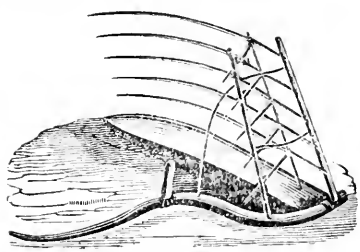
REVOLVING HORSE RAKE



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an acre from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 9.

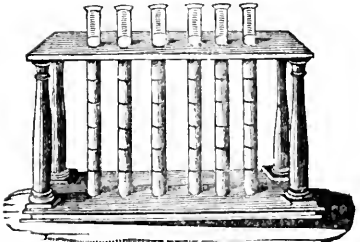
GRAIN CRADLES.



The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States, where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the Southern and Western States for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will make five or six acres in a day, when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; it is scythes is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel. For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 30

LAZOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lazometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMOS C. LOMBARD & CO. 43 Lewis's Wharf. 1-17. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POWER OF THE DEAD.

BY MISS M. A. DROWNE.

Say not their power is o'er!
Although their lips be mute, their limbs be still,
With might unknown before,
Those silent forms the living heart may thrill!

Who stands beside the bed
Where rests the icy corpse within its shroud,
Nor feels a speechless dread,
With which his soul ne'er to the living lowed?

The lowliest son of earth,
The veriest babe that death has stricken down,
Hath to a realm gone forth,
To those who gaze upon them, all unknown.

An awful mystery—sealed
From the sad eyes that weep beside their bier,
To them hath been revealed,
To their unprisoned souls made plain and clear.

They are the constant sign
Of God's great truth—the dead, both great and small,
Confirm this word divine,
That "all have sinned, and death hath passed on all."

They are the seed from whence
The harvest of the Lord shall fill the earth,
When his omnipotence
Shall call his myriads from her bosom forth.

Say not their power is o'er,
Even when mingling in their native dust,
For them our spirits pour
An offering forth of holy hope and trust.

Where is the place of graves
We deem not hallowed? There is sanctity
In every wind that wafts
Its grasses tall, or thrills its willow tree.

Where'er some lonely mound
Tells of the spot where mortal relics rest,
At once that spot of ground
Our hearts with unison hallow invest.

Say not they have no power!
Perhaps they were our enemies in life,
But now hath come an hour
When endeth all the tumult and the strife.

Another, mightier hand,
Hath "stilled the opposer," anger now may cease,
Who can the truth withstand,
That, "with the dead, our hearts should be at peace?"

The early loved and lost!
Their memories move us as nought else may move,
When, wildly tempest-tost,
These to the soul as guiding stars may prove.

And many a gentle word
Of precious council, all too long despised,
By memory may be stirred,
Now to be thought upon, and weighed, and prized.

And when the wayward heart
Doubts how it shall some dark temptation shun,
They may decide its part,
"So will we do, for so would they have done!"

Say not "they are no more,"
Those who the heart with tenderest thoughts can fill;
Say not their power is o'er,
While thus its traces are afield still.

HORSE TRADING.

It is sometimes amusing to hear a couple of jockies trading in horse flesh. They are generally the "hit or miss" portion of community, and rely more upon chances than any other class of business men. An instance of this kind in which one of our neighbors was concerned, "came off" the other day, and exemplifies the gravity with which the *sucker* swallows a costly joke.

"How will you trade?" was the interrogatory of the stranger.

"Unlight, unseem," replied neighbor B.
"Agreed," said the stranger, "provided you answer my questions and pay five dollars for every falsehood you tell me."

"Done," said Mr B.
"Is he sound in his limbs?"

"Yes."
"Is he sound in wind?"

"Yes."
"Has he good eyes?"

"Yes."
"Then how will you trade?"

"Give me seventyfive dollars."
"I'll give you fifty."

"Done."
The money was counted down, and neighbor B., putting \$15 in his pocket, handed back \$5 to the stranger.

"What is this for?"
"Why I told you one falsehood."

"What was it?"
"My horse is wind-broken!"

It is needless to add any thing more by way of comment. "The thing was out."—*Harrisburg Reporter*.

[There is little in the above "business transaction" that serves to "point a moral," and we can see nothing in the *criminal* shrewdness therein exhibited, that is calculated to "adorn a tale."—It may be a maxim with horse-jockies as it is with a certain class of politicians, that "all is fair" in their system of dealing, and that "the end sanctifies the means"—but such a disregard for truth, and this for such an object, as was evinced by the gainer in the above bargain, must meet with the discommendation of every one who regards virtue above money. That morals and trade have no connection,—that truth and honor, as principles of action in other matters, may be rendered passive in man's dealings with his fellow-man, if a pecuniary advantage can be gained by it, are two pernicious errors, against the influence of which the young particularly need to be guarded.—The man, who, as in the above case, will tell a gross falsehood to gain a few dollars, and in addition to that, deceive and swindle his fellow, cannot be a very valuable member of any community where morality is respected, though he would doubtless prove a brilliant ornament in a community of "kindred spirits," like that one, which, if report speaks truth, exists in a certain young Republic not far out of the latitude of *Texas*.—(P. D.)]

PERSEVERANCE.—The Chinese tell of one of their countrymen who had been making strenuous efforts to acquire literary notoriety, who, discouraged by difficulties, at length gave up in despair. As he returned to manual employment, he saw a woman rubbing a crowbar on a stone; on asking her the reason, she replied, she was in want of a needle, and thought she would rub down the crow-

bar till she got it small enough! "The patience of the aged female encouraged him to another attempt, and he succeeded in obtaining the rank of one of the first three in the empire."—*Exchange paper*.

[This instance of perseverance—as commendable as it is extraordinary—may be as true as that the Celestial Empire is older by some five thousand years than the rest of the world!—but we should like to be informed, (if it be a legitimate matter of inquiry,) how old this "aged female" was when she commenced rubbing down the crowbar—and of what age she was when the needle was completed?—(P. D.)]

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.,
No. 52 North Market st. April 21



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould bar has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say—the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Proddy & Meers*, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, engage with *Mr. Howard's*."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty or one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned *thirteen and one half inches, the same power of team*. All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are the most strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoulder and side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens it very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, N. B.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year *in advance*, or \$2 50 if not paid within this days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX. 1

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11, 1841.

NO. 6.

N. E. FARMER.

From Buel's Farmer's Companion.

DRAINING.

Wet soils proceed from two causes, viz: first, from the rain and snow waters which fall upon the surface, which are arrested in their downward course, by an impervious stratum of earth or rock, and, if the surface is level, or nearly so, repose and stagnate there, rendering the soil compact, wet, and cold, and infertile. And, secondly, from waters which, having passed through porous strata, are arrested by an impervious stratum lower down, and, operated upon by a constant pressure, find their outlet upon the outcroppings of the impervious stratum, or are forced up again in the form of spouts and springs,—and which impart to the soil which they saturate, an excess of moisture and a cold temperature, wholly unsuited to the growth of farm crops.

The first object in seeking to rid lands of surplus water, is to determine from which of the above causes the evil arises;—and having ascertained the cause—having located the fountain of waters—the next consideration is, how to get rid of, or drain it, with the least expense, and with most benefit to the land.

A stiff soil, as one of clay lying upon a slope, or being upon a level, and having a porous subsoil, may be sufficiently freed from water by throwing the land into ridges, terminating in the lower level. These ridges may be narrow or wide, according to the tenacity of the soil, and the slope of the surface. This is one kind of surface-draining.

In hollows and other depressions of surface, where waters accumulate suddenly, from thawing of snow or heavy rains, open drains should in all cases be made; and these should be of capacity to receive all the waters which may come into them, and of sufficient slope at the sides to render their banks secure and permanent. These are also to serve as outlets to the under-drains. Surface-drains of this kind are often wholly insufficient, by reason of their not being deep or broad enough, or they become contracted from a want of care in scouring and keeping them in order. Parsimony in draining is seldom economy in farming.

When wetness is caused by spouts or springs, rising from below, the object is to prevent the water rising to or saturating the soil, and spreading through the grounds lying below; and the mode of effecting this is to cut a drain at the point, or a little above it, where the water from these spouts or springs seems first to affect the surface soil.—Where the soil is very porous, the presence of water may not be indicated upon the surface. In this case, holes should be made down to the subsoil, at different levels, to ascertain where the fountain is. The drain should be so far sunk into the subsoil, as to make a complete channel in it for the water which it is expected to convey. Under-drains are decidedly preferable for this kind of improvement,—because,

1. *They are most efficient.* They can be made to reach, by digging and boring, the depot of water, or water stratum, and thus to carry off the water before it approaches the surface, or pasture of plants. Open drains do this but seldom, or imperfectly, because they are not often carried deep enough, and are continually liable to obstructions which impair their efficiency.

2. *They are most durable.* An under-drain, laid in the most approved mode, with stone or tile, will last an age, and perhaps a century. Open drains are but temporary in their beneficial effects, without periodical repairs.

3. *They are most economical.* A good under-drain costs no more than a good open drain, designed for a like purpose, and which probably does not effect so much, as the former can be carried down with nearly perpendicular sides, while the latter must be dug with sloping banks, and must embrace a width of surface corresponding with its depth—the deeper the drain, the broader it must be at the top. The cost of the stone or tile is in a manner counterbalanced by the difference in excavation. And, when completed, the under-drain will seldom require repairs, while the open one will be a constant drain upon the labor of the farm, requiring bridges and frequent scourings and cleanings. If under-drains cost something the most, they are certainly cheapest in the end, if they are well constructed; and they waste no land.

The only other kind of drains we shall mention, are what are termed furrow-drains. They are of recent introduction, even in Europe, and particularly distinguish Scotch husbandry. They are employed upon lands which are nearly level, where there is a tenacious subsoil, to free them from an excess of water at all seasons when the ground is not frozen. The field intended to be furrow-drained, is laid into ridges, of from sixteen to thirty feet broad, according to the texture of the soil, in the direction of the slope, or with such descent as to carry off the water, and under-drains are laid in every central furrow, so deep, that when covered, the materials of the drain shall not be disturbed by the plough. A cross drain is laid on the upper margin of the field, to catch the water coming from above, and another at the lower side, which should be six inches deeper than the furrow-drains, to receive and convey off the water from them.—The effect of these drains is to enable the cultivator to work the land easier, better, and at his leisure, and greatly to increase its product. The labor and expense of this kind of drains seem great, to those who have not made them, and their economy may seem doubtful; but we are persuaded that, after a little experience, the benefit will be found to outweigh the expense.

Wherever coarse aquatic grasses are found growing, however dry the surface may appear, the farmer may depend that under-draining will be an improvement, and if he will sink a pit eighteen inches deep, in such places, he will in a few hours find water at the bottom.

We draw no comparison, nor do we need any, to show the difference in products and profits be-

tween a field habitually wet, and the trouble and expense of managing it, and the same field after it has undergone a thorough draining and amelioration. In the first case it produces very little, and seldom pays the expense of cultivation. In the latter, it is often the most productive field on the farm. Every farmer, we presume, has noticed the vast disparity. If there is one to whom it is not familiar, let him make the trial, and he will be astonished at the result, and at his own want of forethought in not having made it before.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRASS LANDS.

Although the alternation of grass and grain crops, in connexion with the rearing of cattle, is deemed most profitable, on soils and in situations which will admit of this kind of husbandry, yet there are many situations in which this alternate change cannot be carried into effect without manifest prejudice to the interests of the cultivator.—There are some soils so natural to grass, as to yield an undiminished product for many years, almost without labor or expense. There are others, upon the banks of streams, which periodically overflow, which it is prudent to keep in grass, lest the soil should be worn away by the rapid flow of waters. Besides, fertility is kept up upon these last, by the annual deposit of enriching materials. Others, again, are too precipitous, or too strong, to admit of arable culture. Nor should we conceal the fact, that it is still a controverted point, whether rich, stiff clays are not most profitable when permanently appropriated to grass. Whatever causes prevail, the fact is indisputable, that a considerable portion of our lands is, and will continue to remain, in meadow and pasture. It is with the view to aid the farmer in correcting the defects which may exist in such grounds, and in improving and keeping them in condition, that we offer the following suggestions. And, first,

Of Pastures. The evils that are experienced in pasture grounds are, the gradual disappearance of the best grasses; the growth of mosses and weeds in their stead; and the prevalence of coarse herbage, which cattle reject, in situations where there exists a superabundance of moisture. Wherever there are stagnant waters, as upon flat surfaces that abound in springs, or which have a superficial soil upon a tenacious subsoil, the herbage is not only mainly rejected by the stock, but the pasturo is unhealthy, particularly to sheep; but it is remarked, that if the water is in continued motion, as is generally the case upon the declivities of hills and mountains, ill consequences do not so often result.

To remedy the evils we have enumerated, and to improve the value of pasture grounds, one or more of the following expedients may be resorted to, viz: sowing and harrowing in grass seeds, scarifying, bushing, draining, manuring, top-dressing with marl, lime or ashes.

Grass seed may be sown either in September or April, followed by the harrow, and if practicable, by the roller. The harrow partially extirpates the mosses, breaks and pulverizes the surface, and bur-

ries the seeds; and the roller presses the earth to the seeds, and smooths the surface. The bush harrow is to be preferred. This may be constructed by interweaving some strong, but pliant branches of trees through the open squares of a heavy harrow, which thus forms an efficient brush, and when drawn over the ground performs its duty perfectly during a short distance; but the branches, being pressed close, and worn by the motion, soon become so flat as not to have the effect of spreading the earth thrown upon the surface by earth-worms, ground-mice, or ants. It is therefore recommended, in 'British Husbandry,' as a better mode, to fix the branches upright in a frame, placed in the front part of the carriage of the roller; by which means they can be so placed as to sweep the ground effectually, and when worn, can be moved a little lower down, so as to continue the work with regularity. This operation also completely breaks and scatters the manure dropped on the field by the stock, and particularly incorporates it with the surface-mould.

Draining improves the quality of the herbage, and marling, liming, or ashing increases the quantity. It is remarked, that animal dung, when dropped on coarse pastures, produces little or no benefit; but when calcareous matters have been laid upon the surface, the finer grasses soon take possession of it.

Bushing, that is, drawing over the ground tops or heavy branches of trees, tends to extirpate moss, loosens the surface to atmospheric influence, and covers grass-seeds which may be sown previous to the operation.

Manures are seldom applied to pastures, especially with us; but, applied in the form of compost, as a top-dressing, they are decidedly serviceable. Gypsum and spent ashes may be applied with undoubted benefit in most cases. Upland pastures have been greatly improved in Scotland, according to Sinclair, by drawing surface-drains diagonally across the face of the hills. The herbage is rendered more palatable and wholesome, and the waters are prevented from accumulating so as to cut gullies and chasms in the hill-sides.

It need hardly be added, that bushes, thistles, and other perennial weeds obstruct the growth of grass, and that they ought to be carefully extirpated; and that surface stones diminish the herbage in proportion to the extent of surface which they occupy. These, then, should be converted into walls, one of the most economical fences, if well laid, because the most permanent, that can be constructed. The weeds that infest pasture grounds are mostly biennials or perennials. If these are cut two or three times in a season, at the surface of the ground, they will die. Leaves are as essential to vegetable, as lungs are to animal life. Divested of these elaborating organs, the vitality of the vegetable is soon destroyed.

Our pasture grounds are generally left to take care of themselves; but there is no doubt that expense bestowed upon their improvement, in some of the modes above suggested, would be profitably laid out. Their value depends upon the quality and quantity of the herbage which they afford. The quality is in a great measure determined by the exemption of the soil from stagnant waters, the quantity by the richness of the soil, and its exemption from moss, bushes, weeds, stones, and other surface obstructions; for if these are eradicated or removed, it is presumed the nutritious grasses will occupy their places.—*Ibid.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

FARMERS' DAUGHTERS AND HOMES.

BY ANNETTE.

Messrs Editors:—In remarking on the causes of unappiness and discontentment among educated farmers' daughters, and the reasons which lead so many of them to forsake their homes and seek a residence in the city, I before attempted to show that a *wrong system of education* is one of the most fruitful causes of these evils. My object at this time is to show that *mis education* is by no means the only cause; and to inquire whether our *fathers* and our *homes* are not often as much to blame in the matter as our teachers and seminaries.

Many of the most respectable farmers in this country never enjoyed the advantages of early education, and have had no opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of, or taste for, the more refined comforts of life; especially those intellectual enjoyments so indispensable to the happiness of a well cultivated mind. They were brought up among the pioneers of this land, and their education consisted of the toils and privations incident to an early settlement in a new country. But now they find themselves in very different circumstances—in possession of a handsome competency, and surrounded by an enterprising and intelligent community. Public sentiment and the spirit of the age now require that the rising generation should receive a higher degree of education than was formerly deemed necessary; and therefore, in order that their children may appear respectable in the world, and be qualified to fill their places in society with credit and advantage, they are sent to the best schools in the land, and much care and expense bestowed on their education.

Let us now suppose, as is often the case, that the daughter of such parents spends two or three years in a good boarding-school, where her mind becomes well stored with valuable learning; her manners and taste become refined and cultivated, and she is every way fitted to adorn society and bless her family and friends. But let her leave school and return to her home, and unless it is different from the majority of farmers' houses in this country, it is not surprising that she soon becomes unhappy and discontented, or at least, that she should wish to change her situation for one more congenial to her taste and feelings. The reason of this is obvious when we observe how few farmers take any pains to *make home attractive*—it is not loved because there is nothing about it to make it lovely. The educated and intellectual daughter finds nothing within or around it calculated to please the mind or delight the eye—nothing to gratify her taste, or call into exercise those faculties which she has long been cultivating, and which afford her the highest kind of enjoyment. No good selection of books and periodicals to furnish food for her active mind during leisure hours; no tasteful garden, with flowers, and shrubs, and winding paths, where she can luxuriate on Nature's charms; no fragrant rose or climbing honeysuckle asks her training care, and no shady bowyer or vine-clad arbor invites her to

Converse with Nature, and commune
With Nature's God."

And what is worse than all, she seldom finds a congenial spirit with whom to share her pleasures or her griefs. On the contrary, even those to whom she has a right to look for kindness and sympathy, she unfortunately treat her with indifference, or rudi-

cule what they consider her excessive refinement. Under these circumstances it is impossible for her to be happy or contented; and were it not for the pleasure that she derives from making herself useful, and the natural affection that she feels for her "kindred according to the flesh," home would be to her a prison-house from which she would embrace the first opportunity to escape. Yet the inconsiderate father wonders that his daughter grows tired of home and seeks enjoyment in a city life! Teachers and seminaries are made to bear the blame, and thousands grow up in ignorance who would otherwise enjoy the blessings of education.

Let no one suppose that this is merely an imaginary picture, for such cases are far too numerous. It is a ruinous error to suppose that a liberal education creates a distaste for rural life; on the contrary, it is calculated to make that life doubly pleasant, provided it is accompanied with those charms which the refined mind always associates with its ideas of a residence in the country. Let farmers who desire their children to follow their profession and love their homes, consider this subject, and see that their homes are rendered lovely. Then, and not till then, will the profession of agriculture be speedily elevated to that rank and respectability which it so eminently deserves.

ANNETTE.

BRITISH FARMING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Monthly Visitor:

West Tisbury, Mass., July, 1841.

DEAR SIR—I think that the superiority to be observed in British and Flemish agriculture over ours, is to be attributed to the nice adaptation of crops—the perfect system that prevails in every department—the free outlay for manures to invigorate the soil—the patience that never tires in the completion of a task once undertaken, and the industry that in no kind of weather, at no season of the year, fails to remember and perform its tasks and duties. An English, and in a still greater degree, a Flemish husbandman, minds rain just as much as a Jack tar does; in weather when an American farmer would know it rained only by its pattering on the window, he of Europe would be plowing without a thought of seeking shelter, or so much as a glance at the sky. The author of a Treatise on Rural Affairs remarks, that in two years he lost only thirteen days by bad weather.

It is not necessary for me to say to you, sir, that England is remarkable for confining to certain districts the productions which flourish best in those soils. Thus the light sands of Norfolk are best adapted to turnips, fed off and followed by barley and clover; therefore in that country the rotation of turnips, barley and clover prevails. It was by this course that Mr Coke (Earl of Leicester,) reclaimed from perfect barrenness his splendid estate of Holkham. Warwickshire is famous for beans as a first course, followed by wheat. Lancashire for potatoes as a first crop, wheat and timothy following. So much briefly for adaptation.

Not less perfect is the *system*: the allotment to Thomas of the plow—to Harry of the care of the neat stock—to William of the sheepfold, and to William's boy John, of the lambs in yearning time. Each one has his part and his duties assigned to him—he is *there* at all times, and in all weathers, and he stipulates to be *only* there. This system pervades all things on the farm—Spintars Know in wheat—Liverless in tares—Licalone in fallow, and

the next year the course carried through them all without the possibility of failure.

Upon a farm in Surrey, where I spent six pleasant and agreeable months, I had opportunity to see the use and the profits of systematic farming. It was a hay farm, of less than two hundred acres—the rent paid, about \$2000. The whole farm, except the garden, was mowed. After the hay was taken care of, the fields were all shut up until there was a good feed upon them. Then Mr R. went to the nearest fair and purchased large beeves early fat. In these fresh, luxuriant pastures, here the grass grew almost fast enough to render it fabulous Sir Boyle Roche's story of the kite-brown into an Irish meadow over night, hidden by a very grass next morning, the beeves became in a very short time fit for Smithfield or Old Leadmill. After a few days rest, the fair was resorted to for a second drove of cattle of smaller size, but good flesh, which soon shared the lot of all fat ones, and became the roast beef of old England. The fields were no longer in a condition to make beef, and therefore were to furnish the predicated "nearly fat" to take the "first bite" in some fenced meadow. The fourth course was a herd of all Welsh cattle to be merely improved. Fifth and lastly came sheep to be kept till the meadows began to start in the spring, when they were sold, and the meadows shut up.

To illustrate the third division of my theme, I will also refer to the practice upon my Surrey end's farm. To recruit this farm, the cart which took the hay to market returned laden with manures to be used as a top-dressing. When not bringing back provisions for farm use, I think I say they always came back with manures. I did some years ago in my possession a book, which is borrowed by some kind friend or other, who led it so well that he forgot to return it. This book gave the best account of the English practice with respect to manures, of any I have ever seen. It was said in that book that five thousand tons of manures had been applied in one year on a single estate. I know that the quantities are immense, and that the lands in that country are kept at a high state of fertility by the axiom impressed on the husbandman that food is as necessary to the earth as to the human body.

Do not think, my dear sir, that I have selected an unprofitable pattern farm for the subject of the foregoing remarks. It was in all respects only a medium farm. There could not be the same opportunity for the more elaborate practices of husbandry that there is in large Yorkshire farms. It is my opinion that some of the best managed farms in England were on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, in Bucks. The Marquess of Charles, the Duke's eldest, and indeed his only son, was ambitious of leading the landed interest in Parliament, and thence was a warm advocate of an interest inside of St. Stephens, and a most thorough patron without. It is, however, the fashion in England to patronize agriculture: heaven grant it may become so here.

You can form no idea with what ease an American can introduce himself to the English, if he is fond of farming. The gift of a few ears of Indian corn to the Horticultural Society, brought me tickets and invitations without number to their gardens and fetes at Chiswick. *En passant*, I visited Cobden's cornfield at Barn Elms, and a miserable failure it was. The arch humbugger of a miser to gull

the English people into a belief that it might be made a national crop, was then in full blow.

Yours, &c.

J. A. J.

ON BRAN AS A MANURE.

Sir—As this is the season for preparing the turnip crops, I am desirous of calling the attention of your readers and the scientific agriculturists, to the consideration of bran (the husk of wheat) as a manure, not only for turnips, but also for wheat and grass. The great facility that every farmer has of obtaining it from his neighboring miller, and its exceeding cheapness, (now about 4l. 10s. per ton,) warrants their trying a series of experiments in drilling it with the turnips and wheat, and putting it over their grass lands as a top-dressing; substituting it for bone and other manures, which are costing two and three times as much as the bran would.

Experiments have been tried, but not extensively enough to warrant its being said how much is saved in expense, and what quantities per acre ought to be used to render the best return.

It is to this point that I wish attention to be directed, and as Sir Humphrey Davy in his "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry" writes—"Nothing is more wanting in agriculture, than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed"—"would some of your readers assist this object, and drill a small portion in each of their fields of wheat and turnips, with bran in quantities from 3 to 6 cwt. per acre, and report the result in your paper; that is, the quality of the other manure used, the respective cost for manuring an acre, the yield, and the quality of the ground experimentalized upon.

The following extracts from Liebig, would leave, in theory, bran to be at once the cheapest and best manure that could be employed:

"Phosphate of magnesia, in combination with ammonia, is an invariable constituent of the seeds in all grasses. The bran of flour contains the greatest quantity of it.

"The perfect development of a plant according to this view, is dependant on the presence of alkalies or alkaline earths; for when these substances are totally wanting, its growth will be arrested, and when they are only deficient, it must be impeded.

"So likewise none of our corn plants can bear perfect seeds, that is, seeds yielding flour, without a large supply of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; substances which they require for their maturity.

"It is the greatest possible mistake to suppose that the temporary diminution of fertility in a soil is owing to the loss of humus—it is the mere consequence of the exhaustion of the alkalies."—*Mark-lane Express*.

Fruit and Fruit Trees.—Two of the best farmers in the range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, and the other in Orange county, Vt., have communicated to us the manner in which they secure their fruit. It is this: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree, until they find a root, which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like that upon the parent. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.—*N. H. Whig*.

For the N. E. Farmer.

OIL SOAP—WILLIS' SYRINGE.

MR PUTNAM.—Sir—I have lately noticed advertisements and communications of Oil Soap, for destroying insects upon rose bushes, small trees, &c. It ought to be known by those who cannot obtain the oil soap, that strong suds made of common soft soap will answer most of the purposes attributed to the former. It kills the snail, keeps off the rose bug, and I have preserved my plants by it, for several years, against the attacks of the curculio. In sprinkling the plant, it is necessary to do it early in the morning, while the dew is on, because it is difficult to wet a dry, green plant.

Willis' brass syringe is recommended for using the soap. I would not willingly be instrumental in discouraging the use or sale of that almost indispensable implement; but for the purpose of throwing suds upon small single trees and shrubbery, a smaller syringe than any I have seen of Mr Willis' make, is much more convenient and economical. Go to a tin-shop and get a tube made 10 or 12 inches long, which will hold from a gill to half a pint, with three or four small holes in the end to produce as many streams, and the jack-knife of any Yankee of common ingenuity, will make a good piston in a few minutes. This will save your suds, is managed more readily, and with equal if not greater effect upon such trees.

Yours, &c.

R. NEWTON.

Worcester, Aug. 2, 1841.

Best Cement for Joining Glass.—If the glass is not likely to be exposed to moisture, the pieces may be joined by a solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and loaf sugar in water; or if these are not at hand, the white of an egg may answer nearly as well. But a strong water-proof cement, that is equally transparent, may be made by digesting finely powdered gum copal in thrice its weight of sulphuric ether till it is dissolved. This solution may be applied to the edges of the broken glass, with a camel-hair pencil and the pieces must be put together immediately and pressed close till they adhere.—*N. Y. Mechanic*.

Best Cement for Joining China.—Heat a piece of chalk to a full red heat in a fire; and while this is heating, take the white of an egg, and mix and heat together with it, one fourth of its weight of powdered or scraped cheese, (such as is most void of cream, or oily matter, is preferable,) or the curd that is formed by adding vinegar to skimmed milk; take the chalk from the fire, and before it is cold, reduce it to powder, and add as much of it to the mixture as will form a thick paste, and beat them anew all together, and use the composition immediately. When this is dry, it will resist, in a great measure, either heat or moisture. A semi-transparent cement, suitable for China ware, may be made by gently boiling the flour of rice with water.—*lb*.

Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.—*Lady's Annual Reg.*

IMPROVEMENT OF PEAT OR FEN SOILS.

Peaty soil is composed of an excess of vegetable matter in a sponge-like state, holding an excess of water, which is the chief cause of its growth. It is therefore capable of improvement, till it is deprived by thorough draining of the water it thus holds like a sponge.

There is a large portion of iron and tannin in its composition, which must also be got rid of: it is generally, however, but of little value for arable culture, till the texture of it be altered by the application of clay, silt, gravel, lime, or any other heavy tenacious substance, which gives a firmness and a body to it.

Black peaty soil is never profitably employed as pasture, as sheep do not thrive well on it. The milk of cows pastured thereon is thin and watery; hence a good dairy cannot be found on this soil. In breeding them there is great risk; and stock brought from other soils do not feed well; it is therefore much better adapted for arable culture.

The continual plowing and following too of this black mould or fen land produces a minute division of the roots of couch, which so abounds in the soil, that the land is stocked with plants for the next course, unless the season be so dry that they can be all picked out of the ground; but this is a very difficult task, for, from the softness of the soil, the horses' feet send down below the reach of the plough, a portion of the couch at every footstep; so that fen land, in its natural state, without being hardened by the application of clay, defies the utmost exertion of the most industrious farmer to get quit of the weeds. Nothing will enable the farmer to destroy the weeds, the couch, the hariff and the chickweed, and many others, so well as a constant system of claying, once in six or eight years at farthest.

In the extensive fens in Lincolnshire, the black mould lies on clay or silt; and in some instances, within one or two feet of it.

As an alternative, this clay is lifted up and spread over the soil; and, when well incorporated with the black peat earth, it forms a most productive soil, and yields the most luxuriant crops of oats, wheat, cole and turnips. The best and most profitable mode of cultivating black peaty or fen land, is first by a fallow, to get it perfectly clear for cole or turnips. This crop ought to be consumed on the ground by sheep, in the early part of the winter; and in January or February at farthest, the surface should have a covering of clay.

When this is dry enough, it should be ploughed and sown with oats; then with wheat as a crop for the following year; with clover for the fourth crop, which may be made to hay or cut green for horses, and after being well dunged and sown to wheat for the fifth crop, then fallow for cole or turnips succeeds and then clayed as before. Thus, by claying once in every course, it is calculated to produce one, if not two quarters of corn more per annum than without it. The average produce, under this mode of culture, is equal to eight quarters of oats and four and a half of wheat.

Mr Vingate's plan is perhaps more profitable than the above. He fallows for cole or turnips after the land has been well cleaned and dunged, and this crop is eat off with sheep on the ground.

It is then clayed and sown to oats, after which is a crop of wheat for the third year, the whole of the straw is consumed by oxen, with a portion of oil cake along with it, which gives a great degree

of richness to the manure. The land is clayed every second course, or once in six years. The crops on this part of the east fen are equal, on an average, to 70 bushels of oats, and 40 of wheat.—This system has been used for many years; the soil has lost its blackness, is now of a greyish color, and has become a fine, friable, deep loam.—*Morton on Soils.*

IMPROVEMENT BY PARING AND BURNING THE SURFACE.

It is said that the plan of paring and burning the surface injures land which is not calcareous, and that it increases the fertility of calcareous soils. We have not seen any injury arising from this practice, but on the contrary have witnessed great advantages from it in every kind of soil.

It destroys all the roots and seeds of noxious plants, and kills the slugs and all other insects, with their eggs, that are amongst the turf.

It is said, however, that burning disengages the carbon in the soil, and that it flies off into the atmosphere; but we think from its heavy nature, that it is more likely to fall to the earth, and again incorporate with the new soil.

The ashes of burnt soil are said to be best, when they are blackest; black ashes are produced by slow combustion; and red ashes, by a strong fire. The burnt surface, when mixed with the soil, makes it work more easily, renders it more friable, and less tenacious; and tends to make strong, thin, sterile, clay soils less tenacious, and more productive. The vegetable matter, which was burned, is quickly converted into an enriching property, which in some soils may be dormant for ages.—Wherever there is an excess of inert vegetable matter, the destruction of it by fire is most beneficial; the ashes, being mixed with the soil, produce large crops on land which before was unproductive; burning, therefore, destroys the inert vegetable matter, and converts it into a valuable manure. It is a good practice to give newly burnt land a dressing of lime when there is no calcareous matter in the soil, as the farmers do in Somerset and Devon, when they convert waste land into tillage; they plow the lime in with the ashes, and sow the land to turnips.—*Ibid.*

SMUT IN WHEAT.

Every suggestion and experiment calculated to aid in preserving the great staple of our country from the ravages of insects and the diseases to which it is subject, should be fully communicated to the public. The following is an extract from a letter from a correspondent in Chester District, S. C., relative to the preparation of seed wheat as practiced in his vicinity. The fact mentioned is worthy of a trial.—*Amr. Farmer.*

“*Mr Editor*—Is it generally known that blue stone dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to 4 or 5 bushels of wheat, will entirely prevent the smut, provided the wheat be soaked from 12 to 24 hours in the water thus prepared; there should be no more water than is necessary to immerse the wheat properly. After being thus soaked, the seed should not come in contact with smut again by being put into a smutty bag.

“By treating wheat in this way, we of this neighborhood get rid of smut; and when wheat is not soaked in blue stone, we invariably have smut, which is a great drawback on what little we raise of this crop.”

For the N. E. Farmer.

EARLY SUPPERS.—No. II.

The hour of five may possibly be a better hour for supper with farmers, than that of six, provided they dine by about twelve; but if dinner is not taken till one o'clock, it brings the dinner and supper too near each other.

The stomach is muscular, and all muscular organs need their seasons of rest. During working hours in the summer, the laborer usually gives this organ very little time for repose. First, the breakfast; then, before that is fairly digested, the luncheon; thirdly, before the stomach has fairly disposed of the luncheon, the dinner; and fourthly, either an afternoon luncheon, or a late, heavy supper. The only time the stomach has for rest, then, in this way, is, during the night.

Now, if we do not come in from our labor until half past seven or eight o'clock, and if we then take a hearty supper and go almost immediately to bed, the stomach often has no rest during the whole night; for it has become weakened unduly during the day, in three ways: first, by being kept so closely at work all day long, as not to have any of those little intervals of rest which it ought to have had; secondly, by great heat, and by other natural causes: for heat, profuse perspiration, and every thing else which fatigues us and weakens our bodies, especially our skins, weakens also—by what is called the law of sympathy—our stomachs; thirdly, by having this heavy load imposed upon it at a time when it is poorly able to bear it;—for what farmer does not know that both himself and his horses may bear up in the morning with loads which would be quite too much—if indeed they would not crush them—at evening?

But this giving an organ no rest during the night, is injurious to the whole system no less than to the poor, jaded, tired stomach itself. Unless the individual is made, as we sometimes say, of brass or iron, he gets many a feverish feeling and many a distempered dream by it during the night. Sometimes he dreams that a rock detached from some neighboring mountain, is ready to roll upon him—or a furious animal or dangerous serpent is in pursuit of him, while he himself, attempting to escape finds himself powerless. Occasionally, in persons not so strong, or predisposed to apoplexy, nightmare, as it is called, comes on, and in a few cases a stroke of palsy or apoplexy. Many an individual, not only farmers, but others, has died in this way, between ten or eleven o'clock in the evening and one or two in the morning. Perhaps there is not an individual of fifty years of age, who cannot if he has been an observer of such things, remember one or more deaths of this sort. I can recollect nearly a dozen.

But suppose we escape all this, and sleep soundly: in this case, too, we pay a pretty troublesome penalty for our evening transgression of the law of life. We wish to rise very early in the morning but! the bright beams of the sun are in our bedchambers long before we are awake. And when we awake, we are but half awake. There is a feeling of not having slept enough; and many a time have I heard the laborer say, in these circumstances, that he felt more fatigued than he did when he went to bed the night before.

Perhaps he tries to open his eyes, but they are glued together. He rubs them, and tries again; but cobwebs seem to hang over, and dust to fill

—He partly rises up in the bed; but his head, throughout, feels as bad as his eyes. Oh, how he feels! He must lie a little longer, if every thing goes to wreck. So down he goes again to sleep while longer, or rather to lie and suffer longer. But at last he must get up, at some rate—so he rags himself out.

But now his mouth and throat, how they feel! Coated with fur or mucus, and having an ugly, acid taste:—what shall be done? Before the days of temperance, a little tansy or wormwood bitters would clear away the bad feelings of the eyes and head, and make him forget the bad taste in the mouth. But ah, the days of temperance have come, and he has pledged himself to touch not, taste not, and handle not, that which he knows full well has always been a curse to him and to the rest of the world around him. But what shall he do? I again ask.

The best part of repentance is reformation. Let me advise him to repent of his late suppers, and reform. Let supper be taken by five or six o'clock, and let it even then, be light. Whatever else may have been taken during the day, let the supper be principally of bread, and—if any liquid is used with it—perhaps a little milk. Or, if he is so ungainly or tired at supper time that he cannot eat plain bread, or other very plain food, let him go without any supper at all. No person, however, and his labor may be, who has eaten breakfast, luncheon, and dinner in the usual country style of New England, would be materially injured by abstaining from supper. He would probably gain by abstinence in preference to gluttony—that he would wake up next morning refreshed by his sleep, and in the enjoyment of a good appetite, till I am not urging total abstinence from food at supper time. If there is a good appetite for plain read, I would eat moderately, by all means.

The grand reason, as I think, why late suppers should be avoided by laboring people, especially by farmers, is that which has just been mentioned in this article. Late suppers are unfavorable to proper rest and sound sleep; and where there is a want of either of these, no one will feel well next morning, nor even through the day. Late suppers, even, are an occasion (observe I say an occasion, not the occasion, for there are many others,) of bad suppers; bad suppers of bad sleep; bad sleep of bad feelings next morning; bad feelings in the morning of late rising, or at least of bad eating and drinking at or before breakfast—and the whole series of wrong doing is a precursor, almost inevitably, of bad feelings and much wrong doing throughout the day. It deranges, in time, the general health and is unfavorable to long life.

In this way, however, many go on from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year. Many, I say, but I mean a few rather. For while a few who have robust constitutions, go on thus, multitudes become afflicted with disease in some of its thousand and one forms, and nature has a chance to recover herself, at least partially; unless, indeed, the transgression has been so great that no return is possible. Thousands and thousands of the "light afflictions," to say nothing of the severer troubles which flesh is heir to, come of late suppers, and will never be wholly removed from the lot of humanity till men learn not to mistake fatigue and nervous depression for genuine hunger.

I have long thought, Mr Editor, that our farmers needed a plain, rational, practical manual of health

—their own health, and that of their families, domestic animals, soils, &c., and have made some preparation for the publication of such a work.—My heart is with the plain, common sense people of this country, and ever has been; and I would fain do the little in my power while I live, to promote their health, happiness, and usefulness. He who shall bring not only Hygiene, but Chemistry and Physiology to bear upon our farmers and their wives and families, and upon their fields, forests and yards, will, in my view, perform a great and lasting service to his country.

WM. A. ALCOFF

Bedham, Aug. 24, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN.

"Audi alteram partem."

I noticed recently in the columns of the Farmer, an article under the editorial head, relative to the practice of sowing turnips among corn.

I have a few facts to communicate on this subject, and hope that others will add more.

Last year a farmer of my acquaintance, who had ever been sceptical as to the propriety of the measure, was induced to try it, and the result, so far at least as one year's experience is capable of throwing light upon the question, goes far in establishing the utility of the practice. The *modus operandi* was as follows:—At the last hoeing, which was performed in the latter part of June, or the first of July, he sowed three ounces of English turnip seed on a part of his corn land, leaving the other which he manured and cultivated precisely in the same way as that on which the turnips were sowed, without any thing but the corn.

The hoeing was performed almost exclusively with the Cultivator, or horse-hoe, and the surface, instead of being broken into inequalities by hilling, was kept throughout perfectly smooth and even to the last.

The seed germinated rapidly, and by the time the corn was full in the milk, the plants had attained the size of a man's hand; but the process of "bottoming," as it is called in farming technology, was but little advanced before harvest. The denouement I shall make known in the language of the experimenter himself, who was so highly delighted with his success, and withal so astounded at the wisdom of "Book Farmers," from some one of whom I believe he obtained the hint, that he immediately abjured his prejudices against written wisdom, and became a book-farmer, in the fullest sense, himself. In his letter he says:

"My experiment, in order to test the feasibility of the new method of turnip culture, has been singularly and completely successful. From one acre of corn land, I have harvested ninety-six bushels of as fine turnips as I ever beheld, and fifty-three bushels of corn. The turnips have not injured the latter in the least—sixty-three bushels to the acre, being the average yield of the piece, which measures exactly two statute acres."

He is trying the experiment again this season, and thus far with similar success.

Yours, &c.

H. D. W.

Windham, Me., July 28, 1841.

"Audi alteram partem,"—that is, "I have heard another side to that story," says our correspondent. We have heard the same. It is not new to us that many farmers have thought they

found it profitable to sow turnips among the corn. In some instances they have found it so in fact. But where the corn is large, our observations are not in favor of the practice. And if H. D. W. has made no mistake in his figures, the case he mentions will sustain our belief.

If the two acres averaged sixty-three bushels, and if the acre where the turnips grew gave only fifty-three bushels, then the other acre on which no turnips were sowed, must have yielded seventy-three bushels of corn—and we are left to infer that the injury to the corn by the turnips, was twenty bushels per acre. Such is the apparent teaching of this case; but we strongly suspect there is some mistake in the MS.; for the experimenter would not be so much pleased with the operation, had it resulted as here described.—En.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

GREEN CROPS FOR TURNING DOWN.

MR EDITOR—We hear much of sowing crops for the purpose of plowing them down while green. Did it ever occur to the minds of our farmers, how many and what heavy "green crops" may be cut from their rushy bottoms, their ditches, their woods; but above all, from the margins of their rivers and creeks; and which, if buried in the bottom of their furrows, would form out and become as valuable manure as any that could be grown for the purpose at the expense of plowing and sowing, and which would enable them to mow these for their cattle, and thus obtain from them an addition to their cattle keep, instead of robbing them of so many acres of fodder? There is upon record an account of an experiment on growing potatoes, where it was found that a single cabbage-leaf laid on every set of the potatoes while planting, produced as large a crop as was taken from the rows dressed with stable manure. Then what would be the result of a thick covering of water lilies, reeds, or the rushes and weeds from our boggy bottoms? I am at present a slave in a dry goods store in Market street, but shall be free in the spring, when I will ascertain if agriculture will not pay for capital expended as well as trade. J. D.

Philadelphia, June 20, 1841.

There is more than loving-kindness—there is a superabundance of goodness in every part of nature. The presence of some races of animated beings is a source of pleasure to others—the glittering joy of a summer day is occasioned by the general air of happy existence. Suppose all the other creatures extinct, and man left the solitary master of the globe, what a different being would he become! how would the face of nature be changed! there would be desolation, and in the prospect the heart would sink.—Selected.

Success is a constant motive to activity: every stroke of your hoe is a step forwards, and makes you approach nearer to the object you have in view.

The praises that we receive after we are buried, like the posies that are strewn over our graves, may be gratifying to the living, but they are nothing to the dead: the dead are gone, either to a place where they hear them not, or where, if they do, they will despise them.—Lacon.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1841.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AT SOUTH BOSTON.

About one week since, we had the pleasure of passing two or three hours at the institution where the poor of the city are provided for. This word *pleasure* is not used here thoughtlessly, or in merely a formal manner; for though it affords but little gratification to reflect upon the fact, that hundreds of our fellow beings are depressed and weighed down by the ills of poverty, and though the mind loves not to dwell long upon the inmates of an almshouse, as the children of misfortune, crime, or want—yet the neatness, comfort and order which pervade the house that a christian city provides for those who are unable to maintain themselves, speak in pleasing tones of the philanthropy of our community. If there must be those who are infirm and poor, it rejoices us to know that a good home is provided for them.

And while observing the circumstances contributing to the health and enjoyment of those who take their bread from the hand of public charity, the question occurred whether it were easy to favor these depressed members of the human family so extensively in any other spots, as *where* they may engage in *farming and gardening labors*. Cheerfulness and contentment succeeded to be written upon the countenances of the dozen old men who were leisurely pulling the weeds from the potato ground. Wherever we found the men at their work, they seemed to perform it leisurely, and to enjoy the moderate exercise. And we repeatedly admired the happy manner in which the efficient head of the whole establishment in all its departments, would give them a cheering word, as he passed one after another. Their cheerful and respectful looks and tones in reply, told the tale of his fitness for his place, more satisfactorily than it could have been learned in any other way.

Here are thirty acres of land in a very high state of cultivation. Much of it is a garden. All is neat and well taken care of. One man is hired to go with the team and assist in the direction of the work. With the exception of what he does, the labor is performed by the inmates. Drought was pinching the crops in many spots, but where the moisture was sufficient the crops bespoke good management. Asparagus, strawberries, vegetables and fruits of many kinds are here cultivated extensively for the city market. If we did not misunderstand the statement, the strawberries from the garden this season, have been sold for \$500. Twelve cows on the farm are in fine condition, and furnish much milk for the market. Swine are there of all ages and colors, and more numerous than one would count. But they would do no discredit to the pens of any of our most successful swine breeders.

Fire Blight. But while we found much to admire, there was one appearance upon many of the trees in the garden, which no lover of good fruit could look upon without emotions of sadness. Many fine varieties of pears have been introduced to the gardens; the trees for a few years past have been making a fine growth; but that fatal disease the *fire blight*, has come upon the greater part of them. The mortality is spreading so fast that apparently but few of the trees will escape.—The cherries and quinces also are attacked and suffer much. To us this disease, both as to its cause and its laws of progress, is a complete mystery. Does an insect produce it? If so, we have never been able to find the insect. Often as any way you will find a branch attacked midway from the trunk to the extremi-

ty. The leaves there will die, while those both above and below the affected part continue green for a time. Upon cutting the diseased part you will find the bark black, and a dark shade is given to the wood. In most cases it extends gradually each way; the leaves take the color of the fallen leaves of autumn; the branch dies; and the tree nearly or quite perishes.

If any one of our correspondents can give information of any value relative to this disease, we hope he will at once favor the public with the results of his experience.

HAY-SEED UPON INVERTED SOD.

Many of our moist lands, between the dry uplands and the bog-meadows, though natural to grass, occasionally need renovating. As long as a common top-dressing will cause a good crop, nothing more should be done than to apply the manure on the surface. But when the better grasses have run out, and when moss begins to collect upon the surface, it is necessary to plow such land. But where the plow will do its work tolerably well, it is not necessary to plant.—These lands which are wet and heavy in the early part of the season, and which bake in the scorching months of July and August, are not profitable for tillage. They may yield a crop of potatoes, and possibly of corn, but the chances for this are small, and it is usually bad working these wet spots in the early part of the season. The best way to treat them is, to turn the land over as soon as it can conveniently be done after the crop of hay has been removed; to plow in such direction that the dead furrows shall come in suitable places for surface drains, to roll well; and then put on a dressing of compost. When this has been done, sow hay-seed and harrow thoroughly. Then use the roller again, and the next season you may obtain a fair crop of hay, and the following year you probably will get a heavy burden.—Herds grass is better for these moist grounds than clover or red-top. No one who has been accustomed to this process will ever think of tilling any wet lands that can be laid over smooth by the plow.

The process here recommended has been repeatedly urged upon our farmers, by Mr. Buckminster, editor of the Boston Cultivator, and as far as he has influenced them to comply with his advice in this matter, he has rendered them good service.

This is the proper season of the year for working all low lands, and it is by attention to them, that our farmers generally must hope to thrive. They repay the labor and expense bestowed upon them better than most of the high grounds.

There is no quality which commands more respect than integrity; none more freedom and independence than economy; these with industry, are all that a man needs to depend upon; and should you make them the rules of your conduct, you must be successful, while without them you never can. He who depends upon continued industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the most exalted kind. They are the creators of fortune and fame, and never will disappoint or desert you.—*Selected.*

By order of Government, the roads in Prussia are lined on each side with fruit trees. Noticing that some of them had a wisp of straw attached to them, I inquired of the coachman what it meant. He replied, that the straw was intended as a notice to the public not to take fruit from these trees without special permission. "I fear," said I, "that such a notice in my country, would but be an invitation to attack them." "*Haben sie keine schulen?*" (Have you no schools?) was his significant rejoinder.—*Prof. Stowe.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, July 31.

From S. R. Johnson—Pinks, Carnations, Verbenas and Double-flowering Pomegranate.
From Messrs Winslow—several new Hypericums, of considerable beauty, and other flowers.
From Miss Sumner—Bonquets.
From J. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bonquets.
From Capt. Macondy—fine Dahlias.
From D. McIntyre—Ne plus ultra Dahlia.
From J. Hovey—Carnations and Bonquets.
From S. Walker—Aconitum variegatum, (a fine specimen)—Phloxes, Pentstemons (new) and Bonquets.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

From Capt. Macondy—fine Dahlias.
From Hovey & Co.—Seedling Phloxes, Verbenas and Bonquets.
From J. Hovey—Carnations and Bonquets.
From J. A. Kenrick—Bonquets.
From J. L. F. Warren—Dahlias and Bonquets.
From W. Kenrick—Bonquets.
From Misses Sumner—Bonquets.
From S. Walker—Bonquets.
From W. E. Carter—Hibiscus sp. and a Bouquet.
From M. P. Wilder—a specimen of Constantia dahlia, Portland Thellusory, and the new Scarlet Geranium.
From D. McIntyre—Ne plus ultra and Suffolk Hero Dahlias.
From Mr Winslow—Dahlias and Bignonia.

The exhibition of Carnations having been made on several days, owing to the season, the committee now make their award as follows:

For the best display of flowers, to J. Hovey;
For the best six flowers, to S. Walker.
None were deemed sufficiently good to command the second premium for the best display.

For the Committee,
(Signed) JOSEPH BRECK.

The Chairman would particularly mention the seedlings of Jos. Breck & Co., as very fine, and worthy a gratuitous premium.

C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

Buckthorn Hedge.—If any gentleman wishes to see a beautiful buckthorn hedge, he may be gratified by stopping at the residence of the editor, in Cambridge. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that farmers might adopt this mode of fencing enclosures with success. It would be a perfect protection against all animals that usually trespass on their grounds. The plant is not only useful for this purpose, but is highly ornamental. No worm or borer attacks the root or the stem; no insect preys upon the foliage. It is also of rapid growth; and in six years it may be raised from the seed to a state of maturity sufficient to afford the protection required. And the best recommendation of all is, perhaps, that it will last as long as its owner or his heirs may need it. Our plants were procured six years ago, from Mr Derby, of Salem, who it is well known, has a specimen of the hedge which surpasses any thing of the kind in Massachusetts.—*Boston Courier.*

Farmers, don't sell your ashes.—Professor Liebig says, that in taking the hay from meadows, the principal cause of exhaustion to the soil is the loss of the potash contained in the hay; and that this may be readily restored by sowing the meadow with a thin covering of wood ashes.

We once heard a very successful farmer say, that he never suffered a bushel of ashes to be sold from his farm—that it was worth 50 cents a bushel to sow on grass and corn.—*Genesee Far.*

Death is the liberator of him whom freedom cannot release—the physician of him whom medicine cannot cure—and the comforter of him whom time cannot console.—*Lacon.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Read the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North-eily exposure, week ending August 8.

August, 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	2	65	83	52 S. E.
Tuesday,	2	60	76	56 S. W.
Wednesday,	4	64	88	76 S. W.
Thursday,	6	70	83	71 E.
Friday,	6	74	78	86 E.
Saturday,	7	61	82	69 S. E.
Sunday,	8	81	81	78 E.

BRIGHTON MARKET. — MONDAY, August 9, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 430 Head Cattle, 15 Cows and Calves, 400 Sheep and 300 Swine.

Prices — Beef Cattle — We reduce our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, \$4 00 a 4 75. **Cows and Calves** — Sales were noticed at \$25, \$28 and \$33.

Sheep — Former prices were not sustained. A lot of dairy Lambs \$1. Lots including a few old Sheep, \$1 33, \$1 42, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 00, \$2 25 and a few \$3.

Swine — Very few only were sold. One lot small hogs about 5 cents, and a lot old Hogs at 4 1/2. At retail from 5 to 6 1/2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herbs Grass, very little in market. Red Top, we seed by the bag 50 to 55 c. Clover — Northern, 13c. Southern, 8 to 9 c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 lb. Linn, 25 c. per lb.

LOUR. Howard Street \$6 00 — Genesee 56 23 — Ohio 00.

GRAIN. Corn — Northern Yellow none — Round Yellow — Southern Flat Yellow 74 — White 74. — Rye — Northern 60 to 65 — Southern 50 to 55. Oats — Southern 44 1/2 — Northern 46 to 50.

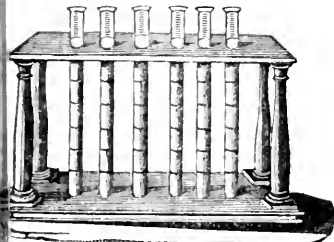
ROVISIONS. Beef — Mess \$10 50 to 11 00 — Prime 50 — No. 1 89 00. Pork — Extra — 15 00 — Clear 14 50 — \$8 13 00. Hams — Northern 9 c. per lb. — Southern, 8 c. Lard — Boston 9 c. per lb. — Southern, 8 to 8 1/2. — Lump 18 to 22 — Firkin 12 to 18 — Shipping 8 to 14. Lard — per ton, \$15 to 20 — Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. HERRING — Old 11 c. — New 8.

WOOL. — The market for this article has not experienced change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the like is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 50 to 55 c. — American full blood, washed, 47 to 50 — Do. unwashed, 41 to 46 — Do. 1/2 blood, washed, 36 to 44 and common do, 35 to 37 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 23 — Do. unwashed, 10 to 14 — Beaugas Sheep, 8 to 10 — Do. Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10 — Superior Northern pulled 43 to 45 — No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42 — No 2 do do 26 to 30 — 3 do do 15 to 20.

BULBOS ROOTS.

Our subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Peonies, Pinks, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous root plants which are most successfully planted in August, so, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** g. 11.

LACTOMETERS



Received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers for testing the quality of milk. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Sweet Colossal*, consisting of seven varieties, which are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seedling — Medium sized, a very valuable kind a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$7 00 per hundred plants.

Mettern Castle — Fruit extremely large, high flavoured and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Kent's Seedling — A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, round, uncommonly high flavoured. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet — Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hudlow's — Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. Price two dollars.

Early Victoria — This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood — Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures and shall also be young and healthy, and the price paid for them will be liberal.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at **JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.**

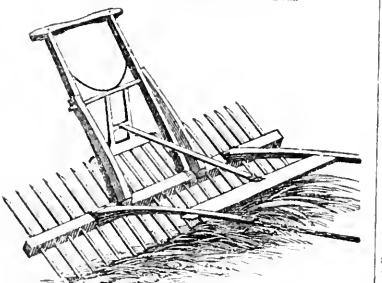
JAMES L. L. WARREN.
Aug. 11. copist. *Nonantum Vale, Brighton.*

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.
Whale Oil Soap.

To the subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Sirals, Vines and Flowers.

THADDEUS PERKINS, 109 State street.
Boston Aug. 10th, 1841. 1m

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



The Revolving Horse Rake has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an acre from 25 to 30 acres per day with ease, and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by **JOS. BRECK & CO.** June 9.

PATENT BRASS SPRING — WHALE OIL SOAP

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Spring for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Spring may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Spring may be had of **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted with water at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Spring. The Soap is in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 11

FOR SALE
Two pair of Pigs, Berkshire and China. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** June 30.

THE CANKER WORM.

Newhall's Invention for Destroying the Canker Worm.

The subscriber having made improvements in the trough and roof for destroying this depredator on our fruit, and other trees, (the details of these improvements is partially in an obtained a Patent. The peculiar properties of this tool, and that its sides project downwards enclosing the trough, thus protecting the oil from the wind and rain; and being disconnected with the trough is placed at a suitable distance from it.

The facility with which the condition of the trough may be examined, by means of these two movable sides, I consider an important recommendation.

The improvement in the trough is the insertion of a tube in its side, placed in an oblique position, the lower end bearing on the bottom of the trough and having the other end elevated nearly to its top. Water enough is put into the trough to cover the lower end of the tube, oil is then put in, which being lighter will cover the top of the water; water being so subtle an element is liable to penetrate through the top of the roof and find its way into the trough, it so would sink below the oil and pass out through the tube without over-flowing, leaving the oil in the trough. I believe all roofs hitherto have failed to keep off the water out, hence the utility of a tube. Although it is believed these improvements will be recommended by their own merits, I subjoin a certificate from those who have used them.

N. B. Those who wish this remedy applied to their trees, are requested to direct a line to the subscriber, post paid. A model may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer *Lynn, 7th Mo., 1841.* **DANIEL NEWHALL.**

We the undersigned, have the pleasing season used Newhall's Improvement for destroying the Canker Worm. Last year the foliage on many of our trees was entirely destroyed, looking as though a fire had passed through them. The use of Newhall's Improvement the preceding season, of their ascent, has destroyed nearly all the worms; on some trees none could be found, and they are now in a flourishing condition, covered with foliage, and many of them loaded with fruit.

We believe this improvement is an effectual remedy against this depredator, and that if properly attended, he paid during the ascent of the Graft, it will exterminate the Canker worm from the tree.

George Johnson, Samuel Curtis, Paul Newhall, Otis Johnson, Isaac Bassett, Theophilus Breed, *Lynn, 7th, Mo., 1841.*

Moses Breed, John Pratt, M. C. Pratt, Estes Newhall, James Breed, Jr., Stephen N. Breed, *do* Aug 4.

PURE SPERM OIL.

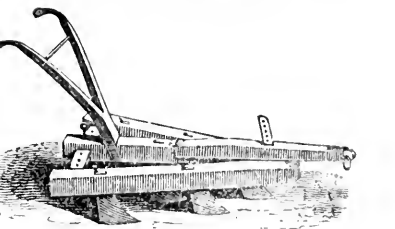


EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Cansisters of various sizes. *Boston, Jan. 1, 1841.*

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$3.50. **JOS. BRECK & CO.**

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by **AMBI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf.** *Nov. 17.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BIRCK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET. (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1841.

189. 7.

N. E. FARMER.

THE ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURE.

There is no subject less understood nor more generally mistaken than this; nor any more essential to the prosperity of agriculture. Sufficient to afford matter for an entire treatise, it cannot be embraced by a short chapter. But a short chapter may put minds upon the track, able to unfold its involutions with every branch of agriculture, and more especially to disclose its value.

Diminutions of comforts, necessaries and expense, are too often mistaken for the means of producing the ends they obstruct; and the rapacity which starves, frequently receives the just retribution of a disappointment, begotten by a vicious mode of avoiding it. From the master down to the meanest utensil, the best capacity for fulfilling the contemplated ends, is invariably the best economy; and the same reasoning which demonstrates the bad economy of a shattered loom, will demonstrate the bad economy of a shattered constitution, or an imperfect state of body. The cottagers who afflict upon themselves and their families the discomforts of cold houses, bad bedding, and insufficient clothing, to acquire wealth, destroy the vigor of the mind and body, necessary for obtaining the contemplated end, at which, of course, they an never arrive. The farmer who starves his laborers, is a still greater sufferer. He loses the profits produced by health, strength and alacrity; and suffers the losses caused by disease, weakness and dejection. In like manner, the more perfect are more profitable are working animals and implements, and every saving by which the capacity is either to fulfil their destiny in the best manner, diminished, terminates with certainty in some portion of loss, and not infrequently in extravagant waste. Even the object of manuring is vast affected by the plight of those animals by which it is aided.

A pinching, miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of a prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profit depends on great improvements of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by penurious efforts. The discrimination between useful and protective, and useless and barren expenses, contains the agricultural secret for acquiring happiness and health. A good farmer will sow the first with an even hand, and eradicate every seed of the other. Liberality constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, "the more we give, the more we shall receive," can be justly applied.—Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture is the fountain of its bounty to us. Liberality to laborers and working animals is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to domestic brutes is the fountain of manure. The good work of a strong team uses a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding; and it saves moreover half the labor of a driver, and in following a bad one. Liberality in warm

houses, produces health, strength and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; causes all animals to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberality in the attentions of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously.

Fore-sight is another item in the economy of agriculture. It consists in preparing work for all weather, and doing all work in proper weather, and at proper times. The climate of the United States makes the first easy, and the second less difficult than in most countries. Ruinous violations of this important rule are yet frequent, from temper and impatience. Nothing is more common than a persistence in plowing, making hay, cutting wheat, and other works, when a small delay might have escaped a great loss, and the labor employed to destroy, would have been employed to save.—Crops of all kinds are often planted or sown at improper periods or unseasonably, in relation to the state of the weather, to their detriment or destruction, from the want of an arrangement of the work on a farm, calculated for doing every species of it precisely at the periods and in the seasons most likely to enhance its profit.

A third item in the economy of agriculture is not to kill time by doing the same thing twice over. However laboriously at work, we are doing nothing during one of the operations, and frequently worse than nothing, on account of the double detriment of tools, teams and clothing. The losses to farmers occasioned by this error, are prodigious under every defective system of agriculture. Shifts and contrivances innumerable are resorted to for saving time, by bad and perishable work, at an enormous loss of future time, until at length the several fragments of time thus destroyed, visibly appear spread over a farm, in the form of ruined houses, fences, orchards and soil; demonstrating that every advantage of such shifts is the parent of many disadvantages, and that a habit of finishing every species of work in the best mode, is the best economy.

The high importance of this article of agricultural economy, demands an illustration. Let us suppose that dead wood fencing will consume ten per centum of a farmer's time, which supposition devotes about thirtysix days in the year to that object: it would cost him five whole years in fifty. If his farm afforded stone, and his force could in one whole year make his enclosures of that lasting material, he would save four whole years by this more perfect operation, exclusive of the benefits gained by a longer life, or transmitted to his posterity. If his farm did not furnish stone, as live fences can be made with infinitely less labor than stone, his saving of time would be greater by raising them, but the donation to posterity less from their more perishable nature. It seems to me that the time necessary to rear and repair live fences, is less than one tenth of that consumed by those of dead wood. By doing this article of work in a mode thus surpassing the present miserable fencing shifts in use, our farmers would gain the enormous

profit of four years and a half in fifty. Time constitutes profit or loss in agriculture, and many other employments. Such an enormous loss is itself sufficient to bankrupt the soil of a fine country.

I have selected a few items merely to attract the reader's attention to the economy of agriculture, that his own sagacity may pursue the subject beyond the limits assigned to these essays. It is one highly necessary to all practical men, and worthy of the minute consideration of the most profound mind; nor do I know one exhibiting to experience and talents a stronger invitation to make themselves useful.—*Traveller's Essays.*

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.

In these degenerate times, when indolence and "gentle loafing" are so prevalent with a large proportion of the community—especially with those who do not feel the immediate necessity for personal exertions to procure a livelihood—it is gratifying to notice occasional instances of industry among men whose elevated station in society gives their example an important influence over all classes in society. Here are two instances, which we find given the rounds of the newspapers—instances which we wish with all our heart were more frequent than they are.

The Hon. HENRY CLAY, whose long continued public services and masterly eloquence have given him an enviable name in all quarters of the civilized world, in the course of some remarks in the United States Senate a few days since, used the following language:—

"His were not those lazy, luxurious habits of eating dinners when he should be eating his supper. He was not much of a physician, but he would undertake to say that if they would follow the practice adopted by himself, they would have little to fear from illness. He rose seldom later than 5 o'clock; he then took exercise, principally on horse-back, for an hour or an hour and a half; he then made his toilette, took his breakfast, read the newspapers, and was ready to go to work. In connection with this, he always retired to bed at 10 o'clock; seldom later. If his friends would pursue this course, he would not only insure their health, but would engage to pay their physician's bill."

The paragraph following is from the pen of the Hon. ISAAC HILL, formerly a Senator from New Hampshire in the U. S. Congress—for some years Governor of New Hampshire, and more recently Receiver General of the public moneys for the New England States. Gov. Hill is now editor of the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," an agricultural paper of the first rank, and also editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot," a leading political newspaper in that State. Hear him, and follow his example:

"To save the time of our man to work in the garden, we are on hand at five in the morning to drive the cows one mile and a half to pasture. Out and back, it is three miles and occupies one hour.

This hour is more profitable for reflection than an hour of dozing over some book or newspaper before breakfast: it is a grand exercise both of mind and body. We gather the day's experience from every man we meet who has the wisdom to rise early: we are soothed with the carols of the robin, the lark and other birds, whose early music is wasted on the air while indolence is asleep. Reflection has a glorious opportunity; and as we write for two newspapers—for the farmer and the politician—we hope the early hours thus spent may please our readers as much as it fills our heart with gratitude to the Creator of such a world."

Not Haven Farmer's Gaz.

From the Boston Cultivator.

ON RAISING WINTER RYE.

MR. EDITOR—As winter rye, in many of the towns of this State, is an important and profitable crop to the cultivator, and as I have seldom seen a communication on the best mode of producing it in your useful paper, I thought I would offer a few hints on the subject, growing out of forty years' experience and observation made on the practice of others.

Winter rye will grow in many of our back towns requiring but little labor, and frequently a good crop may be obtained without manure, and frequently the soil will be benefited by the operation of plowing and harrowing, especially in old bound up pasture land. One great reason why so many have poor stunted crops is, that they sow their seed at an improper season; and another is, that the ground sowed is not properly prepared: almost any kind of land will produce it, if not too wet and cold. I have seen fine crops grow on hard whortleberry hills, on sandy plains, and on the intervals of our large rivers. The most numerous failures of crops (in favorable seasons) I have witnessed, have been owing to plowing and sowing too late in the season: it is not uncommon to see a man plowing and sowing a hard tract of pasture land as late as October or November;—such a man may have the promise of a blessing, but it will not come in a crop of rye. Others commit a less error by sowing their seed in July, and if it should not head out the first season, they stand a better chance for a crop than the late sowers. Those who raise the best rye on old pasture ground, plow in June, with a good plough, turn small bushes, grass and weeds all under, let the ground take the benefit of the atmosphere until the twentieth or last of August, then harrow thoroughly, sow the seed half bushel or three pecks to the acre, then harrow again till the ground is well pulverized, and the seed well covered in the soil. Then fence off cattle, sheep, and every "creeping thing" that will eat rye, and if there is a failure of a crop, he will not have to bring his own negligence to account.

New burnt lands, and lands under cultivation, may be sown later, but if not sown before the middle of September, the rye will not till so well. Another advantage derived from sowing rye in August, is the opportunity it gives the farmer of seeding his land to grass at the same time, which will benefit his pasture enough to compensate for the exhaustion caused by the crop of rye.

Few farmers in this vicinity will attempt to grow wheat under the discouraging circumstances which at the present time exist among us. In the

first place the soil is not naturally congenial to the growth of a wheat crop, and a preparation of it will be attended with greater expense than most farmers will be willing to incur, when the remuneration will be so uncertain. In the next place, wheat flour is and has been so cheap, and is likely to continue so, that there is not much doubt but the farmer would realize a greater profit from his labor in the cultivation of rye than of wheat, on the most of our soils.

A good crop of winter rye may be obtained from soil where wheat under the same culture would not pay for harvesting. I am confident that our soils are destitute of some principle or property beside lime, which is essential to the profitable cultivation of wheat, and either from want of skill or from our situation in regard to the sea coast, or some peculiarity of climate, or defect of soil, many farmers after repeated attempts have, for the want of success, directed their efforts to the culture of crops which promise them a better compensation. Still I hope every able farmer will experiment upon his soil, and discover, if possible, the ingredients which are lacking, and supply them, and fit his land for a profitable crop of wheat, and the public will consider him among the benefactors of the agricultural art.

The above observations in regard to wheat, are made with particular reference to a large proportion of towns in the county of Middlesex.

Wilmington, Mass., July 26, 1841. S. B.

Rye may be raised on very poor land if it be well tilled and sown as above directed; but wheat must have a rich soil. We think the poverty of our soils is one great reason why we cannot raise wheat to advantage. We must recruit them by cultivating grass and hay, and when they become rich enough we may grow wheat if we please.

Grass seed should be sown with the rye in pasture grounds by all means: the clover seed, however, should not be sown so late as September; it may be sown on the snow.

Lands are never made richer by taking off a crop of rye without applying manures. The bushes in a pasture may be killed, and more feed may be obtained for a year or two by ploughing, and taking off a crop of rye.

When grain is the principal object of the farmer he will be obliged to fence off that part of the field which he sows—but if his object is to enrich his pasture land, and to double his feed, he need not make any fence—his cattle may feed on the rye—and it will furnish them with an early bite in the spring. In this way he may make his lands richer without the use of manure.—*ED. CULT.*

From the Western Farmer.

MEDIUM SIZED vs. LARGE HOGS.

MR. EDITOR—You are aware that I am now, and have been ever since 1820, extensively engaged in pork-packing in this city; and I feel that I may without presumption, lay claim to not a little experience in the business. It is fully as much to my interest, and that of every one else engaged in curing pork for market, as the interest of the farmer, that the very best breeds of hogs should be scattered over the country.

When I first entered into the business, the pork brought to us was produced from the same miserable race yet to be found through much the greater part of the West. It yielded us little lard, and the

sides were unfit for mess or clear pork—too thin, and only fit for bacon. The first improvement we had was the little chunky China hog—a perfect mass of lard—hams light and too fat—though the waste of offal was trifling. The next we had was the large Warren county hog, requiring years to mature, and then coming to us of an enormous weight—great waste of offal—the hams too large and badly shaped, as was also the shoulder—and the sides, nevertheless of their great size, were thin in proportion. They were still a great improvement. The crosses of these and the Russia and Lybid, in the hands of some of the more judicious breeders, produced a very excellent hog, and we who were the purchasers, were anxious for any improvement on the unprofitable woods hogs usually raised.

Though as I have remarked, so long engaged in the business of packing, I had paid but little attention to the breeding of hogs, though always keeping a few of the best I could find, on my farm, and improving them to the best of my ability. It was not until some of the part-bred Berkshires were brought to us from Butler and Warren counties, that I was struck with the great improvement they were, on any thing I had yet seen. The perfect manner in which they were fattened—their extraordinary length of body, and the thickness of the side meat—their small, yet thick, fleshy shoulder—the great weight and handsome form of their hams—the great yield of lard, and little waste of offal, either of inside waste, or head and bone, proved to me that they were a something entirely different and altogether superior to any other breed within my knowledge. On making further inquiry respecting them, I found them equally advantageous to the farmer and drover, as to the pork packer. Prolific and easily kept; maturing early and fattening kindly to as great weights as were desirable; stamping their own character strongly on any other breed with which they might be crossed; and travelling well to any reasonably distant market.

I had before this been breeding hogs for sale, and seeing at a glance the great advantage it was going to be to me in my packing business, to have such a hog as the Berkshire in general use, I at once engaged in it largely.

True it is that I cannot give up my farm and my attention and capital, to the breeding of fine stock, without a prospect of making money by it; but that was the secondary object I had in view—my pork-packing business was of the first importance to me. I saw and dreaded the efforts that were made to introduce an extremely large hog into Kentucky, for I had about this time transferred my pork business to that State, and had gone to very great expense in erecting an extensive establishment back of Covington, and intended making my entire purchases in the State. We can make no use in this market, of animals weighing from 400 to 600 pounds, even though they may be well fattened. A hog of the proper form and quality of meat, that matures at ten or twelve months old, so as to fatten properly, and then weighs from 200 to 300 pounds, is the sort for which we will give the highest price, because it yields us the greatest profit. And most assuredly it will also pay the farmer best. We have no population to supply, that will consume large, coarse, indifferently cured meat. Our principal demand is for city and family use, both here and in the cities of the south and east. The ham is with us the most valuable part of the hog,

the celebrity of those cured in Cincinnati is great. This pork must be heavy without being large—round, thick and plump—the flesh, though principally lean, yet marbled with fat. Next to the ham, the lard and side-meat yield us the latest return—the former must be abundant in quantity and fine-grained; which never is the case, any hog until he has somewhat matured; the latter must carry its thickness throughout, having thin flanky parts; and must be fat. And last rank the shoulder and the jaw.

Many of the Boston and Richmond dealers, and some from the other cities in the East and South, here annually to have meat packed; they will fetch such a hog as I have described, and will not offer if they can help it.

For my own part, and for my use for packing, I do not prefer an extravagantly large hog, nor yet a very small one. A hog that has to be fed two winters, never will pay first cost; if he can be had of sufficient size without wintering at all, so much the more profit. A spring pig killed in the fall at 200 lbs nett, will evidently pay better than if the hog had been kept over winter, and reached second fall 500 lbs. nett.

I have been speaking now as a pork-packer, not a breeder; and what I have said, I say in all sincerity. I have no desire to injure the business of any other breeder of improved hogs, nor to prevent their continuing their improvements to as great a point as they please. But I do regret to gentlemen of science and experience going to a large, coarse hog, such as the Woburn, Grazer, or Leicester, when they can procure one so infinitely superior—the *Improved Berkshire*.
JOHN MAHARD, JR.
Cincinnati, July 5, 1841.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the spring. He lets his cows be much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his building. He sows and plants his land till exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He has too much stock, and many of them are unproductive. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will, often, perchance, find him being in the bar-room, talking of nothing. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses his crop, and wants a hoop. His plow breaks in his field, and he gets in his seed in season, because it was not used; and in harvest, when he is at work on another part of his farm, the hogs break into his corn, for want of a small repair in his fence. He is in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he cannot stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He seldom neat in his person, and generally late in his workshop. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no energy, and is sure to have no money, or if he has some, he will give it away. He will not save it, makes great sacrifices to use it; and is slow in his payments, and buys altogether on credit. He purchases every thing at a dear rate. He will see the smoke come out of his chimney every day-light in winter. His horse-stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards,

shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If he lams his sheep, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian.—*Balt. Far.*

CROPS.

The wheat harvest, it may now be confidently said, will yield more than an average crop, notwithstanding partial failures in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, and in this State. Small parcels of the new crop at the South have already come into market, and have been sold for from 11s to 12s cents a bushel. The product of the United States in bread, corn and other vegetable food, is thus stated in the recent census:

Bushels Wheat raised in the U. S.	76,174,819
Do. Rye,	17,037,600
Do. Indian Corn,	297,855,658
Do. Oats,	106,376,192
Do. Buckwheat,	6,952,326
Do. Barley,	3,848,149
Do. Potatoes,	101,981,439

From the data here furnished, making a fair allowance for the States and Territories not included in the statement, it appears that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised for each inhabitant; of other grain, nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes, about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant—making an aggregate of fortyone bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men, women and children, bond and free. From such a surplus, it is obvious there will be much ready for export, if any opening should offer.—*New York American.*

Kidney Worms.—There is not now the slightest excuse for any farmer allowing his hogs to die from this disease. In addition to the testimony of Drs. Kirtland and Martin, and of others who have proved it, we can add our own:—a few days', or if needed, a few weeks' feeding on *corn boiled in ley*, will cure almost any case of kidney worm. Where the dragging of the hind quarters is occasioned by this complaint, there is not a doubt but this will effect a cure. The cruel process of cutting into the flesh of the back over the kidneys, and pouring in spirits of turpentine, even were it a certain cure, may thus be dispensed with.—*Southern Planter.*

In 1790, the wheat grown in Great Britain was only 14,000 bushels; in 1820, the crop was estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. This is about 24,000,000 more than all the wheat grown in the United States at the last census.

New wheat has been contracted for at Rochester, N. Y., at \$1 per bushel. The price for several years, has been from 1.50 to \$2.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—*Lacon.*

Relieve the unfortunate and you relieve yourself.

To the N. C. Farmer.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN—AGAIN.

MR. PUTNAM—Dear Sir—You are right. There was a mistake in my MS. By recurring to the epistle of my correspondent, I find that the average yield, as there stated, was *sixtythree* bushels of corn to the statute acre; the *same* quantity, *precisely*, having been harvested from the acre that produced the *ninety-six* bushels of turnips, as from that which produced only corn.

Nor do I think this an unusual result, except, perhaps, in cases where the corn is planted close together, and where the draft upon the vegetative powers of the soil is thereby rendered greater, it may be, than it can bear. In such cases, the sowing of turnips, or, indeed, the admixture of any other vegetables, would be highly injudicious and absurd.

But where the soil is in good heart and the corn planted in hills from three to four feet asunder, and free from weeds, we have every reason to believe that a tolerable crop of English turnips may be grown on the interstices between the rows, without essential injury to the corn.

Even if the corn should be somewhat injured, the turnips would more than repay the damage, probably; and in case of early frost, or the destruction of the corn by any other untoward cause, they would then fill up the gap better, and to a much greater extent, than could be done in any other way. Truly yours, H. D. W.

Windham, Me., Aug. 12, 1841.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

PRESERVING PORK.

MESSES EDITORS—The following hints respecting the preservation of pork, may be useful to some of your readers.

It is generally the practice of farmers, I believe, to scald their old brine, before putting it on their pork; and so absolutely necessary is it supposed to be, by most people, that nothing short of the price of their pork, would induce them to use their old brine without first scalding it. Now, allow me confidently to say that the idea is erroneous, and the practice entirely useless. If your old brine is sweet and good, and has kept your old pork good, depend upon it, it will keep the new. For what possible reason is there to suppose that brine which will keep old pork, will not keep new also? It may be said that the brine is full of matter which it has received from the old pork. True it is, and therefore it cannot extract the best juices of the new.—For eight successive years I assisted in putting down pork, and pouring upon it the same brine, without being once scalded; and the older the brine, the sweeter and better was the pork.—The brine was always sweet, and had plenty of salt at the bottom. The pork was laid down in the usual manner, with salt, and the old brine poured back upon it. The advantages are, having better pork, besides a saving of labor and trouble.

P.

The most simple and perfect cure for the effects of the poison from the sting of a bee, is to wet a piece of indigo and rub on the spot—this will immediately relieve the pain, if applied soon, and prevent the swelling. The juice of a raw onion is also said to be equally efficacious.

MR FRENCH'S FARM, BRAINTREE.

Every reader of our columns is familiar with the name of B. V. FRENCH, Esq., of Braintree. This gentleman is one of the most attentive friends of both Horticulture and Agriculture. On Tuesday of last week, we enjoyed his hospitality and viewed his farm. Mr F. having devoted many years to mercantile pursuits in the city, procured a farm in his native town, and is now investing in the soil of Braintree a portion of the profits of his former traffickings.

Should one ask us whether this gentleman makes farming profitable, we might reply, that we asked him whether he could sell his place for as much as his stone walls have cost him? He doubted whether he could; and we doubt too. But notwithstanding our presumption that he does not find the farm a source of income, we are fully ready to give him much praise as an improver of the soil and an agriculturist.

The soil of that part of Braintree in which Mr F. resides, is clayey and rocky. After the many large rocks are taken out, both soil and subsoil appear to be clay, well mixed with small stones; we may call it clayey gravel. It is heavy and hard to work, retentive and strong. Great expense is required for clearing and plowing it. On one side of the farm, Mr French has six contiguous fields of from two to four acres each, regularly and conveniently laid out, surrounded by most substantial walls. This land, all of it, three or four years since was in its natural state. Now the most of it is well and smoothly laid down to grass, with not a bush or stone to be seen. We are not aware that there was any thing peculiar in the process of subduing; but one expedient for draining deserves mention, and in many places it can be profitably imitated. The land has a gentle slope—and under the wall is a trench three feet deep, filled with small stones, which affords a passage for the superfluous waters. The fertility of these retentive lands is doubtless much increased by this kind of drain.

The tilled land upon the farm is very free from weeds, and the crops are luxuriant. We have not seen better promise of corn in any field this season, and the potatoes and ruta bage are the best we have met with. All bear the marks of generous manuring and good care. The farm, excepting the six new fields above named, is richly stocked with trees of the best varieties of apples and pears. Many of them are at their best age, while many more are beginning to bear. These too exhibit the marks of faithful attention and care.—In the poultry yard we found the peaches and plums; here the borer and the curculio will find it difficult to run the gauntlet.—In the hog yards we found about twenty pure Berkshires; and whatever may be the merits of them when subjected to the knife, we certainly never before saw an equal number of swine at any one place, of as great beauty as these possess. Well supplied with sea-weed and muck, they were busily performing the labor required of them.—In the barn, which has been recently repaired, we found the arrangements for the cattle uncommonly airy and comfortable;—beneath the necks of the cattle, instead of a timber in which to fix the poles for the tie-up chains, we found a plank trough, about six inches square, and at each crib a hole was left uncovered, of sufficient size for the admission of the nose of the cow; this is the watering trough. The idea of having water where the cows can drink at their pleasure, is one that

deserves attention. There can be little doubt that cows in milk will be much benefited by this arrangement.—In the pasture we found eight cows, generally bearing the marks of good milkers, and all showing that they are well kept. The milk is sold at the house.—The tool houses were the places most remarkable about the premises, and which surpassed all that we have seen elsewhere. They contain samples of nearly every kind of agricultural implement. All are in their places and in good condition. Order and neatness pervade the whole establishment.

Horticulture and floriculture are sufficiently attended to, for producing all the desirable fruits and flowers.

One who frees the hard and bushy soil from its obstructions to the plow, and who makes tons and scores of tons of hay grow where rocks and bushes held full possession, erects a monument to his own enterprise; renders himself a public benefactor, and may well take pleasure in the conquests he has made.

But while we name our host of the day as one whose example does good to the cause of agriculture, we cannot forget that hundreds are ready to say this man of ample means cannot be copied by the poor man; if common farmers tread in his steps, they will soon be ruined. This may be true; and yet common farmers may be benefited by his doings. Our thoughts upon this point sometimes run thus:—*Gentleman farmers* are often sneered at by the *workers* upon the soil. These men of the striped frock suppose that they are the masters of the art of husbandry, and that the fine broadcloth coat covers the back of only theorisers and ignoramuses in agriculture. All this is perfectly natural, and the supposition is partly, at least, correct. The hard working man, who has for years been a busy tiller of the soil, understands well the processes of tillage which are common in his neighborhood, and generally knows how to plan so as to make both ends of his accounts meet. But he generally goes in a beaten track; he learns nothing which others have not long known, and he imparts no information to the agricultural community. He may be a worthy man and a good farmer. But he is less likely to make valuable discoveries in agriculture and horticulture, than is the man of property and taste,—the gentleman farmer—who often incurs expenses which the farm does not repay—who often tries experiments—who derives pleasure not less from learning how a new theory will work in practice, than from a profitable crop. This class of men are public benefactors; their successes and their failures are watched by the neighbors, so that farmers of limited means get at the results of experiments without being obliged to incur the expenses necessary for making them.

Now what we ask of the common farmer is, that he do not *ridicule* the gentleman farmer. He may be well satisfied that the theoriser, the schemer, the experimenter, is expending many a dollar for which he will never get back one penny; he may be convinced that it would not do for him or for his poor neighbors to farm in the same way; but it does not follow from this that the man of property may not be gratifying a laudable desire to gain and to impart new and valuable knowledge of the science and art of agriculture; it does not follow that he should be ridiculed, and that his judgment as a farmer should be held in contempt. His purposes and aims may be different; you are farming to get a living or make money; he farms for

pleasure; and finds much of his pleasure in trying new things, and in adopting modes which he knows as well as you do, will not be profitable in a pecuniary point of view. Let him gratify his taste; and when his modes of doing things give you a valuable hint, make use of it gladly and thankfully; but wherein he makes farming a too costly operation, avoid copying his processes.

PRESERVATION OF THE FERTILITY OF SOILS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

Nothing can be more important to the interest of agriculture, than a correct understanding of the means by which the natural fertility of soils may be preserved, and such as have been deteriorated by injudicious husbandry may be renovated. You have rendered a very important service to the most useful of all sciences, by your Essay on Calcareous Manures. I propose in this letter, to make some desultory remarks upon the same subject; and shall be much gratified if I shall be able to throw the smallest light upon a question of so much interest.

Sr J. Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says, "the earths, and even the earthy carbonates have a certain degree of chemical attraction for many of the principles of vegetable and animal substances." That, "in most of the black and brown rich vegetable moulds, the earths seem to be in combination with a peculiar extractive matter, afforded during decomposition of vegetables. In the extract quoted by you at page 30, he seems to place the chemical energy of alumina and carbonate of lime, in preserving putrescent manures, upon an equality. I concur with you, that the powers of attracting and retaining these manures, possessed by these two earths, differ greatly in force. Taking for granted that carbonate of lime has a very powerful chemical energy in attracting and retaining those elementary principles which are the appropriate food for plants, and that the other earths and earthy carbonates possess this power only in a slight degree it will readily appear why soils destitute of lime, in any state of combination cannot be improved durably or profitably by putrescent manures, without previously making them calcareous."

In a state of nature, soils are enriched mainly by the decomposition of vegetable matters on the surface of the earth. If these were to undergo rapid decomposition, a considerable proportion of the elements, constituting the appropriate food of plants, would escape in the form of gas, and consequently be entirely lost. And hence, if the growing vegetable had derived its nutrient altogether from the soil, it would restore much less than it had extracted for its nourishment; and would exhaust instead of increasing its fertility. But in general, the decomposition of vegetable matter, on the surface of the earth, is so very slow and gradual, that but little loss occurs from the process. And as vegetables derive much of their nutriment from their atmosphere, the quantity of vegetable food restored to the earth, by their decomposition, commonly greatly exceeds that which has been drawn from the earth for their sustenance. In a state of nature the entire vegetable growth left upon the soil. When this dies, and falls upon the earth, it becomes subject to the effects of dew and rain. These, before decomposition can take place, draw off from the vegetable matter an extract, which is thus carried down into the soil, and

ly the more fibrous parts remain on the surface undergo slow decomposition. And this also, when carried into mould, gives out an extract to in water, and is thus carried down into the soil, though that part of vegetable mould, which Berzelius terms *geine*, is directly but slightly soluble in water, yet it has been demonstrated by Th. de Saussure that the three constituent principles of vegetable mould may be converted the one into the other, under the alternately preponderating influence of air and water." Thus vegetable extract, carbonaceous mould and *geine* may all, by the influence of air and water, be rendered soluble and be carried down into the earth. The extract of vegetable matter, mould and *geine*, which thus unites with water and descends with it into the soil, is so slightly combined with it, that the earthy and earthy carbonates, having a stronger attraction for it, will draw it off from the water and fix in the soil. But these earthy and earthy carbonates (if there be no lime present) will soon be saturated, and consequently can draw no more of these ingredients from the water. The quantity of food for vegetables laid up in store in the soil, could seem to be limited to the amount which it is capable of retaining in a state of combination. This not great when lime, in some form of combination, is not present, but very considerable when it runs a component part of the soil. Hence the great difference in the capability of improving by gettable and putrescent manures, soils which we find which have not lime as one of their ingredients, in some form of combination. When soils, destitute of lime in any state of combination, come completely saturated with those fertilizing elements which constitute the food of plants, it might be supposed the remainder would continue with the water by which they were carried down into the soil. This would be true if there were any chemical attraction in the earths to fix and retain the water in combination with them, till the vegetable food could be drawn off by the onsets of the growing plants. But such is not the case. Water will rise to the surface of the earth, whence it will be carried off by evaporation and the absorbing power of the atmosphere. But cannot carry with it the vegetable extract with which it was combined. The experiments made

Sir H. Davy upon grasses, as detailed in his Agricultural Chemistry, show that the extractive matter is always left as a residuum, upon boiling to decoction. Although water may bring back to the surface of the earth such portions of the vegetable extract as may not have been drawn up by the earths, having a stronger attraction for than the water, yet it cannot be carried off by evaporation or absorption, and consequently it will be left at or near the surface of the soil. This residue of vegetable extract is one of the causes by which vegetable mould is most abundant at or near the surface of soils, and assists in producing "the black and brown rich vegetable mould," in which Davy says "the earths seem to be in combination with a peculiar extractive matter afforded during the decomposition of vegetables." Hence there could seem to be a continual accumulation of *geine* and other vegetable matters at and near the surface, so long as the quantity of such matters furnished by decaying vegetation exceeds that which is consumed by the growing plants. In the course of time, this accumulation of vegetable matter at the surface of the earth, would become very great if there were no means of carrying it off.—

In calcareous soils there is a chemical agency, which exerts great energy in retaining and confining this superabundance of vegetable food, so that the accumulation becomes very considerable. But in soils which are destitute of calcareous earth, no such considerable accumulations are found. This is probably owing in part to the nature of the vegetable growth, which may be incapable of drawing much of its food from the atmosphere, and consequently the decaying vegetation may furnish no more vegetable matter to the soil than it drew from it for its own nourishment. But as exhausted lands, even in the poorest soil, when suffered to grow up in timber, are found to increase slowly in fertility, it follows as a necessary consequence, that in the course of time there would be a considerable accumulation of vegetable matter on the surface of the soil, unless some agency is at work to carry off the superabundance. What that agent is, and what are the best means of counteracting its effects, is an important inquiry. From the tenor of your "Essay on Calcareous Manures," it is obvious you suppose the effect is produced by certain vegetable acids neutralizing any lime which may formerly have composed one of the ingredients of the soil, and then combining with *geine* and other vegetable products, and thereby rendering them unfit for vegetable food for the more useful plants. If your views on this subject are correct, it would seem to follow that there is in fact no loss of vegetable food from the want of a soil to fix and retain it, but that it is only rendered inefficient in consequence of its combination with certain acids in the soil. And it would seem that if it were all retained in combination with acids, by the application of a due proportion of carbonate of lime the accumulated food of plants would immediately become available, and the soil be restored to the highest degree of fertility of which it was capable. These views are very encouraging and you have sustained them by such proofs and illustrations as to render them extremely probable.

The recent discovery of *geine* or humin, and the acid found under certain circumstances by the combination of oxygen with this base, seems to prove that the existence of an acid in a soil is not always prejudicial to the growth of useful vegetation. Professor Rennie, as quoted in your Essay, says "humic acid, however, which I may remark is not sour to the taste, readily combines with many of the substances found in soils and manures, and not only renders them, but itself also, easy to be dissolved in water, which in their separate state could not take place. In this way humic acid will combine with lime, potass and ammonia, in the form of humates, and the smallest portion of these will render it soluble in water and fit to be taken up by the spongetlets of the root fibres."

He farther remarks, "It appears to have been from ignorance of the important action of the humic acid in thus helping to dissolve earthy matters, that the older writers were so puzzled to discover how lime and potass got into plants." Professor Rennie says *humina* or (as called by Berzelius) *geine*, is composed of carbon and hydrogen, and the addition of oxygen to this base to form humic or *geic* acid. This, I apprehend, can no more render it poisonous to plants than the addition of oxygen to carbon, thereby forming carbonic acid, can render that substance prejudicial to the growth of vegetation. This acid, so far from being prejudicial, is the principal source of the supply of food for vegetables from the atmosphere.

Berzelius says that "the carbonaceous mould, which changes a part of the air [atmosphere] into carbonic acid, is itself changed by the air into *geine* and into the extract of mould; and it is upon this transformation that appears to depend, in part, the advantage derived from the tillage of the soil, which is divided by the action of the plow and exposed to the immediate influence of the air."

Einhof has ascertained that *geine*, in acid soils, is combined with phosphoric and acetic acids; and De Pontin, it is said, has also found it combined with the maleic acid. These authorities are abundantly sufficient to prove that *geine* is found in a state of combination with a variety of acids. Some of these combinations are found not to be prejudicial to vegetation of the most useful kind, but in some of its combinations it may only suit the growth of vegetables of an acid character as you have shown in your Essay on Calcareous Manures.

There is a point beyond which soils cannot be permanently enriched, without an improvement of their constitutional organization, which may be done by supplying those ingredients of a good soil which are deficient, such as clay, where sand is too predominant, and carbonate of lime, where that is deficient, &c.

But without a change in the constitutional organization of the soil, we cannot hope to carry its fertility, *permanently*, beyond what it had acquired in a state of nature. Soils which have been reduced by cultivation, where they have not been injured by washing rains, may be easily renovated. This must be done by again supplying them with those fertilizing ingredients of which they have been deprived by bad husbandry. This may be accomplished in part, by the application of manure; but it is to the atmosphere we must look as the great storehouse whence we are to draw the necessary supply of vegetable food. To this end, those green crops should be freely cultivated, which derive most of their food from the atmosphere. In soils adapted to it, red clover is the most suitable for this purpose. It is by far the most convenient and the cheapest method of renovating exhausted soils. It not only supplies a great deal of vegetable matter to soils that have been much reduced, but it is admirably calculated to pulverize and reduce its component parts to a finely divided state, and thus to produce a condition favorable to a combination with those elementary principles which are furnished by the atmosphere; and also greatly increases its capacity for absorbing moisture. Care should be taken also to suffer as few weeds to ripen their seeds as possible. These, previous to the time of ripening their seeds, derive nearly the whole of their nutriment from the atmosphere. By destroying them before they seed, nearly their whole product of vegetable matter is a net gain to the soil. Exhausting grain crops should be sparingly cultivated till the soil is completely renovated, and then should bear only such a proportion to the green crops as the soil will bear without deterioration. It should be a fixed principle never to suffer the soil to deteriorate, for as it costs as much to cultivate a soil producing only half or two thirds of a crop, as if it produced a full crop, it is perfectly clear that it is the interest of the cultivator to keep his land always in good heart. Besides, it is less difficult to keep land in a state of fertility than to renovate it after it has been exhausted by careless husbandry. But it is time to bring my desultory speculations to a close.

A. BEATTY.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1841.

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE

How can our farmers obtain the best return for the expenses of cultivation? How can their pursuit be rendered most lucrative? These are questions which may be compelled to ask, and which they would gladly have answered. No general reply can be made which will admit of application in all cases. And yet it is not difficult to furnish some views which most farmers would do well to regard. Though many of our common farmers are now accustomed to read and think much in relation to their pursuit, there yet are more who regularly go the rounds in which their fathers moved, seeking no new light and making no improvement. To all such we would say, *take some agricultural periodical, and read it.* But when you read, make use of your common sense and sound discretion. The paper will contain many things that you should not put entire confidence in; it will give advice which you are not to follow; it will give you imperfect and unsatisfactory statements; but, mingled with much that is not worth a second thought, you will find many statements and hints which can be turned to good account. Separate the chaff from the wheat for yourselves. Do this, and you will find wholesome food. Learn how others farm, and compare their methods with your own, for it must be that you will now and then learn that some man in some parts of his farming operations, has modes of proceeding which you will find it for your interest to adopt. You are not wiser than all others. Agricultural reading need not do you any harm—it may do you much good.

Another means of improvement to which some are now resorting, is the formation of town agricultural societies for the purpose of weekly or monthly discussions. From these small local societies, we anticipate more benefits than from the county, State or national associations. There the minds of the actual tillers of the soil, will be roused to observation and reflection.

An improvement may be effected on many farms by diminishing the quantity of land that is annually tilled. Take, for instance, a small farm which contains, besides its pastures and woodlands, 24 acres that are in tillage and cultivated grasses. Suppose that 6 acres are planted to corn, potatoes, roots, &c.; that 3 acres are sowed to English grain; and that 15 acres are in grass. On this farm it is customary to plant land that is broken up, two successive years, and then sow upon it grain and grass seed. The usual quantity of manure to the acre on the planted ground is 4 cords. This land will yield at the rate of 40 bushels, or \$30 worth of corn, and \$10 worth of stover. The crop, whether of corn, potatoes or roots is worth \$40 per acre. On each acre of grain the crop is 20 bushels, or \$15 worth of grain and \$7 worth of straw. The hay from an acre is one ton, or \$12 worth—

6 acres planted, will produce at \$40,	\$240
3 do sowed, " " at 22,	66
15 do. in grass, " " at 12,	180
	\$486

Now, leaving out of the account the interest of land, the worth of manure, the wear and tear of tools, &c. &c., we will suppose the labor and expense required for seeding, planting, tilling and harvesting the crop on each planted acre is \$20; on each sowed acre, including seed and threshing, \$10; on each acre in grass, \$2 25. We have then in these items of cost—

6 acres planted, at \$20,	\$120 00
3 do. sowed, " 10,	30 00
15 do. in grass, " 2 25,	33 75
	\$183 75

This sum, subtracted from \$486, leaves \$302 25.

These estimates, though they leave unnoticed many of the items of expense, and are not to be regarded as helps in determining the absolute profit or loss in farming, are yet believed to be quite near to the facts on many farms a few miles back from the city.

We wish to determine whether the same amount of manure may not be so applied on these farms as to give a more profitable return. And for this purpose we will make some further suppositions—Let 9 of the 24 acres be turned out as pasture land. Let 3 acres be planted and 1 1/2-acre be sowed. Now, the quantity of manure on the acre may be doubled, we will apply 8 cords. As the crops will be increased, the expenses, especially those of harvesting, will be increased. Let the tilled or planted land require 25 dollars per acre—the sowed, eleven—the grass, two and a half dollars. The cost then will be—

3 acres planted, at 25 dolls,	\$75 00
1 1/2 sowed, at 11 "	16 50
10 1/2 in grass, at 2 50	26 25
	\$117 75

The crops we suppose may now be, on the planted land, 60 bushels or 45 dollars worth of corn and 12 and a half dollars worth of stover—or other productions worth 57 and a half dollars per acre. The sowed land may yield 30 bushels or 22 and a half worth of grain, and 10 dollars worth of straw. The grass land should give 1 1/2 ton or 18 dollars worth per acre. The 9 acres turned out should be worth as pasturage 3 dollars each. We have then—

3 acres, planted, at \$37 50,	\$112 50
1 1/2 sowed, at 32 50,	48 75
10 1/2 in grass, at 18 00,	189 00
9 " in pasturage, at \$3,	27 00
	\$437 25

Taking from this \$117 75, there is left a balance of \$319 50. In the former case we had a balance of \$302 25. The difference between these gives \$17 25 in favor of putting 8 cords of manure, instead of 4 cords to the acre.

Another fact of much consequence is here disclosed. By the process first described, the labor and seed cost \$13 75; in the latter case they cost only \$11 75; this latter and smaller outlay, gives an income greater than the other by \$17 25. Consequently the double manuring diminishes the amount of loss in those seasons when the crops fail.

Each reader, we presume, will modify our suppositions so as to fit them to the usual expenses and usual crops on his own lands and those of his neighbors. In some places the balance may be found on the other side, but we doubt whether it often will in this vicinity.

There are difficulties in the way of making the change complete at once. Should the 9 acres be forthwith opened to the cows, the crop of hay would come short. To us we know, and we should advise the turning out of only a small part of this at first, and increasing the quantity from time to time, as the remaining lands were brought up in fertility. Each man can judge from year to year how it is best to proceed. Our object is not to advise in regard to the details, but merely to present distinctly the question whether it is not more profitable to till less land well manured, than to distribute the manure so widely that all the crops must be small.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held August 7th, 1841—
Resolved, That it is expedient to have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers—and the following Committees were chosen to carry the same into effect—

Committee of General Arrangements—Messrs Samuel Walker, Jonas Winship, L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, J. Stickney, J. J. Low, J. L. Russell, R. T. Paine, C. M. Hovey, J. E. Trenchard, Ous Johnson, David Haggerton, Wm. H. Cowan, R. Manning, J. M. Ives, Geo. Brown, Cheever Newhall, Jos. Breck, Wm. McEllan, W. Kenrick S. R. Johnson, S. Sweetser, P. B. Hovey, J. L. F. Warren, J. A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. W. Russell, Rufus Howe, S. Pond, J. Hovey, A. Bowditch, Wm. B. Kingsbury and Augustus Story.

Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take charge of the Fruits and Flowers—Messrs Sam'l Walker, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French, J. L. F. Warren, P. B. Hovey and Augustus Story.

Committee to make Report of the Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables exhibited—Messrs Sam'l Walker, B. V. French, J. L. F. Warren and P. B. Hovey.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, Sec'y.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Society's room on Saturday next, 21st inst., at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Per order,
SAM'L WALKER, Ch'm.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 14.

From S. R. Johnson—a fine display of China Roses, including the varieties Anne Vibert, (a fine white) De Arcole, Nougette la Mark, and a splendid cluster of Nougette (Madame de Prez), with more than forty buds and flowers.

From Capt. Mancydry—fine Dahlias.

From Miss Sumner—Bouquets.

From J. L. F. Warren—Bouquets and Dahlias.

From S. Sweetser—Bouquets and Dahlias.

From Hovey & Co.—Bouquets.

From Parker Barnes—Dahlias.

From Sam'l Walker—fine large Bouquets, and Phloxes of different sorts, including a fine seedling from W. Richardson, the beautiful white seedling raised by W. E. Carter, called Harrisiana, Phlox decussata, which we think the very best of Whites, and other fine sorts; *Dracocephalum repens*.

From B. E. Cotting—Native flowers, including *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Lythrum verticillatum*, and other fine sorts.

From M. P. Wilder—*Lilium lanceifolium album*—one of the new Lilies imported from Japan into Germany, by Dr. Van Eichenb. On two spikes there were eight expanded flowers and ten buds; it is, in our estimation, a superb plant. We noticed some fine specimens of Dahlias of the newly imported varieties; also, some fine flowers of the old ones.

From J. Stickney—Dahlias.

From J. H. Hovey—a fine specimen of *Gladiolus floribundus*.

From Messrs Winship—Bouquets and several rare cut flowers.

In some of the stands there were good specimens of Dahlias, but the season has been very unfavorable for perfect flowers, unless considerable pains have been taken to water, &c.

For the Committee,
JOSEPH BRECK.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

The specimens of fruit exhibited at the rooms today were numerous, and many of them very fine. The choice specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, by Ous Johnson, Esq., of Lynn, attracted much notice, and were well worthy of it.

E. Breed, Esq., of Charlestown, exhibited the most splendid Peaches that have been shown for some length of time. They measured from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 inches in circumference, and weighed from 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 oz. each.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton, exhibited good specimens of the Apricot—out of door cultivation; also, Early Scarlet Cherry Plum, and Belle Magnifique Cherry.

From J. Lovett, Beverly, a handsome summer apple, but without a name. Also, specimens of White Whortleberries.

The President of the Society, M. P. Wilder, Esq., exhibited very fine specimens of the Apricot—out door cultivation.

Mr Winslow, Roxbury, exhibited specimens of Cherries—name unknown.

From Mr Brigham, Boston, Apricots—very fine.
Mr Macouardy, Dorchester, exhibited very fine Short-horn Crab Apples.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury, Early Harvest Apples—very fine specimen.

Mr Thayer exhibited the fruit of the High Blackberry which he cultivates in his garden. The fruit attracted much notice from its large and beautiful appearance.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Harvest Apples. A. D. Williams, Esq., Roxbury, exhibited again today, specimens of R-d and White Currants. The currants which were exhibited to-day by Mr Williams, and those exhibited by him on former occasions, have been generally admitted to be the finest ever shown in New England.

Specimens of an early Pear, and specimens of a late Raspberry, were exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

The following memorandum was by request introduced in this report.

Specimens of the Corn called the "Davison," raised by Thomas Davison, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, were upon the table today. One ear when gathered weighed lb. 10 oz.; greatest length, 13 inches; twenty rows—matured early part of October, 1840; presented by S. Warner.

Mr Sweetser, of Woburn, also exhibited fine specimens of Tomato.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN

Erratum—In R. Newton's communication in our last No. the word "plants" in two places, should have been "fruit." The mistake occurred from the similarity in appearance of the words in the author's MS, *plant* being here spelt *p l u m b*.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Table of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded the exposure week ending August 15.

Aug. 1, 1841.	9 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	5	63	73	73	S. E.
Monday,	10	67	84	77	E.
Tuesday,	11	69	66	64	E.
Wednesday,	12	64	84	68	S. W.
Thursday,	13	62	85	72	W.
Friday,	14	62	75	62	E.
Saturday,	15	58	74	66	S. E.

WINDY MARKET—Monday, August 16, 1841

Reported for the New England Farmer

1 Market 500 Bow Beef Cattle, 125 Stores, 4200 Sheep, 100 Swine—100 Swine were reported last week. *Butchers*—*beef* Cattle—Last weeks prices were not all qualities sustained. A few were sold on the hoof 10 to 15 above our quotations. We quote first quality \$5 75. Second quality, \$5 00 to 5 50. Third quality \$3 25 to 4 25. Good Cows \$4 00 to 4 50.

Cows—Not a sufficient number were sold to establish a price. We noticed two year old sold from \$10 to 14. Also noticed a lot past three year old, sold for \$13

Sheep—Lots were sold for \$1 12, \$1 25, \$1 33, \$1 06, \$1 83, \$2 00 and \$2 25.

Pigs—Several lots unsold. A lot of shoats to peddle for sows and 5 for barrows. A selected lot of sows 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, seed by the bag 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c. Western, 14c. Flax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 60 lb. Lucerne, per lb.

WHEAT. Howard Street \$6 00—Genesee \$6 25—Ohio

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 75—Rye—Northern 75 to 80—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 44—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime

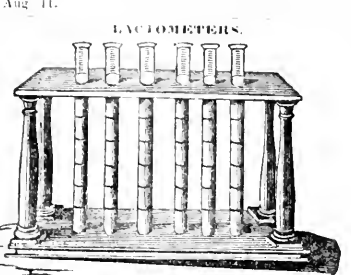
\$6 10 No 1 \$9 00 Pork Extra 3 00 Corn 11 00
Mess \$11 00 Hams Northern 9 00 per lb—Southern none
Lard Boston 9 00 per lb—Southern 8 to 1 2
Butter—Lump 18 to 22 Fatkin 12 to 15 Sapping 8 to 12
Eggs—per box, 818 to 20 Eastern Screwed \$3 10 to 11
PHEASANT 10 11 00 News
EGGS 14 to 16

WOOD. The market for sale at this article has not experienced any change of late. Piled Wood is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Floors, and of fine Floors the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Floors, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c. American tall Wood, washed 47 to 50. The 3 1/2 inch, washed 41 to 46. Do. 1 1/2 inch, washed, 36 to 40. 1 1/4 inch common do, 35 to 47. Saxon shoop, washed, 40 to 45. Do. unwashed, 40 to 44. Bogus shoop, 35 to 40. Buenos Ayres unpoked, 7 to 10. Superior Northern pine, 40 to 43 to 46. No. 1 do do 37 to 42. No. 2 do do 26 to 30—No. 3 do do 15 to 20.

RUBBIS RO T'S.

The subscribers offer a great variety of Potatoes, Lillies, Crown Impials, and all other Bulbous and fibrous root plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of *seven varieties* of strawberries, as they are such as have stood the test of a *fair trial for several years*, and all grown by the subscriber.

Harlow's Seedling—*Milken*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 per hundred plants.

Milken Castle—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Rogers's Seedling.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hanford's—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to 1 free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, enclosing the amount for the fruit, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Aug. 11. copistm *Norantum Vale, Brighton.*

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS

White Oil Soap

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

THOMAS PERKINS, 109 State street. Boston Aug. 10th, 1841. Im

THE CANKER WORM.

Newhall's Invention for destroying the Canker Worm.

The subscriber having made improvements in the trough and roof for destroying this depredator on our fruit and other trees, by means of these improvements, a patent has obtained a Patent. The peculiar properties of this roof, are, that its sides project downwards enclosing the trough; thus protecting the end from the wind and rain; and being disconnected with the trough is placed at a suitable distance from it.

The facility with which the condition of the trough may be examined by means of these two movable sides, I consider an important recommendation.

The improvement in the trough is the insertion of a tube into the bottom of the trough in a diagonal position, the lower end being elevated nearly to its top. Water enough is put into the trough to cover the lower end of the tube, oil is then put in, which being lighter will cover the top of the water; water being so subtle an element, is liable to penetrate through the top of the roof and find its way into the trough, if it would sink below the oil and pass out through the tube without overflowing, leaving the oil in the trough. The live all sorts lutelets have failed to keep off the water out, hence the utility of a tube. Although it is believed these improvements will be recommended by their own merits, I submit a certificate from those who have used them.

N. B. Those who wish this remedy applied to their trees, are requested to direct a line to the subscriber, post paid. A model may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Lynn, 7th Mo., 1841. DANIEL NEWHALL.

We are understood, have the preceding season used Newhall's Improvement for destroying the Canker Worm. Last year the foliage on many of our trees was entirely destroyed looking as though a fire had passed through them. The use of Newhall's Improvement the preceding season of the tree saved, has destroyed nearly all the worms; on some trees more could be found, and they are now in a flourishing condition, covered with foliage, and many of them loaded with fruit.

We believe this improvement is an effectual remedy against this depredator, and that if proper attention be paid during the ascent of the grub it will exterminate the Canker worm from the tree.

George Johnson, Samuel Curtis, Paul Newhall, Otis Johnson, Isaac Bassett, Theophilus Breed, Lynn, 7th, Mo., 1841.

Moses Breed, John Pratt, M. C. Pratt, Estes Newhall, James Breed, Jr., Stephen N. Breed, cowit Aug. 4.

PURE SPERM OIL.



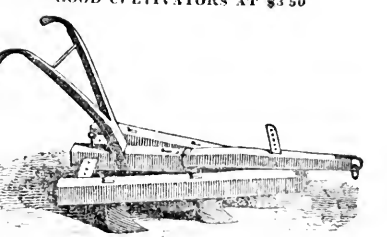
EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, Bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without croaking.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street. Price \$3 50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO ARE THE FREE?

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE

We copy, says a late English paper, the following verses from "The Chaplet, a Poetical Offering for the Lyceum Bazaar," Manchester. The piece is a worthy gift to the cause of popular education. By (we believe) an operative:

Who are the Free?

They who have scorned the tyrant and his rod,
And bow'd in worship unto man, but God;
They who have made the conqueror's glory dim—
Unchain'd in soul, though manacled in limb—
Unwarped by prejudice—unawed by wrong,
Friends to the weak and fearless of the strong;
They who could change not with the changing hour,
The self-same men to peevish in power;
True to the law of right, as warily prone
To grant another's as maintain their own;
Foes of oppression, whoso'er it be—
These are the proudly free!

Who are the Great?

They who have boldly ventured to explore
Unsound seas, and lands unknown before—
Swar'd on the wings of science, wide and far,
Measur'd the sun, and weigh'd each distant star—
Pierced the dark depths of ocean and of earth,
And brought unnumber'd wonders into birth—
Repell'd the pestilence, restrain'd the storm,
And given new beauty to the human form—
Wak'd the voice of reason, and unfurled
The page of truthful knowledge to the world:
They who have toil'd and stam'd for mankind—
Arous'd the slumbering virtues of the mind—
Taught us a thousand blessings to create:
These are the nobly great!

Who are the Wise?

They who have govern'd with a self-control
Each wild and baneful passion of the soul—
Curb'd the strong impulse of all fierce desires,
But kept alive affection's purer fires:
They who have pass'd the labyrinth of life,
Without one hour of weakness or of strife;
Prepared each change of fortune to endure;
Humble tho' rich, and dignified tho' poor—
Skill'd in the least movements of the heart—
Learn'd in the lore which nature can impart—
Teaching that sweet philosophy aloud,
Which sees the "silver lining" of the cloud,
Looking for good in all beneath the skies:

These are the truly wise!

Who are the blest?

They who have kept their sympathies awake,
And scatter'd joy for more than custom's sake;
Steadfast and tender in the hour of need,
Gentle in thought—benevolent in deed;
Whose looks have power to make dissension cease—
Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are peace;
They who have liv'd as harmless as the dove,
Teachers of truth and ministers of love;
Love for all moral power, all mental grace—
Love for the humblest of the human race—
Love for that tranquil joy that virtue brings—
Love for the Giver of all goodly things;
True followers of that soul-extending plan,
Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man.
They who can calmly huzer at the last,
Survey the future, and recall the past;
And with that hope which triumphs o'er pain,
Feel well assured they have not liv'd in vain;
Then wait in peace their hour of final rest;
These are the only blest!

Every thing great is not always good; but all good things are great.

From the New York Tribune.

THE DUTY TO LABOR.

"The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg as he finishes a luxurious repast; "here, landlord, another bottle of your prize Madeira." Half a dozen empty-headed fops, who sit gazing on him by stealth, in silent admiration, had the sentiment with a shout of rapturous applause. "That's it—the world owes us a good living, and we'll have it!—Landlord! more wine here! we won't go home till morning. Let's go it while we're young. Who cares for the expense?"

The consequence of this is the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loafism, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of the good living the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing Sing, where the State provides "a living" for those it considers deserving, but not just such an one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is the original maxim. It is false and detestable. "The world owes you a good living." How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil or in the pulpit, as a tiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or still worse, have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing.

Marked are just waking to a consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew, or plow or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and he is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and a drone.

"But has not a rich man a right to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly; we would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less fortunate neighbor; but never let him forget, as, if properly trained, he never can, that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort, may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, and make, and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of man, whether in his own person or that of his less fortunate brother; let haughtiness and pride cease on one side, and envy, jealousy, and hatred, with their train of direful consequences, will vanish from the other, and all, animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial at Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the 'improved' of your land is mostly light and easy to work by Plow & Mow, but if your land is heavy, hard & red, we will give Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-four and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the other hand side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens it Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost all \$40.50, and with cutter \$4, with wheel and cutter, \$2 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suited for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 2

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he removed from Blossom St. to 60 Carver St. All orders at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 South St. will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Beacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. B. Buckley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring,	Artemus White,
Joseph C. Pray,	Brown & Severance.

Boston, April 28.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841 July 14.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper, having come into the hands of the subscribers, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within 12 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

From Fessenden's Complete Farmer.

SOILS.

A farmer should be well informed of the nature of the soil, and of the various plants adapted to them. The most useful plants flourish best in what is called rich land; and, if cultivators were perfectly acquainted with the art of adapting plants to soils, the manure might be saved, which is wasted by the judicious and improper application.

It is supposed by geologists that the whole of the earth originally consisted of rocks, of various kinds and combinations. These rocks, by the lapse of ages and exposure to air and water, became disintegrated or worn in part or altogether to fine particles, which compose what are called earths or soils. These soils are chiefly silica (sand or earths), lime (or calcareous earth), alumina (clay), magnesia (a mineral substance). With these are blended animal and vegetable matters in a decomposed and decomposing state, and saline, acid, or alkaline combinations.

The color of the soil is one of the most certain indicators of the nature of a soil; for, while no practical cultivator would buy or undertake to till land of which he knew only the results of chemical analysis, yet every farmer and gardener who knew the timber of a soil spontaneously produced, would at once be able to decide on its value for cultivation.

It was a maxim of Klyyogg, a famous philosopher-farmer of Switzerland, "that every species of soil may be instrumental to the improvement of a crop of opposite qualities." All sands are hot dry—all clays, cold and wet; and, therefore, manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best for grain and pulse. But it is the nature of the soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold, clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as beans, which that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel, perhaps, the best under stratum to make the soil prolific.

The best loams and natural earths are of a light brown or hazel color. Hence they are called hazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably firm, without clinging to the spade or ploughshare; light, friable, and fall into small clods without spring or cracking in dry weather, or turning to mortar when wet. Dark grey and russet soils are accounted the next best. The worst soils are the light and dark ash colored. The richness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a pleasant scent on being dug or plowed up, and is richly after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even ruined, by successive crops without rest, espe-

cially if the plowings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

If we examine tracts of land which have not been cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable varieties of soils; and though some belonging to one may for some cause or other be found on lands of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or perfect their seeds so as to become general. The great care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, by proper mixtures to reduce his land to that state and temperature in which the extremes of hot and cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by each other; to give them every possible advantage flowing from the benign influences of sun and air; and to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; and to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these things are done, there are few spots so unfriendly to cultivation as not to repay his expenses and labor with a plentiful increase. But without these, the best tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but woods.

The color of soils is important. The Farmer's Journal observes, coal ashes were sprinkled over half the surface of beds sown with peas, beans, &c., and on these the plants invariably appeared above ground two or three days earlier, obviously on account of the increased warmth; it being a well-known fact that dark-colored bodies absorb caloric more readily and in larger proportions than those of a lighter hue.

Soils which absorb the most moisture are the most fertile. Sir Humphrey Davy observed, "I have compared the absorbent powers of many soils with respect to atmospheric moisture, and I have always found it greatest in the most fertile soils; so that it affords one method of judging of the productiveness of land."

The methods of improving soils are too numerous to be here fully specified. We will, however, quote one mode of restoring worn out fields to the fertility of new lands, or lands lately cleared from their aboriginal growth of timber, quoted from a "Dissertation on the Mixture of Soils," for which the author, the Rev. Morrel Allen, of Pembroke, Mass., was awarded a premium by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

"Particles in a soil which had long been in contact, and in consequence of long connexion, lost much of the energy of their action on plants, are separated in mixing soils, placed in new connexions, and act with renewed vigor. But the most permanent and best effects are always expected from the mixture of soils of different qualities.—When the object is to produce as much immediate influence as possible, merely to assist one short rotation of crops, to have the application we make act chiefly as manure, then we may take our materials from any situation where we know vegetable substances have fallen and decayed.

"We may go into forests, and in certain stages of the growth of the wood, without any perceptible injury, skim the surface of the whole lot. This

soil of the woods, carried in sufficiently large quantities on to old fields, will restore them to original productiveness. And this will sometimes prove an inexhaustible resource for renewing old fields; for as often as the fields decline, the soil in the wood lot will be again renewed and fit to remove. For the same purposes the earth should be carried from the sides of walls and fences, where the leaves have been lodged from the forests. It should also be carried from hollows and temporary ponds, which in certain seasons of the year become dry, and afford immense quantities of vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition, and suitable to apply to any kind of soil.

"Where streams of water occasionally overflow the banks, an abundance of vegetable and earthy matter is lodged on the meadows, which in many cases, especially where there is not much extent of meadow to receive the substances conveyed by the stream, it is prudent to remove on to higher land. It will there act as manure, and at the same time gradually alter the texture of the soil, rendering it more retentive of dew and rain, and easily penetrated by the fibrous roots of plants. Of the value of those substances which are carried in streams of water to enrich soils, we have the most convincing proof in the unexampled productiveness of interval lands. It is not exclusively the vegetable substances carried on to these lands which make them so astonishingly productive; there is a portion of every kind of soil existing in the surrounding country annually carried on with the vegetable substances. Intervals are composed of every sort of earth the water can reach and remove. This circumstance may properly encourage the mixture of many kinds of earth, even when there is no particular evidence that each kind is especially adapted to remedy any deficiency in the soil which we would improve. There is less hazard in administering medicines in great profusion to cure diseases in the soil, than in the human body. In stepping out of the beaten path of habitual practice, and calling attention to experiments, which to some may look very simple and to others very absurd, we may become instrumental in the discovery of highly important truths."

It will not do, however, to spread pond mud directly on grass land or on arable ground. An experienced farmer informs us, that he once injured a piece of grass land by spreading pond mud upon it without preparation. It should be mixed with lime and warmer manure, and exposed to the atmosphere, or put into the barn-yard to be trodden upon by cattle.

Arthur Young lays it down as a maxim, that a strong, harsh, tenacious clay, though it will yield great crops of wheat, is yet managed at so heavy expense, that it is usually let for more than it is worth. Much money is not made on such land.—The very contrary soil, a light, poor, dry sand, is very often, indeed, in the occupation of men who have made fortunes. Some permanent manure is usually below the surface, which answers well to carry on; and sheep, the common stock of such soils, is the most profitable sort he can depend on.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

This Society held its annual meeting at Liverpool, on the third week of last month. The Mark Lane Express, of July 26, contains an extended account of its doings. Our readers would take little interest in reading over the names of successful competitors for premiums on the other side of the Atlantic; therefore we omit all but the remarks of the Chairman, and those of Mr Smith, of Scotland, (we suppose the Mr Smith who invented the unsulphur plough.) These we give as a fair sample of the much that was said on the occasion.

The Chairman then rose and said—Lord Spencer and Gentlemen: I have now the honor of proposing to you the health of a gentleman who has distinguished himself as a competitor for stock this day. Though not one of the best judges of stock myself, I know enough about it to be aware how much has been done by the Royal Agricultural Society of England for the general benefit of the country. (Cheers.) I know, as I dare say all of you do, that there are certain proofs of the excellence of stock, and I know that very great improvements have been made, through the efforts of this society and those of the Smithfield Club, in the breed of our stock. I am unable to state what are all the recent improvements which have been made; but when we look at the state of stock two or three hundred years ago, it is impossible for any man, however ignorant, not to see that much has been done. As I have already stated, I am not able to enter into the merits of all the improvements that have been made under the encouragement of this society; but, as I was accidentally reading the other day some portion of an old History of England, published about 200 years ago, I could not but be struck with the very different state of our stock to what stock was then described to be, and with the difference of opinion which existed then on the subject and at the present time. Gentlemen, I am not going to detain you tonight by reading over to you the History of England—(laughter)—but there are one or two curious facts in an old history, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, which are worth referring to by way of contrast with facts now well known respecting the breed of stock, and to those I will draw your attention. The author says, that in those days "England was well known for surmounting other countries in the breed of cattle, as may be proved with ease, for where are oxen commonly more large of bone?" (Laughter.) He then proceeds—"In most places our graziers are now grown to be so cunning, that if they do but see an ox or bullock, and come to the feeling of him, they will give a guess at his weight, and how many score or stone of flesh and tallow he beareth—how the butcher may live by the sale, and what he may have for the skin and tallow—(laughter)—which is a point of skill not commonly practised heretofore. Some such graziers also are reported to ride with velvet coats and chains of gold about them." (Laughter.) Gentlemen, I think we have made considerable progress in the weight of cattle, and in judging of their weight, since old Hollinhead's days; but here follows a point in which I doubt if we have made much progress. He says, "And in their absence (the absence of the husbands) their wives will not let to supply those turns with no less skill than their husbands." (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, hear the remainder of the sentence—"which

is an hard work for the poor butcher, saith he, through this means can seldom be rich or wealthy by his trade." (Renewed laughter.) Gentlemen, he proceeds to state, that our own breed of cattle have long had the advantage of others, and he says—"Their horns also are known to be more fair and large in England than in any other place, except those which are to be seen among the Ponoes, which quantity, although it be given to our breed generally by nature, yet it is now and then helped also by art." So that we see in those days science was called in to the assistance of agriculture. (Laughter.) I don't, however, think much of your science, because they say, when beasts "be very young," breeders will "scentimes about their budding horns or tender tips with honey, which mollifieth the natural hardness of that substance, and thereby maketh them to grow unto a notable greatness;" (laughter) "certes, it is not strange in England to see oxen whose horns have the length of a yard or three feet between the tips." [Renewed laughter.] Gentlemen, it is not often we see them now. Our first improvement in cattle was in the long-horned breed, and I believe they are now little seen. There was one long-horned beast at the last Smithfield show which was much looked at. There are few, I presume, to whom we are more deeply indebted for improving the roast beef of old England than the subject of this toast. Gentlemen, I beg to propose to you the health of the successful competitor in Class I, Mr Bates, of Kirkleavington, Yorkshire. [Applause.]

Mr Smith returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him. Whatever services he had done the society, were amply repaid by having his health drank in such a meeting as that—by having those services appreciated by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and by the farmers of England [loud cheers.] He had turned his attention from cultivating the manufacturing arts to agriculture. He had no doubt the farmer, like the manufacturer, if he had better tools, his work would be better done, and it was quite evident, on viewing the implements which had been exhibited that day, there was a wide field for improvement. [applause.] He felt assured that if the mechanical skill of England were directed to that point, and he had no doubt it would be by that society, a vast improvement would soon be the consequence. [cheers.] He felt proud to think that they had been able to contribute something of advantage to the English farmer from his poor country of Scotland. He felt also gratified in believing that the society had been formed in some measure, on the Highland Society of Scotland—a Society which had produced considerable advantage in that country by bringing into a better state of cultivation the poor land of his country. He had no doubt that in this country where there was more capital than in the north, ere long, England would become a perfect garden. The improvement of the agriculture of this country was most important to the commercial and manufacturing interests—[loud cheers.] They cried out for cheap bread, and justly so, too; but how so well were they to get cheap bread as by the improvement of the lands around them? [Continued cheers.] Every farmer knew well there was nothing so good in agriculture as the consumption of his own produce on his own soil. [Hear, hear.] The same principle which was good in small things would also hold good in larger. [Loud cheers.] It was to the advantage of the farmer that the grain he required should be produced at

his own door, and there consumed; and it was equally beneficial that the manufacturer should have his manufactures consumed in his own country, leaving its enriching influence on the ground. [Cheers.] This country had been able to bid defiance to the cheap labor of all other countries, the earth, and so would she continue. [Hear, hear.] In the improvements which had been made, no doubt they had been led on by a selfish feeling to a certain extent, and in all questions of public benefit, no doubt such a feeling must exist. People must look to their own interests, or they would do little for the benefit of the public. It was however, quite clear, that in order to have bread cheaper, the best mode was to produce a greater quantity, because the more that was produced the cheaper it would be to the consumers. [Hear, hear.] He would advise the society, if he might be allowed, to avoid two errors into which societies of that kind commonly fall—not to discourage persons who came forward with improvements nor to be too hasty in rejecting such as were offered to their notice. He had frequently seen things offered to the notice of such societies which at first appeared exceedingly absurd, but in the end turned out to be really the germs of the greatest improvements. At the same time he would advise competitors, if at first their implements were noticed as they might imagine they deserved, not to be discouraged, but to persevere, and eventually they might depend on succeeding. [cheers.] In taking a survey of this county, and more especially in this neighborhood, there was great room for improvement; but that meeting would doubtless sow good seed, and in due time an abundant crop would be reaped. [Hear, hear.] There was no principle for producing improvements better than the titivating principle—it excited a spirit of inquiry, and by the converse with others, it improved men's minds; and by competition, faculties were brought into exercise which would otherwise have lain dormant. It was, therefore, that proved of ploughing matches and other modes of competition amongst farmers and their servants. [Cheers.] He had had the good luck of bringing forward some implements on the present occasion and if spared, he hoped on future occasions to exhibit still further improvements. [Loud cheers.]

Cure for Sore Teats. Scarcely a dairy of cows can be found in which more or less are not subject to sore teats, and from the irritation thus caused, much trouble in milking, and loss of milk ensue. The following preparation, if kept on hand and applied occasionally to such udders and teats as require it, will prevent or cure the disease. Sometimes the flies will be troublesome; if so, a one ounce of asafoetida or aloes in powder, incorporated thoroughly with the ointment. Sometimes the teats are tender only. When this is the case, washing with weak salt and water is beneficial, and usually sufficient.

Ointment made of sweet elder, four ounces.

Yellow basilicon ointment, four ounces.

Spirits of turpentine, one ounce.

Mix and well incorporate on a slab or in a mortar, and it is fit for use.—*Selected.*

The transparent wings of certain insects are attenuated in their structure, that 50,000 of them placed over each other, would not form a pin's quarter of an inch in thickness.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Saturday, Aug. 11.

Sixteen boxes of choice Pears, from the garden S. Pond—viz: Royal de Tours, Italian Damask, pique, and a kind called Catfouan.

From J. A. Kenrick—Early Seck-no-farther, William's Favorite, and River Apples; also, Belle Magnifique Cherries.

From M. P. Wilder—Charles of Austria, Blood-pod, and Jargonell Pears; also, Monsieur Nutif Pears and a kind unknown.

From Mrs. Mary Lewis, Roxbury—a fine exhibition of Apricots.

From Eben's Breed—a basket of choice Peaches, grown under glass.

From Zena, Winship—Winship's Early Vidette Pears.

From Jno. Hovey—William's Favorite and Crab Apples, and Pears—name unknown.

From Wm. P. Richardson, Salem—the Cloud berry or Choumoups? and a seedling Cherry, similar to its fine flavor and lateness of ripening.

From J. L. Moffat, Roxbury—a Sopsavine Apple, in shape of a pear—one of nature's sports.

From I. Lovett, Beverly—a large, ripe, handsome Misk melon, from open culture—large and excellent for the season.

From Robert Manning, Salem—Early Bough Apples; Espargu Pears; the "Jargonell of England and America?" also, the Jargonell of the end, according to Thompson, being known as the English Catherine; American Apple pears; Bellissime de ete, Citron de Sirentz and bussellette Hatif (of Cox) Pears—the last named good kind for an early Pear. Also, Morocco pears.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—Peach Admirable—a specimen, grown in a pot and forced in open air.

From A. D. Williams—as usual, many boxes of choice White and Red Currants.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Royal George Peach—open door culture—a fine specimen.

From C. Goldermann, Chelsea—a choice specimen of Apricots.

From W. Stearns, Salem—Empress of Summer Apples—their great beauty *only* to recommend them.

From Capt. Percival, Dorchester—a fine specimen of Apricots.

From Joshua Crane, Boston—a specimen of very large Figs—open culture.

From L. P. Grosvenor, Pomfret, Ct.—William's Favorite Apples—large and handsome. Also, seedling Apricots—a great bearer.

Mr. Allen, of Salem, exhibited Grapes, called "arsarabe"—in appearance and taste like the Italian Chasselas.

A specimen of Grapes, called the Black Hanger, berries not large, of fine flavor and appearance, were left at the rooms by Mr. Emerson, from the garden of Mr. James Arnold, New Bedford;—two of the berries measured three and three quarters in circumference.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Good Medicine for Hogs. The American Farmer says—"When your hogs get sick, you know what, give them ears of corn, first dipped in lime, and then rolled in sulphur. 'Tis ten to one that it arrests the disease, and restores the animal health."

DISEASES OF HORSES AND CATTLE.

Cure for the Scatches in Horses. With warm soap suds wash the part affected, and with a comb or other rough substance, rub off all scabs, then apply oil of hog's lard just so as to moisten the skin, then take a fine powder of hemlock bark and cover the parts well with it; a few applications will effect a cure.

Cure of Murrain. I have a Dorham bull that was taken about a year since, with what is called here, the Bloody Murrain.

Symptoms—Eyes sunk in the head, nose dry, bowels costive, the discharge brownish, urine the darkest bloody color, appetite gone.

Treatment—I gave 1 lb. of salts, 1 oz. of nitre, and 1 oz. cream tartar, one dose; the next day another dose of the same. No appetite; the third day gave 1 pint castor oil. 4th day, physic began to operate, appetite rather on the mend, water still the same; dissolved 4 oz. of alum in 2 qts. of sour butter-milk for an astrigent. It turned the blood, but made him costive; gave him one more dose of salts, and turned him off the sick list, perfectly cured. Wm. KINGHAM.

Cure for the Poll Evil. Make one or two incisions in the swelling, and then wash the wound nicely with strong soap-suds, and fill the wound with lime. A few applications will perform the cure. Care should be taken in cutting, so as not to cut across the neck, and thus wound an artery.

Castrating Colts. I will (while writing about horses) give you my mode of castrating colts, which is not new, but plain and simple; and, I believe, if care be taken on the part of the operator, it is the best mode. I never had one to mind cutting more than a boar. The plan is this: after the colt is thrown down and carefully tied, the integuments of the testicles are to be laid open with a sharp knife, and the stone pulled out, and the cord of the nut cleaned down. The cord is then to be securely tied with a strong thread, well waxed, and the cord is then cut off near the thread, and the ends of the thread left six or eight inches long. After both stones are taken out, the wounds are to be well greased with old bacon gravy and salt.—*Farmer's Register.*

Simple Cure for Cough in Horses. Two years ago (says a correspondent of the Albany Cultivator,) one of my carriage horses had an extremely bad cough, which had continued for six or eight months; different applications were made without effect. I applied to a man who I knew dealt in horses, and had paid some attention to their diseases, for a remedy. He at once told me that he had never found any thing so effectual for a bad cough as human urine, given a few times, by discharging into a bucket of water and letting them drink it, or on their food and eat it. I directed my driver to do so, and in one week the horse was completely relieved. I have frequently had it tried with the same good effect.

Does the Curculio fly up into the Trees? A correspondent informs us that the Curculio can fly (!) and consequently any contrivance fixed around the body of the trees will prove of no avail. Now we readily admit the *premise* but the *inference* does not necessarily follow. *Does it fly up into the trees?* that is the question. Who will answer from positive knowledge?—*New Genesee Far.*

For the New England Farmer

IMPLEMENT FOR HARVESTING RUTABAGA.

MR. PUTNAM—Sir—Permit me to intrude upon your notice once more, for the purpose of showing to you a labor saving machine of mine, made last autumn. Being hurried very much, necessity obliged me to contrive a plan for hastening the harvesting of ruta baga, instead of that slow and dull work, pulling by the hand. I am not an adept in drawing, but here it is:



A, fork—prongs seven inches long.
B, knife—eight inches long, two wide.

A person cuts the tops off with the knife, and turning the handle quickly, pulls them easily with the fork. I found that one man could pull nearly three times as fast with that as by hand. The cost is trifling, and in the reach of all.

Yours, &c., JOS. A. WILLARD.
Pine Grove, Cambridge, Aug. 7, 1811.

HOW TO ASCERTAIN THE AGE OF HORSES.

In purchasing a horse, not the least important matter is to be able to tell his age. In transfers of ordinary farm and saddle horses, great impositions are often practiced upon the credulous and uninitiated purchaser. To prevent this, to as great an extent as possible for the future, is the object of this communication to the public. The most certain means of ascertaining the age of a horse is to examine the changes which take place with the teeth. The twelve front teeth begin to shoot in about two weeks after the colt is foaled. These are called colt teeth, and are shed at different periods and replaced by others. When the colt is about two years and a half old, the four middle ones come out; in about another year, four others are lost—and in another year, or when the horse is four and a half years old, the four last are shed. These last are replaced by what are called corner teeth. They are hollow, and have a black mark in their cavity. They are scarcely visible, and the cavity deep, when the horse is four and a half years old; they begin to fill when he is six and a half, and the mark continually diminishes and contracts till the horse is seven or eight years old, when the cavity fills up and the black mark is obliterated. The horse acquires his canine teeth or tusks about his fifth year. The two in the lower jaw begin to appear when he is between 3 and 4 years old, and those in the upper jaw 5 or 6 months after. They continue very sharp-pointed till six. At ten, the upper seem blunted, worn out and long, the gum leaving them gradually:—the barer they are, the older the horse. From ten to fourteen, it is difficult to tell the horse's age—it is sufficient then to know that he is old, and under the hard treatment which is given to horses generally, the conclusion will be a safe one that he is worth but little.—*Southern Cult.*

In 1839, the revenue from duties on wheat in Great Britain was £1,089,779.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PEACH—IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In the spring of 1837, I wrote to Judge Buel, asking him to join me in experiments on the peach tree with salt petre, and proposed to give the result through the medium of the Cultivator to the public. I gave as a reason for that request, that as far as my observation extended, I had always observed that on soils containing nitre and muriate of soda, the peach tree lives luxuriantly to an advanced age, while upon soils immediately adjoining, manure decay takes place, and the tree seldom attains the age of seven years. As instances in vindication of this occur so frequently, I have been astonished to see them passed over without notice, and now advert to a sign of them to establish the truth of this position. Peach trees growing in the site where one stood a dwelling, generally live to an old age, the soil of which, by analysis, will give a proportion of nitre. The same thing occurs in many districts of the West and South West. I found one farm the occupant has no difficulty in having good peaches, while his neighbor finds it a laborious task to prolong the life of the tree to a few years, and on well cultivated farms near the seaboard, I have been informed they have but little difficulty in growing this tree. Having these and other instances for my guidance, I commenced experiments with salt and salt petre, in the year 1836, upon an orchard six years old; clover was sowed upon it that spring, and it remained in grass till last fall, when it was plowed, and sown with wheat and clover this spring. The trees in '36 were full of worms; some of the trees were dead, others apparently dying, and but very few put on the appearance of health; such was its distempered condition that some of my friends advised me to cut down about one half of those that yet showed life, saying that such was the practice of peach growers. I thought it would be a bad practice for a physician to destroy one or more of a family to prevent disease from spreading, and after cutting down those that were dead, I commenced operations on the balance with equal quantities of salt and salt petre combined, applying about half a pound upon the surface and in contact with the trunk of the tree; then sowed it broadcast over part of the orchard, at the rate of about two bushels per acre. The result of this application to the surprise of my friends, was the appearance of perfect health, white new and vigorous shoots, the trees full of fruit, which matured with increased size and improved flavor. Towards the last of March, and again in May and September, 1837, I applied the same ingredients in different proportions without observing much difference in the effect; though I have since thought that where I applied the salt petre alone, and where the largest portion of the mixture was nitre, the effect was best; but in consequence of the price of salt petre, I have endeavored to ascertain the smallest quantity that should be used, and I would not advise less than one eighth, though I should prefer one fourth or more. My trees this fall (1837) were free from worms, all doing well, and I have found no further use for the axe in the orchard. In the year 1838, I applied the mixture to a part of my orchard in March, the other part received the application in June and September; upon that part done in March, I had an abundance of fruit, while those done in the fifth and eighth months were comparatively destitute of

fruit, it having been killed by a late frost. It occurred to me that I was indebted to the salt, &c. for the abundance of fruit on the trees done in March, by its retarding vegetation; and from an experiment made in '37, it appeared to be the case, though I have never considered it of sufficient importance to repeat it for the purpose of testing it further.

In regard to the best time to make this application, I would say about the first of April, and to those trees having worms in them, again in June or September, as the appearance of the worm may indicate its necessity, using about two thirds of the usual quantity for the June or September dressing, and to be used only in contact with the trunk of the tree. I have not discovered any great benefit from sowing it broadcast over the orchard every year; I prefer to do this every second or third year. If the tree is injured very much by the worm, to wash the bark of the trunk with a solution of this mixture and water, might be of service, being careful not to apply too much;—this should not prevent its application in a powdered state.—To my trees planted in the fall and spring, I apply as soon as done planting in the spring, about one ounce upon the surface, in contact with the trunk of the tree, and repeat this quantity again early in June or September; the peach worm at these two last periods being in their infancy, are destroyed.

In August, after one application of this mixture to my young trees in the spring, I have taken several worms from off the outer bark of a tree, bedded in gum; they had punctured it in a number of places, but did not penetrate to do any injury to the inner bark, while the next tree left without the above mixture, was nearly destroyed, the inner bark being eaten for more than two thirds around the tree. It might be supposed that the salt and salt petre would produce instantaneous death, but this is not the case; I have kept them half covered in a solution of salt and water, and salt petre and water, and in these two articles combined, for several hours without causing death; they will avoid its approach, and will not remain in it unless compelled by necessity.

In compliance with the promise heretofore made, I have endeavored to give in a brief manner, my practice on the peach tree for five years, from which I have no reason to make a change, but many inducements for a continuance of the practice. If you consider it sufficiently important for publication, it is at your disposal, and if any benefit should arise therefrom, be assured it would be the highest reward for any service of mine that could be tendered to, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

LYTTLETON PHYSIC.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

We copy the following from the Mark-lane Express, of Aug. 2, received by the last steam ship:

To the Editor of the Mark-lane Express:

SIR—Having made a long tour during my journey to Liverpool and back to Hull, and having seen agriculturists from all parts of the United Kingdom, and conversed with them respecting the growing crops, I hasten to communicate through your widely circulated paper, the results of my inquiries and my own personal observations made during my journeying, and my previous observations on the seasons since I last addressed the Farmers of England, about a year ago; hoping you

will insert my remarks in your paper of Monday next, though I regret I have not allowed you much time or space to do so; but I shall be as brief as possible.

The autumn of 1840 was very favorable for the sowing of wheat, and though the winter was somewhat long, and the latter part of it most severe and the frost intense, yet the wheat plant was no the least injured on the strong clayey soils; and the months of March and April were very favorable for spring sowing of wheat and all other crops and the dry weather which followed up to the 23d of June, was most favorable for working fallow and never do I remember them got into better order—thus ensuring an abundant wheat crop for 1842, which the late rains cannot prevent, though they have delayed the present harvest for some weeks later than was anticipated at the latter end of June. The rains have not injured the growing crops of grain, and have greatly benefited the turnip crops. The hay crop is in general light, and much deteriorated in quality, losing its fine flavor and in consequence its feeding quality.

The wheat crop of this season on strong clayey soils, is very abundant—on an average fully double on such soils to the crop of last year, many crops being fourfold greater than last year, which was more deficient on clayey soils—even of good quality—in some districts, than any wheat crop for eighty years; indeed I know a farm of above an hundred acres of wheat, which had not five bushels per acre last year, and which twenty years ago (in 1820), produced above forty bushels per acre—not one eighth part last year. And though the growth of wheat on light soils has greatly increased, both in the quantity of acres sown, and also the produce per acre of late years, yet the growth of wheat on strong soils greatly exceeds that of light soils, and will, to a certainty, render the produce of wheat throughout the United Kingdom greater average than last year by at least ten per cent, although on light soils the wheat crop is under last year's produce. I am aware the delay in the harvest has caused a greater consumption home-grown wheat than was anticipated a month ago; yet it is the duty as well as the interest every home-grower of wheat, to bring what holds upon the market within the next month—both to keep down the averages and benefit the consumers as well as themselves; as I am convinced from long experience and observation seasons for above fifty years, that the price wheat after harvest cannot exceed sixty shilling per quarter, and may be lower by several shilling per quarter. I state this with perfect confidence.

I therefore hope and trust that the farmers of England will act on this advice, and bring the remainder of their wheat crop of last year upon the market within the month of August, thereby benefiting themselves and the whole community, and thus preventing the averages from advancing before harvest, and inundating this country with foreign grain at a low duty, when it is not needed.

I remain, sir, your obliged humble servant,

THOMAS BATES.

Kirkcubrighton, near Yarm, Yorkshire.

P. S. The editors of all newspapers will, hope, insert this letter as speedily as possible, check the advance of grain in all markets throughout the Kingdom.

Time and talents are to be accounted for.

For the N. E. Farmer.

WHO SHOULD DO THE MILKING ?

A DIALOGUE.

Sarah. Good evening, girls.*Harriet.* Good evening, Sarah: we have called to ask you to walk with us this pleasant evening.*Sarah.* Thank you, I should be very happy to: how long shall you be gone?*Lucy.* We thought of going up as far as "Pleasant Pond," and return by "Squire R's" to call on Elizabeth.*Sarah.* O dear! if you are going so far it will ever do for me to go, for I must be at home to milk.*Harriet.* Why Sarah! do you have to milk?*Sarah.* Yes, always—don't you?*Harriet.* No, indeed. Does your father require it of you?*Sarah.* Yes—my father is one of those old-fashioned sort of men that think we ought to do as our grandmothers before us did.*Lucy.* Why, I hardly thought there was one man in a thousand that expected girls to milk now-days.*Aunt Polly.* Why, Miss, where have you lived all your days?*Lucy.* Lived—in a farmer's family—where did you suppose?*Aunt Polly.* La, I supposed ye lived in some part of village, where cows warnt very plenty.*Lucy.* Oh no—my father keeps twelve cows, and most of our neighbors as many, or more.*Harriet.* Sarah, is n't that your brother Charles coming with a load of hay? I mean to ask him, for once at least, he will not milk your cows, so that you may walk with us.*Sarah.* You may—but I suspect it will be of no use.*Charles Percy.* Good evening, ladies.*Harriet.* Good evening, Mr Percy. I have a favor to ask of you, no less than this—that you will do Sarah's milking for her to-night.*Charles.* Why to-night?*Lucy.* We are going to walk, and wish very much Sarah may go with us.*Charles.* A walk—I am glad for once the horse not to be harnessed.*Harriet.* Why, Charles, aint you one of those that love to harness a horse? But now you will milk for Sarah, wont you?*Charles.* Harriet, would you have us, after working hard in the field all day, milk at night?*Harriet.* Yes, I would, I do think you ought not to work so hard that you cannot save time and strength to milk.*Charles.* Well, somehow I always thought it one of those things girls perform better than we, so that it is best for them to do it.*Harriet.* Plausible reasoning, surely!—telling us we do it better, will never make it any easier for the poor artists, or any more within our sphere of utilities.*Charles.* Then, Harriet, you really think we men ought to do all the milking?*Harriet.* Most surely I do. If we have to take care of the milk after it comes into the house, that is our full share of the work. Only think how much there is to be done to it—to strain, skim, butter to make, work over and do up for market; clean the host of pans and pails to wash, &c. &c. I think we have enough to do, in all conscience, without assisting you in your barnhold labors.*Charles.* I acknowledge there is much truth in what you say, but what else can you find to do?*Lucy.* "Find to do!"—Idle creatures, aint we? If so, why so great the want for female labor? You well know you can readily obtain ten men to work on the farm, where you can find one girl to work in the house.*Charles.* I beg your pardon: I did not mean to say you were idle, but then you find much more time for walking, visiting, &c. than we do.*Lucy.* Good reason for it: we are so expeditious we get our house-work done up; and needless work, which is quite as important, we take with us when we visit; but when gentlemen visit, they leave their work behind.*Emily.* Come, girls, if you talk much longer we shall lose our walk.*Harriet.* Never mind, when we are discussing so important a subject.*Charles.* Here is my hay—when shall I unload it, if I go to milking?*Harriet.* Why, tomorrow morning (after milking) if you have not time before.*Charles.* But I never can take time to milk twice a day.*Lucy.* At my father's, the men expect to milk as much as any other work on the farm, and for my part, if I had out-door work to do, I should prefer raking, hoeing, weeding, or many other kinds of work, to milking.*Charles.* Our girls have always done the milking, without making any objection, and I have thought it all right.*Sarah.* True enough, we always do it, but what use would it be to complain?*Charles.* Emily I see is wishing to go, and my oxen are tired—so, Sarah, I'll milk to-night. Good night, girls.*Girls.* Good night, Charles.*Harriet.* Sarah, I think you must thank Miss Emily for your walk, for I suspect Charles would never have been so complacent had she not been with us.*Sarah.* I think as much: never did I know him to milk so readily.*Emily.* Why me! I have hardly spoken to him.*Harriet.* You were so absorbed in thinking how much would be expected of you when ———*Lucy.* Oh, how beautifully those lilies look. Let us go round the other side and see if we cannot gather some.

[When they returned from their walk, they found Mr Percy sitting on the door-step.]

Charles. Oh, what beautiful lilies you have found—I supposed they were out of blossom now.*Harriet.* Mr Percy, will you accept of these? they may revive you after the labors of the day.*Charles.* Thank you—after milking, you mean, I suppose.*Harriet.* Yes—how did you succeed?*Charles.* Oh I got a few quarts.*Lucy.* I saw it stated in a farming periodical not long since, that for some reasons there given, that girls usually obtain more milk than men and boys; but I always think that those that say so, have an inveterate hatred to milking themselves.*Charles.* You mean for me to take part of that, I suppose.*Lucy.* Just as you please;—but truly after thinking and talking thus long, are you not ready to join with us in saying that girls ought not to be expected to milk?*Charles.* I am more than half inclined to.*Lucy.* I am glad to hear you say thus much, and shall hope that the next time we meet (for Emily's sake) to hear you are fully inclined to agree with us.

LETTINA.

(18) Though Aunt Polly says but a few words, she hints a good lesson to the girls. An expressive and effeminate pique in the daughters of the farmer deserves a cure. And Miss Harriet, Lucy, Emily, or whatever else be your name, if Charles is induced by you in the days of his budding love, to give up his opinions, for the sake of accommodating his talk to your sentimentality, he is not worth marrying.—However, we are very glad to hear from "Letitia"—and if our opinions can be refuted by arguments and facts—if it can be proved that it will be for the interest of the farmer's family that the men should do the milking, we will yield the victory to any fair wielder of the quill, with the most gallant grace that is possible.—Ed. N. E. F.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

New Agricultural Paper. S. W. Cole, late editor of the *Yankee Farmer*, proposes to issue a monthly paper, of the size of our own sheet, to be called the "Farmer's Journal and Magazine of Useful Arts." In a specimen No. he expresses the design to commence the first of October. The terms are 50 cents per year in advance, in all cases. While the *Yankee Farmer* was under the care of Mr Cole, it always indicated industry, inquisitiveness, and sound practical wisdom in matters pertaining to agriculture. The proposed paper will doubtless be well conducted, and will be worth the cost. We wish our worthy brother success.

Liebig's Organic Chemistry. We are pleased to learn that Professor Webster is preparing to publish a second edition of Liebig's Chemistry. He informs us that he will be gratified to learn from agriculturists the results of any experiments they may have made to test the correctness or worth of any of Liebig's theories. His address is Cambridge, Mass.

Map of Boston and Vicinity. Nath'l Dearborn has just published a little book to accompany his map of Boston and vicinity. This book contains a few "historical and geographical remarks" concerning "each of the eightysix towns named on the map."

The Effect of Under Draining. There is a field on the estate of the Earl of Leicester, at Longford, in this county, which some years ago was occupied by Mr John Sherratt, and brought forth rushes in such abundance, that the occupier gave leave to any body to carry them away who would be at the trouble to mow them. Three years ago the field was drained, under the direction of Mr T. Harper, of Poston; and this year, we are told, the present occupier, Mr F. Robinson, has cut three tons an acre of as nice herbage as ever grew.—*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

The Old Coat. It is better to turn the old coat, said my aunt Prudence, than to run in debt for a new one. But she, replied I, there is a hole in it! Never mind that, said she—put in a patch; a patch upon the sleeve is better than a writ upon the back; the old coat will set easier at home, than a new one in prison.—*Selects.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1841.

SALT LEY, OR SPENT LEY.

In the manufacture of hard or bar soap, much ley is run off. Ashes, lime, salt and grease, are put into the boiler, and the ley contains a portion of each of these ingredients. Each of these may be a fertilizer. And may not the ley be serviceable on the land? We were told last winter, that Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Newton, had used the ley from his factory for several years, upon grass lands, and that he had furnished his neighbors with the article for use upon their fields. Upon inquiry, we learned that several farmers who have tried it, continue to put it upon their grounds. In past years they have used it only upon the grass; but this season it has been applied where corn, potatoes, carrots, and the like have been planted. We have recently visited some fields where it has been used, and the result of our observation is, that crops upon it, excepting where the land is quite dry, grow very well; but since other manures were used with this, it is not easy to say precisely how far the ley is beneficial. More good would result from its application in wet times, than in dry; for its influence apparently resemble those of the urine from the cattle when in the pasture. Every farmer knows that in a hot and dry time, the grass perishes where the urine is voided; and he knows equally well that the urine in wet weather increases the growth of grass. So it is apparently with this ley. Generally no harm has resulted, even in the drought of the last month, to the crops in Newton, which are upon land that had the ley applied to it in May. There need be little apprehension of harm, unless the ley be put in the fall, or directly under the seed. Where it has been spread upon corn land and harrowed in, the corn grows well—but in one place in Wenham, where *fodder corn* in drills was put upon the ley in June, the corn failed to vegetate well, and much of what came up withered and perished; though the stalks which survived are now doing well.

We are using this article. Having procured a tight box, made of pine plank, 10 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, and 2 ft. deep, and fixed it upon the wagon axletrees, we procure loads of about 600 galls. each. This we cart 5 miles.—In one side of the box is a plug filling a two-inch auger hole. For the purpose of unloading this plug is taken out, and the ley is run into heaps of soil or of muck.—The load of 600 gallons will saturate from 1-2 to 2-1 2 cords. This is thrown over once or twice, and at any convenient time is spread upon the land. We have not yet had opportunity to ascertain its effects, but are so well persuaded that it will be beneficial, that we shall continue through this season to haul all that is run into the cistern from which we draw. The manufacturer of soap put down a cistern which holds 2100 gallons, and put into it a pump, placed so high that the liquid is pumped directly into the wagon or box. On the top of the box is a slide, about one foot square, through which the ley is admitted.—We pay for the article at present, \$2 per load of 600 gallons. Whether this article is worth its cost, we do not yet know, and we should have made no mention of it at present, but for our wish that attention may be drawn to whatever promises to be serviceable as a manure, and that its virtues should be proved by all who are willing to make experiments.

The value of an annual crop of grain and potatoes in the U. S. is estimated at 300,000,000 dollars.

APPLES—HOW SHALL THEY BE USED?

The custom which once required the farmer to have a cider-cellar, and to lay in annually a large supply of the juice of the apple for the purposes of hospitality and family consumption, has lost its hold in the region. The article is not wanted at home, and very many of our farmers are unwilling to furnish it for the market. But the orchards still stand and yield their fruit. Much of the fruit is unpalatable and of no value as an article of sustenance or luxury in the family. What shall be done with it?

We have had pigs grow well for a few weeks, when their principal food was the wormy and immature apples which they gathered under the trees in the orchard. We have known the quantity of milk increased by furnishing a cow regularly with a peck of uncooked apples per day.—We have, year after year, seen *swine fatten*, and cattle *fatten* very freely, when fed upon apples and meal boiled together. It is true that they will fatten well upon boiled meal without the apples; but we have no doubt that a free use of apples greatly lessens the quantity of meal required. Some have considered the apples worth as much per bushel as potatoes for the purposes here named; but this is probably fixing upon them too high a value. We consider them worth half as much as potatoes for producing meat; and if this be the fact, they pay well for gathering and cooking. If two bushels of grain and six of apples will go as far in fattening our animals as three bushels of grain, (and our general observations lead us to the conviction that they will,) then the orchard of native fruit is worth preserving; and the most anxious apples are worth picking.

If any, swayed by devotion to a good cause, have laid the axe at the root of the apple tree, for the purpose of lessening the ills which excess brings upon man, we may honor the motive, but we can have little respect for the wisdom of such men.

The worth of apples as food for both man and the brute, has not generally been put so high as we should rate it. That the apple itself is highly nutritious—that it will support life and preserve strength and health when used as the principal food, may be denied; and yet it gives flavor and relish to many of the common articles of diet; and taken in connexion with them, assists in giving health and strength to the system. Our opinion of its value is such that we have penned this short article for the purpose of inviting all who have this fruit on their farms, to make some fair trial of its worth.

Some may be deterred from giving uncooked apples to cows, by the remembrance that when the cows have broken into the orchard in some former year, they have been harmed by the apples. We will ask such men if their cows have not also suffered at times from feeding too freely upon clover or succulent grasses? And if they reply in the affirmative, it must be admitted that the objection may properly be to the *quantity* eaten and not to the nature of the article. Cows will injure themselves if allowed to take as many apples as they are disposed to eat; and yet when furnished with them daily, and in quantity not exceeding ten or twelve quarts per day, no suffering is experienced by the animals. One trial made several years since, satisfied the experimenter that a peck of raw apples given daily to a cow, in the winter, increased her milk daily by one quart. But while we attempt to show that apples may safely and profitably be given to the stock in an uncooked state, we wish to have it understood that this is not the state in which it is best that they should be used.

There are two things which ought to teach us to think but meanly of human glory; the very best men have had their calamities; and the very worst their pangs.—*Lucan.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

By S. Pond—Early Apricot, Royal de Tours, Pond's Seedling, Indian Danask, Duane's Purple, Bingham, and Blue Mogul Plums—all remarkably fine. The last named, Mr Pond does not consider worthy of cultivation.

By A. D. Williams—William's Favorite Apples—very fine; also, fine Red Currants, and a seedling Apple.

By J. M. Ives—Citron of Sirentz and Bloodgood Pears, and Transparent Sweet, a seedling Crab Apple.

By S. Walker—Summer France real Pears.

By J. C. Lee—Trinidad and Black Hamburg Grapes—very fine.

By J. F. Allen—Summer France real Pears; Figs; Black Hamburg, Bainscombe and Constar to Grapes, and *very fine* Peaches. The Figs were the finest ever exhibited in the rooms, and were truly delicious.

By Otis Johnson—Fotheringham Plums—*very fine*.

By Jno. A. Kenrick—Washington, Duane's Purple, Smit's Orleans and White Gage Plums; Orange Sweeting, Priestley Sweeting and William's Favorite Apples; Yellow Siberian Crab Apples; Summer France real Pears.

By J. L. F. Warren—River Apple; Early Royal George and two other varieties of Peaches.

By the President, Col. Walker—Bloodgood Pears; Belmont do; Gravenstein Apples—*fine*; also, a basket containing several other varieties; some fine Peaches, and Pond's Seedling Plum.

By R. V. French—River and William's Favorite Apples—*fine*.

By Hon. Elijah Vose—Seedling Peaches. By John Hovey—Yellow Siberian Crab, a French variety of Crab, and William's Favorite Apples.

By Mr. Loaring—Duane's Purple Plum.

By Mr. Bredt—a basket of very fine Peaches. Mr. Brown, of Beverly, presented for distribution, six of a fine new variety of Pear, called the Baden, the fruit of which he exhibited.

For the Committee,

JOHN KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 21.

From Messrs Hovey & Co.—Glandioli, Seedling Verbenas, Phlox Drummond, Portulacca speciosa, Panicles and Bouquets.

From H. W. Dutton—Dahlias.

From Miss Sumner—Bouquets.

From B. F. Cutting—Naive plants, including *Liatri scariosa*, *Clematis yuginea*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, &c.

From Wm E. Carter, Botanic Garden—Red Water Lily and a variety of cut flowers.

From S. R. Johnson—Verbenas, Roses, Double Balsams, Phlox Drummond, &c.

From Wm Kenrick—Bouquets and cut flowers.

From A. H. Hovey—Gladioli floribundus.

From Messrs Winship—Bouquets and cut flowers.

From C. McClure—Dahlias.

From M. P. Wilder—*fine* Dahlias; among which were Cox's Constantia, Cox's Rival Revenge, Marsh's Sult, Bee's Rose, Ann's Lysle, Eva, &c.

From S. Walker—*fine* large Bouquets.

From S. Switzer—Roses and Verbenas.

From the Public Garden—two pots of Portulacca Thellusonii; one do. *Gloxinia speciosa*, and one fine plant of *Abutilon striata*—all fine specimens.

Contributors of Dahlias and other flowers, are requested to write the names of such as are considered worth of special notice.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH BRÉCK.

Carthen seeds require collecting as fast as they become ripe. The best way is to cut off the stems which hold the ripened seeds, and beat them in bundles, until the can be conveniently cleaned. Where seeds are not full ripe, a large p.rtion of stems attached, will often afford nourishment enough to complete the process.—*Gen. Fat*

J. Lassing, of Albany, recently sold a Berkshire boar and sow, the former for \$200 and the latter for \$300.—The boar with his cubs weighed 220 lbs. They were bought by W. P. Card, of Kentucky.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at their room, 23 Tremont Row, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 23d, 24th and 25th of Sept. By order of the Committee of Arrangements, S. WALKER, Chairman. Boston, Sept. 25, 1871.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer. Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded Northly exposure, week ending August 22.

August, 1871.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
Monday,	16	50	76	68	S. E.
Tuesday,	15	60	85	77	S. E.
Wednesday,	15	62	85	69	S. W.
Thursday,	19	63	83	76	S. W.
Friday,	20	65	84	78	S. E.
Saturday,	21	68	89	81	S. E.
Sunday,	22	74	89	67	E.

ORIGINATION MARKET.—Monday, August 23, 1871

Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market 500 Beef Cattle, 800 Steers, 4,600 Sheep, and 1100 Swine. Some five or six hundred Cattle un-sold. Several hundred of which were intended for Beef. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Prices have further declined in all qualities except the first. We quote first quality, \$5 00 a 5 75. Second quality, \$1 75 a 5 50. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 25. Steers.—Quite a large number of sales were effected. Two year old's were sold from \$8 to 14. Three year old, from \$12 to 19. Sheep.—We quote lots from \$1 12, \$2 25. Steers.—Dull. 200 of the number above reported are at market last week. Several hundred remain un-sold. Lots to peddle were sold from 3 to 5 1/2 for sows and 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 for barrows. Old hogs 3 and 3 1/2 for sows and 1 for barrows. At retail from 4 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS: Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, 1 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10 c. lax Seed, \$1, 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. FLOUR: Howard Street \$6 00—Genesee \$6 25—Ohio \$6 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—less 5 3 00. Ham—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, one. Lard—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1/2. Butter—Lump is to 22—Firm 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$13 to 14. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8. EGGS, 14 a 16. WOOD.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pallet Wood is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of fine Fences and of fine Fences the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fences, washed, 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 4 blood, washed, 41 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 41—4 and common do, 35 to 37—Synrys Sheep, washed, 10 to 25—Do. un-washed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Angus un-washed, 7 to 10—Superior Northern pulled m's 47 to 48—No. 1 do, do. 37 to 42—No. 2 do to 26 to 30—No. 3 do 18 to 20.

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

White Oil Soap.

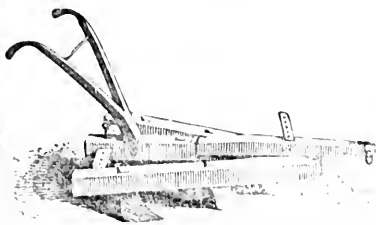
The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved self destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers. TRADEDEB PERKINS, 109 State street. Boston Aug. 30th, 1871.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St. keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring Oil, Pure Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without smoking. Oil Cansisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1871.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$150



Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price \$150. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1871. Nov. 17.

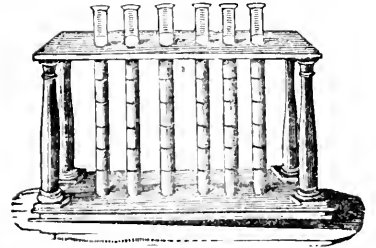
STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!

The subscribers would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties, they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for several years, and all grown by the subscriber. *Warren's Seedling Melrose*, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy. Fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is 55 cts per hundred plants. *Melrose Castle*—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants. *Keen's Seedling*—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred. *Royal Scarlet*—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars. *Hubbott's*—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars. *Early Virginia*—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars. *English Wood*—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar. Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them. All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse. Aug. 11. copistm. *Nantum Vale, Brighton.*

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The subscribers offers for sale a great variety of Peonies, Lily's, Crown Imperials, and 1 other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 11.

LAZIOMETERS.



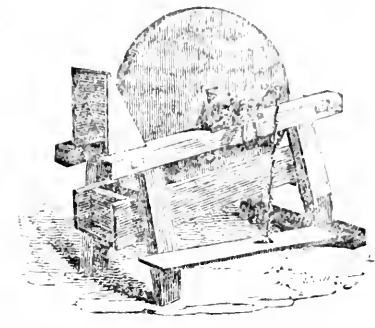
Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market St., a few sets of Laziometers, for testing the quality of milk. June 23. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PATENT BRASS SPRING WHALE OIL SOAP

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Spring for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Sprinze may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary, for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Sprinze may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted with water at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Sprinze. The Soap is in kegs containing 25 lbs. at one dollar per keg. July 11.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding governs the stone more easily, and by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 11.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Jaughs
- 300 Common do. do.
- 200 Cultivators.
- 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
- 50 Willis' do. do.
- 100 Common do. do.
- 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
- 50 Common do. do.
- 50 Willis' Seed Sowers.
- 50 "Vegetable Cutters
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Hand Corn Mills.
- 200 Grain Cradles.
- 100 Ox Yokes.
- 1500 Doz. Secre Stones.
- 3000 " Austin's Rilles.
- 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
- 150 " Common do.
- 100 " Spades.
- 500 " Grass Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Saws.
- 200 " Common do.
- 500 " Hay Forks.
- 200 " Garden do.
- 300 " Manure Forks.
- 300 " Hay do.
- 500 Pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Truck do.
- 100 " Draft do.
- 500 " Tie up do.
- 50 doz. Halter do.
- 1000 " Crank Force do.
- 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda, 500 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

TYE-UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Drayn, Esq. of Salem, and Col Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the station. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE IS A GOD.

BY THE LORD CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM.

"There is a God," all nature cries; A thousand tongues proclaim His Arm almighty, Mind all wise, And bid each voice in chorus rise, To magnify His name.

Thy name, great Nature's Sire divine, Assiduous we adore; Rejecting godheads, at whose shrine, To mighty nations, blood and wine In vain libations pour.

Yon countless worlds in boundless space, Myriads of miles each hour, Their mighty orbs in various trace, As the blue crystal studs the face, Of that emerald flower.

But Thou, too, mad'st that floweret gay To glitter in the dawn; The hand that fired the lamp of day, The blazing comet blanch'd away, Painted the velvet lawn.

"As falls a sparrow to the ground, Obedient to thy will;" By the same laws those globes wheel round, Each drawing each, yet all still bound, One order to fulfil.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

Keep your Sons employed. Let play be but their occasional privilege, and they will enjoy it far more highly. Employ them in the garden, if you have one, as work, not as play. Give them daily and regular duties about the house. It will do them no harm to perform humble services. It will help you and help them still more, to have them bring wood or coal, to scour the knives, to make their own beds, to keep their own room in order. You may thus render them highly useful, and greatly contribute to their happiness and to their future welfare. If you are sick, it is still more important you should train your sons to these habits of industry, for they stand particularly in need of this moral and physical discipline. Louis Philippe, the present king of France, was in childhood and early youth required to wait upon himself in the performance of the humblest offices. It was through this culture that he was trained up to be one of the most remarkable men of the present age.

Encourage a Fondness for Reading. Children's books have been of late years so greatly multiplied, that there is but little difficulty in forming in the mind of a child a taste for reading. When the taste is formed, you will be saved all further trouble. Your son will soon explore the libraries of all his associates, and he will find calm, and silent, and improving amusement for many rainy days and long evenings. And you may have many an hour of your own evening solitude enlivened by his reading. The cultivation of this habit is of such immense importance—it is so beneficial in its results, not only upon the child, but upon the quietude and harmony of the family, that it is well worth while to make special efforts to awaken a fondness for books. Select some books of decidedly entertaining character, and encourage him for a time to read aloud to you, and you will very soon find his interest riveted; and by a little at-

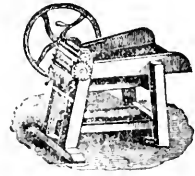
tention, avoiding as much as possible irksome constraint, you may soon fix the habit permanently.

The great difficulty with most parents is, that they are unwilling to devote time to their children. But there are no duties in life more imperious than the careful culture of the minds and hearts of the mortals entrusted to our care. There are no duties we can neglect at such an awful hazard. A good son is an inestimable treasure. Language cannot speak its worth. A bad son is about the heaviest calamity which can be endured on earth. Let the parent, then, find time to train up the child in the way he should go.—Mother's Assistant.

Cheerfulness.—It is always better to laugh than to cry, and a cheerful countenance is ever a pleasant companion. The human system is so constituted that it is wrought upon by mirth or melancholy to its delight or detriment, its weal or woe. Cheerfulness is its sative—its "matchless sative!"—sorrow and sighing its bane. Melancholy destroys not only the mental but the bodily vigor. We say, then—"hence, loathed melancholy!"—"There is no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all "the ills that flesh is heir to." Take the evil with the good, and bear it like a philosopher. Red eyes and faces of a longitude like that of a horse, are any thing but agreeable, pleasant-greeting companions; in fact they are scandalous looking affairs. The best way is always to keep up a cheerful heart. Take the world as it goes, the good and the evil as they severally come along, without repining, if fortune frowns, with that philosophical ejaculation of Jacob Faithful, "better luck next time."—Bost. Trans.

SEATS IN CHURCH.—No separation of seats was made long ago in Scotland, and none is allowed in Denmark, where so strict an equality is preserved in the house of God, that on one occasion a common soldier found himself accidentally placed next to the King. He hastily started up, but his Majesty stopped him, saying "Stay, friend! remember there is no distinction here!"—Sinclair.

GR. EN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Reek Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent objects of this application and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

- 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it that the strength of a bull grown up is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form of a working plough of this kind; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say: "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proudy & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work in the same space of time than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty feet and one half inches, to the 142 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new land-side; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$30 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 pair Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market St. April 21.

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, Veterinary Surgeon, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from B.-son St. to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Southury St. will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past

- Wm. Forbes, Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles, Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward, S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read, L. Maynard,
James F. Fallham, Isaac Foster,
Wm. P. Loring, Artemus White,
Joseph C. Pray, Brown & Severece.

Boston, April 25.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, one lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841. July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$4 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N.B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

From Fessenden's Complete Farmer.

COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

In selecting cows for the dairy, the following indications should be attended to:—Wide horns, a round head and neck, dew-lap large, full breast, broad back, large deep belly; the udder capacious at not too fleshy; the milk veins prominent, and the bag tending far behind; teats long and large; udders broad and fleshy; tail long, pliable, and well in proportion to the size of the carcass, and the joints short. The Alderney breed gives a very rich milk. The Durlam short horns, however, excelled them as respects quantity; and we have the testimony of the Hon. Levi Lincoln, late governor of Massachusetts, that the milk of Denton's property, a branch of that race, is not only abundant, but of excellent quality.

Cows should be milked regularly morning and evening, and as nearly as may be at the same hours. At six in the morning and six at night, is a good general rule, as the times of milking will be equidistant from each other. But if they are milked three times a day, as Dr. Anderson recommended, the times may be five, one and eight. We ascertained that if cows were full fed, they will give off as much again if milked three times as if only once. At the same time, it would prevent too great a distension of their bags, to which the best cows are liable.

The cow which is desired to remain in perfection, either for milking or breeding, should not be exhausted by drawing her milk too long after she comes heavy with calf. It is paying too dear for a present supply of milk. She should be suffered to go dry at least two months before calving.

The expense of keeping cows of a poor breed is great and sometimes greater than that of keeping the best. If cows are poorly kept, the difference of breeds will scarcely be discernible by the product of their milk. Some have therefore supposed that it is the food alone which makes the difference in the quantity and quality of the milk. This supposition is very erroneous, as may be shown by feeding two cows of similar age, size, &c. on the same food, the one of a good breed for milk, and the other of a different kind, and observing the difference in the milk product. No farmer, unless he is very rich, can afford to keep poor milk cows. It might almost as well keep a breed of naked sheep, such as Swift mentions in Gulliver's Travels. The farmer who raises a heifer calf that is from a poor milker, or of a breed of little value, is as foolish as he would be, if, in clearing land, he should burn on the ground the birch, maple, and walnut, and save white pine and hemlock for fire-wood, and yet many sell the calves of the best milk cows to the butchers, because such calves are fat!

Those cows which give the greatest quantity of milk are most profitable for sucking calves, as rich milk is said not to be so proper food for

calves as milk which is less valuable for dairy purposes. Milk which contains a large proportion of cream, is apt to clog the stomachs of calves; obstruction puts a stop to their thriving, and sometimes proves fatal. For this reason it is best that calves should be fed with the milk which first comes from the cow, which is not so rich as that which is last drawn.

Mr Russel Woodward, in the "Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture," says, "I have found that young cows, the first year that they give milk, may be made, with careful milking and good keeping, to give milk almost any length of time required. But if they are left to dry up early in the fall, they will be sure to dry up of their milk each succeeding year, if they have a calf near the same season of the year; and nothing but extraordinary keeping will prevent it, and that but for a short time. I have had them dried up of their milk in August, and could not by any means make them give milk much beyond that time in any succeeding years."

A writer in the "Bath and West of England's Society's Papers," states, that if at any time a good milk cow should go dry before her milk is gone, get a young calf and put it to her, in order to preserve her milk against another year; for it is well known if a cow goes dry one year, nature will lose its power of acting in future.

Cows should be treated with great gentleness and soothed by mild usages, especially when young and ticklish, or when the paps are tender; in which case the udder ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with great gentleness, otherwise the cow will be in great danger of contracting bad habits, becoming stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to a person she dreads or dislikes. The udder and paps should be washed with warm water before milking, and care should be taken that none of the water be admitted into the milking pail.

The keeping of cows in such a manner as to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the six winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or other roots, at nineteen cents a bushel, amount to about eighteen dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at three cents a quart, twenty-seven dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots, they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.

The keeping of cows is very profitable. Allowing one to give only six quarts a day, for forty weeks in each year, and this is not a large allowance, her milk at two cents per quart, will amount

to upwards of thirty-three dollars; which is probably sufficient to purchase her and pay for a year's keeping.

A farmer some years since kept eighteen cows on a common, and was often obliged to buy butter for his family. The common was enclosed, and the same person supplied his family, amply with milk and butter from the produce of four cows well kept.

Great milkers seldom carry much flesh on their bones, but they pay as they go and never retire in our debt. The difficulties in cow-keeping are these: the expense of their food is considerable, more especially with respect to any which must be purchased, and if the produce be inconsiderable it may be a losing concern. You may be feeding a sparing milker into flesh, and if you stint her or allow her only ordinary food, you get neither flesh nor milk.

Amateurs in this line should procure the largest milkers, and I had almost said, give them gold, could they eat it. In this case it may be depended on, milk is always of more value than the best cow food; and a cow, the natural tendency of which is to breed milk, will convert all nourishment, however dry and substantial, into that fluid; in fact, will require such solid kind of nourishment to support her strength and induce her to take the bull. (Mowbray on Poultry, &c.)

Keep no more cows than you can keep well:—one cow well fed, will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more better; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover during the succeeding summer so as to become profitable to the feeder. Cows should by all means be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore, instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed, and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and give the remaining ten food in amount equal to what the twenty originally had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles for food for milk cattle; and they occasion the milk and butter to assume a fine flavor and color, as well as increase of quantity. (Trenton Emptorium.)

Pure water is an essential article for cows. Of this they should have a continual supply.

The following prescription for drying off cows, is given in Monk's Agricultural Dictionary: Take an ounce of powdered alum: boil it in two quarts of milk till it turns to whey; then take a large handful of sage, and boil it in the whey till you reduce it to one quart; rub her udder with a little of it, and give her the rest by way of drink; milk her clean before you give it to her; and as you see need repeat it. Draw a little milk from her every second or third day, lest her udder be overcharged.

The day and night after a cow has calved, she should be kept under cover, and her drink should be lukewarm.

From the Western Farmer.

EFFECT OF A WET SUBSOIL ON TREES.

No man should undertake to plant ordinary forest or fruit trees on soils tenacious of water, until they have been fully drained. Trees may live on such soils, but they can never flourish, nor will fruit from trees so situated, ever be equal in size and flavor to that grown from trees where the ground is properly prepared. Some years since, a gentleman at Seneca Falls wished to plant his grounds with ornamental trees. The soil was a deep clay, very tenacious of water, and several of his first efforts entirely failed, nearly every tree perishing. The holes were dug large, and the trees well set, but it was found that the holes acted as mere basins or reservoirs filled with stagnant water. To remedy this evil, he had drains dug in such a manner that the holes for the trees were kept free from all surplus water, and as a necessary consequence, the next planting of trees succeeded to admiration. We see in a late number of the Boston Cultivator, that Mr Phinney, of Lexington, well known as one of the most skillful farmers in this country, who has about six hundred bearing apple trees of the finest grafted fruit, has been obliged, in establishing his orchards, in some instances to have recourse to thorough-draining the soil, and always with the best success. Mr P. makes his drains from two to three feet deep, according to the nature of the soil, leaves a water course of about eight inches covered with flat stones, on these brush and briars are thrown, and the whole filled in with the earth thrown from the ditches.

There can be no doubt that a regard to this subject, wherever trees are to be planted, whether for use or for ornament, especially if the subsoil be a tenacious one, would prevent many failures and disappointments, and in fruit orchards add great value to the product. A sound, healthy soil is necessary to the health of the tree, and particularly to transplanted ones. Every one acquainted with hard, tenacious subsoils, knows that where trees grow naturally upon them, the roots never penetrate this cold, wet substance, but are spread near the surface, and when blown down by the wind, their roots exhibit a thin shield-like form, wholly unlike those of a tree in a deep and permeable soil. If trees must be planted on soils of this nature, let nature herself be imitated; and instead of forcing the roots into pits or pools of stagnant water, as all mere holes in such earth must be, let them be spread over the surface as much as may be, and the holes and covering be proportionally shallow. But the best way in this case, as in all others where soils are to be cultivated, is to drain first, and then plant or till afterwards.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMERS.

There is no mistake more common nor more injurious, than that of supposing that the more land a man holds, the greater must be his profits; for the profit does not arise from the land itself, but from the manner of using it; for the best soil may be made unproductive by bad management, while the worst may be rendered profitable by the opposite course; but without sufficient capital no land can be properly cultivated. At the same time, there is nothing to which capital can be applied with greater certainty of a fair return for liberal expenditure, when correctly employed, than land

In fact, assuming always that the expenditure be directed with judgment, it will be found that the profit upon the outlay increases in more than a proportionate degree to its amount; thus, supposing twenty-five dollars be the lowest, and fifty the highest sum that can be employed in the common culture of the same acre of land, it is more than probable that if twenty-five dollars return at the rate of ten per cent., the fifty dollars will yield twenty, or any intermediate sum, at the same progressive ratio. And admitting this to be true—and it is presumed no experienced agriculturist will doubt it—it follows that a capital of five thousand dollars expended in the cultivation of two hundred, will only yield a profit of five hundred dollars, while, if applied to no more than one hundred acres, it would produce one thousand dollars;—therefore, it is evident that his profit would be increased by diminishing the quantity of his land. Many a man has been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size. Most farmers are anxious for large occupations, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of managing to advantage; some in the delusive hope of acquiring those means by future saving—others, from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors; hence arises deficiency of stock, unperfected tillage, and scant crops, with all the consequent train of rent in arrear, wages ill paid, and debts unsatisfied—distress, duns, and final ruin. While he, who prudently commences with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably enjoy, his engagements are within his means; and thus, while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the surest foundation for future prosperity. It therefore behoves a man to weigh well the charges with his means, and never allow himself to be seduced, by any ideal prospect of gain, into the imprudence of entering upon a larger farm than his property will enable him to manage with the spirit necessary to ensure success.—*British Husbandry.*

TOMATO FIGS.

PATENT OFFICE, July 10, 1841.

DEAR SIR—The medicinal qualities of tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "tomato figs" has just been deposited at the Patent Office, of a very superior quality. From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained. In appearance, the drum of tomatoes resembles one of figs so nearly, that they might easily be mistaken for the same.

The sample is deposited by Mrs Steiger of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the periodicals of the day are open to communications, that so many valuable improvements are lost to the world, barely for the want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however less successful.

Very respectfully, H. L. ELLSWORTH.
Hon. J. S. Slinger.

RECIPE.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or 16 lbs.) of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over

a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates at they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.—*American Farmer.*

THE BEE.

The sting by which the bee defends itself against its property from its natural enemies, is composed of three parts: the sheath and two darts, which are extremely small and penetrating.—Both darts are furnished with small points or barbs, like that of a fish-hook, which by causing the wound inflicted by the sting to rankle, renders it no painful. Still the effect of the sting itself would be but slight, if the insect were not provided with a supply of poisonous matter, which it injects into the wound. The sheath, which has a sharp point makes the first impression; this is followed by the darts, and then the venomous liquor is poured in. The sheath sometimes sticks so fast to the wound, that the insect is obliged to leave it behind; this considerably augments the inflammation of the wound, and to the bee itself the mutilation proves fatal.

Were it not for the protection of its sting, the bee would have too many rivals in sharing the produce of its labors. A hundred lazy animals, fond of honey, and hating labor, would intrude upon the sweets of the hive; and for want of arm-guardians to protect it, this treasure would become the prey of worthless depredators. It sometimes happens that a young swarm choose to enter a hive already occupied; when a most desperate contest ensues, which will last for hours, and even days, and the space around will be found covered with the slain. These desperate conflicts not only take place between strangers, but also between the inhabitants of the same hive—offspring of the same mother. The causes which bring division into united a society have not been hitherto ascertained.

On fair days, when the sun is warm, doles are often seen to take place between two inhabitants of the same hive.—In some cases the quarrel appears to have begun within, and the combat may be seen coming out of the hive, eager "blows." Sometimes a bee setted on the outside of the hive, or walking about, is rudely jostled by another; and then the attack commences, each endeavoring to obtain the most advantageous position. They turn, prompt, and throttle each other; at such is their bitter earnestness, that I have often been enabled to come near enough to observe them with a lens without causing a separation. After rolling about in the dust, the victor, watching its time when its enemy uncovers his body, by elongating it, in the attempt to sting, thrusts its weapon through the scales, and the next instant its antagonist stretches out its quivering wings, and expires.

A bee cannot be killed so suddenly, except

ishing, as by the sting of another bee. Sometimes the stronger insect produces the death of the vanquished by squeezing its chest. After this feat has been done, the victorious bee constantly remains near his victim, standing on his four front legs, and rubbing the two posterior ones together. Sometimes the enemy is killed in the hive; then the victor always carries the corpse out of the hive, and leaves it. These combats are strictly duels; not more than two being concerned in them: and this is even the case where armies of bees meet in combat.—*New Haven Farmers' Gazette.*

NEW METHOD OF TANNING LEATHER.

A new method of tanning has been introduced by Mr Howd, an account of which is given in the *Wayne Standard*. It amounts to this. An airtight, cylindrical vat is constructed, with an aperture for putting in the skins, with pipes by which liquor is admitted and discharged the liquor, and with an air-pump for the purpose of exhausting the air from within the vat. Having suspended some skins prepared in the ordinary way, and produced, as early as possible, a vacuum with the air-pump, we add cold henlock liquor is, after an hour, admitted and suffered to remain ten minutes. It is then discharged, and the vat exhausted of air and kept for an hour; then the liquor is again admitted ten minutes and discharged. After repeating the process six times, a piece of calf skin of ordinary thickness, was taken out, dried and curried, by good judges pronounced to be a first rate unequalled quality of leather. To thicker and stiffer skins the liquor is admitted from twelve to fifteen times. Some pieces when curried, were prepared by experienced shoemakers and tanners to be handsomer, stronger and more flexible leather than if tanned in the old way. The time required is from twelve to thirty-six hours.

The theory of the process is this. The exhausting of the air from the vat removes from the skin the atmospheric pressure which is a chief principle of capillary attraction, and causes a rapid evaporation, by which the uncharged water and gale in the skins are thrown off, and also produces a reduction of temperature which effects a contraction of fibre in the skins, thereby further expelling the uncharged water, and thus affords the means when liquor is admitted, a more easy and ready penetration into them.

DYSENTERY.

In the season of dysentery, which is a very frequent complaint, it is near by, suffer us to advise parents to keep their children by all means from unripe and indigestible fruit and exposures to colds. If a patient is attacked by dysentery, give him a moderate dose of castor oil—no drastic physic—enough gently to remove the offending contents of the bowels, and put him to a generous diet. The skin has an important office to perform in the cure of this disease. Let mucilaginous drinks, such as slippery elm, mallows, buckwheat break root, &c., be given freely, to operate on the sheathing for the inflamed intestines. This treatment, pursued in season, may save the lives of your children, and the expense of a doctor's bill. Many people do not seem to know that dysentery is not dysentery. They are widely diffused diseases, and should have different treatments. In the one case, the bowels are cold—in the other, heated and inflamed. In case of dysen-

tery, great attention should be paid to the skin, to keep the pores constantly open and the surface moist. The determinations being outward, rather than inward, as they are when the disease is progressing, will discharge the offending causes through the pores and thus relieve the system of a burden, which seeking a different and unhealthy channel of communication, increases the inflammation, which in due time is followed by mortification and death. We should as soon think of rubbing brandy on to a sore upon the skin, occasioned by the scraping off of the flesh, with a view to heal it, as to turn so violent a medicine into the inflamed and bleeding intestines. In case of diarrhoea, this may be a useful prescription, because it will stimulate the cold system and arouse it to an effort to throw off the disease; but in cases of dysentery, it is but adding fuel to the fire.—*Maine Cult.*

BIRDS AND THEIR NESTS.

By making the performance of indispensable duties delightful, and by proportioning the sense or degree of pleasure to the importance of the act, the Supreme Being seems to consummate His designs, and to govern the world by means that strikingly display the beneficence of His nature; since, through his omnipotence, every thing might have been accomplished by compulsatory and arbitrary laws.

This principle is beautifully illustrated in what, at first sight, appears the least pleasurable path of duty,—in the nidification of birds; though upon it depends the continuance of the species; and, when attentively considered, it affords a fine exemplification, not only of the *wisdom* of God in the creation, but of his *goodness*. I allude to the feeling, or sentiment, which animates and gives joy to the breast of a bird, during what appears to us, the irksome and arduous task of incubating her eggs.

To the eye of a careless observer, the spectacle of a little bird cowering close to the earth, in some solitary spot, under the waving canopy of a broad leaf or tuft of grass—remote from communion with her old associates—neglectful of all those little niceties and personal attentions of trimming and smoothening her plumage, which heretofore she had been wont to perform with so much care—relinquishing her favorite haunts by the brook, the spray, or the grove—no longer free to enjoy her morning excursions through the clear azure of heaven, to hail the rising orb of day—forgetting almost to gather the necessary supply of food—sitting for days and nights and weeks together, on a little bed of weeds, careless whether it be light or dark, hot or cold, wet or dry, and wholly regardless of every thing which, but a short time before, had yielded her delight;—to such an observer, a spectacle like this might appear not only extraordinary, but even unaccountably stupid; and he would at least consider it as an instance of singular and distressing patience. But the true philosopher of nature knows the real state of the case to be far from being either painful, or an exciting cause of pity. He knows that the most dear, sweet, tender, important and interesting of all sentiments, is at that time pervading the whole palpitating bosom of the little bird, and imparting to it a joy the most thrilling and unutterable.

It is in marking the birth and progress of this secret, mysterious, impulse, that we are able to perceive its force and utility. If the duty of incubation had not been accompanied, as it is, by sen-

sations of the highest pleasure, we may readily imagine that, from the trouble and privations to be supported during its continuance, there would have been great danger of its not being performed at all; and, consequently, a risk of extinction to that race of animals. But, by a wise dispensation of Providence, the exquisite feelings of joy by which this service is accompanied, are made to increase exactly in proportion to the necessity there exists for the attentions of the parent. Thus, in the early stages of incubation, this pleasurable sensation to which I am alluding, is felt only in a small degree; but, with the deposit of each succeeding egg, it increases in fervor, till, at length, when the whole number are laid, it has reached such a height and constancy, that the bird finds she can no longer endure an absence from them; she therefore covers and presses them close to her bosom, and, by the genial warmth of her body, the embryo gradually matures, her attention and assiduity become more and more fixed, and her whole existence seems absorbed in that critical moment when the shell cracks, opens, and the trembling naked little youngling tumbles into active life.

Hitherto, the pleasures of the parent seem to have consisted in a total abstraction of all her faculties from external objects, in delightful reveries of fancy, or in dreams of the future. She seems to have been looking forward with pleasing, patient hope, for the period when her little ones should break from their imprisonment, and become tenants of the air. Converting, by these means, what would otherwise be a painful task, into the most delightful employment of her existence. Now, when she finds the reward of her assiduity; when she feels her new-born progeny crowding to her downy breast; she is all life and spirit. From the earliest dawn to the fall of twilight, she is constantly on the wing, seeking far and near for the food suitable for them. She seems never weary, is never negligent. The cries of her callow brood are continually sounding in her ear. She feels that they require her constant care, and she gives it.—But in the midst of all this interesting bustle, it is curious and instructive to observe, that from the moment in which the young are emancipated from the egg-shells, the period when attention is most necessary, the fervor and constancy of affection in the parent gradually abates as they become feathered and acquire strength. The period of hatching is the grand climax; before that time it has been gradually increasing; afterwards, it as gradually declines, exactly in the ratio of the necessity, till it is no longer required, when it ceases altogether, and the offspring are left to shift for themselves. So wise, so regular, so unerring, are the laws which govern this beautiful creation.—*Fothergill's Philosophy of Natural History.*

Swedish Stables.—In Sweden the horse stables are never littered at all. The floors of the stable are planked; the planks perforated with holes, so that no wet can remain on them; and these planks kept clean, are the only bedding allowed. To this method of treating their horses, (strange as it appears to Englishmen, or those who litter their stables carefully,) the Swedes attribute the soundness of their horses' feet, as it is quite uncommon to meet with a lame or foundered horse in Sweden, that has been so stabled.

We are ruined not by what we want, but by what we think we want.

REMEDY FOR THE GLANDERS, &c. IN HORSES.

Seeing in one of the numbers of the Farmer's Register, an account of a fatal disease prevailing among the horses in some of the lower counties, which I supposed to be the glanders, or blind staggers, from the manner in which they are affected; I am induced to communicate to my brother farmers through your valuable paper, a remedy that I have never known to fail of eliciting a cure, if practiced in time. Whether the glanders, and what is called the blind staggers, is the same disease or not, they are certainly nearly allied. The head is the seat of the disease in both cases; it commences with violent inflammation of the head, and soon matter forms in the glands between the nostril and brain. The disease prevailed in this neighborhood some twenty years ago. The first horse I had ever seen with the disease, belonged to my father, who had lost several previous to the one then sick; the horse was then on his broadside, and was given up as a hopeless case. I had heard that boring into the skull with a gunlet, would relieve them. I procured a large ten penny gunlet, and just between the eyes of the horse I bored in about three inches. This gave vent to the matter which had formed in the glands, the horse appeared to be relieved from pain, and by introducing a probe for a day or two, the horse was upon his feet and feeding, and in a few weeks was entirely recovered, and was a serviceable horse for some years. The next case was a riding horse of my own. Such was the violence of the pain, that he would thrust his head against the side of the stable and bear with his weight for a minute, then stagger about until he became too weak to stand. I then proceeded to bore with a ten-penny gunlet as described in the other case, and in a few weeks the horse was well.

Worms in Children.—While I have my pen in my hand, I will give you another fact which may profit some of your readers. I took charge of my estate twentyseven years ago, having from that time until now, from thirty to sixty in my family, [the writer is a slaveholder,] and within that time have not lost one child under twelve years, (either black or white,) with the exception of one a few hours after its birth, and I attribute it principally to the following remedy, which keeps them free from worms: take the fat of old bacon sliced and fried in a pan until the essence is all out of it, take out the rind first, then put in as much wormseed (vulgarly called Jerusalem oak,) as is necessary, as much sugar or molasses as will make it palatable, give it three mornings in succession. The children will eat it freely—some you will have to restrain from eating too much. Incredible as it may appear, I have known as many as one hundred and twenty or thirty large worms come from a child of three or four years old. I usually give the medicine spring and fall. I am satisfied that if the above remedy was more practiced in families, that it would be the means of preserving the lives of many children, for if worms are not the immediate cause of disease with children, they greatly aggravate disease of any other character.—*Farmer's Register.*

Horn Distemper. A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator says a spoonful of boiling hot brimstone, put into the cavity just between the horns, is the best application for this disease.

ICE HOUSES.

A correspondent has addressed to us inquiries relating to the use of tan in fitting up ice-houses. In answer to his inquiries, we re-publish from vol. x. page 129 of the N. E. Farmer, the following communication:

MR FRISSENDER.—Your correspondent C., whose communication was given vol. x. page 13. of the New England Farmer, complains of not being able to keep his ice through the summer, and imputes it to the soil on which his house is located. I have an ice-house which is built on the same kind of soil which he describes, say a gravelly knoll. I dug a pit say from 8 to 12 inches larger than I intended the frame. I dug it about 8 feet below the surface, and with the gravel which came out of the pit, I raised it about 2 feet. My frame was 10 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. I planked it up with two-inch hemlock planks, and filled the space on the outside, which was from 8 to 12 inches, with tan, and rammed it down as fast as I planked it up, till I came to the top of the frame. I then put on rafters of joists 4 or 5 inches square, and lined them and filled the space with tan as tight as it could be rammed in, and then shingled the roof. The ends were boarded up, with a door at each end, for the convenience of filling the house. My horse holds about 6 cords. I fill it with square pieces of ice, as close as I can pack them. I put nothing between the layers of ice, nor on the sides, nor do I break any in pieces to fill up the spaces, except broken pieces that will not make good stowage. I have filled the house to the top of the frame. I then fill the roof with shavings, and ram them down as tight as I can. I have had no difficulty in keeping my ice, and have spared as much as we have used, and have often ice in the house when we clear it for filling afresh. I think shavings are better than straw, as they will not rot so soon by the dampness. I go to the ice-house at any time of day when ice is wanted. My ice-house has no drains to it. Under the plank at bottom, I rounded out a place lengthwise, about a foot deep, sloping towards the middle like an egg cut in two lengthwise, which I think is sufficient to receive all the water that will waste from the ice.

I remain, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Melford, Oct. 28, 1831.

If every farmer would cultivate no more land with an exhausting crop than he could well manage—if he would never plant upon plowed ground with the view of taking more of the original stamina from the land in the present crop than he communicates to it—we should see much less of what is called poor land. From what we daily see in travelling the country, we are inclined to the belief that there is much less difference in the quality of land than there is in the treatment of it. Strong land with a hard pan, yields more when it is first cleared and will last longer than lighter lands; but when both shall be reduced by several exhausting crops, it begins to be generally conceded that the lighter land for many purposes is more valuable than the stronger, heavier lands. Pursuing a regular rotation of crops with effectual manuring, it is even thought the lighter land will give most profit, and that the crop through the extremes of drought and wet, will be most sure.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

From the New Hampshire Sentinel.

HOOF AIL.

Messrs EDITORS.—An article appeared in the columns of your paper, in April last, requesting information in regard to a disorder which has been prevalent for some time past among cattle generally termed the Hoof-ail. It is truly a very bad disease, and calls for the attention of every one who is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has a stock of cattle under his care. That cattle are subject to disease, as well as the human species, I think will be readily admitted by every one who takes the matter into consideration. We find, by recurring to the past history of our country, that the human family do not live to attain to so great an age, generally speaking, at the present day, and enjoy uninterrupted good health, as they formerly did, when the country was new. And may we not draw the same inference in regard to the brute creation? Are they as hearty and robust, do they thrive and do as well at the present day, as they did when the country was new—when our pastures and mowing lands abounded with white clover, and grasses of a similar nature? We think they do not.

The writer of the article above alluded to, it appears, wished to know if the lameness among cattle at present, is the Hoof-ail, so termed, and if produced by a substance on the grass called Ergot. That there is an excrescence to be found attached to the grass of that kind, and its poisoning qualities producing the lame disease, we cannot deny, although I have never seen any thing of the kind growing out of the same. One thing, however, is certain, that there is something which the cattle get that produces the disorder alluded to.—We give our views on the subject, and the enlighten'd public may make such comments on them, as they may deem most proper.

From partial experience and observation, I find that where pastures having June grass growing in them are fed so short that it cannot attain to much height, and where it is cut early for hay, this lameness is not so prevalent among cattle. I have some of the June grass on my farm, and have 1 years past had two of my cows troubled with the Hoof-ail. One of them was very lame, and I dried her, (for she gave milk, and I never knew of on lame that did not,) and she soon got well. The other was taken lame in the fall, and so continue through the winter, growing worse all the time. I milked her during that period, thinking I would see the result. In the spring I took a parcel of bones boiled soft in weak ley made from ash-pounded those that were not fine, and gave them to her, and she ate them; I likewise gave the rest of my cows some, and occasionally salt-petre mixed with salt. The lame one soon got well, and did well ever after, while I kept her. In short, I would say that I think, by giving milch cows, in the spring, a plenty of bones boiled in weak ley, afterwards enough salt, with once in a while some salt-petre pounded fine and mixed with it, say a table-spoonful to a cow, and cutting the hay very early where the June grass grows, keeping the pasture fed short in summer, and the cattle in warm stables through the winter, properly tended, the Hoof-ail will not be very troublesome. The symptoms preceding this malady seem to be, a loss of appetite, growing poor, going stiff, gnawing board-sticks, &c. A board well soaked in the stale

the barnyard, seems to relish best. I have thought sometimes that it was cheaper to keep cows on cement boards than on hay, especially if hay was \$20 a ton.—[This suggestion is worthy consideration—for aside from the probable advantage in point of economy, of "keeping" cows on *henlock boards* in lieu of hay, the *butter* from stock thus kept, would doubtless bring an extra price, from the peculiarity of its flavor!—P. D.]

My cows have done well ever since I have treated them in the manner alluded to above. I have had no cows lame for two years past, and feel none afraid of the disorder.

Roxbury, July, 1841.

C. G. B.

From the *Affinity Cultivator*.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHINGLING.

Messrs Gaylor & Tucker—It is known to every person of observation, that shingles composing the roof of a building, first give way round the nail, being doubtless to the water penetrating by the nail hole. In the erection of a barn this summer on my farm near this place, it was a matter of no consideration with me to remedy this defect, I adopted the following simple, cheap, and I believe efficient plan. I have mentioned it to a number of experienced workmen and gentlemen of judgment, and they coincide in one opinion of its advantages. I have therefore thought it a duty to communicate through the medium of your paper, that others may be benefited by its adoption. The plan is this:—The workmen, when shingling, have a small tin cup suspended at their breast, by a string passed around the neck—into the cup is put a portion of white lead ground in oil, of the consistency as taken from the keg of the manufacturer;—as the workman handles the nail, he dips the point into the white lead, to which a portion adheres;—when driven, the white lead is forced up to the nail passes in, and completely fills up the hole, and the head of the nail is imbedded in the joint, thus preventing the penetration of water by the nail-hole, and the corrosion of the nail-head. The progress of the workman is very little retarded by the operation. A keg of 25 lbs. will do for about ten thousand shingles. The same process will do for siding or weather-boarding, and indeed for every instance where the nail is exposed to the weather.

JAS. L. BOWMAN.

Brownsville, Penn., June 25, 1841.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a leakage in his kitchen or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how, and that demon, Waste, cries roore, like the three-leech's daughter, until he that has provided no more to give. It is the husband's duty to tag into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs, and to assist him in his journey through life—to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than the welfare or happiness, together with that of her children.

This should be her sole aim. She may do as much at home towards making a fortune, as he can do in the workshop or the counting room. It is not the money earned that makes a man wealthy—it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend; and if the friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the computation of his boss, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is the agent of the man she loves, and she is bound to act for his good, and not for her own gratification. Her husband's good is the end to which she should aim—his approbation is her reward. Self-gratification in dress, or indulgence in appetite, or more company than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious; the first adds vanity to extravagance—the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account—and the latter brings intemperance, the first of all evils, in its train.—*Simsbury Amer.*

AMERICAN WOOL PRODUCT.

To those who have paid the subject but little attention, the amount of money invested in the production of wool within the United States, will seem surprising. It is very generally believed that this is quite a secondary branch of our general interest, instead of one of the most fruitful sources of our wealth, and best deserving the cherishing protection of our Government. As shown by the returns of the late census, we have in this country, exclusive of North Carolina, Michigan and Kentucky, 19,055,962 sheep; and taking ten dollars as the average value of land necessary to sustain a sheep and make a fair allowance for the price of the animals themselves, for the labor necessary for their proper superintendence with that required to prepare their product for its first market, which are as much part of the investment as the land which sustains them, the aggregate amount of capital invested in this branch of industry will be at least two hundred millions of dollars. This is certainly an immense sum, and well deserves the attention of the General Government. At present, England supplies us annually with some ten millions worth of broadcloths, and after all chooses to import her wool from the continent, to the entire exclusion of our own. In 1839, her entire import of this article was 57,395,941 pounds, and while we had some 40,000,000 pounds of wool remaining at home, nearly two fifths of the whole woollen manufactures of Great Britain came to the U. States. And yet we have only \$15,000,000 invested in woollen manufactures.

Of the aggregate amount of wool grown in the United States in 1839, New York produced 4,012,141 pounds; Ohio, 3,650,370; Vermont, 2,357,715; which, in proportion to her population, is much the largest amount grown in any State; Pennsylvania, 3,076,783; Virginia, 2,672,011; Maine, 1,465,551; New Hampshire, 1,260,988; Indiana, 1,202,209; Massachusetts, 1,055,591; Tennessee, 1,029,515; and the other States various amounts between the 893,675 pounds of Connecticut, and the 45,524 of Louisiana.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The best cucumbers for pickles are those not much larger than a man's thumb. If not convenient to pickle them all at once, they may be salted down, like pork, and freshened any time of year afterwards, as they may be wanted.

SALT AND ASHES MIXED FOR STOCK.

Last winter (says a correspondent of the *Farmer's Journal*), I saw it recommended in an agricultural paper, to mix salt with ashes for stock.—Having tested the utility of the practice, I am now prepared to speak favorably of it, and from a firm conviction that stock, of all descriptions, are essentially benefited thereby. My cows, work-horses, and young cattle, as well as sheep, have been regularly supplied with it, as often as once a week, since the snow went off, and notwithstanding the feed in the pastures has been quite short, in consequence of drought, for a large part of the season, the animals are healthy, and generally in better condition than we have known them for years.

Sheep, especially, are extremely fond of it, preferring it to pure salt, and eating it as eagerly as they do meal or corn. As to the general efficacy of the practice, and its tendency as respects the health of stock, I will merely say in conclusion, that I am acquainted with several farmers that have made the same trial, and that no instance, with which I am familiar, or which has fallen under my notice, has it been attended with other than the best effects. The proportions in which the ingredients should be given, are one part salt to seven of ashes. The salt should be fine, and the ashes dry and free from coals. If thought necessary, the salt may be increased in quantity to two or even three parts, instead of one. Try it, farmers, and see if it doth not "do good like a medicine."

A FARMER.

A horse-rake, to collect leaves, &c. from the woods, has been invented by Mr Lowmes, and is described in the *Southern Planter*. It is formed by boring 8 two-inch holes through a locust or gum log, and putting teeth, made of seasoned locust, drawn to a point, and driven through from the top of the log. The teeth are two feet long, the log eight inches in diameter, and three feet and a half long; the shafts just long enough to balance the log, which falls back considerably, from the great lean the teeth are obliged to have, to collect the trash. With this rake, the inventor has collected fifteen cartloads an hour, and calculates upon obtaining at the rate of fifteen hundred loads a year.

Preserving Eggs. A Mr Jayne, of Yorkshire, England, obtained a patent for the following receipt for preserving eggs, which we think worthy of trial:

One bushel of quick lime, 32 ounces of salt, 8 ounces of cream of tartar.

Mix the same together with as much water as will reduce the composition to such a consistency that an egg when put into it will swim.

By this method, it is said, eggs have been kept sound two years.

Mechanics' Fair.—We are happy to learn that the coming Fair of the Mass. Charitable Mechanic Association, will equal, if not surpass, in splendor and variety, any of its former ones. The Superintendent is now at Quiney Hall, where contributors are requested to call and give notice of their intentions. It is encouraging to know that our New England artisans take such an interest in and appreciate this well-deserving exhibition, which gives so good an opportunity for the display of works of genius and art.—*Boston paper.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1, 1841.

INDIAN CORN—CUTTING OR TOPPING THE STALKS.

It is a well ascertained fact the leaves perform an important part in aiding the growth and in maturing all our fruits and grains. They elaborate the sap and fit it for nourishing every part of the plant. This being admitted, the inference necessarily follows, that the leaves should not be removed as long as the fruit requires more nourishment. If the top is taken from the stalk while the corn is yet immature, nothing else can be expected to result, than a diminution of the crop. Those farmers who are accustomed to cut the stalk while it is green, may be losers by the operation.

Various experiments have been made—all of which, as far as we know—go to prove that where the process of cutting is omitted, the crop is from 10 to 20 per cent greater, than where the top is taken off, when the grain has but just begun to harden. Mr Clark's account given in Vol. X of this paper, and other accounts in subsequent years all show as great a difference as we have named. One remark in those accounts deserves particular notice. It is stated that, before harvesting, there was no perceptible difference in the two parcels of corn with which the trial was made; and yet when tried in the half-bushel and by the scales, the result has been uniform in favor of leaving the stalk uncut.

Now we neither expect nor ask farmers to depart entirely from their usual process, but as it is easy for them to leave two or four rows through their cornfield untouched, and then to measure the product of those rows, and also of an equal number of contiguous rows at the time of harvesting, and thus confirm or refute the correctness of the opinion that it injures the corn to take off the top—as this is an easy process, we request every grower of this crop, who may chance to read this article to make the experiment. If it shall be found that the usual process subjects us to a loss of 7 to 10 bushels of corn per acre, as the published accounts teach that it does, then the question is surely worth settling. If the loss be thus large, then every consideration of interest, calls upon our farmers to abandon their old ways.

But it will be said that the top stalks are worth much more as fodder, if cut while full of sap. This is true; and the question to be settled is, whether more is gained by the increased worth of the stover, than is lost by the diminution of the corn. Experiments—experiments in many fields should be made for the purpose of determining this point. We urge this with more earnestness than we do most experiments; because here there is scarcely the possibility of a loss which could be sensibly felt by even the poorest farmer.

The statement above referred to, that no difference was perceived in the parcels of corn before harvesting, shows the importance of avoiding all guess work in this matter.—We have been satisfied from other sources that very few eyes can make any near approach to accuracy in measuring the quantity of corn upon an acre; or in measuring the comparative yield of two contiguous rows. There should be accurate measurement.

INDIAN CORN—CUTTING AT THE ROOT AND STOOKING

We have been accustomed for a few years past to this process, and we prefer it to topping the stalk, and leaving the corn standing. We have no doubt that the sto-

ver is worth more; and we have no doubt that the corn is sweeter and heavier. The summer grains, wheat, rye and barley, are lessened in quantity and deteriorated in quality, by standing uncut after the straw begins to turn yellow; but, until experience proves the contrary, it might be expected that the same would be true in relation to Indian corn. Our experience is in accordance with this expectation. Some ears from our field, taken where the stalks had been topped, and other ears taken from the stalks were exhibited at the show of the Essex Agricultural Society, last autumn, and the committee on fruits and flowers, publicly, in their report, pronounced that the best which was taken from the stalks.

Process—About one week later than the usual time of topping the stalks, when the husks on the earliest ears are beginning to turn white, cut at the root, leaving three or four hills together for a bundle; lay the butts or bottoms even; the corn may be bound up immediately, green as it is; or it may be left open a day or two to dry. Rye straw, brushings or chair flags are more convenient for bands than the corn stalks. After the binding of the bundles, the corn may be stooked immediately, taking eight or ten bundles for a stook; around the top put two or three bands; and if these be well put on, the rains will not penetrate so far as to do any harm.

Fears may be entertained that in this condition the corn will mould. But our experience teaches otherwise. We have had it in this situation through successive days of warm wet weather, and no injury suffered. Here it is secured against frost, against birds—(but not mice)—it is mostly secured against the dirt which autumn rains throw upon the leaves and husks. Let it remain in stook until it is well dried—from three to five or six weeks. Large stalks stand in stook much better than small ones. The larger the corn, the better is it suited to this process of curing.

THE EFFECTS OF THE HAIL STORM.

Our readers may recollect what we said of the devastation produced by the storm which swept over the town of Wenham and over our own fields on the 30th of June. The appearances on the following day were that the labors of the husbandmen in that vicinity would receive but a small return. The damage has been great; the grass was badly broken, and the fields were thickly strewn with branches which the wind rent from the trees; the hay crop, consequently, was considerably damaged; the pastures, too, received a pounding which checked the growth of grass upon them, and lessened the feed; all the small grains were broken down, and where they had advanced so far as to be headed out, the crop was nearly ruined; but the late sown oats recovered or grew up anew, and are now ripening. Peas were cut off, but started again from the roots and bore abundantly about the 10th of August; beans were seriously injured; vines were badly cut to pieces, but those which survived, have made a fair growth. Early potatoes which were in blossom at the time of the storm, killed; but the tops of late varieties have attained to a fair size; all the tender branches of trees were badly bruised, and will show their scars for years to come; all the fruit upon the side of those most exposed to the storm was beaten off—and the little that remains upon the opposite side was so bruised that it is guarded and of but little worth. The Indian Corn, was beaten into shreds; there was little hope that it would recover. But most of the stalks, after a time, raised their heads; the battered rind or skin peeled off—looking like cast off snake skins all over the ground—the stalks were crooked in all possible ways, and the appearance of the crop may be conceived by imagining a community in which every

person is deformed; one having a broken arm; another with a broken leg—a third a distorted spine, &c.—but bad as appearances were there will be two thirds of three fourths of a usual crop. Week after week the stalks have been coming into shape, and now, a stranger to the grounds, would not suspect that the corn had been subjected to any extraordinarily rough usage.—The point to which attention is called, and which may be of service to those who may in future years receive a similar visitation, is this. Where the field was left untouched, the crop recovered more fully and rapidly than where clipping was resorted to. In a field adjoining ours, two rows through the centre of the corn lot were clipped at the ground; at the present time, there is little if any more than half as much, either of stalks or grain, on those rows, as on others which were left to work their way unaided.

Many of the beets, carrots, ruta baga, &c., were killed but those which survive are making a fair growth.

When giving our former accounts we estimated the damage to the small town of Wenham at \$1000; but at present we should rate it at twice that sum. One of the hardships occasioned by the storm, has been a general deprivation of vegetables for home consumption, during five or six weeks of that portion of the year when these make a very acceptable, cheap, and wholesome food, and constitute an important part of the farmer's dinner.

THE WEATHER.

After a long absence of any copious rains in this vicinity, we were favored on Saturday and Sunday, with thick mists, and on Monday, with an abundant rain. The long continuance of the fogs and clouds renders it probable that the ram has been widely extended, and gives hope that the later harvest and the autumn feed will revive and flourish.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport—Plums, of unusual variety and excellence—viz: Isabella, Washington, (very large and fine); Duane's Purple, South's Orleans, Pond's Seedling; Italian Banquet, White Gage, Bingham, Prince's Imperial Gage. Mr Pond also exhibited specimens of the Julienne, Cushing and Bartlett Peas—the latter unique.

From Robert Manning, Salem—Pears: Dearborn's Seedling (fine); Summer France Real, D'Amor, Green Summer Sugar, August Muscat, Passaus d' Portugal, Gros Blonquet, Julienne, (fine) Plums—Drop d'Or and a good specimen of the Graevstein apple.

From Ous Johnson, Lynn—Washington Plums.

From John F. Allen, Salem—Bartlett and Summer France Real Peas—the latter uncommonly fine; Grapes Bursaire and Constantia. Peaches—Early Royal Gage—handsome.

From John C. Lee, Salem—Grapes; Black Hamburg and Zinfandel—beautiful specimens. Peas; Julienne and Valle Franch; also, the Green Flesh Pine Apple Melon.

From M. P. Wilder—Pears; Julienne, Dearborn's Seedling and Hassel? Plums; Pond's Seedling, Bingham and Green Gage.

From J. Lovett, Beverly—Early Hough Apples; Bezi Blau Peas; beautiful specimens of the Washington Plum and the Pine Apple Melon.

From J. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Black Hamburg Grapes; Duane's Purple and Bingham Plums—good specimens; also, Early Royal Gage Peaches.

From G. B. Peery—Wyunkoop Harvest? Apples; beautiful and of fine flavor.

For the Committee,

OTIS JOHNSON.

It is stated that 20 or 30 cattle have died recently in the vicinity of Byfield, Mass., from eating (it is supposed) the leaves of the wild cherry tree. They expired in a few hours after they were attacked.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE

The Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at their room, 23 Tremont Row, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 22d, 23d and 24th of Sept.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements,
S. WALKER, Chairman.
Boston, Sept. 25, 1841.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded orthonely exposure, week ending August 29.

August, 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	23	69	72	68 E.
Monday,	24	60	75	5 S. E.
Tuesday,	25	59	73	6 E.
Wednesday,	26	53	84	6 S. E.
Thursday,	27	54	72	6 S.
Friday,	28	61	72	6 E.
Saturday,	29	66	70	6 S. E.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Beans Grass, very little in market. Red Top, to 35 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c. Southern, 10 c. ax Seed, \$1.37 to 1 53 lb. Lucerne, 25 c per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$6 87—Genesee \$7 25—Ohio 75.
BRAN. Corn—Northern Yellow non—Round Yellow—Southern Flat Yellow non—White non—Rye—Northern 20 to 54. Southern none. Oats—Southern 45 to 50—Northern 50 to 54.
PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime 10 50—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—ss \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb—Southern, 8 to 8 1/2.
Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firk 12 to 14—Shipping 8 to 14. 12 1/2 c per ton. \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16. 18 1/2 c—Old 11 c—News, 20 c.
EGGS. 4 a 16.
WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced a change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the market is moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 150 to 35 c—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do blood, washed, 41 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 4-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 2—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Benugasi Sheep, 8 to 10—no. Anyres unspicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled, 43 to 46—No. 1, do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—3 do do 18 to 20.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, August 30, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

1 Market 825 Beef Cattle, 1100 Steers, 5,100 Sheep, 900 Swine. 275 Swine were reported last week. A number of Cattle, Sheep and Swine unsold.
CATTLE.—Beef Cattle.—We continue last week's quotations, viz:—First quality, \$5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, \$1 75 a 2 25. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 25.
CATTLE.—We noticed a small lot of Two year old's for \$8, and a lot for \$10 and \$12. We quote Two year old, \$8 a 14. Three year old, \$12 a 19.
SHEEP.—A large number of these sheep were at market, and many of the lambs were small and ordinary, as low, and dull. We noticed lots of ordinary lambs for 50c, 60c, \$1 00 and \$1 12. Better qualities, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 75, \$2 00 and \$2 12.
PORK.—Dull. Lots to peddle selected, 3 and 3 3/4 ows and 4 and 4 1/4 for barrows. A lot Old hogs, barrows, at 3, and a lot of barrows at 3 1/2. At 4 and 5.

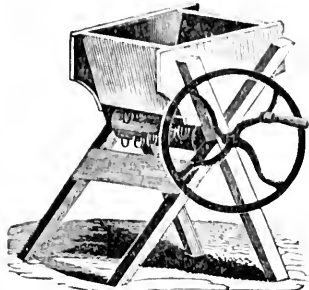
ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial, is present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Peonies, Pinks, Honeys, Roses, Albicans, Tenulolia, Hybrids, Carna, &c., from 50 cents to \$1 00 per root.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept. 1.

BULLBOW ROOTS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Peonies, as, Crown Imperials, and other Bullbowl and fibrous plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bullbowl roots of description.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
Sept. 11.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Manzel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into shreds, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1.

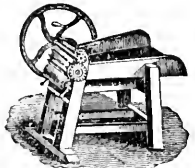
APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No. 45 North Market Street, SCOTCHBERRY, CORN-DIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sept. 1. 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

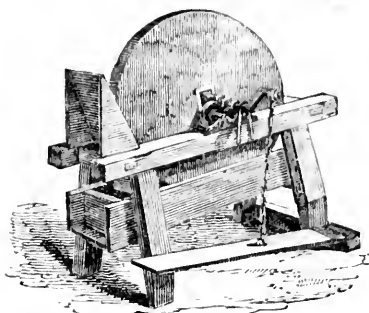
NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

Whole Oil Soap.
The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.
THADDEUS PERKINS, 169 State street.
Boston Aug. 4th, 1841. 1m

PATENT BRASS SPRING WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Spring for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Spring may be used on all occasions when a watering is necessary to using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.
This Spring may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who have for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Spring. The Soap is in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 11.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Lounges.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Cultivators.	150 " Common do.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	100 " Spades.
50 Willis' do do.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Common do do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Common do.
50 Common do do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Garden do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 Common do do.	300 " Hay do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 Drait do.
1500 Doz. Sey the Stones.	500 Tie up do.
3000 " Astun's Rides.	50 doz. Halter do.
	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.
These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem, and Col JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer, in a communication touching upon several subjects, introduces the following, in which we, the "P. D.," feel a little concerned:

"Dear Doctor—" "I have been quite interested by reading the numerous defenses which have been set up for the skunk in the Farmer and other agricultural papers. I always thought him capable of defending himself, and have been inclined to believe that those who volunteer their quixotic displays in his behalf, will make themselves as ridiculous as the renowned Knight of La Mancha. Glory may be in that direction, but I am quite willing those should bind the *redoubtable* laurel upon their own proud brows. I have an affection for the toad, dating from my earliest childhood. I am no pretaker in the general antipathy with which little harmless, not only harmless but useful snakes are regarded. And frogs, when made into pie, are good eating, (I speak from experience.) I trust they will not be permitted longer to "waste their sweetness" and live and die in our ponds and meadows to no purpose, other than that of making night melodious with their happy notes. But the skunk! pardon me, Doctor, my organ of benevolence has not yet expanded sufficiently to contain him in its recess;—indeed, should he, by hook or by crook, gain admittance there, I fear he would quickly expel the motley group which has found refuge there from popular prejudice and persecution. They would make summary abdication, and bide the world's brunt, farther off than his presence.—I occasionally come near his skunkship in my evening excursions, and an careful to give him a wide berth, and like Loxley the archer in Ivanhoe, make allowance for the wind, in case he should incline to greet me with a salute from his ivory-mounted ordnance. When he crosses my path, even though the "offence be rank and smells to heaven," I make no "point of honor" with him, for should I call him out, he would have the choice of weapons, as settled by the code of southern hot-spurs, and not being skilled in the use of a skunk gun, I scent in advance the issue of the contest. I have no disposition to "seek the bubble reputation in that cannon's mouth," and without the fear of being termed a craven, gladly show the "white feather."

SALATHIEL.

(Being we suppose) one of those who, in the sage opinion of "Salathiel," have rendered themselves ridiculous by their "quixotic displays" in behalf of the skunk, we wish to assure him that we are as ready now as ever to incur ridicule in the same cause—and that any vile insinuations against that creature's character, shall not go uncontradicted while we possess the ability to vindicate it.

The antipathy to the skunk manifested by "Salathiel," we unhesitatingly impute to his cowardice. We take him for one of those whose bravery, like that of Falstaff's soldiers, consists in their being afraid of nothing but—*danger!*—Uninitiated in the "ology" of the animal he calumniate, he invests him with terrors which even a tyro-*amateur* in skunkology could inform him had no other existence than in his own imagination.—Run away from a skunk! Why, if the citizen-soldiery of Maine embraces many such men as this "Salathiel," who would retreat from an enemy before it had shown any disposition to attack, then, we are thinking, she will have to depend upon some other than her own

chivalry, to defend her territory from the encroachments of John Bull!

But "Salathiel," in telling us of his dislike and fear of the skunk, exhibits a *baste* for certain other individuals of the animate creation, which, if nothing else, entitles him to be ranked as a *race avin* in terra. He acknowledges himself a frog-eater, and an admirer of snakes and bull toads!—Good Gracious! why we should instinctively recoil from such a being, as from a monster from the nether world! Though we may (among others) have rendered ourself obnoxious to ridicule by our "quixotic displays" in defence of the skunk, we bless our stars that we are not, like him, obnoxious to the ridicule—the stigma, we will say—of being an admirer of the horrid-looking toad and the detestable snake!

In conclusion we would say to "Salathiel," that however bitter and deep-rooted may be his animosity towards the skunk, it were wiser for him to stifle them in his breast than to give them currency by his pen—for he is not aware how many quills are ready to leap into action in defence of injured innocence!—We commend him to a careful husbandry of his resources!—N. E. F.—"P. D."

The Schoolmaster and his Scholar.—A schoolmaster was one day hearing one of his scholars read: the boy, when he came to the word *honor*, pronounced it full: the master told him it should be pronounced without the *h*, as thus—*onor*. "Very well, sir," replied the lad, "I will remember for the future." "Ay," said the master, "always drop the *h*." The next morning, the master's tea, with a hot mullin, had been brought to the desk, but the duties of his avocation made him wait till it was cold; when, addressing the same boy, he told him to take it to the fire and heat it. The boy took it to the fire and ate it. Presently the master called for his mullin. "I ate it, as you bade me," said the boy. "Ate it, you rogue! I bade you take it to the fire and heat it." "But, sir," said the lad, "yesterday you told me always to drop the *h*."—*Amor.*

A Long Nose. Napoleon used to say—"When I want any great head work done, I choose a man, provided his education has been suitable, who has a long nose. In my observation of men, I have almost invariably found a long nose and a long head to go together."

[This remark of the sagacious Emperor, is prodigiously tickling to some people's self-esteem—hence the pains some people take to "keep it before the people!" *Napoleon teases a great man.*—"P. D.,"]

A Stinging Charge.—An able judge was once obliged to deliver the following charge to the jury: "Gentlemen of the jury: in this case, the counsel on both sides are unintelligible; the witnesses on both sides are incredible; and the plaintiff and defendant are both such bad characters, that to me it is indifferent which way you give your verdict."

A celebrated physician, boasting at dinner that he cured his own hain, one of his guests observed, "Doctor, I would sooner be your hain than your patient."

The Genesee Farmer tells of an "improved breed" of mosquitoes out west, which have to be caged in the spring to prevent their pulling up corn!



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *bury the furrow completely open* leaving in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing it around in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late tri of Ploughs at Wareeater, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say it requires, if your land is mostly light and easy to work try Proby & Mears. but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky fields with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did most work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyfive Howard Plough turned treatment and one half inches, the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement in the shape of the mould board of this Plough, which can be renewed with the same ease and labor as the one it is made to resemble. The mould board and landside together, and strengthens it Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost also \$10 50, with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 1/2 extra.

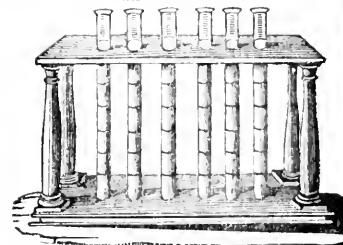
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suited for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS.



Just received from the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, 500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within the day.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1841.

[NO. 10.]

N. E. FARMER.

From Essenden's Complete Farmer.

DRAINS.

Drains used in farming are of two kinds, open and covered. Drains should be of a size and depth proportioned to the extent of the swamp and the probable quantity of water for which they are designed to be channels. They should generally be carried through the lowest and wettest part of the soil, although it should be necessary, in order to effect that purpose, to deviate from straight lines. Open drains answer the double purpose of conveying off superfluous water and of enclosing fields; but they make a hazardous and inconvenient fence about the addition of a bank, hedge or railing. The Farmer's Assistant says, "When a ditch is made for a fence, it ought to be four feet wide at the top, one or less at the bottom, and about two or three feet deep; with the earth all thrown out on one side, and banked up as high as possible." Sir John Sinclair states, that "it is a general rule regarding open drains, with a view of giving sufficient slope and stability to their sides, that the width at the top should be three times as much as that which is necessary at the bottom, and in the case of peat bogs or soft soils, it should be such as to allow the water to run off without stagnation, but not with so rapid a motion as to injure the bottom."

But before you attempt to drain a piece of land, you will be well not only to calculate the cost, but to ascertain the nature of the soil which it is proposed to render fit for cultivation. If the subsoil or under layer be clay, the swamp may be worth draining, though there should be no more than six inches of black soil or mud over it, for the clay at the mud mixed will make a fertile soil. But if the subsoil or under stratum be gravel or white sand, it will not, in common cases, be best to undertake draining, unless the depth of black mud be much as from fifteen to eighteen inches deep; the soil will settle after draining, and be less deep than it was before. But the situation of the land to be drained may authorize some variation in these general rules.

The manner of draining a swamp is as follows: Beginning at the outlet, pass a large ditch through the swamp mostly to cut the lowest parts. Then dig another ditch quite round it, near to the border, to cut off the springs which come from the upper part, and to receive the water that runs down from the hills upon the surface in great rains. These ditches should be larger or smaller, in some proportion to the size of the swamp, the shape and situation of the hills which surround it, and other circumstances which might tend to greater or less quantities of water being occasionally or generally conveyed into the ditches. If the swamp be large, it may be necessary that some smaller cross drains should be cut in several directions. The bottom of the main ditches, when the soil is not of an extraordinary depth, must be lower than the bottom of the loose soil; otherwise the soil will never become sufficiently dry and firm.

It is said by Sir John Sinclair, (Code of Agriculture, p. 182) that "in all drains it is a rule to begin at the lowest place and to work upwards, by which the water will always pass from the workmen and point out the level. This enables the laborers also to work in coarse weather, and prevents their being interrupted by wet so early in the season as otherwise might happen."

The mud and other materials which are dug out of a ditch or drain, should not be suffered to lie in heaps or banks by the side of the ditch, but should be spread as equally as possible over the surface of the drained land. In this way, the matter taken from the ditches will tend to level the surface of the swamp, will, perhaps, serve in some measure for manure, and will not present any impediment to the passage of the water to the ditches. In some cases it may be advisable to transport the earth which is taken from the ditches to the farmyard or the hog-pen, to form a part of that layer which good farmers generally spread over those places in autumn, to imbibe liquid manure, or make into compost with dung. In many instances, we are told, that the earth thus dug out of ditches is thought to be worth enough to pay for the expense of digging the ditches.

Mr Henry W. Delavan, in a communication on the subject of Under-draining, in the New England Farmer, vol. x. p. 97, says:

"Without this salutary and simple operation, no inconsiderable proportion of many valuable districts of our country must continue little better than waste. It is generally total loss of labor to the farmer who attempts to cultivate wet lands in our rigorous climate, and by draining, these useless, inhospitable acres have been found of the kindest and most productive character.

"Having a surplus of stones on my estate beyond what fences require, I use the smaller and ill-formed for drains; they have the advantage of being in durability and of tiles in economy. My drains are, for the most part, three feet in depth, two feet in width at top, sloping to one at bottom. The bottom stones are largest, and are carefully placed, to allow the water to flow freely beneath, while above the small stones are thrown in at random, so that when levelled they are beneath the plow. Over these, swingle-tow, shavings or straw may be thrown, after which the earth can be replaced by the spade or plow, so as to present a rather higher surface than the grounds adjacent, and the business is accomplished. It is very essential that the descent be easy, neither too quick nor too slow, and that all surface water be excluded, as it would speedily choke and destroy the underdraining. I estimate the average cost of such drains at sixty-two and a half cents the rod. It should be remarked that underdraining is adapted to lands presenting sufficient declivity to carry off the springs, and it is only the under water that is meant to be drained in this manner, while open ditches are adapted to the bottom lands for the conveyance of surface water. I will state what appears to me the prominent advantages that the cultivator may promise himself by a thorough system of draining.

"In the first place, he creates, as it were, so much additional terra firma, and adds essentially to the health of all around him, by correcting the ill tendencies of excessive moisture. He can cultivate reclaimed lands several weeks earlier and as much later in each year than those that are unreclaimed, and his crops are better and more sure. The labor of after tillage is much diminished. The stones that impede the plow and scythe are removed; and not the least essential benefit is the constant supplies of water which may be insured in any field inclining to moisture, which, with reference to animals, will, as a permanent convenience and advantage, fully compensate the expense of drains."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

BAKEWELL AND MERINO SHEEP.

MR EDITOR—In John Lawrence's valuable treatise on Cattle, there is a highly interesting account of a cross between the pure Merinos and the Bakewell breed of sheep, which appears worthy our serious regard. It is now pretty generally conceded that the grand secret in crossing is to commence with dam the best; and amongst breeders in Europe, more care is observed in the selection of the male, as to form and constitution, than to size; indeed, a preference is given for a small male rather than a large one, compared with the size of the female. Amongst the breeders of pure Devon cattle, but little regard is had to the size of the bull; his points and purity of blood are the objects for which they seek, in rearing large oxen; always choosing, as a matter of the first importance, a cow of large size and capacity for breeding.

At page 591 of Lawrence's Treatise, it is said, (quoted from Thompson), "Mr Hose, a considerable grazier at Melton Mowbray, has crossed several of his Bakewell or Dishley ewes with a Merino ram, with decisive success: I lately requested this gentleman to send me a few fleeces of the wool, which I put into the hands of Mr Hawksley, inquiring what was the present value of such wool? His answer was, "We will give eighteen pence per pound for two thousand packages tomorrow, and take one hundred packages weekly, by contract, at the same price, for seven years, certain." Now this price is nearly twice as much as can at present be obtained for pure Bakewell wool, and these sheep produce little more than the Merino-Dishleys, for although the Merino shortens the staple, he thickens the pile, so that every fleece is nearly double in value. The loss that we are to look for then, is in the carcass, and this is infinitely less than will at first be supposed; it seems, indeed, to be now very generally agreed, that in sheep the sire operates principally on the fleece and the dam on the carcass, which is illustrated by Mr Hose's Merino-Dishleys, they being superior in form to any that I ever saw with Spanish blood in their veins, and having lost little, if any, in size. Many Bakewell breeders have their whole of one, two, and three years on hand, whereas Mr Hawks-

ley's note seems clearly to prove, that one cross with the pure Merino would make their wool immediately saleable, at a great advance of price, for seven years to come, while no deterioration would have taken place in the carcass."

Lawrence adds: "The loss of size in the Merino-Dishley cross, is a natural result, perfectly independent of the idea of deterioration; and as to the flesh, nothing can be better calculated than a Spanish mixture to remove the natural insipidity of Bakewell mutton."

On the subject of the deterioration of the wool by crossing, and the impossibility of preserving its fineness out of Spain, Lawrence says: "I lately exposed the following patterns of cloths to one who ought to be as capable a judge of cloths as any man in England, and who was formerly convinced of the utter impossibility of growing fine wool in this country:—No. 1, given me by *himself* two years since, as the finest pattern of cloth London could produce, and made from imported Spanish wool; No. 2, Lord Somerville's cloth, manufactured, I believe, in 1806, (made from pure Merino, grown in England); No. 3, a late and very beautiful pattern of Dr. Parry's Merino-Ryland cloth. The judge instantly threw aside No. 1, as totally unworthy to stand in competition! giving the preference to Dr. Parry's specimen; but on a final examination, declared that he thought Lord Somerville's pattern somewhat the finest and the fabric most substantial, the other wearing the face of a beautiful lady's cloth, in appearance like those made of Saxon wool."

Now, cannot we apply the above account of a most interesting experiment to our advantage? It is supposed by some in this country that the wool is deteriorated by crossing, the fleece being neither decidedly fine or coarse, and the staple of different lengths—neither combing or clothing—but here is proof positive, and only one among hundreds, that this is not the fact, and that a great profit is to be derived from a judicious cross with the small Merino ram on the large Dishley ewe. With regard to the flavor of the Merino mutton, Lawrence says: "I have never heard any man complain of the quality of Spanish mutton but he who never *tasted it*." J. L.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ICE HOUSES.

Professor Peter has our hearty thanks for his excellent communication, as we are sure he will receive those of our readers interested in the subject so satisfactorily treated.

LXINGTON, Aug. 9, 1841.

To the Editor of the Kentucky Farmer:

DEAR SIR—The desire to contribute my mite, however small, to the support of your valuable paper, prompts me to send you the following remarks on the construction of ice houses; which, however, I beg you not to publish, unless you think they are worth the space they would occupy in your columns. Yours, respectfully,

ROBT. PETER.

The principles which should be kept in view in the construction of houses for the preservation of ice, are few and simple. The sole object of the structure being to prevent the passage of *caloric* (a definite term employed to designate the cause of the sensation called *heat*), from the earth, the

air or the sun, to the ice; for if we could completely prevent the passage of that agent into the ice, it would retain its solid form for any length of time.

The temperature of ice, when at its melting point, is 32, Fahrenheit; in order that it may melt into water, it must absorb 140 degrees of caloric, sufficient to raise its temperature to 172 deg., which only changes its form from solid to liquid, without rendering it any warmer than it was before—the water draining from the melting ice being always at the same temperature with the ice itself. Without the accession of these 140 degrees of caloric, therefore, ice would never be melted into water.

Could we construct a house of materials that were perfect non-conductors of caloric, the preservation of ice contained in it would be complete. As, however, we have no perfect non-conductors, we must select for our purpose those substances which conduct most slowly. The materials which experience has selected for articles of clothing, to preserve the natural temperature of our bodies, stand at the head of the list of these substances, and would also be the very best that could be used to protect ice from the surrounding caloric, were they not too dear and too perishable in their nature. As these, however, cannot be employed, for this reason, except in preserving small quantities for immediate use, we are obliged to resort to others less perfect but cheaper and more indestructible. Among these are the following, which I have placed in the order of their relative resistance to the passage of caloric, as determined by Count Rumford and others; those which oppose the greatest obstruction to its passage being placed first, viz:

- Charcoal of light wood,
- Dry wood ashes,
- Tan bark,
- Wood,
- Sand,
- Bricks,
- Porous earth,
- Porous rocks,
- Dense rocks.

According to our data, one of the best modes of forming the walls of an ice house, would be to make a frame-work of timbers, say from 6 to 12 inches thick, to board it up on both sides of the timbers, and fill the spaces between the boards with powdered charcoal, dry wood ashes, tan bark or saw dust; the floor and covering of the structure being protected in the same manner; and on filling it with ice, a considerable thickness of straw should be placed at the bottom, sides and top.

Where these materials are not easily to be obtained, logs of wood, built up in the pit like a log cabin, make a very good substitute; more especially if filled on the outside, next the earth, with charcoal, ashes, sawdust, or tan bark. For this purpose charcoal and ashes are preferable to sawdust and tan bark, in consequence of their indestructibility.

Bricks and stones, although often employed in the construction of ice houses, are less proper than wood, unless lined on the outside with a sufficient thickness of charcoal, ashes, or other imperfect conductors.

Ice houses are frequently made partly above and partly below the general surface of the ground; the top being arched over and the earth which was

digged from the pit being thrown on the top of the structure, in the form of a mound. This is a very good form, provided all the sides are protected non-conductors, from the caloric of the soil. The caloric of the sun's rays, absorbed by the surface of the porous earth in summer, passes through with considerable difficulty and travels slowly the interior; passing off again in part by the slow process back to the surface, to be dissipated during the cold of winter. In consequence of this difficulty with which it penetrates porous earth matters, the daily changes of temperature can be observed at a greater depth than 3 or 4 feet, as the great annual vicissitudes are entirely lost before they descend 100 feet below the surface. The earth's surface, therefore, does not become heated or cooled rapidly to any considerable depth, as deep caves and excavations in the earth, present a scarcely varying temperature, which approach that of the mean temperature of the region. This is the temperature of the water of deep wells, or springs rising from some depth, which by comparison appears cold in summer and warm in winter. The mean temperature of this region is somewhere between 52 and 56 degrees, Fah.; 20 or 24 inches above the melting point of ice; so that this is always caloric enough in the soil, below the surface, to melt ice, even during the winter season and deep ice houses, whether covered or not with a mound of earth, hence require the protection walls of non-conducting materials.

One of the most common causes of the rapid melting of ice in ice houses, is the want of sufficient drainage. If the water which drops from the ice or sinks from the surface of the soil, can drain away, but remains at the bottom of the house in contact with the ice, it serves as a medium through which the caloric of the earth passes with facility, causing the rapid melting and sinking of the ice. At the bottom of every ice house, therefore, if it is not in a very sandy soil, there should be a well of sufficient magnitude, or the floor should be raised to such a height above the earth as to prevent the water from ever coming in contact with the ice. Decomposition, and the formation of mephitic gases, as suggested by one of your correspondents, cannot take place under these circumstances; the most fermentable liquids do not begin their fermentation until their temperature raised above 32 deg., which is that of the water dripping from ice.

Those houses which are not covered with a mound of earth, should have a good roof, or what is better, a tight room built over them, to prevent the circulation of air as much as possible, and the roof and sides should be rendered as nearly proof against the passage of caloric, as straw or oil substances of the kind, fixed on the inside, can make them; and to prevent as much as possible the absorption of the caloric of the sun's rays, the whole exterior, roof and all, should be well washed—it being a well established fact, that mud is absorbed by a white surface than by a black one.

A great deal may be gained in the preservation of ice, by putting it up during the very cold weather. For example, if ice be cut and exposed for a sufficient time to the air, when the thermometer is at zero, and packed away at that temperature it must become heated up to its melting point, degrees above zero, before a particle of it will liquefy. But if packed in the house on a mild day when in a thawing condition, it being already heated

up to its melting point, the first degree of caloricity that passes into it melts a portion. It has been easily stated that 140 degrees are necessary to the liquefaction of ice, and it will be seen, therefore, that 140 pounds of ice, put up at the temperature of zero, is equivalent to 172 pounds which is melted in a melting condition.

The form of an ice house is by no means a matter of indifference. That which presents the smallest external surface is, theoretically, the best; therefore, other things being equal, a globular form will be the most proper. This, however, is not convenient one to construct, and hence the truncated cone, or square, are those most frequently adopted, and answer sufficiently well. The most desirable form would be a long narrow one.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FARMING WITHOUT RUM.

Whoever commenced the temperance reformation, was, in truth, a benefactor to the human race, from the highways and byways, from the borders of the abyss of degradation, if not from the depths of the abyss itself, thousands will rise up to call him blessed, who has saved them from themselves. Great as are the talents of O'Connell, there is an unpretending priest, who is at the present moment doing more to elevate, disenfranchise and regenerate Ireland, than a thousand O'Connells, without his aid, could have done. Wherever Father Mathew goes, the distilleries become useless, the pig gets an extra quantity of corn, the wife a new dress, and the laborer sheds his rags for a new coat, saved from earnings that formerly went to realize and impoverish himself and family.

Clearly less striking has been the result of abstaining from the common use of ardent spirits in the United States, and in no department of industry has this influence been more beneficially felt than in that of agriculture. Of this no one, we believe, doubts, who has made the experiment of doing without rum, or in other words, banishing ardent spirits from his farming operations.

We are well aware there were thousands, in nearly every farmer in the country, who when the idea of farming without the use of ardent spirits was first proposed, deemed it wild and visionary, if not impossible. So intimate had the associations of work and rum become, in the minds of the men, that to separate them—to undertake to do without rum in upon long established usage—to get in a new barn, or erect a building, without such drinks, required no little exercise of reason and independence of feeling. Many who were convinced the practice was useless, hesitated about abolishing it, the withholding spirits should be charged to a serious disposition. Good sense, however, and the clinging of right prevailed; rum was banished from the harvest field and the raising, in numerous places, and it was found that none of the injuries and effects anticipated by many, followed. There was no want of laborers; the coarse grains still commanded good prices; and four or five distilleries in every town ceased to produce and distribute misery and death.

On those neighborhoods and on those farms from which intoxicating drinks have been banished, the revolting scenes unfortunately once too common are now no longer seen. We remember that it was the custom to find each laborer in the field with his pint of spirits daily, that there

was frequently more waste from the effect of the drink, than their labor cost. We have seen in the harvest field, by the middle of the afternoon, the reaper so blue that he was as likely to cut off his own fingers as the grain, and compelled to resort to a corner of the fence and take a nap, to restore a capacity for work. We have seen half a dozen cradlers racing it through a wheatfield like madmen, yelling and yelling like savages, throwing the grain behind them without care and thought, and causing a waste greater than as many swine would have done, even had they been of the most approved alligator breeds. We have seen a dozen men reeling home from a raising, to sleep away the liquor that had stolen away their reason, or, as was most likely, to abuse their wives and children.—Now, where temperance principles prevail, such scenes are never witnessed; and their influence can be traced in the mitigation of these evils, even where they are not yet fully triumphant.

The proper source of ability to labor is found in food; this alone nourishes and confers strength. Ardent spirits give no nourishment; they only stimulate; and all experience proves that all expenditure of power not based on the true source of supply, can only be temporary, and must produce results the most injurious to the individual. The correct course, then, is to substitute the nutritive for the stimulant; healthful for the injurious; habits that too frequently end in ruin, for those that are certainly safe and honorable.

If there is a single reader of the Cultivator who has never made a trial of farming without rum, we ask him as a friend to make it thoroughly the present season, and then to judge for himself. The experiment is not now an untried and hazardous one; it encounters no opposing of public opinion, nor subjects the farmer to the charge of eccentricity or ruggedness; and it is not one which might once have been considered as tampering with the health of the workingman. The man who labors must have food in abundance, and of the best kind; he must have drink, too, but this should not be ardent spirit. Good home-brewed malt beer, milk, and water, sweetened water slightly acidulated, and a little ginger added, are all good drinks, all contain nourishment, and will allay thirst, at least as effectually as ardent spirits. Discontinue rum and whiskey, and try these; take a biscuit and some cheese, instead of a drink of grog, forenoon and afternoon; eat your meals regularly, and labor reasonably, and our word for it, you will find yourself in all respects as well, and your business much more satisfactorily conducted, than when ardent spirits are used.

UTILITY OF THE SWALLOW.

Although our climate is free from the inroads of locusts and the larger mosquitoes, yet it gives birth to innumerable swarms of gnats and flies that would assuredly be an almost Egyptian annoyance, were the checks upon their increase destroyed; and of these checks the swallow is one of the most active and powerful. "Whoever—as the eloquent and fascinating historian of Selborne has beautifully remarked—whenever contemplates the myriads of insects that sport in the subcanons of a summer's evening, will soon be convinced to what a degree our atmosphere would be choked with them, was it not for the friendly interposition of the swallow tribe"—a tribe that (to use the language of the same charming writer,) are the most inoffensive, harmless, entertaining, social and useful of birds.

They teach no front in our gardens; delight (all except one species,) in attaching themselves to our houses; amuse us with their migrations, songs and marvellous agility; and clear our outlets from the annoyance of gnats and other troublesome insects."—*White's Nat. Hist. of Selborne.*

"The proper and natural food of swallows, consists almost entirely of gnats, flies and small coleopterous insects; and some notion of the myriads of these insects destroyed by swallows alone, without mentioning other *hirundines*, may be formed from a most pleasing and interesting memoir furnished by the Rev. Walter Trevelyan to Mr Bewick, (*British Birds*, vol. i. p. 363.) wherein is mentioned that a tame and young swallow could eat from 700 to 1000 flies in a day. Now, if an unmatured bird of this species, and in a confined state too, could destroy so many we may be assured that when at large, and having others to provide for as well as themselves, swallows must commit very wide and extensive devastation amongst winged insects. Supposing them to arrive about the middle of April, and to depart about the middle or end of September, making a stay of five whole months, and allowing that each swallow destroys from one to two thousand flies daily, the same bird must clear the region it inhabits of nearly 300,000 noxious or troublesome animals in one summer; and before any conception of the myriads destroyed in the course of a single summer by the whole race of *hirundines* can be formed, not only must the exact number of swallows, house-martins, sand-martins, and swifts which visit us be known—a matter that is impossible—but our powers of calculation must be enlarged far beyond what they at present are."—*Fothergill's Nat. History.*

IDLENESS.

"Wretched," says an English writer, "is the man who has no employment but to watch his own digestion, and who on waking up in the morning, has no useful occupation of the day presented to his mind. To such an one, respiration is a toil, and existence a constant disease. Self-oblivion is his only resource—indulgences in alcohol, in various disguises, his remedy; and death or superstition his only comfort and hope. For what was he born? and why does he live? are questions which he constantly asks himself; and his greatest enigmas are the smiling faces of habitual idleness, stimulated by the wants of the day or fears of the future. If he is excited to exertion, it is commonly to indulge in some vicious propensity, or display his scorn for those pursuits which render others happier than himself."

SHEEP.

The American Farmer says: To prevent *ostrea* oris, or the fly which causes worms in the heads of sheep, from carrying on their operations against this animal, you have nothing to do but to prepare a few troughs, and occasionally, say once a week, put a mixture of salt and tar into them, and the sheep will, in licking for the salt, so besmear its nose, as to form an impenetrable barrier against this destructive insect.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat product of Michigan this year will be 2,500,000 bushels; and a surplus of pork of 300,000 barrels. This young State may well boast of her agricultural greatness.

IRRIGATION.

The effects of running water flowing over grass lands, is so highly beneficial that every farmer should ascertain whether there is not some portion of his lands which may be cheaply irrigated. We say *cheaply*, because the price of lands in this region is not high enough to justify such outlays as are often profitably made in England and on the continent of Europe. The waters of many a small stream in our hill country, might by a few hours' work with the plow, be carried along the hill-side in such manner that they would percolate through the slight embankment and nourish a vigorous growth of grass on all the sloping ground below the ditch or canal. This is cheap manure—applying itself year after year—and long maintaining the fertility of the soil unimpaired. At the base of the hill it will often be necessary to open a drain for the water which finds its way down.—Should it come to a flat and cold soil, as it often would at the termination of the descent, that soil would be injured. While flowing water is favorable to vegetable growth, stagnant water is baneful. Wherever the farmer can cause water to flow over his grass lands without stagnating upon them, he will find great benefit from the operation.—The following article from the Southern Agriculturist will be read with interest, though it describes processes more expensive than most cultivators will be ready to adopt.—Edo.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1841.

To the National Institution for the Promotion of Science:

Since the brief statement of the advantages of irrigation appeared in my discourse delivered before the institution in January last, I have received so many applications for information on the manner of watering land, that I am induced to believe a more extended notice of the subject may be acceptable and useful.

The numerous and abundant rivers, streams and brooks which traverse our country in every direction, afford great facilities for irrigating the soil, and thousands of acres of barren land might thereby be rendered as productive as any in the United States.

The thin soils, which drain and dry easily, profit most by the use of water, and are the least productive without it. The gravelly, sandy land of Chile produces by irrigation, upwards of thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and the poor lands in the neighborhood of Mexico, are made equally productive by this process. The great advantage, however, to be derived from the free use of water is not so much in the increase of grain, as in that of grass crops. A water meadow attached to a farm gives the farmer an abundance of manure for that portion of his land which he keeps in tillage; for he may convert into dung the whole of the hay it produces, while it requires nothing in return but watering.

In the Carolinas and Georgia the low lands bordering on the rivers are irrigated as high up as the influence of the tide extends for the cultivation of rice. The water is admitted into ditches parallel and perpendicular to the river, and thence distributed by feeders over the whole surface, so as to drown the land, by opening the sluices when the tide is rising; and after keeping it there as long as is deemed necessary, it is let off at low tide.—This method might be practiced with great advantage on all the tide-water rivers throughout our country where the banks are low enough to admit

the water at high tide. Flat lands that have not the advantage of tide-water, are the most difficult to irrigate successfully, for it is essential that when the water is let off, the land should be drained perfectly dry; otherwise it will produce coarse grass of inferior quality.

Lands that have a gentle slope, even steep hill-side, are better adapted for irrigation, as they admit of the water flowing over them without covering the top of the plants, thus giving them the advantage of air and moisture. A gentle current is considered more advantageous than stagnant water, and the land thus situated will always drain dry when the water ceases to flow. On level land it is necessary to conduct the drain so far that it may enter the river low enough to ensure a sufficient fall to dry the land.

Where the stream is rapid and the fall great, it is not necessary to construct any dam; but simply to tap the river high enough up to lead the water along the highest part of the field; but where the current is sluggish, the water must be raised by a dam erected at the point where it is to be used.

There are two methods of watering lands. The one by dividing the field into regular beds, and the other by what is called catch work, which is resorted to where the form of the ground is irregular. It varies therefore with the circumstances of the land it is proposed to water; but the conductors, feeders and drains must be laid out so as to profit by the natural movements of the soil both to water and to drain it.

The first thing to be done by the farmer who desires to irrigate his fields, is to take an accurate level of the ground which he intends to water, so as to compare the highest part of it with the height of the water to be used. The surface of the water must be eight, twelve or twenty inches higher than that of the land, according to the distance of one, two or three hundred yards from the one to the other. The main conductor is then to be cut from that point as straight as it can be, to lead to and continue along the highest side of the field. If the land has any swells on its surface higher than the rest, it will be necessary to give to each of them its own conductor, with feeders branching from it, to convey the water over that portion of the field. The width of the conductors must depend upon the quantity of water they are required to convey; and be deep enough to receive the muddest portion of the stream; for although the land will profit by being covered with clear water, it is more enriehed by the deposit of turbid streams. Each conductor is to be provided with a sluice to regulate the admission of the water. In case the river does not run in such a direction as to allow the water, after flowing the land, to be discharged directly into it, a main drain must be cut along the lower part of the meadow to receive the surplus water and convey it into the river. This should be of the same dimensions as the principal conductor. The portion of meadow to be watered by each conductor is next to be divided into beds from thirty to fifty feet wide, the feeders, which branch at right angles from the conductor, running along the centre of them, except where the ground falls two ways, when it may be necessary to make the feeders nearer to one drain than the other. A bed two hundred yards long will require a feeder where it leaves the conductor to be twenty inches wide, and gradually diminishing in width to twelve inches the extremity. A drain is to be made between every two feeders,

and parallel to them of the same dimensions, but reversed form; the upper part being ten or twenty inches, and the drain gradually widening to twenty inches, where it terminates either in the main or in the river. Supposing these works finished and ready to go into operation, the manager opens the sluice to admit the water into the conductor, where he adjusts the stops in such a manner as to supply the feeders. He next regulates the stops in the first feeder, so that the water shall flow regularly over its sides from one end to the other. He then repeats this process in the second feeder, and so on until all the feeders are adjusted. The stops may be of pieces of board or of turf pinned down, if necessary, taking care to keep the heads of the pegs below the surface of the water, otherwise they are apt to collect weeds and trash.

The rule in Europe is to flow the land throughout the months of October, November, December and January, letting the water run ten or fifteen days at a time, and keeping the land perfectly dry during the intervals. This can only be done in situations where it is not liable to freeze hard; for a sheet of ice forming over the soil would injure it. In February it is recommended to water in the evening and let the water off early in the morning;—this practice is continued through March and April, the water during that period being never kept on the land more than two or three days at a time. From the first week in May, the land is left dry until the grass is cut and the hay harvest is over, when it may be watered again for a short time, to secure an abundant after-grass that may be fed off.

The profits arising from irrigation are so great that they will justify a considerable outlay. The works, therefore, ought to be well and durably constructed; the dams and sluices of the best materials, and able to resist the sudden rising of the water. The beds which as already stated, are to be from thirty to fifty feet wide, should be raised from one foot to fourteen inches in the centre, so that the water will fall gently off from the feeders which run along their summits to the drains.

Where an old and well set meadow is to be watered, it is advisable to lift the turf and level and prepare the subsoil, relaying the turf after the beds are made. This process of lifting the turf and relaying it after plowing and manuring the subsoil of old grass lands, is practiced in the best agricultural districts in Europe with great advantage, even when it is not intended to prepare them for irrigation, but only to invigorate the growth of the grasses. If when the works are completed, the soil is to be plowed up and levelled, it will require two or three years before it will be sufficiently set in grass to allow its being watered without working.

I have endeavored to give such a description of the process of irrigation as will at least enable a farmer to judge of the practicability of watering any portion of his land, if not to execute the work himself. Those who seek for further information on this important subject, may consult the works of Boswell, Wright, Smith and Johnson, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, and Stephen's Practical Irrigator. The construction of works for irrigation belongs, however, to the civil engineer, and it is to be hoped that those of the United States will turn their attention to the subject. Our extensive lines of canals may, for the most part, be converted into conductors, and the water be beneficially used to fructify the country through which they pass. If a blessing awaits the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one

row before, the irrigator will be thrice blessed—or well watered land will produce at least three times as much grass as the same quality of soil under dry culture.
J. R. POINSETT.

ON SEEDING OLD PASTURE LANDS.

I have mislaid some of my last year numbers of the Cultivator which treats of the subject of seeding pasture grounds which have become worthless by lying many years without dressing, and wishing to have the benefit of your experience in this matter, which concerns every dairy farmer as well as myself, I should like to have you treat more fully on this subject in your fall numbers, as that is the season, I think, which you recommend as most proper to plow such lands.

Yours, &c.

W. E.

Holliston, July 29, 1841.

One of the most important aids of the dairy farmer is good pastures. He may select the best of stock, and pay the strictest attention to his milking, his churning, and his cheese-making; still he must fence and pay taxes for ten acres of pasture for each cow, and if he yet be obliged to cut his own stalks in August to keep his stock from starving, he can make but little profit from his dairy.

How can we expect old pasture grounds which have been fed for half a century without a visit from any tool more efficient than a bush-scythe, to yield an abundance of good feed?

There is no difficulty attending the improvement of any pasture grounds in which the plow can be introduced. People may plead in vain their inability to improve their pastures on the ground of a deficiency of manures. And any one who has a team, may gradually enrich such lands without the application of any thing better than what is buried in the furrow.

The first of September or the last of August, is very convenient time to plow up pasture grounds. At this season of the year the bushes and the wild grass are green, and will readily become manures or the future grasses. This is also a season of leisure—teams are strong and may be fed with half the expense which is required in the spring—and the pasture grounds may now be spared better than at any other season, as most farmers by this time have mowing grounds on which they turn their stock—and in addition to these, this is the only season when we can put the plow into some lands which are kept in pasture, on account of the springy nature of the ground.

The low parts of every pasture should be ridged—that is, as far as the plow will ridge them when arrow lands are marked out. It will be found about as easy to mark out strips of ground not more than a rod wide, for what is called "a land," to include a larger quantity; and in this way a ground may be sufficiently ridged without taking use of the spade for the purpose. We hope many of our readers will sow rye with their grass seed; not to be reaped, but to be fed in the spring. We sow herdgrass and redtop with the clover, but we never sow clover or honeysuckle until after: March or April is the proper time for sowing these, and no harrow is needed to bury the seeds, as the spring rains will cover them sufficiently. Some of our farmers prefer to sow no grass seeds till March, as they wish to avoid the risk of winter-killing—a fate which rye and grass seeds of all kinds will sometimes meet.

It is not very material that the plow shall turn every sod when the land is not to be mown. Pasture lands are often so rough, that the cut and cover mode of plowing is the only one that can be adopted. In such cases a good harrow will scatter fresh loam on to parts which the plow has not turned; and here the new seed will vegetate or the old grasses will be renovated and made better.—*Boston Cultivator.*

FALL SEEDING.

We again remind our readers that the time for laying down lands to grass approaches, and that now is the time to prepare the soil for the seed.—Those who have worthless meadows or slough holes are invited to try the virtues of loam or fine gravel applied to the surface so as to destroy completely the old vegetable growth. Two or three inches in depth of covering will be found sufficient in most cases where the surface of the meadow is even, and the whole cost of preparing one acre for the compost manures which may be put upon the surface, will not exceed twelve dollars, in cases where loam or gravel may be found within the distance of ten rods.

We say, *try one acre—half an acre—one rod square*—if no more capital can be spared to make improvements in grass lands. Remember last July: the dry weather had no bad effect on the low land grasses, but in many cases it improved them. Now is the time if ever, to pare off and make smooth the surface of these bogs for the admission of other matter to warm and to render them fertile. The sods may be piled in heaps to be dried and burned in a few days after they are cut, and the ashes should be spread over the whole surface. If these sods should not be sufficiently dry for burning this season; or if they should be only partially burnt, they may be piled up anew in heaps as large as half a hay-cock, and after haying next season they will burn down to ashes: then these ashes may be spread over the whole surface, and the places where the heaps stood may be sown with grass seed.

Ditches for such lands should be dug parallel with each other, and no cross ditches should be made when this can be avoided; for they are in the way of the team, which may be needed in a few years to subvert the soil and prepare it for new seed. If cross ditches should be found necessary, they should be covered drains, and they will not obstruct the team.

Care must be taken to cover up the old grasses completely and they will soon perish; and it is not advisable to suffer an iron-tooth harrow to be used after the loam is carted or wheeled on. A brush harrow, or, if it is mired, so as not to bear a team, a hand rake will soon bury sufficiently the seed for an acre.—*Ibid.*

WHEAT CROP.

The Maine Farmer, of August 28th, says—The wheat crop is coming in very good indeed. Most of the wheat in this vicinity was sown late, in order to avoid the ravages of the weevil. The dry clear weather has prevented the rust, and as a general thing, the crops of wheat which are now being cut, are very full indeed. We have had some gentle rains too, which were of great service.

In the vicinity of Gardiner, Me., but 23-40 inches of rain have fallen for seven weeks.

SUN DIAL.

We have just seen in Messrs. Brock & Co.'s Agricultural Ware-house, a neat cast iron sun dial, at the low price of 75 cents, which would be a convenient article near the farm-house. Mr. Moore, the maker, thus describes a mode of setting it:—

"The most convenient way of setting them is, after leveling the pedestal or plane on which the dial is to be placed, to adjust a clock or watch to the true apparent time, (either by setting it by another timepiece known to be correct, or by equal altitudes or other observations of the sun,) and then at precisely 12 o'clock, M., to set the dial true and make it fast to the pedestal by screws or nails.

They are accurate for the latitude of this place (41° 36') and will be sufficiently so for 150 or 200 miles north or south of this parallel, and will be entirely correct for any latitude, if the dial is inclined in setting so that the edge of the gnomon that casts the shadow, will be parallel with the pole of the earth; in other words, when the latitude is less than that of the dial, the south side is elevated as many degrees as the latitude is less, and when the latitude is greater, the north side is raised in the same proportion."

PEACHES.

For pickling, select large plum peaches that are ripe but not the least soft. Wipe off the fuzz with a cloth, put them in strong salt and water, and let them stand for ten days, then soak them in fresh water two or three days, to draw out the salt, shifting the water every day. Put them in a jar, strewing between each layer a small handful of sugar, a few cloves, and a little powdered cinnamon, and cover them with the best vinegar. Firm cling-stone peaches may be kept a year or two in strong brine, as directed for cucumbers, and pickled in the same manner. They look very pretty when pared and colored with pink with beet juice or cochineal.—*Kentucky Housewife.*

PICKLED EGGS.

Boil them till they are hard; throw them into cold water immediately while hot, which will make the shells slip off smoothly without breaking the eggs; boil some red beets till very soft; peel and mash them fine, and put enough of the juice into some plain cold vinegar to color it a fine pink; add a very little salt, pepper, nutmeg and cloves; put the eggs into a jar, and transfuse the vinegar, &c. over them. They make a delightful garnish to remain whole, for poultry game and fish, and still more beautiful when cut in ringlets.—*Id.*

GOOD ADVICE.

Be, and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upward; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unbleached honor, bless God and die.—*Hindelman.*

The Nashville Agriculturist has been presented with a tomato weighing one and a half pound!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1831.

WET MEADOWS—DRAINING OF THEM

We have no fears that we can press the subject of draining meadow lands too strongly upon public attention. Such lands, when reclaimed, furnish some of our very best soils: they are suited to nearly all our crops. Also, while the process of ditching is going on, material is obtained in abundance for the hog-pen, the barn-yard, and the compost heap. The peat, muck, meadow mud, or whatever else may be its proper name, is the Farmer's mine of wealth. We insist upon it that our farmers can find more gold and silver in the muck holes and swamps than in their other lands. The vegetable matter should be thrown up and exposed to the influence of the weather. Age—age will render that which is too sour to be of any service during the season in which it is dug—age will render even such matter a very serviceable article for use on the land—pile up the muck—get two or three years' supply on hand. And before you set about this work, ascertain whether you cannot obtain the substance wanted by opening ditches which will draw off the stagnant waters from your wet lands. So plan the work as to "kill two birds with one stone." This can be done upon thousands of acres in the vicinity of our city. When these waste places shall have been reclaimed, the agricultural products of the Commonwealth must be very greatly increased.

One consideration in reference to such lands deserves more regard than we remember to have seen attached to it, viz: that their fertility may be kept up at a much smaller outlay for manure than is required upon the uplands. Clay, loam, sand, gravel, each operates as a fertilizer upon the collection of decayed vegetable matters in the meadows; and by the use of these materials on the lowlands, much the larger portion of the animal manure may be reserved for the dryer grounds. The produce of the meadow will increase the quantity of manure upon the farm to a greater extent than will be required for keeping itself in good condition, so that the reclaiming of such grounds will help one to means of enriching the remainder of the farm.

The quality of our wet meadows in their natural state, is so diverse, that it is difficult to give any general directions as to the best process of improvement. And yet a classification of them may be formed, such as will enable one to offer some hints in relation to the best method to apply to each class.

Where the meadow is tough swarded—where it bears a good burden of meadow grass—where the hogs or hassoeks grow, it is difficult to subvert the soil, and bring the land into a suitable state for tillage. Here we judge it best to cut off the hassoeks in the easiest and best way that each one's mother wit can devise, and then put in a coating (not very thick) of whatever material from the upland can be most easily obtained. Perhaps the least expensive way of removing the hassoeks is, to cut them off with an adz, or hoe similar in shape to the blade of the adz. This process is laborious, but there is a time in the early spring, usually in the latter part of March, when the frost is out of the top and sides of the hassoek, while there is a hard frozen spot under its centre. At this time they can be cut with much dispatch. The frozen bunch serves as a block on which to chop off the roots; and that bunch is struck by the frost above its natural position, so that though, when you have pared it, there seems to remain a small eleva-

tion, yet as soon as the frost is gone, the bunch disappears. Let the ground be smoothed thus much and then put on clay or loam or gravel about two inches thick, and the quantity and quality of the grass will be greatly improved.

In March, 1830, we prepared a small lot in this way, sowed on hay seed in August, and though no manure has been applied, there was upon that ground the present summer a very stout crop, *mostly clover*. We judge it good husbandry not to make the first coating upon these lands very deep. A thick coating requires manure at once; but the thinner coating *apparently* causes some such chemical action between itself and the meadow, at the depth where the grass roots lie thickest, as is highly favorable to the growth of the grass. If similar action takes place 5 or 6 inches below the surface, the grass derives (certainly while it is young) less benefit from it. Our belief is, that a thin coating, and then from year to year a top dressing of the upland material, is a much more economical process than that of a thick coating in the outset, this we should recommend even if it should be made apparent that a portion of the meadow grass will survive. One of the most enterprising farmers in Essex county, Mr Joseph How, of Methuen, informed us, a year or two since, that where he had done nothing but smooth his meadow, put on a thin coat of loam, and sow his seed, he had obtained annually two tons of good English hay per acre for three or four successive years.

An aged gentleman in Wenham, Mr Peter Dodge, many years since commenced the application of *clay* to such lands, and we doubt whether there are any better grass lands in the county than the many acres which he has thus prepared. This process is known in the neighborhood under the name of "*Peterising*," and it has been so successful that where clay can be conveniently obtained, it should be applied in preference to any thing else.

The meadows which are free from hassoeks and have a loose surface, it will be good economy to turn over with the plow or hoe, and till them. Potatoes, corn, winter rye, wheat, pumpkins, squashes, beans, ruta bagas, and sugar beets we have had to do well on such lands. Here wash from the roadside, loam, &c., are good manures. An addition of ashes is of great service. All the manures are good here—but some dressings which on the upland would be nearly worthless, will here greatly increase the crop.

But one essential point is yet to be noticed. We refer to the draining. And in this matter, discretion or sound judgment is of the greatest importance. One ditch through the lowest part of the meadow, any man may mark out. But this will seldom be all that is required. Before the waters from the shore, whether they be those that run down on the surface of the upland, or those which are oozing out from below—before these waters can reach the centre ditch, they must work their way through the whole mass of mud which lies between the ditch and the shore; in doing this they will keep the whole mass wet with stagnant, or nearly stagnant waters. While this is the case, the meadow will be much less productive than it is easy to make it. Ditches across or at right angles with the main ditch, may help to remedy the evil, but these, beside that they accomplish the work of draining but very imperfectly, are great obstacles to a convenient cultivation of the lands. Along the shore is the proper place for opening the most serviceable drains—and if the lands adjoining are sprony, these shore drains should be dug 8 or 10 inches into the pan below the mud. The earth thrown up, whether sand, gravel or clay, will make a good dressing for the adjoining meadow. The importance of

going into the pan in all very wet places, will be obvious to any one who will reflect; that if the water stands in a ditch, the bottom of which is the hard smooth pan, that this water will be constantly finding its way in under the mud upon the descending surface of the pan, and that the mud or peat above will be constantly taking it up like a sponge.—See that you drain thoroughly.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The climate of our mother land seems to vary from week to week the prospect for the wheat crop, more even than our weather changes the indications with us. There are always and everywhere croakers, who from thoughtlessness or interest, raise the cry of short crops. The papers from England, received by the Britannia last week, contain numerous paragraphs relating to the weather and its effects upon the crop. While some represent that there will be a general shortness of the crop, others point to particular sections where the harvest will be good, and infer that there will be no scarcity. The high excitement throughout the country in relation to the Corn Laws, naturally gives biases to those who touch upon the subject, and it is not easy to satisfy oneself as to the actual state of the crops. We, however, must infer that very considerable quantities of foreign grain will be wanted in the island, and as there is a prospect that the duty will come down sufficiently to justify shipment from this country, the price of flour with us will for some time maintain the increased price which it now commands.—The crops of wheat both in England and this country are probably somewhat less than an average, and flour will not be as low as for the last year. Nothing, however, is known to us which authorizes the expectation that there will be a scarcity, or that flour or grain will be higher than at present.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 28.

From M. P. Wilder—fine Dahlias; among them Constantia, Rival Revenge and Primrose.
From S. Walker—Bouquets.
From Hovey & Co.—Dahlias and Bouquets.
From Capt. Macready—Dahlias.
From H. W. Dutton—Dahlias; among the number, Charles XII. (white tipped).
From J. Stickney—Dahlias.
From J. G. Sprague—Dahlias.
From C. McCune—Dahlias.
From S. Sweetser—several fine Roses and Dahlias.
From A. H. Hovey—Gladioli floribundus and Phlox Drummondii.
From D. McIntyre—fine Dahlias, viz: Eva, Amato, &c.
From S. R. Johnson—Roses, and ten kinds of fine Dahlias.
From P. Barnes—Dahlias.
From J. L. L. F. Warren—Bouquets.
Bouquets from Messrs Waship, W. Kenrick, and Misses Sumner.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

From Hovey & Co.—Dahlias, Phlox Drummondii and seedling Verbenas.
From D. McIntyre—fine Dahlias and Asters.
From H. W. Dutton—fine Dahlias.
From Capt. Macready—Dahlias.
From A. H. Hovey—Gladioli floribundus, and Anagallis.
From M. P. Wilder—Dahlias, viz: Squibb's Defiance, Constantia, &c.
From J. Stickney—Dahlias.
From P. Barnes—Dahlias.
Bouquets from S. Walker, W. Kenrick, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. Hovey, Hovey & Co. and Misses Sumner.
Native Plants from B. E. Cutting.
For the Committee,

C. M. HOVEY, *Chairman*.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending Sept. 5.

Sept. 1841.	5 A.M.	12, M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	30	64	69	N. E.
Tuesday,	31	64	69	N. E.
Wednesday,	1	68	66	N. E.
Thursday,	2	62	77	S. E.
Friday,	3	64	84	S. E.
Saturday,	4	69	83	S. W.
Sunday,	5	62	68	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Sept. 6, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 520 Head Cattle, 700 Stores, 3,800 Sheep and 420 Swine.

Cattle.—*beef Cattle*—The better qualities of *beef Cattle* were scarce, consequently higher prices were obtained. We quote first quality, \$5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, \$4 75 a 5 50. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 50.

Stores.—A large number of purchasers were at market and higher prices were obtained. We quote two year old \$5 a 13. Three year old, \$14 a 22.

Sheep.—Sales quick at a small advance. Lots were sold at the following prices, 70c. \$1 00, \$1 17, \$1 23, \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 92 and \$1 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were sold from 3 to 3-1-2 for sows and 4 and 4-1-4 for barrows. A lot Old barrows at 3-1-2. At retail, 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, 20 to 25 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10 c. Wax Seed, \$1. 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street \$6 87—Genesee \$7 25—Ohio \$6 75.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 58—Southern Flat Yellow 80—White 80—Rye—Northern 70 to 72—Southern none. Oats—Southern 45 to 7—Northern 50 to 54.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 50 to 11 00—Prime 10 00—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 11 50—Mess \$13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 c. per lb.—Boston 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 c. to 8 1-2.

Butter.—Lump 15 to 22—Firk 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14. **HAY,** per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16. **CHEESE**—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of fine Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 40 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 0-1-4 and common do, 25 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 0 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Smyrna, Ayres unwashed, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled and 42 to 46—No. 1 do, do, 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 15 to 20.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at the Faneuil Hall, 22 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 24, 25 and 26th of Sept.*

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on *Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 21st of September,* and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 7th, 1841.

HORTICULTURAL DINNER.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society propose celebrating their ensuing Anniversary, by a Public Dinner at Faneuil Hall, on Friday the 24th inst.

Tickets, *three dollars,* may be had at the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street, or at Messrs. Hovey & Co's, Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row, any time previous Monday, 20th inst.

Sept. 8.

LEFPANG LIME

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George's L. E. FANG LIME, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, under the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8.

PRINCES NURSERY AND GARDENS

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, *post paid,* per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Ballons, Flower Roots, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c. all of which are now at much reduced prices. Orders, per mail, to W. M. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 4100w Sept 8.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seedling Methen, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been obtained this present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is \$5 00 per hundred plants.

Methen Castle.—Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling.—A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

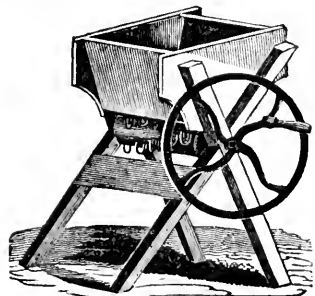
English Wood.—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.

JAMES L. F. WARREN, Nonantum Vale, Brighton. Aug. 11. copistin

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBAUD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

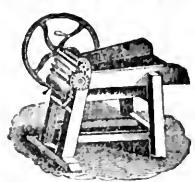
APPLE PARERS.

Just received by the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Sturges's Signet Apple Parer*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple; as the outside may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WELLS, No. 45 North Market Street, SCITDER, COR. DUN & CO. and THOMAS & TAPPAN, Hill Street. Sept. 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SN DIALS.

Just received a lot of Sheldon & Moore's, *Sn Dials*, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT SAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS. Whole Oil Soap.

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

THADDEUS PERKINS, 109 State street. Boston Aug. 14th, 1841. 1m

ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial, is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Pansy Whiteley, Hueson, Blosson, Alicante, Tecanflia, Hybrida, Tartaria, &c., from 50 cents to \$1 00 per root.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept. 1

HILBOS ROOTS.

The subscribers offers for sale a great variety of Peonies, Lilies, Crown Imperials, and other Hilbos and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbos roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 11.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St. kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

11 Cansisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Dgaw, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Daily Advertiser.

DIRGE FOR THE EMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER

"The bright little prattler you remember so full of life but a few short months ago, we have laid away in the cold ground. It is indeed difficult to feel that she is gone forever. She was our only one, and words cannot express the anguish of our hearts."—*Letter from the West.*

They remember the innocent look of a child,
With an aspect of love as an angel smiled;—
When the cricket at evening has mellowed hums,
In many a heart soothing vision she comes.

When the shadows of morning lengthen along,
They listen to catch the notes of her song;
And as once it gladdened the summer bowler,
They dream of her voice in the midnight hour.

They wander along in the deep-wooded glen,
And her laugh seems to ring through the valleys again;
But the moonbeams came down on the deep mountain bill,
And vainly they watch for her step on the hill!

Like the flash for a moment that bursts on the sight,
She vanished from earth to the fountain of light,—
Like the tinge of a cloud at the parting of day,
That beautiful presence has faded away!

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

To enter the world without a welcome—to leave it without an adieu—to suffer and to be unable to communicate your sufferings—to stand a sad and silent monument amid the joys of others, which you cannot understand nor conceive of—to be shut out of life—to carry within your bosom the buried seeds of happiness which is never to grow, of intellect which is never to germinate—to find even your presence afflictive, and not to know whether you excite compassion or horror—a whole existence without one cheering sound—without one welcome accent—without one exhilarating thought—without one idea of the present—without one hope of the future. Oh! what a cloud of wretchedness covers, surrounds and overwhelms such a deplorable victim of sorrow!

Now to throw over such a benighted being the sweet rays of intelligence—to open the intellect, and let it gush forth in streams of light and joy—to rouse the affections that they may know and love God—to enlighten the soul, that it may see its origin and its destiny—to cause the lips to smile, although they cannot speak—the eye to glisten with other emotions than those of sorrow—and the mind to understand, although it cannot hear—oh! what a beautiful supplement to the benevolence of heaven!—*E. Everett.*

RECIPES.

To extract a Glass Stopper. Take a large strip of wool, pass it once round the neck of the bottle, attach one end of this band to some fixed object, hold the other, and then see-saw the bottle along it. The friction will soon heat the neck of the bottle, and by the heat the neck will expand sufficiently to allow of the stopper being extracted.

To preserve Apples and Pears. Wipe the fruit dry, then take a varnished crock or wide-mouthed jar, at the bottom of which is to be a layer of fine and very dry sand; on this place a layer of fruit, and so alternately fruit and sand, until the crock or jar is full. Put a very thick coat of sand on the

top, and place it in a dry place. Apples or pears thus treated, will keep good all the winter.

To preserve Steel from Rust. Take some melted virgin wax and rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled up without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attack it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.

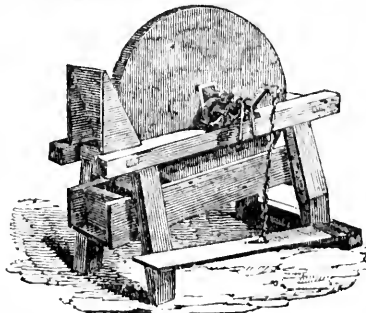
To preserve Reptiles. Three parts of distilled water may be added to one part of alcohol; or equal parts of rectified spirit of wine and distilled water are preferable; these proportions will be found sufficiently strong to preserve reptiles or fishes, and have the additional advantage of not destroying colors. I believe either of these mixtures will preserve anatomical preparations.—*Select-ed.*

A FREAK OF NATURE.

Among the "distinguished strangers" who visited our city on Commencement day, we noticed a four legged chicken, which was hatched in the henry of a farmer in the neighboring town of Orange. It had attained to about the size of a quail, and appeared to be as healthy and sprightly as any of the feathered race. Its extra drum-sticks appeared to be of but little if any use, although they were well formed, and were furnished with the usual appendage of feet, claws, &c. They had not, however, kept up with the fore legs in growth; but were far behind their compeers in size as well as location. What is very remarkable in the natural history of this little fellow is the fact that he is a quadruped, while all his numerous family connections, from parents, brothers and sisters, down to the remotest degree of cousinship, are mere bipeds.—*New Haven Farmer's Gaz.*

Ashes or salt, it is said, sprinkled over cabbages, will prevent damage from worms.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.



Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 62 North Market Boston.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Plowly & Mears; but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, prefer Mr. Howard's."
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 00, and with cutter 81, with wheel and cutter, \$2 00 extra.

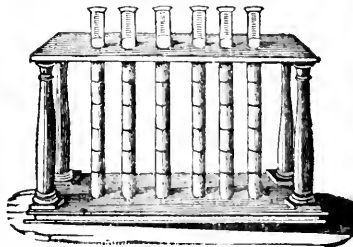
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. April 21

LACTOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 62, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 62 North Market street,

July 14,

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expensu to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRICK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

[NO. 11.

N. E. FARMER.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Cattle Show and Fair at Syracuse, Sept. 29 and 30.

Preparations are making for an extensive and interesting exhibition. The Albany Cultivator says: It is presumed that the show and fair will be one hitherto unequalled in the United States, and that the collection of animals, implements, &c. will be the most satisfactory description." It is seldom at we deem it expedient to fill our columns with the names of committees appointed by societies out of the State; but since this Society opens its doors to competitors from all parts of the land, and as the records will be interesting to the intelligent agriculturists of every State, we should fail to reciprocate the liberality of the Society, and should withhold from many of our readers a valuable reference copy, were we to omit copying the following:—

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, held at Syracuse, Aug. 18, 1841—present, Messrs. Nott, Johnson, (of Oneida,) Gaylord, Randall and Tucker—the following Viewing Committees were appointed toward the premiums offered by the Society at their Cattle Show and Fair to be held at Syracuse the 29th and 30th days of September:

ON CATTLE.

Class I.—Bulls—of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.

Henry S. Randall, Cortland; A. B. Allen, Erie; C. N. Bement, Albany; Wm. Garbutt, Monroe; McDonald McIntyre, Albany.

Classes II. and III.—Bulls—of any breed under 3 years old.

Francis Rotch, Otsego; Henry Rhodes, Oneida; C. Hathaway, Ontario; Geo. Vail, Rensselaer; George J. Pumpelly, Tioga.

Class IV.—Cows—of any breed, 3 years old and upwards.

Anthony Van Bergen, Greene; E. P. Prentice, Cayuga; Thos. Hollis, Otsego; Ira Hitchcock, Oneida; Hiram Bostwick, Chemung.

Classes V. and VI.—Heifers—any improved breed, under 3 years.

Lewis F. Allen, Erie; Silas Gaylord, Onondaga; Thos. Weddle, Monroe; John Gaskin, Otsego; Jonah Davis, Chemung.

Class VII.—Grade Cows.

Garret Sackett, Seneca; C. S. Button, Wayne; Bullock, Albany; Thos. Goodsell, Oneida; Wm. Cleary, Ontario.

Class VIII.—Grade Heifers.

S. W. Brace, Onondaga; John M. Sherwood, Cayuga; Wm. Alexander, Otsego; D. D. Campbell, Schenectady; Rufus Boies, Cortland.

Class IX.—Cows—native breeds.

Myron Adams, Ontario; Thomas S. Meacham,

Oswego; Aaron Burns, Oneida; — Crane, Herkimer; Tyler Fountain, Westchester.

ON SHEEP.

Class I.—Long Woolled.

John P. Beckman, Columbia; John Snooks, Onondaga; Thomas Jackson, Otsego; Wm. C. Cornell, Monroe; John Holmes, Washington.

Class II.—Middle Woolled.

A. B. Allen, Erie; Thomas Dunn, Albany; L. D. Clift, Putnam; Howell Gardiner, Saratoga; Wm. Musson, Otsego.

Class III.—Fine Woolled.

Wm. Randall, Cortland; Henry D. Grove, Rensselaer; L. A. Morrell, Tompkins; J. W. Knevels, Dutchess; Robert C. Nicholas, Ontario.

On Horses—Wm. T. Porter, New York; Lewis F. Allen, Erie; Wm. Bartlett, Cortland; John J. Viele, Rensselaer; Wm. B. Ludlow, Columbia.

On Swine—John Randall, Chenango; Ezra Cornell, Tompkins; Nelson Washburn, Otsego; Elon Comstock, Oneida; Wm. Salisbury, Greene.

On Plows—Jesse R. Burden, Rensselaer; Anthony Van Bergen, Greene; Jeremiah Johnson, Kings; John J. Thomas, Ontario; Rawson Harmon, Jr., Monroe; Humphrey Howland, Cayuga; Henry Stephens, Cortland; Elias Phinney, Massachusetts; Isaac Hill, New Hampshire; S. W. Jewett, Vermont.

On Cultivators, Drill Barrows and Harrows—James McCall, Allegany; L. C. Ball, Rensselaer; Enoch Marks, Onondaga; George Walsworth, Oneida; Arvin Rice, Oswego.

On Thrashing Machines—L. B. Langworthy, Monroe; Orville Hungerford, Jefferson; G. W. Patterton, Livingston; Lauren Beach, Onondaga; Micah Brooks, Livingston.

On Horse Rakes and Straw Cutters—Nicoll Halsey, Tompkins; Jabez Burrows, Chautauque; John B. Dill, Cayuga; Hiram Hopkins, Cortland; Chester Moses, Skaneateles.

On Farm Implements—not enumerated above—Wm. Parsons, Niagara; Samuel Hecox, Wayne; Jesse Ives, Cortland; Joseph Hastings, Rensselaer; Ira Hopkins, Cayuga.

On Samples of Grain—Pomeroy Jones, Oneida; George S. Taylor, Cortland; Roswell Curtis, Cayuga; Warner Abbott, Onondaga; E. S. Beach, Monroe.

On Samples of Roots—Ileman Chapin, Ontario; S. P. Rhoads, Onondaga; Lewis Eames, Oneida; J. F. Osborn, Cayuga; S. B. Burchard, Madison.

On Horticultural Products—David Thomas, Cayuga; Alexander Walsh, Rensselaer; Grant Thorburn, Queens; E. Holbrook, Dutchess; Oliver Phelps, Ontario.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

State Society—Henry S. Randall, Harvey Baldwin, Luther Tucker, William Fuller, M. B. Bateman.

Onondaga Co. Society—P. N. Rust, Jno. Savage, M. D. Burnett, E. F. Wallace, J. M. Ellis.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit members and funds for the Society at Syracuse:

M. D. Burnett, Esq., H. Baldwin, Esq., J. R. Lawrence, Esq., B. D. Noxon, P. N. Rust, J. Sanford.

ADDITIONAL PREMIUMS.

To Breeders.

F. Rotch, Esq. having given the Society \$30 for that purpose, premiums will be awarded to breeders as follows:

To the breeder of the best thorough bred bull, \$10
To the breeder of the best thorough bred cow, 10
To the breeder of the best thorough bred heifer, 10

For Working Oxen.

Willis Gaylord, Esq. having contributed \$20 for that purpose, a premium will be given
For the best yoke of working oxen, \$12
For the second best do. do. 8

In awarding this premium, particular reference will be had to the close matching, excellent training, and docility of the animals, as well as to their general good appearance. Committee—Abel Baldwin, David Bundy and Dan Hibbard.

Fat Cattle.

Mr Rust offers a sweepstakes, twenty dollars entry, for the best yoke of fat cattle. Committee—E. P. Johnson, B. D. Noxon and M. D. Burnett.

A Plowing Match.

Under the direction of the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, will take place immediately after the trial of plows, on the second day of the Fair.

Regulations for the Fair.

I. A Committee of Arrangements, consisting of five members, will in conjunction with a committee consisting of the same number, appointed by the Onondaga County Agricultural Society, exercise a general supervision and control on the day of the Fair.

II. Clerks shall be appointed by the committee of arrangements, who shall occupy a convenient stand near the place of exhibition, who shall give to every one entering animals, cards, with the number of the pens which said animals shall occupy, and the premiums for which said animals are entered, written thereon—and such cards shall be conspicuously placed upon the pens containing the animals. A list of all such entries shall be kept by said clerks.

III. No animals shall be removed from the pens until the close of each day's exhibition, without permission of a member of the committee of Arrangements.

IV. Applicants for premiums on animals will be prepared with written statements, accurately detailing the age and method of feeding such animals; and those drawing premiums may be re-

quired to make oath to the correctness of said statements. Such written statements will be delivered to the clerks on entering the animals.

V. All animals will be examined and premiums awarded on the first day of the Fair, and the viewing committees will commence their inspection at 10 o'clock, A. M. No spectators will be admitted to the yard, until after the viewing committees have performed their duties.

VI. Implements, products, &c. will be examined on the second day of the Fair. Implements, particularly plows, will be put to a full and accurate test.

VII. Any inhabitant of the State will be suffered to compete for premiums on animals and products, and any inhabitant of the United States for premiums on implements, on the payment of one dollar, if not already members of the Society.

VIII. Viewing committees shall in all cases have power to examine applicants for premiums personally, when more particular or satisfactory information is desired.

IX. No premium shall be awarded without a competition, unless the viewing committee shall deem the animal, or product, or implement exhibited, highly meritorious—nor in cases where there is competition, unless they shall consider such animal, product or implement worthy of the same.

X. All reports of viewing committees shall be made in writing and signed by the members assenting thereto.

XI. All persons intending to compete for the premiums on animals, should give notice to that effect on or before the 20th Sept. to Luther Tucker, Albany; H. S. Randall, Cortland village; M. B. Bateman, Rochester, or P. N. Rust, Syracuse—in order that the necessary accommodations may be made for them. It is desirable, also, that those who intend to compete for the prizes on implements, should give notice as above by the 20th September.

Owners of stock throughout the State, and manufacturers and patentees of agricultural and horticultural implements throughout the United States, are invited to present their animals and implements. Samples of farm and garden products, silk, cocoons, domestic manufactures, &c. &c. are also solicited.

Discretionary premiums will be awarded on articles not enumerated in the prize list.

From the Albany Cultivator.

QUICKSILVER A DESTROYER OF THE CANKER WORM.

Newport, Feb. 28, 1733.

Hon. Austin Ely, Esq.—I was the last evening favored with yours of the 14th inst. It is with real pleasure I communicate to you, sir, the information I have had of the efficacy of quicksilver in destroying the canker worm, so destructive to our apple trees. Having been informed of an instance in which the trial had a complete effect, I was induced to examine into the facts personally. I waited upon the gentleman who had declared the success of his experiment—a Mr McCurrie, a gentleman who owns and improves a good farm on this island—a man of good observation, an excellent farmer, and on whose credit the utmost reliance may be had. He had several orchards, but the one the experiment was made in was an old orchard of very large trees. Nine trees, the most

central in the orchard, he bored with a spike-gimlet about four or five feet from the ground, an inch and a half or two inches into the tree, rather slanting the boring downwards. He procured an ounce of quicksilver from an apothecary—half an ounce he inserted into one of the trees, a quarter of an ounce he inserted into three trees in equal quantities, and the other quarter of an ounce as equally as he could, he divided into five other trees. He then plugged up the holes tight. This was done, I think, in December. Some weeks after, he took out the plugs, and found the quicksilver in the same state he had put it in. He again plugged up the holes, and some time after the sap of the trees had begun to ascend, he again took out the plugs and found the quicksilver was gone, leaving behind something like the slime of a snail. The worms came, as they had done the year before, and totally destroyed all the verdure, &c. of all the trees except those nine, which were in as good order as ever they had been, and yielded their common plenty of apples, about one hundred bushels. The boughs of some of the nine trees interlaced, and were interwoven with the branches of the other trees; and he said the fruit upon them was equally good, while the branches of the other trees so interwoven amongst them, appeared as though they had been fired. The trees with the least quantity of quicksilver were equally protected or preserved as the one which had half an ounce. He inserted the quicksilver with a quill open at one end and the side of it cut in the manner we make a pen, the more readily to let the quicksilver into the quill.

As to the Palmer worms, I know nothing of them; he made no complaints of them. If they are a worm which always follow the other, they might have been equally affected. It seems the quicksilver might have been diffused by the sap to the very extremes of all the ramifications of the trees.

I should think it may not yet be too late to try the experiment, though I should prefer the latter end of January or beginning of February, for inserting the quicksilver. Perhaps credit might be given to the effect of such an experiment, by reasoning from the effect which mercury has upon the human body. But I leave that province to others, whose professions and abilities are more adequate to the undertaking; ever preferring facts to theory, and that humble track to the labyrinths of fancy and imagination. At any rate, facts and successful experiments are most encouraging to the farmer, who ought to be led by a certainty of success or gain, as too many can ill bear unsuccessful labor or expense. I have heard of an attempt of the like kind as the foregoing, made without success; but this was attributed to an improper time of inserting the quicksilver, viz: in June.

HENRY MARCHANT.

From the same.

ARTIFICIAL WATERING PLACES.

Messrs. Editors of the Cultivator.—Mr William Robertson, of Fishkill Landing, Dutchess county, one of our most successful farmers, has communicated to me the following mode, successfully practiced by himself, of supplying with water, fields destitute of springs, ponds or rivulets. The farm lately occupied by him is now in the hands of its proprietor, J. D. L. Yerplank, Esq., where the watering places constructed by Mr R., may still be

seen. The situation of the farm is upon the whole favorable for the purpose, and the plan therefore may seem to require further tests by experiment before it can be considered invariably successful. He says it was an entirely accidental discovery,—he one morning found one of his calves drowned in a barrel sunk in the usual way for the purpose of collecting water from a spring. The water had sunk to near the bottom of the barrel, and the animal in reaching down for it had lost its balance and falling, was unable to extricate itself. Vexed at his loss, he immediately ordered the cavity to be filled up; this was accordingly done by throwing in a parcel of round pebble stones, which were lying near at hand. The next day in passing by he saw to his surprise, that the water had risen over the tops of the stones, although no rain had fallen, and the season had been very dry.

The idea then struck him, (manifestly erroneous, as the barrel is not water tight in these cases that it was similar to the raising of water in pitecher by throwing in pebbles, and he determined to make the experiment more complete. Accordingly the barrel was taken out and the hole deepened with very little appearance of water, and he struck his crow-bar down so as to make seven deep holes; he then replaced the barrel, packing it well around with earth, and afterwards filled the barrel as before, with the pebbles. In a short time he had the pleasure to find the water oozing in and gradually rising over the stones until stood permanently some inches over the surrounding level. He repeated the trial in several other fields, and always with success, even in places where, on first digging down, there was not the least appearance of moisture, much less of water. He considered that the appearance of springiness is of no consequence, but that water will at length show itself in the barrel in all cases, and will usually rise 18 or 20 inches above the surface, apparently increasing in quantity for a year or two.

Such is Mr Robinson's statement, and he is fully entitled to our confidence, yet I do not believe that this is an infallible method of obtaining water every situation, strata or soil; it nevertheless appears to me reasonable to suppose that it may prove of great service in many places at present destitute of water, without resorting to expensive boring, digging wells or making artificial ponds; it is, last especially, from the severity of our season requiring great labor and care in their construction, to prevent their being affected by frosts or drought.

I do not know whether the following suggestions will throw any light on the rationale of the simple process, which at first sight appears scarcely entitled to notice. The driest soil (to appearance completely desiccated) nevertheless contains some moisture, quickly attracts more from the atmosphere, and, if collected, from a large body of earth, it would form a considerable well. If we suppose one drop gradually to distil and roll on into the excavation, its fall and its attraction will put in motion the next particle and the next, and so on as long as there are particles to be affected and this takes place not only in one right line, but extends in every direction; at first only those fit towards the aperture which are in a horizontal plane with the upper level of the vessel, but by degrees the higher strata are affected, and their pressure from above in a tight vessel or tube (for the sides of the barrel become tight by the pressure and packing of the earth and the swelling of the

ives with moisture,) is at length sufficient to force up and sustain a column of water something above the surface of the adjacent soil. I presume were communication to be cut off by any means with the roots, though distant, higher than the surface of the ground around the barrels, it would not rise above the rim. Probably with a nearer adjustment and a perfectly water-tight apparatus, a still higher elevation might be obtained. The origin of natural springs is accounted for in precisely the same way; the only difference is that we furnish an artificial reservoir for the almost imperceptible series of the earth, which otherwise would steal away to some natural orifices issuing at the surface. The stones assist in enabling a small quantity of water to rise to a higher level; perhaps their natural coldness aids in condensing terrestrial vapor.

It may be considered analogous to the creating of life in our own flesh by inserting a pea, for instance, in a muscular part of the body, and thus creating a dissemination of the natural lymph to the particular orifice. I should have made trial of the plan on my own place, but (fortunately in all other respects) mine is a piece of ground abundant in water, and would add no corroboration, therefore, to the experiments of the inventor. Regarding so little trouble, perhaps some of your contributors will put it into execution and communicate the result. A SUBSCRIBER.

GOV. HILL'S OAT CROP.

Amidst the drought of the present year, the editor of the Visitor has been highly successful in a crop of oats. Land which yielded less than half a bushel of hay to the acre in the summer of 1839, was sown up in the sward about the 20th of May, (1840)—about forty loads of manure were spread to the acre; a portion of it was turned under the sod; a portion was plowed in to the depth of four inches, and a portion was simply harrowed under; the land produced a very decent crop of Indian corn and potatoes. The original sod was hardly disturbed either in the last year's cultivation or the spring of the present spring. The land was only plowed once the present spring, and six bushels only of oats sowed upon four acres. The result came up so thin that several persons pronounced there would be nothing of them early in June: branched and spread in the course of the summer so that they were as heavy upon the ground as double the quantity had been sowed. Some of the stalks were five feet in height, and the straws of the size of pipe stems. The whole piece, with the exception of the trampling and rolling over in some places by three unruly boys upon the Sabbath, stood well—much better and stronger than it would have done had the blades been more numerous.—The piece has been carefully reaped, and the result is two hundred and seventy-five stooks of twelve bushels each, making twelve loads, which will weigh about twelve tons. The opinion is, that four acres will turn out full three hundred bushels of oats. We have seen not another such piece of land in this part of New Hampshire: if any man produced more, we invite him to communicate the fact through the columns of the Monthly Visitor.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

educate a community in the idea that to work the hands is degrading and dishonorable, and educate them for vice and misery.

From the Albany Cultivator.

REMEDY FOR THE TURNIP FLY.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—As every thing is of interest to the farmer which enables him to guard against the depredations of the insect world, as well as to overcome the notions of by-gone days which have long since been exploded by the light of science and experience, I have taken the liberty of communicating for the Cultivator some experiments relative to the preserving ruta bags and other turnip plants from their most destructive enemy, the black fly.

Many farmers have abandoned the ruta бага culture entirely, in consequence of the great uncertainty of the crop. I have for several years contended with the little black fly or flea, which attacks the plant as soon as it appears, and often in a single night destroys a whole field. Many a seed-seller has been overwhelmed with anathemas for selling bad seed, when the little fly has made way with the plants before the farmer was up in the morning. I have never until this season been able to arrest the depredations of the fly, except partially.

In the June number of the Genesee Farmer, I noticed a remedy for the fly, recommended by Mr Parsons, of Perry. The method which he has adopted with entire success, is "to soak the seed for 24 or 48 hours in *tanner's oil*, and then roll it in plaster to facilitate sowing." A very little oil will be sufficient. I tried the remedy on my seed this year, and with most entire success. The oiliness of the oil is imparted to the plant, I presume, and if so, it is no wonder the fly is willing to seek some more delicious herb on which to perch and satisfy himself. I made trial of some seed as usual in the same field, but found that the fly took nearly all the plants.

With Mr Parsons, I would say to the incredulous, put this receipt by, and make the experiment. It will not cost you much, and if it save you four or five hundred bushels of roots, for an expenditure of *six cents* for oil, you will be repaid for having yielded once to experimenting.

B. P. JOHNSON.

RECIPES.

Mr Gray, of Trumbull co., Ohio, informs us that a gill of melted lard turned down the throat of a sheep, is an effectual remedy for that animal when poisoned with the low laurel, which abounds in some parts of the country.

He says it will also cure persons that are poisoned with the vine called running ivy, or mercury, frequently found on low meadows, by rubbing it on two or three times, whenever its effects are felt.

He recommends the following to cure the bloot in cattle:—Take about half a pound of salt pork that is fat; cut it into slices, and draw out the animal's tongue, and place the pork as far down the throat as possible, when it will be swallowed, and relief soon be given, if the bloot is caused by clover or fresh grass. I have known from 1 pint to 1 quart of melted lard (according to the size of the animal), turned down the throat, used with the best effect in cases of bloot.—*Albany Cult.*

Be indefatigable in your honest pursuits:—you will always obtain a part of what you seek; and the first success, however faint, will give you courage in your farther efforts.

SMOKING FIREPLACES.

A correspondent of the Albany Cultivator gives the following hints on the construction of chimneys so as to prevent their smoking:

"The best means of preventing that pest, smoking fireplaces, is to build so as to produce a *strong, steady draught*. The air in the chimney is rarified by the heat from the fire, and consequently rises; the air in the room fills up the partial vacuum, and a current is established. To insure a draught in the chimney, the air entering it should be heated as much as possible. This is done by having the mantle or front of the fireplace low: this will force the air nearer the fire, and of course cause it to rise with more velocity, because it will be heated more than in a high front fireplace. The back should be of the same height as the front. If a tight room has a large fireplace and chimney, it will smoke, because there will not sufficient air enter the room through the crevices of the doors and windows to produce an active draught up the chimney, and the cooler, heavier air on the outside will reverse the current, and force the smoke down into the room. Long chimneys usually have a stronger draught than short ones, as the column of rarified air is longer, but they may be made so long as to cool the air before it reaches the mouth of the chimney; for this reason very long stove pipes smoke more frequently than pipes or chimneys that are shorter. It is necessary, also, that the interior of a chimney should be smooth, so as to present no impediment to the smoke."

[There lived in our native town, years ago, a waggish old man by the name of Skidmore. Being plagued with a smoky house, he had some alteration made in the chimney, but with no good result. One of his neighbors knowing this, said to him, "Well, Skidmore, how does your chimney work now? smoke any?" "Not a bit!" "What, not smoke? You know it does as bad as ever." "I say it don't smoke a bit." "But you know it does." "I say it don't smoke a bit—the smoke all goes out at the window!"—Ed. N. E. F.]

From the New Genesee Farmer.

SHEEP POISONED BY THE COMMON RED CHERRY.

Messrs Editors—Some six or eight years since, while carrying on farming at Rock Stream, one of my orchards, in which was a variety of fruit trees, including a number of the common red sour cherry, became covered with a luxuriant growth of grass, to destroy which, I turned in, about the first of September, fifty or sixty Merino sheep. The animals seemed unusually fond of eating the young cherry sprouts which had sprung up very thick under and about the cherry trees. In less than an hour a large proportion of them were discovered to be diseased. They staggered continually, pitching forward upon their heads, and often turning entirely over upon their backs. In the course of two or three hours several of them had died; the remainder gradually recovered.

Post mortem examinations proved that their stomachs were compactly filled with the leaves of the cherry sprouts, containing, I presume, prussic acid sufficient to destroy animal life.

E. BARNES.

NOTE.—A neighbor of mine lost a cow from her eating the leaves of a cherry tree, which had been blown down by a wind storm.

"PETERISING."

In our editorial last week, we mentioned that Mr Peter Dodge, of Wenham, had reclaimed many acres of meadow land by dressing them with clay; and that this process is called by his neighbors, "Peterising." This gentleman is the "old farmer" alluded to in the following extract from Mr Huntington's address before the Essex Agricultural Society:—

"Before quitting this topic, I cannot forbear relating an anecdote, which will illustrate the general views here presented. Within the last year, an aged farmer, who has made himself rich by this mode of cultivation, adopted extensively many years ago, was called as a witness before a sheriff's jury, to estimate the value of a neighbor's land, which had been taken as a highway. The land was a narrow strip of three rods in width, running partly over upland tillage or field, and partly over a meadow, producing coarse and sour grass. Several witnesses were called in behalf of the petitioner for damages, to appraise these different soils, and all of them, except the old farmer, estimated the upland considerably higher than the meadow. When he was called, he reversed the estimate; and the counsel for the county, apparently surprised at this judgment of the old farmer, differing from that of all the other witnesses, and thinking he had caught him napping, exclaimed with a loud voice, (the old farmer being quite deaf,) "do you presume to say, sir, that this meadow land is worth \$70 the acre, and more than this valuable field?" The old farmer, raised a little by the apparent temper and spirit of the question, replied substantially as follows. I may not give the precise words, but I do not mistake the substance of the answer. "I do presume, sir, to say so—and I know so, and there is no mistake. I have worked over these meadows, and know all about it. I have sold a good deal of English hay from mine, and I know I get more and better English hay from my old meadows, than I do from my uplands. The fact is, there is a *botton* and *foundation* in these meadows, which we do not, and cannot find in the uplands, and there is no mistake about it. I do presume, sir, to say again what I have said before, and I know it is true."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Saturday, Sept. 4.

The display of fruits this day has not been surpassed at any previous exhibition the present season: the number of varieties and the quantity shown was quite large: the specimens of many, particularly those of the President, Messrs. Manning, Pond, Allen and Warren, were very fine.

The President, M. P. Wilder, exhibited the *Beurre de Amalid* and *Dearborn Pears*—the latter the handsomest we have seen of that variety. Also, the *Bingham Plum*.

From F. W. Macondry—large and very handsome *Crab Apples*.

Very good *Porter Apples* from Mr Perry, South Natick.

Five large *Peaches*, and specimens of a small species of the *Melon* called *Mandrakes*, beautifully striped and mottled with orange and yellow, were exhibited by Col. F. Bigelow; also, clusters of the fruit of a very small *Tomato*, about the size of cherries, which we believe is called the *Cherry Tomato*.

Bartlett Pears, from J. F. Pierce, Dorchester. S. Pond exhibited a very large quantity of *Plums*; among them we noticed the *Washington*, *White Gage*, *Duane's Purple*, *Green Gage* and *Bingham*—all very fine; also, *Julienne* and *Bartlett Pears*; the latter very large and handsome.

From N. N. Dyer, an apple called the *Ginseng*. Very fine *Plums*, *Peaches*, *Porter* and other *Apples*, were exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren.

W. Thomas, Boston, sent specimens of a seedling *Plum*, of an oval shape and quite large; color, red; the flesh parting freely from the stone, and of good flavor.

From J. F. Allen, Salem—handsome *France real Pears*; *Black Hanburg* and *Constantia Grapes*.

From B. Balch, Salem—Seedling *Plums*, of small size and quite black.

Wm. Oakes, Ipswich, also sent specimens of *Plums*, which he calls a native variety of *Gage Plum*, brought from the State of New York by Rev. Gardiner B. Perry, and grown from suckers taken from the root of Mr Perry's tree. Mr Oakes states that it is a good bearer and thrifty tree. The specimens sent were of a very sweet rich flavor, similar to the *Green Gage*, and in color and size very much resemble that variety.

A great variety of *Plums* and *Pears*, were exhibited by Mr Manning; among them were the following sorts: *Plums*—*Bingham*, *White Pedregon*, *Dana Yellow*, *Cruger's Seedling*, *German Prime*, and *Reino Claude*. *Pears*—*Chair a Dame*, *Golden Beurre*, of *Bilbon*, *Hazel*, *Musk Bonchretien*, *Honey*, *Duquense*, *Julienne*, *Dearborn's Seedling* and *France real d'ete*; also, the following *Apples*: *August Perfume* and *Golden Sweet*.

By J. J. Beckford—*Duane's Purple* and *White Gage Plums*.

By R. Lawrence—*Cuba* and *Yellow Tomatoes*.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, JR.

From the Salem Observer.

PEAT.

Messrs. Ives & Pease—As economy in fuel, or rather substituting other materials for wood to produce heat, is of great importance, more especially to the poor and middling classes, I hope that a few hints on this subject will not be unacceptable. It is well known that vast quantities of wood, particularly pine, are consumed on board our steamboats and on our railroads, and it is equally well known that our forest trees are disappearing much more rapidly than they are re-produced. What then will be the consequence if other materials are not substituted? In my present article I shall make some observations on *peat*, or what is commonly called *turf*, as a valuable substitute for wood, which is now much used in this vicinity, and I believe more or less over the whole State; but which ought to be much more used, considering its cheapness and utility. The first time that *peat* was used as a fuel was about a century since, and as I am informed by one of our most aged and respectable citizens, it was by the suggestion of an Irishman, who was ditching a meadow in North Danvers, belonging to Lieut. Putnam, of that place, and brother to the late Gen. Israel Putnam, one of our revolutionary patriots.

The Irishman said to the Lieutenant, "and in faith we burn this mud in our country, and it makes a very good fire." "What," says the farmer, "do you burn dirt?" "Yes," says the Irishman, "but

we cut the dirt into long narrow strips and dry it and then it becomes good to burn." The sagacious Lieutenant listened to the Irishman's suggestion, and it has now become an important article of fuel, not only in Danvers, but in many places in New England. The best *peat* is that which shrinks the most in drying, and is the heaviest.—*Peat* of this quality is almost as durable as oak or walnut, and will produce as much heat, for there is no water in well-dried *peat*, whereas there is more or less in wood of all kinds, more especially oak and walnut. *Peat* varies in price as well quality: it can be purchased from \$3 50 to \$5.—Many people who do not own *peat*, purchase a ditch at the rate of one dollar for a rod in length five feet wide and four deep, which will produce about a cord. A good ditcher will cut five rods a day, with three boys to carry it out. All that remains to be done after it is cut and spread is to pile it cob-house fashion, and when dry cart it to your habitation. Probably this is the cheapest way of procuring your winter's fuel. There is abundance of *peat* in the meadows in various parts of the State.

I hope these few suggestions will induce those who study economy, and wish a cheap substitute for wood for fuel, to try the experiment. In a future communication I intend making some observations on tan, the refuse of wood, as an article of fuel.

G. O.

North Danvers, Aug. 26.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE BLOODY MURRAIN.

Messrs Editors—On the morning of the 26 June, I discovered that the urine of one of my cows appeared to be very highly colored, and upon examination found it to consist principally of blood. In a short time she commenced trembling violently and fell, and appeared to be convulsed, after which she recovered enough to rise. Her discharges became more frequent, and gradually turned darker colored, until they became almost black and in a few hours she died.

On the morning of the 4th of July, I again discovered another, and my last cow, in the same situation as the one I have mentioned, and upon examining the Cultivator, I found the disease resemble the murrain, as described by Mr Cookson in the Cultivator, vol. v. No. 5. There was very slight discharge of blood from the bowels. I gave her tar as directed by Mr Cookson, but it did not produce any good effect: she continued to lie flat, and on the following morning was much worse, being so stiff in her joints that it was with difficulty she could walk. I gave her another dose of tar, hoping it might relieve her, but she died about two hours afterwards. Upon examining her intestines, I found her bladder to contain about two quarts of blood, her gall duct was very much distended, and contained a quantity of thick blackish matter; her horns were a little hollow. I may be proper to add, that we have had a disease among our cattle here during the winter and spring called the hollow horn, or horn distemper. Both of the cows that I lost were in fine order, having grazed alternately upon clover and salt marsh.

Should you, or any of your correspondents, know what this disease is called, you will greatly oblige a subscriber by publishing it, and the remedy all if any is known, as I fear it will destroy my entire

of cattle, it appearing to be the most fatal disease I have ever known.

WM. J. WRIGHT.

Nansemond, Va., July, 1841.

REMARKS.—The above are well characterized cases of bloody murrain, a disease which, as it appears in this country, would seem to be unknown in Europe, judging from the best works on cattle published there, such as Lawrence's *Grazier's Guide*, and Youatt on Cattle. The cause of the disease does not appear to be well understood, but the rapidity with which it reaches a fatal termination renders it one of the most formidable diseases a cattle breeder can encounter. As is usual in the case of such diseases there are a variety of remedies, and as some of them may be useful, we give a few that have been communicated to us, adding our opinion that none of them can be relied on as specific, but that the safe course will be found prevention rather than in cure.

A correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer*, vol. p. 81, says that a decoction of the green leaves of mullein may be considered a certain cure. He took a quantity of the leaves of the mullein, steeped them in new milk, and gave three quarts of the decoction to an ox dangerously sick, which produced an immediate cure; and a cow attacked by murrain afterwards cured in the same way.

The Hon. Dan Brady communicated the following as a remedy practiced with great success in western Pennsylvania: "Mix together half a pint spirits of turpentine with a pint of sweet milk; this compound into a bottle, and after shaking the bottle pour it moderately down the throat of the animal. Soon after this is done, give physic." This would doubtless answer as physic, and some attention might be advisable in apportioning the dose to the size or age of the animal.

Mr. Priestman recommends a half a pound of the root washed clean, cut fine, and boiled in two quarts of water until it is reduced one half, then strain it down while warm. The dose to be repeated once a day till the cure is complete.

Mr. Sheldon, of Michigan, cured an ox violently affected, by mixing half an ounce of copperas and an ounce of alum, dissolving them in hot water, and while warm turned it down the animal. Twelve hours he was better, and a repetition of the dose cured him, though for a time weak from great discharge of blood.

It is stated in the *Franklin Farmer*, that several cows yielded to two doses of sugar of one pound each, mixed with water. Some animals in the advanced stages have been cured by this simple remedy.

As we remarked before, however, we have more confidence in preventives than in cures. It is the opinion of many of the most intelligent men in diseases where the disease is common, that it arises from blood-suckers imbued with stagnant waters, and these animals are most frequently found on dissection; but whether the opinion be correct or not, it can be no doubt the use of stagnant water is injurious to the health of any animal and will dispose it to disease. A farmer in Madison county, Ohio, after suffering many losses from murrain, became convinced the cause was in the water he drank, (bloodsuckers being abundant in it, and found in cattle after death,) provided his stock with a supply of pure water and in five years not a single animal had been attacked.

Next to pure water, a regular and constant supply of salt may be considered the best preventive

of disease in cattle, and if a quantity of ashes or lime is mixed with the salt, the effect will be still more beneficial. For proof of this we refer to the *Cultivator*, vol. vi. pages 120 and 119. In the first case, Mr. Warner found that wood ashes given in equal quantities with salt, at the usual times of salting his stock, had for 20 years operated as an effectual preventive; and in the latter instance, Mr. Sackett, of Michigan, had for eight years secured his numerous stock of cattle by keeping in their troughs, so that they always had access to it, a mixture of equal portions of slaked lime and salt. The lime was kept in a barrel in a dry place, air-slaked and always fit for use. Previous to adopting this course, he lost many annually by murrain—afterwards none. To conclude: pure water and plenty of salt mixed with some alkali, ashes or lime, we consider the best remedies or rather preventives of the murrain.—*Eds. Cult.*

FECONDITY OF RATS.

The principle of increase is much more powerful, active and effective in the common grey rat, (*Mus decumanus, L.*) than in any other animal of equal size.

This destructive quadruped is continually under the furor of animal love. The female carries her young for one month only; and she seldom or never produces a less number than twelve, but sometimes as many as eighteen at a litter: the medium number may be taken for an average; and the period of gestation, though of so short continuance, is confined to no particular season of the year. The embraces of the male are admitted immediately after the birth of the vindictive progeny; and it is a fact which I have ascertained beyond any doubt, that the female suckles her young ones almost to the very moment when another litter is dropping into the world to their successors.

A celebrated Yorkshire rat-catcher, whom I have occasionally employed, one day detected and killed a large female rat that was in the act of suckling twelve young ones, which had attained a very considerable growth; nevertheless, upon opening her swollen body he found thirteen quick young, that were within a few days of their birth! Supposing, therefore, that the rat produces ten litters in the course of a year, and that no check on their increase should operate destructively for the space of four years, a number not far short of three millions might be produced from a single pair in that time!

Now, the consequence of such an active and productive principle of increase, if suffered continually to operate without check, would soon be fatally obvious. But the same Almighty Being who perceived a necessity for their existence, has also restricted their numbers within proper bounds, by creating to them many powerful enemies; and still more effectually by establishing a propensity in themselves, the gratification of which has continually the effect of lessening their numbers, even more than any of their foreign enemies. The male rat has an insatiable thirst for the blood of his own offspring. The female, being aware of this passion, hides her young in such secret places as she supposes likely to escape notice or discovery, till her progeny are old enough to venture forth and stand upon their own energies; but, notwithstanding this precaution, the male rat frequently discovers them, and destroys as many as he can; nor is the defence of the mother any very effectual

protection, since she herself sometimes falls a victim to her tenacity and her maternal tenderness.

Besides this propensity to the destruction of their own offspring, when other food fails them, rats hunt down and prey upon each other, with the most ferocious and desperate avidity; insomuch, that it not unfrequently happens, in a colony of these destructive animals, that a single male, of more than ordinary powers, after having overcome and defeated all competitors, with the exception of a few females, reigns the sole, bloody, and much dreaded tyrant over a considerable territory, dwelling by himself in some solitary hole, and never appearing abroad without spreading terror and dismay even amongst the females whose embraces he seeks.

In this relentless and bloody character may be found one of the most powerful and positive checks which operate to the depression of this species within proper bounds,—a character which attaches, in greater or less degree, to the whole *Mus* genus, and in which we may readily perceive the cause of the extirpation of the old black rats of England, (*Mus rattus, L.*) for the large grey rats having superior bodily powers, united to the same carnivorous propensities, would easily conquer and destroy their black opponents wherever they could be found, and wherever they met to dispute the title of possession or sovereignty.—*Pottersgill's Philos. of Nat. History.*

Compost Dressing for Mowing Ground. The editor of the *Monthly Visitor* says—"In low lands whether with or without rocks, with or without hard pan, as well upon flat elevations and side hills, as in drained swamps, the crop of hay may be increased to almost any extent by a process infinitely more simple, and less expensive, and much quicker, than by plowing and hand labor. The method of making compost manure is the most simple that can be imagined; it is done with facility on the sides of roads, and in the cow and hog-pens, with the refuse of chip yards, leaves from the woods, peat and mud taken from the ditches, ashes, sand, earth taken from the back yards and sinks, scrapings from streets, mixtures from almost every article that can be enumerated or imagined—all will serve as manure for mowing lands, producing the most valuable and lasting effects as used for top-dressing only. These compost heaps should be well turned and intimately mixed before they are applied, when the spring or autumn season will be equally suitable for their operation, taking occasion to sprinkle over it a small quantity of herds grass seed."

Aphorisms.—The stronger the opposition, the more noble the combat—where there is no combat there is no victory.

As voracious birds are the quickest sighted, so the wron men are the greatest fault-finders.

Jealousy is like a polished glass, held to the lips when life is in doubt; if there is the least breath, it will catch the damp and show it.

Take care you never dispute to show your wit at the expense of your judgment.

Lamps fed with lard instead of oil, have been introduced into Rochester. The papers of that city say they "take the shine off" any thing in the market. They give a clear light, and are entirely free from smoke. It is a third cheaper than oil.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

CATTLE SHOWS

These farmers' festivals—these opportunities to meet with brother farmers—these occasions for showing the best productions of one's own farm and of witnessing the fine animals, the skillful plowing, or the large and fair fruits of his brother farmers—these occasions are now close at hand, and we trust that every farmer will give them his presence and aid. To every one who would improve in his modes of husbandry, these gatherings of the tillers of the earth, bringing with them their beasts and the products of their fields, can and do teach many valuable lessons.

It would be but slight departure from fact to call our cattle shows as efficient instruments for awakening an interest in agricultural pursuits, as any means that are in operation. Here something can always be seen that will arrest attention—that will furnish some useful suggestion or hint. Here animals, and fine specimens of animals, of different breeds may be compared with each other. Here one can learn whether he probably has good a breed of swine, sheep or cattle as the county or State contains. The fruits and vegetables exhibited will bring to his notice some valuable kind which is not on his own premises. Here inquiries can be made of the successful growers of crops as to their modes of treatment and other particulars upon which information is desirable. It is an occasion for giving and imparting information that may be highly serviceable in extending the fruits of experience from one farmer to another.

We hope that these meetings will continue their hold upon public favor, and that all who can contribute to their interest and usefulness will cheerfully lend their aid.

THE PROPER ARTICLES FOR EXHIBITION AT CATTLE SHOWS.

Is there reason for supposing that people are accustomed to exhibit at these fairs the *largest* squash, pumpkin, or ruta baga—the *largest* calf—the *largest* steers, and every thing the *largest* of its kind? Is *size* the principal thing regarded? And do the members of committees make *size* the criterion of merit? Such questions should find no place in our columns if we did not suppose they must in too many instances be answered in the affirmative. Now what we wish to see is the *best*, not the *largest* merely. And it often happens—that *ordinarily* happens—that the very large calf is a coarse made animal, unfit for a breeder. There are exceptions to this remark, and yet it is true as a general statement. Also, many members of committees regard form and firmness of make, in fixing upon their awards. Still we never attended a show where we could feel satisfied that *size* was not too much regarded. If in our judgment we are correct, the influence of cattle shows tends in some degree at least to the introduction of a large and raw-boned breed of cattle, which no well-wisher to the farming interest would ever desire to encourage.—Other things being equal, we should prefer, as a matter of profit, to be the owner of a cow or bull that was but little above the medium size, rather than of one extraordinarily large.

Firmness of bone, symmetry of form, apparent thrift and hardness of constitution—these are the important points. And in relation to young animals, intended to be kept as breeders, we should regard it as highly im-

portant to know something of the pedigree, so that we might *guess* whether the good points were merely accidental or whether they were fixed in the blood, and would be likely to reappear in the offspring. A very finely formed bull, which happens to come from coarse parents, will in but very few instances produce his like, and for this reason we should make the parentage a matter of importance. Not that we should be anxious to encourage in this region of short pasturage, the general introduction of "Herd Book" animals—but we should like to know that the parents for two or three generations back had been well formed and profitable in our climate, and upon such feed as is usual here.

When we come to fruits and vegetables, the matter is still worse. If a squash, from some mysterious and un-conjectured cause, happens to become a *mammoth*, or to be curiously distorted in form, that is the one that must be carried to the show, while the cartloads that are finely formed, of good quality, and the causes of whose excellence can be explained and reapplied by the producer and by others—these are left at home. So it is, to some extent, in relation to many other vegetables and to fruits.

Now what we wish to see is, a fair specimen of a good crop, and accompanying that we desire a statement of the mode of culture, so that we may obtain instruction that will be of service to us in our own agricultural or horticultural operations in future years. The mammoths, the dwarfs, the deformed, which nature has made in sport, and which cannot be produced again by any particular processes of cultivation—these things are mere curiosities, and convey no useful information. The fairest, finest and best specimens (not in all cases the *largest*), are the proper ones to be exhibited on these occasions.

If the foregoing remarks contain any good advice, we bestow it most freely upon our brother farmers, and trust that they will use it freely and fully.

PLOWS—TRIALS OF THEM

In the list of premiums offered by the New York State Agricultural Society, will be found one upon plows.—The Essex Co. Agricultural Society has offered one upon the same article. The attention which is now paid to this important implement will not be bestowed in vain. The improvements in its structure within the last few years, give grounds for supposing that further improvements may be discovered. No other premium offered by any Society will probably be so serviceable as this.

But it is no easy matter to make a full and satisfactory trial of this implement; and yet if this be not done, there is danger that public opinion may be misled.

A mere inspection of the work accomplished by a plow, gives some indication of its fitness for use. Where it cleans out the furrow well from side to side on the bottom, and where it lays the inverted sward as one would like to see it, there two points are at a glance determined. A practiced hand will also ascertain in a very few minutes whether the plow will hold on in its proper course in clear land, without much aid from the plowman, or whether it will require from him the aid of a stiff arm, steady hand and watchful eye.—The quality of its work at different depths and widths, any one can determine by a few trials. But when you come to determine the comparative power of draft required, there are difficulties in the way of arriving at a satisfactory result, unless the plows upon trial are all of one size and the furrows are all of the same depth and width.

Should you require plows of unequal size to take a furrow of one given depth and width, say 10 inches

wide and 6 deep, then the plow which was of the proper size for such work would have an undue advantage over the wider instrument, which not only has more friction upon the bottom in consequence of its own greater width and weight, but is also obliged to shove the furrow off two or three inches further than the small plow does in making a path wide enough for itself to move forward in: the furrow slice must not only be turned over by the large plow, but be pressed of some distance, this pressing of must require some power. If therefore you apply the dynamometer and determine what power is actually required for the draft of each, you have failed to do it under proper circumstances.

Take then a different course—the one which was taken at Worcester last autumn. Let each instrument cut a furrow of the depth and width to which it is best suited, (and this is the only position in which it can fairly show the quality of its work,) and by the application of the dynamometer, determine the strength put forth by the team; then measure the depth and width of the furrow and calculate the number of square inches of earth turned over by a hundred pounds draft. Here the trial is not satisfactory; for the power required to cut at the land-side—the power needed to carry the cutter—is as great where the furrow is but ten inches as where it is twelve inches wide. Again—where the furrow is but five inches deep, the share, in most grounds, will be obliged to work through tougher grass roots than if you go seven inches deep. The wider and deeper the furrow, the less will be the power required to turn a given number of square inches.

In neither case then, are you free from obstacles in the way of a perfectly accurate decision. Approximation to accuracy is all that should be expected at present, excepted in cases where the plows are of the same size; and even there a difficulty may occur, for it is seldom that the sward upon a field is of uniform toughness—the grass roots will be thicker and firmer in some spots than in others, and consequently may render the power required in one spot much greater than in other places.

This article we have written for our private convenience, as a circular to those gentlemen who are associated with us on the committee in Essex county to try plows. We wish them to come to the trial with minds made up as to the mode of proceeding.—But though it answers a private purpose, it is no secret, and may be as instructive to the readers of the Farmer as any thing we can furnish.

THE MECHANICS' FAIR

To be held in Quincy Hall, Boston, commencing on the 20th instant. On Saturday last we saw coming down the street, what was imagined to be the *skeleton of the sea serpent*—but closer inspection showed it to be a wood—but wood in such form and position as it seldom gets into. Imagine a tube 60 or 70 feet long, and 8 feet in diameter;—but stop—it is only the *ribs of a tub* of that size, held together by a few narrow strips of boards wound round it in directions of the stripes upon a barber's sign that we mean,—imagine this—and when you have imagined it, you will have the best idea we can give you of what is to be used as a *bridge* from Faneuil Hall to Quincy Hall. Come to the Fair, and you may have the pleasure of walking through these ribs, and should you chance to fancy that the sea serpent has swallowed you, we will guarantee that the whim shall leave you in less time than the length of Jonah's imprisonment in the sea monster.

THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will be held at Georgetown, on Wednesday, the 29th instant. Remember it, and be on the spot.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a corrected list of the "Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take charge of the plants and flowers" exhibited at the ensuing Annual Exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Samuel Walker, Wm. Oliver, R. V. French, I. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilde, C. M. Hayes, J. Stuckney, M. Richards, D. Haggerston, S. R. Johnson, J. L. F. Warren, J. W. Russell, A. Howditch and A. Story. Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, Sec. Sec'y. Sept. 11, 1841.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded ethereal exposure, week ending Sept. 12.

Sept. 1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	61	60	64	N
Monday,	7	60	71	S. E.
Tuesday,	8	55	70	S. W.
Wednesday,	8	48	73	S. E.
Thursday,	10	58	74	N. E.
Friday,	11	60	75	S. E.
Saturday,	12	60	72	N. E.

RIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Sept. 13, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 450 Beef Cattle, 520 Swine, 3,200 Sheep 725 Swine.

Cattle.—Ref. Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle was not, and higher prices were obtained. We quote first quality, \$5 75 to 6 25. Second quality, \$5 00 to 5 50.—lard quality \$3 50 to 4 50.

Swine.—Two year old \$8 a 13. Three year old, \$14 to 18.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at \$1 12, \$1 25, \$1 37, \$1 02, \$2 12, and \$2 25.

Veal.—One entire lot 3 1-4 and 1 1-4. Lots to peddle 1 1-4 to 3 1-2 for sows and 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 for barrows Retail, 4 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herbs, Grasses, very little in market. Red Top, 10 c. 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 12c.—Southern, 10 c. Seed, \$1. 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

WHEAT. Howard Street \$7 00—Genesee 57 25—Ohio 55.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow—Southern Flat Yellow 50—White 50—Rye—Northern 70 to 72—Southern none. Oats—Southern 45 to 50—Northern 50 to 54.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess \$10 25 to 10 50—Prime 10—No. 1 \$9 00. Pork—Extra—13 50—Clear 12 50—No. 1 10 00. Hams—Northern 9 c. per lb.—Southern, 8 1/2. Lard—Boston 7 to 8 c. per lb.—Southern, 6 to 7. Tallow—Lump 15 to 22—Firklin 12 to 15—Shipping 8 to 14. HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16. CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

FRUITS. 14 to 16.

WOOL.—The market for this article has not experienced a change of rate. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is a limited supply of fine Fleeces and of fine Fleeces, the price is moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 40 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 42 to 50.—Do. blood, washed, 44 to 46.—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 44 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 5 to 10—Saxony Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superline Northern pulled 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No. 2 do. do. 26 to 30—3 do do do 20 to 25.

GRINDSTONES.

Extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones available on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD, 13, Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3.50.

Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price JOS. BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their rooms, 25 "Fleet" Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 23d, 24th and 25th of Sept.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 7th, 1841.

HORTICULTURAL DINNER.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society propose celebrating their customary Anniversary, by a Public Dinner at Concert Hall, on Friday the 24th inst.

Tickets, three dollars, may be had at the N. E. Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market Street, or at Messrs. Hoyt & Co's Seed Store, No. 7 Merchants' Row, any time previous to Monday, 20th inst. Sept. 8.

ETANG LIME

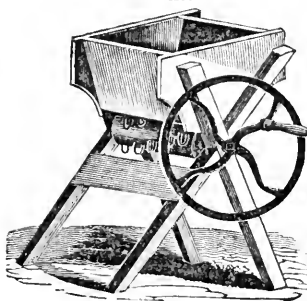
Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes, will find it greatly to their advantage to try the ST. GEORGE'S ETANG Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8.

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 4tcw Sept. 8

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangl-Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine, with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

PATENT BRASS SPRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Springe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Springe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Springe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Springe. The Soap is in kegs containing 25 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Scotch's Sign* or *Apple Parer*, a very useful article. With one of the ordinary tools, a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time at the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple; as the outside may be taken off at a regular thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILKINS, No. 15 North Market Street, SCOTCHER, CORNERS, CO. and HOOPER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1. 1841. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEA DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's Sea Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement of the kind. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS

Whale Oil Soap.

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

For sale by THIADEUS PERKINS, 109 State street Boston Aug. 4th, 1841. 1m

ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial, is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Præny Whitley, Humel, Rosea, Albicans, Toufolia, Hydrin, Tartaria, &c., from 30 cents to \$1 00 per root.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept. 1

BULLDOGS ROOTS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Peonies, Lilys, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 11.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Pure Sperin Oil.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperin Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without cracking.

Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1841y

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Drury, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL STRUCTURE OF THE HEART.

The wisdom of the Creator, says a distinguished anatomist, is in nothing seen more gloriously than in the heart. And how well does it perform its office! An anatomist who understood its structure, might say beforehand that it would play; but from the complexity of its mechanism and the delicacy of many of its parts, he must be apprehensive that it would always be liable to derangement and that it would soon work itself out. Yet does this wonderful machine go on night and day, for eighty years together, at the rate of a hundred thousand strokes every twenty-four hours, having at every stroke a great resistance to overcome; and it continues this action for this length of time without disorder and weariness. That it should continue this action for this length of time without disorder, is wonderful: that it should be capable of continuing it without weariness, is still more astonishing. Rest would have been incompatible with its functions. While it slept the whole machinery must have stopped, and the animal inevitably perish. It was necessary that it should be made capable of working forever, without the cessation of a moment—without the least degree of weariness. It is so made; and the power of the Creator in so constructing it, can in nothing be exceeded but His wisdom.—*Selected.*

ADVANTAGES OF SCIENCE.

Mr Holbrook, of Medford, the celebrated bell-founder, who has put up a clock upon the Baptist church in this town, the present week, gave us a little incident of his life, which is worth relating, if nothing more than to show the importance of a knowledge of chemistry. An immense pile of cinders and dross had accumulated near his foundry, which were supposed to be nearly worthless, and was used to fill up stone walls, &c. A foreigner who happened to be in town, examined the pile one day, and offered one hundred dollars for it. So large a price excited Mr H.'s suspicion that the cinders might contain valuable metal, and he declined selling it. The man then offered two hundred dollars, which of course confirmed his opinion, and after a little parley the stranger acknowledged that he was acquainted with a process by which valuable metal might be extracted from the cinders, which he offered to divulge for a small compensation. A furnace and apparatus was constructed according to his direction, and when the whole pile was run through, the mass of neglected rubbish yielded a net profit of thirteen thousand dollars! So much for knowing "how to do it!"—*Lynn Freeman.*

SAGACITY IN A HORSE.

A young lady while crossing a river in South Carolina, a short time since, on horseback, was, by a blunder of the horse, accidentally thrown off into the stream. She was borne down a some distance by the current. When the animal recovered its feet and found that its rider had been placed in so perilous a situation, it immediately went in pursuit, overtook the fair prize, caught her garments in its teeth, and carried her triumphantly and safely to the shore, thus saving a life which otherwise, in all probability, would have been lost in a watery

grave. The memory of so faithful an animal should be immortalized with a marble monument.—*Raleigh Register.*

LINKS.

"Honest industry has brought that man to the scaffold," said a wag, as he observed a carpenter upon the staging.

Speaking of wags—what is more *waggish* than a dog's tail when he is pleased?

Speaking of *tabs*—we always like those that end well:—Hogg's, for instance.

Speaking of hogs—we saw one of those animals lying in the gutter, the other day; and in the opposite one, a well-dressed man(?) The first had a ring in his nose—the latter had a ring on his finger. The man was drunk—the hog was sober. "A hog is known by the company he keeps," thought we; so thought Mr Porker—and off he went.

Speaking of *going off*, puts us in mind of a gun we once owned. It went off one night and we haven't seen it since.—*V. Y. Mercury.*

VERY AFFECTING.

The most soul-stirring scene we have heard of lately, took place at Detroit. The passengers had all got aboard the steamboat, and it was about leaving the wharf, when an old gentleman came on board crying out, "My son, my son, I must see him a moment." "Well," said the captain, "hunt him up quick." Anon he came to a great overgrown boy, of 18 or 19 years of age, and giving him a single copper, he cried out, "Here Nehemiah, take this, and don't forget your daddy!"—*Albany Microscope.*

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hazing grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs. | 150 doz. Cast Steel Shovels. |
| 300 Common do. do. | 100 " Common do. |
| 200 Cultivators. | 100 " Spades. |
| 100 Greene's Straw Cutters. | 500 " Grass Scythes. |
| 50 Willis' do. do. | 300 " Patent Saws. |
| 100 Common do. do. | 200 " Common do. |
| 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers. | 500 " Hay Rakes. |
| 50 Common do. do. | 200 " Garden do. |
| 200 Willis' Seed Sowers. | 200 " Manure Forks. |
| 50 " Vegetable Cutters. | 300 " Hay do. |
| 50 Common do. do. | 500 Pair Trace Chains. |
| 200 Hand Corn Mills. | 100 " Truck do. |
| 200 Grass Cradles. | 100 " Draft do. |
| 100 Ox Yokes. | 500 " Tie up do. |
| 1500 Doz. Sey's Stones. | 200 doz. Halter do. |
| 3000 " Austen's Riles. | 1000 yards Fence do. |
| March 17. | 25 Grind Stones on rollers. |

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Company, 100 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " " Truck and leading Chains. 3000 " " Draft Chains. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAFT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so fashioned as to lay the furrows completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say in the manner, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, by the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned 18 inches and one half inches, &c. the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the stone and land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 25 extra.

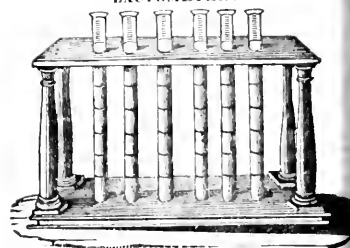
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

LACOMETERS.



Just received from the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lacometers, for testing the quality of soil. June 23

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorizing by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be 25 cents per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within that day.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

[NO. 12.

N. E. FARMER.

JARED ELIOT ON FIELD HUSBANDRY.

In the 2d vol. of the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, is a republication of "Essays on Field Husbandry, wrote from a Journal of thirty years' experience"—by Rev. Dr. Jared Eliot, of Killingworth, Ct.; published in 1747.—We seldom meet with any thing on agriculture more full of useful hints than these essays; and, trusting that our readers would be pleased with that which has highly interested us, we extract very freely this week from Mr Eliot's writings.

MEADOW LANDS.

There are three kinds of meadow lands, viz: sedge swamp, boggy meadow, and smooth, even, mowing meadow: this last sort is called cranberry marsh. He that would do any thing to effect with either of these sorts, must in the first place see whether there be deep mire; if it be shallow, and come to hard sand, clay or gravel, it will not be worth while to expend cost upon it.

Again, you must examine what fall there is. If the fall be apparent to the eye, and this for ten or fifteen rods, you may be satisfied; if you are uncertain, try it with a water level or spirit level. If your marsh be small, the drain long, rocky, and likely to be chargeable, it may be best to let it run; but if it be a large swamp or meadow, although the main drain should be a considerable charge, that should be no discouragement.

That low ground which is thick with wood and brush, will be the most chargeable; the bog meadow the next in charge, because the bogs must be cut up with a bog plow or with a hoe—either way chargeable. The shaking meadow has the best face and is easiest to bring to mowing.

Last August was twelvemonth, I began to drain a pond that lies but a mile from my house; it was a natural pond, but made so upon design. Our records inform that it was granted to a man to prevent the miring of cattle; the owner of it laid it under water about eighty years ago. It was overgrown with pond lilies: it was thought by most to drain it was impracticable. Some said that it was as unlikely as to drain the ocean. At the latter there seemed to be little or no fall; but trying it with a level, my son and I found that in many rods there was fall sufficient. We therefore set about draining it, and have succeeded so that it bids fair to make a good piece of land, had been under water so long, and was so full of pond lilly roots, that when the water was drawn and the lilly roots dried and shrunk up, it grew so puffy, and did not for this reason do so well as we expected. The grass seed did not come up at all, nor stand so well as in land that has lain open to the heat of the sun. The whole pond was but twenty acres, and the soil is eight or ten feet deep; there are in it many large springs, which are fifteen feet deep.

I began last March to drain another meadow of fifty acres, up in Guilford woods; this was a shaking meadow; a man standing upon it might

shake the ground several rods round him. It seemed to be only a strong sward of grass roots laid over a soft mud of the consistence of pancake-batter; there was not abundance of bushes in it, but abundance of cranberry vines, and a great burthen of poor wild grass. The meadow was deemed so poor that none would take it up. I was pitted as being about to waste a great deal of money, but they comforted themselves that if I spent it unprofitably, others that stood in need of it would get it. They are now of another opinion.

At the only outlet of this meadow, there was fall sufficient, but very rocky; we must dig four or five deep to get the advantage of it.

In March, when I went up to make the outlet drain, there was such a torrent of water that we could do nothing. I ordered, therefore, a tree to be cut down across the brook, and prepared fitches instead of plank, which we set a-slant, the upper end resting upon the saddle that was fallen across the brook, laid them as close as we could, and stopped the chinks and large chasms with top tow, by which means we shut the water into the meadow, then wrought at the trench or main drain in the day, and let it out at night, till it was in a good measure accomplished. When I ordered the top tow to be carried, the men wondered what it was designed for, but when they saw how useful it was in making a cheap dam, they were pleased with it. I put them in mind of the Dutch proverb, which says of things that are very mean, *that something is always good for something.*

When the weather grew sufficiently warm and the meadow a little settled, we began to ditch. I cut a ditch on each side and one in the middle. As far as we went it soon rendered the meadow firm and dry. I then proceeded to sow grass seed, such as red clover, foul meadow grass, English spear grass, and herd grass. Of all the sorts of grass seed I sowed, none seemed to take hold and come up so well as red clover; this I found to be the boldest and most hardy grass.

Where the sward was strong, although the clover came up well, yet what with the toughness of the ground and the overtopping growth of the wild natural grass, the clover made but slow progress till the fall of the year, and then it mended considerably. But where there happened to be no sward to hinder it, the clover grew up to the height of mid thigh, went to seed, and ripened.

Of the other sorts of grass came up but poorly; the land, I suppose, was too new and too tough for it.

Some time in September, I plowed up a piece of it where I had not sowed any grass seed; it plowed very tough, and the cattle mired some, but we kept them upon the grass as well as we could; after all we left many banks. About a month after I set some iron to hoe up the banks, and was agreeably surprised to find how easy it hoed up. I find the meadow rotted and mellowed more in one month in the fall than it had done in the whole summer. The same I found by the ditch banks. If I had omitted my plowing till a month later, it had been done with much more ease to man and beast.

In July I sowed a little piece of turnips: they came up but never grew till the ground began to rot in the fall of the year, then grew well in the short time they had left. I expected they would have been rank, but they were good and sweet.

Some are deterred from such an undertaking as that of draining their land, by reason of the great charge. They terrify themselves without reason. When I was about to cut my main drain, some thought it impossible, but at best it would cost an hundred pounds. It was a bad piece of rocks; some I dug up, some we broke up with steel waxes, and some we blew up with powder; but after all it did not cost more than twenty pounds. As to the great charge of ditching, they do not consider that the outside ditches serve for fence, as well as to cut off the springs and drain the meadow, and it is as cheap fence as any we can make; so that there is none but the middle or intermediate ditches, that are properly to be considered as a charge in draining.

Some may think this long history of two pieces of meadow, this tedious detail of so many minute particulars to be needless, trifling and impertinent. I have been particular in describing the main or outlet drain of each meadow, that it may be seen that the difficulty of rocks is not insuperable, nor the charge of a long drain intolerable.

I mention the cheap moveable dam which may be made in a few hours, that if they should be incumbered with water to hinder their work, there is a remedy at hand.

I informed you of the growth of one of the meadows that it was moss and pond lillies, which will soon die when the water is gone; the moss creates the most trouble, but will burn when it is a dry season.

I gave an account of the depth of the soil, because I was, when I began, uncertain whether by ditches three feet wide and two and a half deep, (such as mine are) would be sufficient to fix the shaking meadow, and render the deep mire firm and dry enough for grass and tillage. I think there is reason to believe that the shaking meadows have been formerly beaver ponds.

I described the extent and bigness of each meadow, because I was uncertain whether the ditches would drain well when they were very long.

Some of mine are an hundred and fifty rods long, and must be yet much longer; yet as far as we have gone, they draw well. In order to have them draw well and run free, it is absolutely needful, and a main point, to have your outlet drain deep, so that the water run briskly.

If the ditches draw well, there is another advantage; in the spring, when there is much water, by stopping one ditch, you may shift the water into another, to cleanse it, and so to a third. Hereby you will save the charge of the yearly scouring of them with the shovel, which is a good saving. I find by experience I have that advantage.

I have insisted the longer upon this article, it being an affair of importance. If it should answer our expectation, it will put us into the improvement of land of which as yet we have had no benefit;

may, it has been rather hurtful. It opens to us a new scene, and time may possibly discover it to be the easiest of tillage, the richest and best land.

By the workings of my own mind I judge of others; however, if I have been mistaken, and that which is uncertain to me, is clear and easy to others, and so have been longer upon this particular than is needful or useful, I beg pardon of the reader.

FATTENING SWINE.

I find by experience the best time to fatten swine is to begin at the first of August, if you have old corn. Hogs will fat slowly in very cold weather: they will eat much and fatten but little; if you make a very warm house, they heat in bed and catch cold when they come out into the cold air.

To save corn, steep it in water or swill till the corn grow very soft: this opens the parts: give them the corn to eat and the water to drink in which the corn has been steeped: the hard dry corn, a great deal of it, passeth through them undigested; this is the hardest part of the corn and that which principally makes the flour. There is a tradition that if you feed one hog with corn, the dung of the first hog will fat another hog, and his dung a third. Although I believe the story to be fabulous, yet it serves to shew that the sense of mankind is, that in the manner we feed swine, there is a great deal of loss.

I took the hint of steeping corn, from the advantage I once found by some corn I bought that had been shipwrecked, and lain in the water till it was grown soft.

Such is the difference in corn and in swine, that it is impossible to fix it absolutely and know certainly how much there is saved by this method. It is better than grinding, besides what we save in the toll and the time and charge of the carriage; for it is found by experience, that even bran when steeped in water a long time, is much the better.

I asked an honest, judicious neighbor of mine, who had leisure to try this method of steeping corn longer and with more exactness than I had done, how much he thought was saved by it? He said, at least one bushel in seven—he believed more.

Since the foregoing was written, a person of good credit informed me that there being in his neighborhood a dealer in horses, who was famous for skill in making horses fat in a short time; he desired the jockey to tell him how he did it: the secret was to mix Indian corn and oats together and soak it in water till it was soft; that in cold weather he steeped it in a cellar, that it might be kept from freezing.

My informant told me, he had made trial of it and found it did well, giving it to his horse in the same proportion as he was wont to do of dry provender.

ITEMS.

I was told by an experienced farmer, that if you grade trees or cut brush in the months of May, June, and July, in the old of the moon, that day the sign removes out of the foot into the head, especially if the day be cloudy, it will kill almost all before it: they will bleed, he said, more freely in a cloudy day, for the hot sun dries up the sap. I have never tried it. If this could be certainly found out, it would expedite the cleaning land and save a great deal of labor. But experience is authority to whom we are to submit: I am not forward to believe, without trial.

Swamps that are full of wood and brush, and covered with moss, if they are deep soil and can be well drained, cleared and ditched, will make good land for corn and grass.

Elder bushes are stubborn and hard to subdue, yet I know by experience that mowing them five times in a year will kill them.

It might serve to increase useful knowledge, if something of this nature were published every year, giving a faithful account of the success of all the experiments and trials that may be made on various sorts of lands, and of divers sorts of grain, roots, grass and fruits, not only such as we have in use, but also what we have not as yet introduced among us.

There are few men of business, ingenuity and observation, but what have found out things valuable and useful, but for want of some proper method to communicate them, they die with the discoveries, and are lost to mankind.

Therefore, whoever has made any observations or discoveries, although it be but a hint, and looks like a small matter, yet if pursued and improved, may be of public service.

A discovery of the nature and property of things and applying them to useful purposes, is true philosophy. A great deal of what has passed in the world for learning, is philosophy falsely so called.

A certain person among the Greeks, being a candidate for some office in the state, it was objected against him that he was no scholar. True, saith he, according to your notion of learning, I am not; but I know how to make a poor city rich, and a small city great.

The world was a long time amused with the learning of Aristotle and the Arabians, spun out of their own brains, and not founded in truth; yet among all this trumpery there were two pieces of useful knowledge for which we are indebted to them; one was the knowledge of the nine figures, so useful in arithmetic; the other was the first rudiments of algebra, now grown up to a great height. Experimental philosophy being founded in nature and truth, is obtained no way but by time and diligence: the knowledge of things useful is gained by little and little.

We are not to admire or despise things merely because they are new; but value things or disregard them just so far as they are found (by experience, that faithful instructor) to be useful or unprofitable.

ROLLING LAND, &c.

Our first planters were wont to roll their barley, as they do at present in England, with a large wooden roller drawn by a horse, which is of service to break all the clods and fasten the loose earth about the roots, and prevent the progress of worms. I remember I heard an old man say, that when a boy his father left him to roll a piece of land not rolled, thinking it would not be known: his father found it out by the difference of the crop at harvest, and stid upon it, you was an idle jack, and did not roll this part of the field.

This brings to my mind what a man once told me: that having suffered much in his young apple trees, by the mice eating off the bark under the snow, both in his nursery and orchard planted out, to prevent the like evil for the future, he used to tread down the snow hard about his trees, and it was effectual.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MR. EDITOR—The practice of sending delegate among kindred associations, is every way commendable, and calculated to accomplish much good. It supports mutual dignity and respect—promotes cordial feelings, animates the desponding, strengthens feeble hands, and accomplishes, on a more extended scale, the objects of the local association.

Mr. Solon Robinson and others have strongly recommended a National Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. One of the articles of the constitution should make every county agricultural society of the whole country a constituent part, a paying member, having one or more votes by delegation.

I would suggest that the societies of New England and also those of other sections of the country, send, this fall, delegates to each other at the Fair; and also to the American Institute of the City of New York, at the Fair commencing the 11th of October next—requiring their delegates to collect as much information as possible, and to make regular reports to their respective societies.

I would also suggest to Mr. Robinson and other friends of the great leading interest of the country the propriety of constituting the American Institute of New York the national society he contemplates. It has obtained permanency of organization—has been, every successive year, acquiring nationality, by its increasing usefulness and extended operations, and has gained the confidence and respect of every unprejudiced and patriotic American. The objects of the Institute are those of the whole Union—as much so as those of any association can be. The principles on which it has ever been conducted have been liberal and American Agriculture, at the first organization of the Institute, was ostensibly the leading object; and late years it has become more so in practice, a will continue to command increasing attention. The Legislature of New York has appropriated the Institute a considerable annual sum for the encouragement of agriculture. This, in addition to the resources of the Institute and other measures in contemplation, will give to agriculture the promerency it deserves. Among these measures is a speedy commencement of a cheap monthly periodical entitled the *United States Farmer and Journal of the American Institute*.

All that would be required, for Mr. Robinson realize his fondest anticipations, would be, for the Institute to have a stated national meeting at Warrington during the regular sessions of Congress. *Westchester Co., N. Y., Sept. 1841.* S. F.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.

The Mark-lane Express, of Aug. 30th, states that reaction has every where taken place in the prices of grain and flour. The best brands of S. flour were selling at Liverpool for 34s. per bushel—3 shillings less than a few days before. The later wheat in the northern counties was likely to come in well.

CATTLE SHOWS.

In Essex and Plymouth on Wednesday, 2d inst.
In Middlesex, Hampden, Hampshire and Framlingham, on Oct. 6th.
In Bristol, October 13th.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE.
Address to the Friends of the Measure throughout the United States.

Having arrived in Washington City, upon my proposed tour of observation, and having found by personal interview and extensive correspondence, almost unbounded desire among the Agriculturists of the country that a National Society should be formed at an early day, it was concluded to call a few of the leading friends of the cause together for consultation.

Agreeably to notice given on the morning of the 1st inst. a very respectable meeting of real friends, was held in the afternoon in the great entrance of the Patent Office: every facility for that purpose having been most cheerfully afforded by Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, of whom the country can truly boast a decided friend of agricultural improvement.

The following are minutes of the proceedings. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Ellsworth, who stated to the assemblage that on Robinson, Esq., of Indiana, was then present and that as Mr Robinson was looked upon as the principal projector of the measure upon which those present had met to consult, he moved that the meeting be organized by calling Mr Robinson to the chair. The motion being seconded by Mr Callan, and put by Mr Ellsworth, and carried by acclamation.

Whereupon Mr Robinson took the chair, and offering his thanks to the meeting for the honor conferred upon a stranger in the city of Washington, at the solicitation of several gentlemen present, Mr Robinson before taking his seat, briefly stated the object of the present meeting to be more primary one, for the purpose of consulting together upon the expediency of calling a meeting of all favorable to the object of organizing a National Society of Agriculture, and should those here present deem it expedient, to fix upon a plan and adopt some preparatory steps towards forming a constitution. Whereupon J. F. Callan, John A. Smith, Esq's. were appointed Secretaries of this meeting.

The following Resolution was submitted by Mr Ellsworth, and after several gentlemen had expressed their views very freely, it was unanimously resolved, That the interest of Agriculture indisputably require the co-operation of its friends throughout the Union, to concentrate their efforts in the formation of a National Society, for the promotion of National Industry, and "to elevate the character and standing of the cultivators of American Soil."

On motion of the Hon. A. O. Dayton, it was resolved, That [blank] be a Committee to prepare a draft of a Constitution for a National Society of Agriculture, to be submitted to a meeting of friends of such a Society, from all parts of the Union, to be held at the city of Washington on the 1st Wednesday of the ensuing session of Congress.

On motion of the Hon. T. S. Smith, it was resolved, That the chairman fill the blank in the above resolution with the name of one gentleman from the District of Columbia, and one from each State and Territory.

On motion of Mr Ellsworth, it was resolved, That the name of the chairman of this meeting be added to the Committee for framing the Constitution.

The Chairman announced the names of the following gentlemen as the Committee:

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, District of Columbia; Hon. James M. Garnett, Virginia; Hon. Chilton Allen, Kentucky; Hon. Oliver H. Smith, Indiana; Hon. Thomas S. Hurd, Illinois; Hon. Lewis F. Linn, Missouri; Hon. Francis H. Gordon, Tennessee; M. W. Phillips, Esq., Mississippi; Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, Alabama; Hon. Alex. Mouton, Louisiana; Hon. Wm. S. Fulton, Arkansas; Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa; Gov. James D. Doty, Wisconsin; Hon. William Woodbridge, Michigan; Wm. Neff, Esq., Ohio; Wm. P. Kinza, Esq., Pennsylvania; Edmund D. Morriss, Esq., New Jersey; Dr James W. Thompson, Delaware; Hon. John S. Skinner, Maryland; Hon. Edmund Deberry, North Carolina; Hon. Francis W. Puckers, South Carolina; Hon. Wm. C. Dawson, Georgia; Gov. Call, Florida; Caleb N. Remont, Esq., New York; Solomon W. Jewett, Esq., Vermont; Hon. Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Hon. George Evans, Maine; B. V. French, Esq., Massachusetts; William C. Chapin, Esq., Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas B. Osburn, Connecticut.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
 SOLON ROBINSON, Chairman,

J. F. CALLAN, } Secretaries.
 JOHN A. SMITH, }
 Washington City, Sept. 4th, 1841.

By this, my friends, you will see that the ball is now fairly in motion. I hope I have been fortunate enough in making a selection upon the spur of the moment, of the gentlemen named as a Committee, to secure the services of such as will act promptly for the good of this great cause. I hope they will interchange views with one another, and at the day appointed for the meeting to organize the Society. I hope they will come together, and have the satisfaction of meeting the largest body of the real friends of agricultural improvement ever collected together.

I most earnestly hope that every individual friend of a National Agricultural Society, whose bounteous nature has provided with the means, will attend the first meeting. I hope every Agricultural Society in the Union, will send special delegates to the National Society.

I have and shall recommend that the price of membership be fixed very low, as the great and grand object is to enlist a great number in this bond of brotherhood, and by concentrated effort of mind more than with money, to produce a happy effect upon society.

A large meeting at the organization is highly important, to give tone and effect to the measure, and to encourage one another. It is probable also that steps will then be taken to found an institution where a course of scientific and agricultural lectures will be delivered every winter, free to every farmer's son or daughter in the United States.

Many of my friends have expressed a wish that the first meeting might be held in the present autumn. But it is thought by those with whom I have advised here, that the time of a session of Congress would be the most interesting. In fact, every freeman of this country ought to have the opportunity at least once in his life, of visiting the Capitol of his country at such a time. There is then enough to be seen and learned, sufficient to repay all the trouble and expense of such a visit.

The Patent Office alone is the greatest and best museum of useful curiosities in the Union.

The Hall of Manufactures, 273 feet long, will be filled with ten thousand curious and wonderful things. It is already worthy of great interest, and before next winter will be much more so.

No doubt manufacturers and mechanics will take advantage of the time of the meeting of the friends of a National Society of Agriculture, to make exhibitions that will be sufficient to induce great attention, and from which a mass of useful information will be gathered.

I cannot but look upon the first meeting of the friends of a National Agricultural Society, as an epoch in the history of my country that will long be remembered.

I hope all of my correspondents to whom I have promised information upon this subject, will take this address as particularly addressed to them; and I hope that every paper in the United States that is friendly to that interest which is the base of all others, will make known to its readers what is now doing for the promotion and organization of this Society. I am confident that every agricultural paper will afford the information to its readers, and I hope in particular that every editor of such papers will attend the first meeting.

From Washington, I shall continue my tour through the Eastern States, and I hope to have a personal interview with many of my agricultural friends.

But above all things, let all remember "now is the time" for them to say that "something can, something must, something shall be done," to advance the interest of agriculture in the United States.

Be assured that I remain your earnest agricultural friend,
 SOLON ROBINSON.
 Washington City, Sept. 6, 1841.

EXERCISE.

Games out of doors seem so wholesome and exhilarating, that the old grow young, and the young forget to grow old when practising them. Active habits prolong the enjoyment of boyish spirits, long after a man of mere clubs and newspapers has subsided into his fireside arm chair, as a fixture for life, and every man who wishes well to himself, should cultivate a taste for whatever energetic amusement takes him off the hearth rug. A clergyman in the Highlands lately objected so strongly to a cricket-ground being established in his parish, that the party of gentlemen who had begun the plan relinquished it. But if more innocent recreations were encouraged for all classes in Scotland, there would probably be fewer victims. It is amazing how creditably some persons get through their lives, without any exertion of any kind, by rising late, dozing in the evening, and lounging all day, actually doing nothing.

The very essence of health and usefulness is found in the activity with which we devote a due portion of time to all things that can lawfully occupy it, not allowing relaxation to interfere with business, and least of all, with religion, but making it consistent with the rest which our minds require for entering on the duties of both.—Miss Sinclair.

The poorest and humblest man that lives, has an interest in preserving the earth's wealth. The possessions that now create a self-importance in their present owners, will soon be no longer personally theirs, and may hereafter bear the now unknown names of his children's children!

For the New England Farmer.

HEDGES.

Ma Editor.—Sir—I perceive that it is becoming quite common for individuals to propose questions, and as there are many important sources of information relative to the management of our farms that can only be approached in this way, I wish to propose the following:—

1st. What is the best and most thrifty variety of the thorn for hedges?

2d. At what age should they be transplanted? and—

3d. How should they be managed after they are transplanted?

By answering these questions you will greatly oblige Yours, &c. H. D. W.

Windham, Me., Sept. 8, 1841.

In answer to the preceding inquiries, we can say nothing from experience, and must quote the writings of others. The subject is of much importance to such farmers as have not stoned enough to enclose their lands with a substantial wall. It gratifies us to find that one correspondent wishes for such information, and it is with pleasure we do the best we are able in reply. After considerable search, we can find nothing better than the following, from the pen of one who has been eminently successful in the cultivation of hedges. The article was published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. ix. page 209; and though long, we are unwilling to abridge it: every part is important to those who are disposed to make trial of such fencing.

We have the impression that Dr. S. has told us that he now deems the native thorn of New England the best for use in this climate.—Ed.

LIVE FENCES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—If you think the following directions for setting and training a hedge, which were written for the use of my son, will be serviceable to our New England farmers, you are at liberty to publish them. They were written in haste, while I was quite sick, and confined to my chamber. There is considerable tautology, and the language inelegant, but I believe easy to be understood. BENJ. SHURTLEFF.

Boston, Jan. 10th, 1831.

AN EASY WAY TO MAKE A COMPLETE HEDGE OR LIVE FENCE IN A SHORT TIME.

1. *Material for a Hedge.*—The plants commonly used for a hedge are the English White Thorn (*Crataegus oxyantha*), the Purging Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*), the Newcastle Thorn (*Crataegus crus Galli*), the Three Thorned Acacia or Honey Locust, (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), the Red Cedar, (*Juniperus Virginiana*) &c. But I much prefer the American, Virginian, or Washington Thorn, (*Crataegus cordata*). It seems to have no enemy. In more than half a mile of hedge, I did not find a dozen caterpillars' nests, or one plant girdled by mice during the past year.

2. *Season to set a Hedge.*—In our climate, a hedge should be set out in the spring, before the plants begin to vegetate, and every fibre of the roots should be taken up with them, and by no means be cut off.

3. *Age of the Plants.*—The more age the plants have the better; as they are more hardy, have bet-

ter roots, and are more likely to do well. You will rear your hedge in half the time, if you use those that are four years old and upwards, than you will if you use seedlings. Loudon says—“Three years old is certainly the youngest that should be planted, and if they are even six or seven years old, so much the better.” Blaikie says, “the age of the quickset plants (whether of one or two years' growth) is not so material, as that the plants should be of free growth.” I set one hedge in 1816, with two years old plants, and another in 1818, with seedlings, and they have done very well, considering my inexperience and the awkwardness and unwillingness of my men to do any thing that their fathers and grandfathers had not previously done.

4. *Assort the Plants.*—Let your plants be assorted; the large, the small, and the different sizes of intermediates, each by themselves. Set the large on the high, poor and gravelly land, and the small on the rich land, and in the valleys and bottoms, and those of intermediate size on the intermediate kind of land. In this way, your hedge will grow nearly alike and be very even; but if you intermingle promiscuously large and small, the large will grow rapidly and will keep the small down, and your hedge will be uneven and full of gaps. If you plant the large in the rich hollows, and the small on the poor knolls, one part of your hedge will be years ahead of the others. Either before or after planting, cut off the tops of the plants, about an inch from the root or yellow part, so as to leave an inch of the green bark or top with four buds or eyes.

5. *Spare Plants.*—Select a tenth or more of your best plants, and set in your nursery in wide rows, and at a distance from each other in the rows, so that the side branches shall not interfere, that you may fill vacancies in your hedge, should any occur. Manure and hoe them, so as to keep them well ahead of your hedge, so that when set in a gap the will not be behind their neighbors.

6. *Preparation of the Soil.*—Let your land be well prepared, a strip at least eight feet wide, deep plowed, well harrowed, raked over, and cleared of all sward, sods, grass and weeds; let it be as well prepared as if you were to sow garden seeds. If any part of the land is poor, harrow and rake in old and well rotted manure that will not ferment; then plow or dig a trench through the middle 8 or 10 inches deep, one side perpendicular, and the other with a gentle slope or angle of thirty degrees.

7. *Mode of Planting.*—Your land and plants thus prepared, lay your plants on the inclined plane or slope, in a straight line, nine inches apart (more or less,) and as deep as they originally were in the nursery, making allowance for the dry dirt that may be blown or washed away; set them so deep that all the yellow part may be completely covered; then with a hoe carefully draw on the mellow earth to cover the roots, and press and pat it down well around them. They had better be set a little deeper than a little shallower, than when in the nursery, and they will bear it, as in the nursery they were perpendicular, but in the trench sloping. It will be best not to fill the trench completely, but to leave it a little concave about the roots, that the moisture may be retained, and that you may be able to draw a few inches of pulverized earth every year around the roots, to make them throw out new shoots, and thus without

raising the surface so much, or making it so convex as to lose the moisture. By laying or sloping your plants, small roots strike down from the top roots, and you have a great number of new roots that nourish the plants and keep them firm and prevent them from withering about. By cutting off the top of the plant, you will have three or four strong upright young shoots, starting from the surface of the ground, instead of a solitary one.

8. *Hoeing and Clearing.*—Let your hedge 1 perfectly hoed and kept entirely free from grass and weeds. Care must be taken that the root stems and side branches are not abraded or wounded by the hoe. A little fresh earth ought to be drawn about the roots at each hoeing, and in the autumn all the leaves should be raked away to prevent the stems and roots from being girdled by mice.

9. *Pruning, &c.*—Prune either early in the spring, about midsummer, or late in the fall, where there is no flowing of the sap. When you plant your hedge, you preserve every root, but you cut off the top, leaving but four buds; these will produce your four large stems as supports. This is all the pruning or trimming the stems or upright shoots must have, on any condition, till they are five or six feet in height; then you may trim the down to the height you mean to keep your hedge; but the side branches should be gently trimmed every year, leaving those longest near the ground so as to have them broad at the bottom and tapering gradually towards the tops in the form of cone, pyramid, a young fir or pitch pine.

The trimming of the side branches makes them send out more new shoots from these extremities which by frequent trimmings will become so thick as to fill up every crevice from top to bottom in your hedge; while the upright shoots, by not being trimmed, will ascend with strength, and support the hedge.

10. *Pruning Instruments.*—Trimming is usual performed with a hedge-bill or shears; but a knife with a short and slightly curved blade, thick in the middle, and tapering to a thin and very sharp edge on each side, is preferable to trim off the side branches between the plants. For trimming the sides and cropping the top of the hedge, I have used a scythe. I cut off the heel, and punch up holes in the same end, and make a mortise in the end of a straight pole or snath, and bore two holes through the mortise, and rivet the scythe to the pole end in the same direction with the pole, and not at right angles as for mowing. I put two nails on the pole. With this you can cut the sides or the tops off very quick and neat. In all your cuttings, cut up if you wish to benefit your hedge, cut down if you wish to ruin it.

11. *Miscellaneous Observations.*—Slope the top of your plants to the North, they will not be so liable to be broken down by snow; or to have the buds injured in the spring, by alternately freezing and thawing—land that has been in cultivation is preferable to new or sward land.

Two or three rows of white beans or flat turnips, may be sowed on each side of your hedge, but potatoes would slide too much, and onions would poison the plants. Cattle, sheep, &c. must not trample or browse on them.

Forest or fruit trees, (except walnut and cedar) may be set in a hedge forty or fifty feet asunder; they make a beautiful appearance, but trim them

ever so high, they damage the hedge, if not by their shade they will by their roots. If you do not trim a hedge any, it will be strong and thick at the bottom, giving you beautiful white blossoms and red berries.

12. Errors and Mistakes.—In my first hedge my land was tough sward, and not well prepared, and I set my large plants that were two years old, perpendicular; in my second hedge, set out two years earlier, my land was well prepared, and I set my arling plants sloping and it is ahead of the first hedge: had the treatment of both been equal, the second would have been three years ahead of the last. I did not hoe as often as I ought to have done, nor did I clear away the leaves in autumn so well as I ought to have done. I lost one year's growth of my hedge by planting two rows of potatoes on each side of it, the tops of which grew so luxuriantly, that they completely covered and shaded the plants. My grand error was in cropping the tops, once and generally twice a year, with the expectation of making the hedge thicker at the bottom and more perfect throughout; but it had a contrary effect, by throwing out a great number of small shoots at the place cut; instead of increasing the main stem and lower branches, and thickening the bottom as was expected. The oftener I cropped, the more weak shoots came out where cut, and these below dwindled and perished, and the main stem ceased to increase. The top of the hedge became wide, bushy, and top heavy, and the bottom open, weak and destitute of branches. Those that did not crop had large firm stems, and threw out large strong suckers from their roots, and have made a hedge impenetrable to an enraged horned animal. I ought not to have trimmed the main stems after the first or second trimming, till it was six feet high.

13. Recapitulation.—Prepare your land in the best manner; use suitable plants of thrifty growth, the older the better; assort and accommodate to different kinds of soil; preserve all the roots, crop the tops, leaving only four buds; keep a row in your nursery; set them sloping to the north, and leave the ground a little concave about the roots; keep them clear of grass and weeds, and give a little earth to the roots at each hoeing; clear away the leaves at autumn; trim the side branches carefully, and leave the main stems to nature till they are six feet high, then crop off the tops to the height you mean to have your hedge. It will look like a wedge with the sharp end upwards, and will exhibit a most beautiful appearance.

In eight years my second hedge was a sufficient fence for, or against sheep and cows. By following the above directions, a better hedge can be made in half the time, and at an expense of less than fifty cents a rod.

From the Boston Cultivator

WINTER RYE.

Our Editor—Below you will find a statement of our method of raising winter rye, together with a list of the results, which you may publish, or copy under the table, as you feel disposed.

Soil.—The soil which we cultivate for corn and rye, is a strong, deep, gravelly loam, not liable to be drenched when properly managed, nor affected by heavy rains so as to injure the crops, quite ledgy, and also abounding with small stones.

Preparation of the Land.—In the spring of the year, we cart about 6 cords of long manure to the acre, lay it in heaps, spread it upon the grass sward and plow it in. The land is then rolled and harrowed until it is light and mellow, and planted with corn as early in the season as it will do, without furrowing or applying any more manure, except a small handful of ashes in each hill. In the subsequent cultivation care is taken to keep the ground clean, and the surface level, without hilling. At the proper stage of the corn, before it is ripe, it is cut up close to the ground and stacked, and when sufficiently dry cleared from the land. A good cultivator is then drawn over the ground with one horse; the rye sowed and well harrowed in: quantity of seed, from one bushel to one bushel and a peck, according to the size of the kernel and the time of sowing per acre.

Time of Sowing.—This ought to be done as soon as the 20th of September, and we sometimes sow before the close of the second week in Sept. We uniformly suffer by a diminution of the crop, if sown much later than the 20th of Sept.

Harvesting.—Our rule is to cut when the grain is so soft as to be mashed between the thumb and finger, or what some farmers call *raw*, never letting it stand until ripe.

The advantages of cutting thus early are—

1st. The grain is of a better quality.

2d. There is not as much waste in harvesting.

3d. The straw will weigh more, and will bring a higher price in market.

Manner of Harvesting.—This we do with a common grass scythe, laying the swarth along side of the standing grain at an angle of about 32 degrees. We prepare a rake by tying a wide shingle on the inside of the bows. After the straw has partly dried, it is collected with this rake into half bunches, and the butts evened with the shingle. If the straw is large and thick, it may be cut in this way and bunched up so that it would be difficult to tell whether it was mowed or reaped, were it not for the fact that it is much longer. When sufficiently dry, the rye is housed and threshed in the month of August with the flail, as the straw will sell better and command a higher price threshed in this way than with a machine.

The advantages of cutting rye as above described over the sickle are—

1st. The labor is not near as hard.

2d. It is done in much less time, enabling a person to cut several acres while the rye is in its raw state.

3d. A much larger amount of straw is obtained. This method has the advantage over the cradle, at least where the grain is very thick and heavy, and in almost all cases except where it is thin and light, the work is done in a neater manner, and a greater quantity of straw is obtained.

Results.—On lands as above prepared, we get from 25 to 35 bushels of rye to the acre, and from 1 1/2 to 2 tons of straw.

In 1839, we raised from 1 acre, 34 bushels 12 1/2 qts. of rye, which sold for \$41 27
Straw on the same acre sold for 13 60

For which we received the premium of the Bristol Agricultural Society, 6 00

Total, \$60 27
Expense of cultivating, threshing, &c. 11 25

Leaving for the use of the land and profit, \$49 02

In 1840, the result was 25 1/2 bushels of rye, sold for \$1 per bushel, \$25 50
Rye straw sold for 9 00
Premium as above, 6 00

Total, \$40 50
Expense of cultivation, &c. 9 00

For use of land and profit, \$31 50

This last acre was not so good land as the first. In 1841, the result on lands managed as above, was about the same as last year. You will perceive that the straw in one case more than paid the expenses of cultivation, and in the other equalled them.

Yours, respectfully,
S. M. STANLEY.

Attleboro', Aug. 31, 1841.

The Steam Plow.—We have received from J. D. Wilkins, Esq., of this Parish, a communication giving the plan on which it was proposed to procure a steam plow to work our prairies. We are glad to hear that five or six persons have already subscribed liberally. The following is the proposition on the part of the subscribers:—

"We, the subscribers, bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay to any mechanic, either of America or Europe, who will invent and reduce to successful practice, a steam plow, that will furrow ten acres in a day, eight inches deep, into five feet and a half beds, at three furrows to the bed, either across or around the field, in the county of Attapulgus, La., the sums opposite our names below; as witness our subscriptions, this 7th day of June, 1841."

Mr Wilkins remarks:—

"I have presented this plan to raise a premium to induce some enterprising rational mechanic to introduce a steam plow which would raise the price and promote the settlement of our prairie to a very profitable extent. It costs me a capital of \$12,000 in negroes, teams and plows, to fallow ten acres of land in a day, five inches deep. With a capital of \$3,000, including the cost of the steam plow, I could fallow the same land in the day, much deeper. I also conjecture a steam plow can be made to fallow much more than ten acres in the day. I think a premium of \$10,000 would excite and set to work some man gifted with ingenuity, and procure us the introduction of the wished-for steam plow, for which our level lands are so admirably adapted. I have only presented this subscription to a few of my neighbors, and five have subscribed a thousand dollars. Nearly every one I have mentioned it to are inclined to support the scheme, and I think I can very easily, in my neighborhood, procure subscriptions to the amount of one third of \$10,000, and if you will request Mr G. L. Fuselier, above Franklin, and Col. Sparks, below, to hand round a subscription paper, they can soon raise their third part of the amount, each; then we will advertise to the world this premium, with the names of the subscribers, and the steam plow, I hope and believe, will be soon forthcoming."—*Franklin (La.) Banner.*

Curwen, in his evidence before the House of Commons, considers salt indispensable to the health and thrift of animals; and that its first visible effect on milch cows was in freeing the milk and butter from all taste of the turnip.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1841.

THE STANDING DISH—MANURES.

"What shall I get for dinner today?" says the good wife to her husband. "Why, you must boil the pot, if there is nothing else." So the matter is settled for that day's dinner.

Though a *boiled pot* might be neither palatable or easy of digestion, yet the salt beef, pork and appendages are invaluable in the farmer's larder. From them he makes a good meal, whenever other things happen to be wanting.

What has this to do with manures? Not much, is he sure; but it happens to occur to us just now, that in casting about in the intellectual closets for something to feed farmers' minds upon every Wednesday, we find it convenient to cook a dish upon *manures* about as often as the farmer's wife "boils the pot."

Her *salt junk* is no rarity when it comes before the table; and we have nothing new to set before those for whom we are making preparation.

Repeatedly have we told you all, to gather up weeds and leaves, soil and muck; we have called upon you to use them freely but judiciously in the hog-pen, the cow-pen and wherever else they can be converted into better fertilizers. We have done what we could to coax you or to drive you into the muck holes and peat meadows, that you may bring out from them scores and hundreds of loads of material for future use.—What more can we say or do?—We must, and we will, with your leave, keep you thinking about manures. You shall hear us ask how to make them and how to use them. We will keep the subject in sight, whether we can give you any thing new or not.—*Manures—Manures—Manures!*

These constitute your great want, and cure the evils of your lot.—Here comes a thought—let us see whether it will answer to spice our plain dish with.—Manures cure the evils,—yes, they are the "panaceas" (not Swain's, but yours)—they are the panaceas—the callals for your soil. These make the lean become fat; the barren fruitful; they change the meagre into the bountiful harvest. O, the virtues of manures! Greater are they in effects upon the soil, than is the sovereignest of all the sovereign remedies which cure all the diseases and all the ills that human flesh is heir to.

Had we but the pen that describes the wonderful workings of the thousand and odd patent medicines—could we but catch the true and elevated strains of laudation—then what a lofty and brilliant article would we usher in upon the world! Quacks; and all their paid scribblers should be left immeasurably behind us in the details of wonderful renovations and astonishing cures. Yes, had we but that pen, with manure and its wonder workings for our theme, we would out-do the laudatory strains of every quill driver, from the days when the first parents of mother Goose shod their first pen-trimber, down to 22d September, 1841.

Judge, reader, what we might do, had we but the true embellishing and embazoning power—judge what we might do with such facts to work upon as the following certificates clearly establish:—

HERDSMAN'S COMPOUND!

To the whole world be it known:—My ancestors have ever been sickly dwarfs—scarcely growing 15 inches tall—while I and my many brothers and sisters, who have taken freely of Herdsman's Compound, have been healthy and strong, and have reached a stature of

more than 30 inches. So astonishing have been the virtues of this remedy for our dwarfishness, that an imperious sense of duty constrains me to make it public.—It is agreeable to the taste and exceedingly nourishing; no danger in taking it at any hour—day or night. I recommend its universal application wherever pigmyism inclines to gain a foothold. **TRIMOTH GRASS.**
Meadoelands, July 15, 1841.

AGRICOLA'S CORNGROWER!

Be it known to all lovers of corn cakes, and all producers of that out of which corn cakes and various et ceteras are made, that Mr Agricola, by plentifully feeding me with a mixture he has formed in his hog-yard and barn-yard, has caused me to be vigorous, strong and green in June; to grow stout and expand luxuriantly in the warm nights of July; and to yield in autumn a rich profusion of well filled and ripened ears of golden grain. To those who have often seen my sickly complexion; slender and drooping form, and diminutive size, where this congenial food was wanting,—to them I say, feed all my kindred and tribe with Agricola's Corn-grower, for its virtues you must acknowledge to be extraordinary.—*Verb. sap.* **PHILADELPH MAZE.**
Indian Hill, Sept. 21, 1841.

GARDENER'S ROOTPRODUCER!

To whom it may concern:—The undersigned feels bound to inform the public, that Mr Gardener has furnished them with an article of sustenance whose virtues it is impossible to exaggerate. The complexion, the size, or the health of either of us bears witness to its wonderful efficacy. Invalids and "wee bits of things" our fathers were, while we, having been fed upon the compost which Mr Gardener manufactures, have become robust and giant-like. His is the meat on which we feed, and grow so big; and we humbly beg all persons that are rearing any of our kith or kin, to supply them plentifully with this mighty renovator and nourisher.

I. O. CARROT,
W. CARROT,
R. BAGA,
M. WERZEL,
S. BFEET,
B. BACT,
E. T. B. B.,
D. PARSIT,
S. S. OSIOX.

Kontplat, Sept. 20, 1841.

Now farmers and gardeners all—the above certificates, coming from veracious ones, who have actually experienced the happy effects of the articles above alluded to, claim your confidence and regard. Though nothing is said of the ingredients composing these famous preparations, yet we may safely infer that all the wonders there described have been wrought by manure—yes, by manure. Therefore, see to it that you collect from swamp and roadside, from garden and field and pasture—see to it that you collect every thing that can be easily converted into manure.

A stronger exhortation should be given, had we but power to call up from the "vasty deeps" of the hog-yard, the cow-yard, the muck hole, and every spot rich with the corruptions and putrefactions of past ages:—Yes, from those deeps we would call up those spirits which give its richest verdure to the lawn—its health and vigor to every flower and plant and tree. And when they came, these spirits should find a tongue in every luxuriant blade of grass—in every noble corn-stalk—in every promising plant—and these tongues should cry aloud—they should utter in unceasing din these words of truth and significance.—**WE—see—the** spirits of the manure heap—**see** made the verdure and beauty upon plain and hillside; **see** made the ample harvests; **see** gave the husbandman the rich reward of

his labors. These are our gifts. Without us, ye toil of the soil—without us, ye toil in vain. Give us, the food—give us your care and attention. Do every thing to increase our size and our virtues. Do you the work of making us, and place us where we can act, and *we* will make for you flowers, and fruits, and grains.

Thus, had we the power, should these spirits speak you. But they are beyond our call—therefore far for yourselves what they *would* order, and go and do for their bidlings. This is all we have to set before you nothing more was put into the pot.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

Mr Win Kenrick has just brought out a new and improved edition of his American Orchardist. He has thanks for a copy of the work; and when we get it we shall look it over and avail ourselves of such portions of its contents as seem suited to the wants of our readers.—Otis, Brodgers & Co., Publishers.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR.

H C Merriam, Esq has become successor to Buckminster, as editor of the Cultivator.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Sept. 11

The display of fruits at the rooms was very fine and the specimens numerous.

The contributors were as follows:

B V French, Esq., of Braintree—Cushing, Spar Bon chretien, Belle et Bourne and Frederick of W tenberg Pears. Dutch Codlin, French Sweet, Gar Striped, Summer Queen and Dewitt Apples, and Co Golden Drop Plums—all good, and many very specimens.

From Madame Bigelow, Medford—St Michael Pe Freach Apples (beautiful) and fine Peaches.

From Mr Allen, Salem—fine specimens of Bl Hamburg and Chasselas Grapes. Also, Seckle Pe From M. P. Wilder, Esq.—Remsen's Favorite, Co Admiral and Lombard Plums. Bartlett, Belle et Bo and French Pears, name unknown. Coolidge's F rite, and one other variety of Peaches—all fine sp mens—some unusually fine.

From S. Pond—St. Ghislain Pear, and a large disp of five different varieties of Plums—all very fine sp mens.

From R. Manning, Esq., Salem—fine varieties Pe consisting of Bartlett, Hams, Golden Beurre of Bl St. Ghislain, Harvard, Beurre Romaine, Beurre of M and a new kind unknown. Also, Red Apricot Plan From Geo. Walsh, Charleston Neck—large and v fine Peaches.

From J. L. F. Warren, Brighton—George Fourth, Red and Yellow Rasteripe, Coolidge's Favo Royal George and Teton de Venus Peaches—the la variety measuring nearly 9 inches in girth. Gl Mouth and Porter Apples, and Julienne Pears. T fine Musk Melons, raised from seed brought from S ma. Also, three Water Melons, weighing 75 lbs., ing a part of nine melons raised from one seed, the w weighing over two hundred lbs.

From Mr Sanderson, of Lynn—Julienne Peare. Fine Peaches from Mr Dann, Roxbury. From Mr Billings—French Red Galville Apple. Specimens of the Chelmsford Pear, by Mr Brown. Seedling Peaches, from Mr Stone, Salem.

From F W Macondry, Esq., Dorchester—very specimens of Golden Beurre of Bilboa Pear. Also very beautiful specimen of the fruit of the Egg Plant

The Committee are very happy to notice the increasing interest manifested in the weekly shows of the S city, and they hope that all amateurs will contribute specimens of every thing rare and beautiful.

For the Committee,

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN

Saturday, Sept. 11

The display of Fruits to day was large, and much was extra fine in appearance and quality.

PEARS were exhibited by the following persons, viz.

By Thom's Denny, of Boston—Summer Thorn, H. Colman, of Roxbury—Heathcote.
 S. Pond, of Cambridgeport—Splendid specimens of the reds, Juliana Burnett, Walter and St. Ghislain.
 Mr. Bigelow, of Medford—a basket of extra fine Lion Heart.
 O. Everett, Jr., of Boston—Fine specimens of the St. School.
 Capt. George Brown, of Beverly—Golden Beurre of Hills (fine); Sickle, (extra); Julienne, Duchesne P'Angoulême, Swan Beurre (fine), and a basket of fine Bartlett.
 Mr. Wm. Stearns, of Roxbury—specimens without name.

PLUMS.
 By Capt. Geo. Brown, of Beverly—Drap D'Or, and Spitzberg.
 Mr. Bigelow, of Medford—Fine specimens of sweet Apples, Ames Hill, of West Cambridge—Porter Apple, (fine).

STARBUSS.
 By Capt. Geo. Brown, of Beverly—A seedling of good flavor which Mr. Brown calls the "Harrison."

APPLES.
 By Mr. Thomas Mason, of East Boston—Fine specimens of Gk Hamburg, and native Grapes by J. L. F. Warren.

GRAPES.
 By Mr. Samuel Pond, Cambridgeport—Lionard, Corces—1 the White Gage—these specimens were very fine.

FERRIERES.
 J. L. F. Warren, Brighton—Gathered from a seedling two years old.

CHERRIES.
 From the estate of the late John Singleton, in Charter St. Boston.

Geo. Walsh, of Charlestown Neck—Fine specimens of Royal George.

Mr. L. F. Warren, of Brighton—10 dishes of extra fine, noticed among Mr. Warren's fruit some beautiful specimen of the Red and Yellow Rarieripe, Royal George, and Telle Venus.

ONTS.
 Mr. J. L. F. Warren, a variety called the Cassaba, seed brought from Italy by the Rev. Mr. Pierpont,—and citron.

Messrs. Winslip, of Brighton, exhibited specimens of the sis Peruviana. It is the first time that this fruit has appeared on our tables, and if it can be brought to perfection in this country, without the use of glass, it will prove quite a gem to our list of fruits; and from a letter of Mr. Jona. Rip, addressed to the President of the Mass. Horticultural Union, we are led to believe it may be cultivated without trouble. We understand and seed, cuttings, or plants of the sis Peruviana (Winter Cherry) may be obtained gratis, establishment of the Messrs. Winslip, Brighton.

For the Committee.

S. WALKER.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

25 of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded early exposure, week ending Sept. 19.

	1841.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
ay,	13	62	63	63	E.
ay,	14	54	70	59	E.
uesday,	15	52	70	55	E.
ay,	16	50	63	56	E.
,	17	55	70	60	E.
ay,	18	54	69	61	E.
y,	19	55	63	57	S. E.

HUTTON MARKET—MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1841.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 650 Beef Cattle, 820 Stores, 2,800 Sheep 40 Swine.

ES.—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week not sustained, and we reduce our quotations:—Quality, \$5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a Third quality \$3 50 a 4 50.

ES.—Two year old \$8 a 13. Three year old, \$14

p.—Lots were sold from \$1 12, to \$2 25.

h.—Lots to peddle, from 3 to 3 1-2 for sows, and 1-2 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5.

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT \$3 50

Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, Price JOS. BRECK & CO.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected to the present date, viz by

SEEDS. Herbs Grass, &c. bushel, very little in market. Red Top 50 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10c. to 1c. Flax Seed, 31 3/4 to 1 5/8 lb. Lucerne, 25c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street 87 00 Genesee 87 25 Ohio 86 75.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none Round Yellow 75—Southern Flat Yellow 75 White 72—Rye—Northern 70 to 72—Southern none. Oats—Southern 18 to 22—Northern 50 to 51.

PROVISIONS. Beef Mess 510 25 to 10 50 Prime 60 25 No. 1 85 00 Pork—Extra—13 50 Clear 12 00—Mess 813 00 Hams—Northern 12c. per lb. Southern, 5 to 5 1/2. Lard—Boston 7 to 8c. per lb. Southern, 5 to 7. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 14 to 18—Shipping 8 to 11.

HAY. per ton, 818 to 20—Eastern Screwed 811 to 16.

CHEESE—Old 11c.—New 8.

EGGS, 11 a 16.

WOOD.—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wood is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleece, and of fine Fleece, the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleece, washed, 16, 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 17 to 50.—Do 3 1/2 blood, washed, 31 to 46.—Do 1 1/2 blood, washed, 36 to 40.—4 and common do, 35 to 37.—Smyrna Sleep, washed, 20 to 25.—Do unwashed 10 to 11.—Foreign Sleep, 8 to 10.—Duenes Ayres unspiked, 7 to 10.—Superior Northern pulled lamb 43 to 16—No. 1 do, do, 37 to 12—No 2 do do 26 to 39—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY, the 2d of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Officers for the year ensuing, viz. a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, Professors of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Entomology, and Horticultural Chemistry, an Executive Committee, and Standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Produce, and Kitchen Garden, Synonyms of Fruits, Library, and Finance.

E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec.

TULIPS AND RANUNCULUS, for Sale Cheap.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of TULIPS and RANUNCULUS. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at very reduced prices, if early application is made.

Also, several hundred TULIP offsets, in mixtures of the very finest kinds. Any person wishing to cultivate a fine bed of Tulips, may, by purchasing the offsets, obtain one at a very cheap rate.

Orders addressed to S. WALKER, Roxbury, or to Messrs. J. BRECK & Co. Boston, will receive prompt attention.

S. WALKER

Roxbury, Sept. 18, 1841. 4w

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will take place at their room, 23 Tremont Row, (opposite the Savings Bank) on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 23d, 2d and 24th of Sept.

Choice and rare specimens of Fruits and Flowers are respectfully solicited from the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and from the lovers of Horticulture generally. Committees will be in attendance to receive contributions on Monday and Tuesday, 20th and 21st of September, and the specimens sent will be retained, subject to the order of the owner.

A list, giving the names of the specimens of Fruits and Flowers presented is respectfully requested.

Per order of the Committee of Arrangements.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

Boston, Sept. 7th, 1841.

PATENT IRASS SYRINGE—WHALE OIL SOAP.

Willis's Patent Improved Brass Syringe for watering plants, grape vines, small trees, destroying the Rose Bug, &c. This Syringe may be used on all occasions when watering is necessary for using a solution prepared for the purpose, to prevent mildew on grape vines, and also to use the preparation of Soap for the destruction of the Rose Bug.

This Syringe may be had of JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, who has for sale the Whale Oil Soap, a sure preventative against the ravages of the Rose Bug and other insects. The Soap should be diluted by water, at the rate of fifteen gallons of water to two pounds of Soap, and applied by the Syringe. The Soap is in kegs containing 28 lbs., at one dollar per keg. July 14

APPLE PATENTS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Smith's Superior Apple Patents*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the market may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WELLS, No. 15 North Market Street, SCOTFIELD, CORNISH & CO. and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

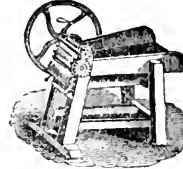
PRINCE'S RUBBERS AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are most ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, and Plants, Gallons, Flower Pots, and Dalmas, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are new at much reduced prices. Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 184w Sept. 4

SEEDS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, *Seeds*, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hundred a minute, which is fall twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Peony, Hydrant, Honeysuckle, Rose, & Albion, Penzance, Hybrids, Tartaric, &c., from 50 cents to \$1.00 per root. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept. 1

BULLBROOKS.

The subscribers offers for sale a great variety of Pæonies, Lilys, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hincynthis, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 11

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without emitting.

Oil Consists of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 181y

L'ETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

From *Fair's Magazine* for December.
CHANGE.

Change! Change! The mournful story
Of all that's gone before!
The wrecks of peri-hell glory
Bestrewing every shore.
The shattered tower and palace,
That frown o'er every glen,
In broken language tell us
Of the floating power of men.

Change! Change! The Scythe is sweeping
O'er many a cottage hearth;
The sickled hand is reaping
O'er some scenes of household mirth.
The sheaf is bound where daughters
Round their mother used to spin;
And where little feet did patter
Full often out and in.

Change! Change! for all things human!
Kingdoms, states of amplest view
Have their flight and fall in common
With the meanest mortal thing—
With beauty, love, and passion;
With all of earthly trust;
With life's smallest wavelet, rising,
Curling, breaking into dust!

Where arose in marbled grandeur,
The walled cities of the past,
The sullen winds now wander
O'er a rain huddled waste,
Rent is the palace splendid;
The owl, in silence, wings
O'er floors, where, eye attended,
Paced the sandal-floored kings.

Still change! Go thou and view
All desolately sunk;
The circle of the Druid,
The cloister of the monk;
The abbey, holed and squalled,
With its grass-maned staggering wall.
Ask by whom these were disallowed—
'Twas Change that did it all.

But Mind, the ever-living,
From Time's each succeeding birth,
Will receive some more of heaven,
Will retain some less of earth.
More of truth, and less of error;
Less of hate and more of love;
Till the world below shall mirror
All the purity above.

THE INCH AUGER.

A few years since a man from the region of Kennebec, with an interesting wife, two lovely daughters, and a promising son, moved "down east," purchased a piece of wild land, selected a spot, erected a log cabin, with a stone chimney and a wooden mantle-tree, and was soon in a good way to live, surrounded by every thing necessary to make him comfortable and happy. He had lived there several years, when the first movement was made in the temperance cause. Like many other good steady men, he refused to have any thing to do with their movements. He would have folks know that a Kennebecer could take care of himself—he would sign no pledge. Not long after he was invited with others to the rising of a barn. At regular, and rather short intervals the pile of

toddy was passed around, and he sipped with the rest till at length he discerned that he had sipped too much. He was a little over the bay, and on returning home he could not navigate quite so well as he wanted to do. But though his potatoes had made sad work with his physical system, his mind was not so affected but that he perfectly understood his situation, nor were his moral sensibilities so perverted but that he felt heartily ashamed of himself.

His reflections were not of the most agreeable character as he approached his dwelling; nor were they essentially improved as he entered and noticed the saddened countenances of his wife and daughters, whose gushing tears soon told him how bitterly painful to the soul it was to have a husband and a father come home drunk. He sat down and mused awhile in silence. At length he roused himself from his stupor, and with a determined tone demanded—"Where's my inch auger?" So strange a question in these circumstances only added to the sorrow of the afflicted family, and they thought it best to let it pass in silence. The question was soon repeated in a still more determined tone—"where is my inch auger?" "What in the world do you want with your inch auger?" inquired his wife mildly. "I want it," was the reply. The inch auger was produced. He took it, and commenced boring with all the energy of which he was capable in his wooden mantle-tree. The work was soon completed, and the chips were seen dropping from the further side into the fire. "There, wife," said he, "I'll drink no more rum till that hole grows up."

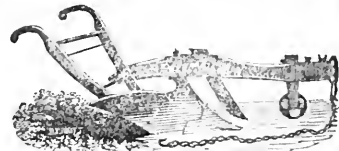
There was his pledge—and having it before his eyes as he arose in the morning, and every time he entered his dwelling through the day, it doubtless had a much stronger influence upon him than if it had been locked up in the desk of the Secretary of the Temperance Society: and to this beloved family the inch auger hole in the mantle-tree was undoubtedly the most valuable ornament that could possibly have been devised.—*Christian Watchman.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	150 " Common do.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.	150 " Common do.
300 Common do. do.	100 " Spades.	100 " "	100 " "
200 Cultivator.	600 " Grass Scythes.	100 " "	100 " "
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Bent Saws.	100 " "	100 " "
50 Willis' do. do.	500 " Common do.	100 " "	100 " "
100 Common do. do.	500 Hay Rakes.	100 " "	100 " "
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.	100 " "	100 " "
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.	100 " "	100 " "
250 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.	100 " "	100 " "
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.	100 " "	100 " "
50 Common do. do.	100 " Trunk do.	100 " "	100 " "
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Draft do.	100 " "	100 " "
2000 Iron Cudgels.	500 " Tie-up do.	100 " "	100 " "
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Harrow do.	100 " "	100 " "
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 Yards-Fence do.	100 " "	100 " "
2000 " Austn's Files.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.	100 " "	100 " "

TYE UP CHAINS.
Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.
These chains, introduced by E. H. DENBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACOBS, for the purpose of securing cattle to the wall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion.
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and working-ship of these Ploughs: the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely on turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing a ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial at Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prooty & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *now took with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-six and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the side or head side of this Plough, which can be renewed with having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost but \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 00.

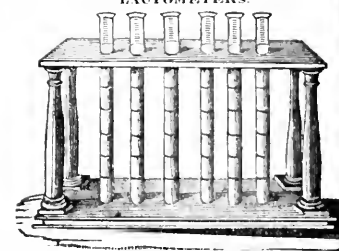
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 2

BAROMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Barometers, for testing the quality of milk.
June 23

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street.
500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.
July 14.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having been placed into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 30 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

[NO. 17.

N. E. FARMER.

REQUITAL OF FAVORS.

The following notices of our labors, which appeared weeks ago, one in the *New Genesee Farmer*, edited by Messrs. Thomas & Batcham, Rochester, N. Y.; the other in the *Cultivator*, edited by Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker, Albany, N. Y., deserve thanks. We have no disposition to deny that so unexpected kind words, volunteered by strangers to us, were received with sincere pleasure.—So unsolicited approbation of these competent judges, themselves most useful laborers in the same cause with us—such approbation is welcome and cheering. Those who have thus befriended us, and set similar offices at our hands: their own merits have been long enough before the public to establish their characters as editors of agricultural papers. We have no thought that they poured praises upon our head, hoping to induce us to lead honey upon theirs; and therefore omitting present to speak such praises as the heart might justly utter, we repeat our thanks—give to the gentlemen our best wishes—and tender to them services it may be in our power to render.—N. E. F.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—We mentioned some months since, that ALLEN PUTNAM had assumed the editorship of this old and respectable paper; but as it had failed reaching us for some weeks previous, we could not speak of the effects of the change. Since then, however, it has arrived regularly, and we ought before now to have had that Mr Putnam's administration has, in our opinion, wrought a decided improvement in its character. The following article on Haymaking is a fair specimen of the genuine farmer style of N. E. F. We thank him for saving us the trouble of writing an article on that subject for our readers. *New Genesee Farmer*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—This sterling and valuable agricultural periodical, has just ended upon its twentieth year; being, with the exception of the *American Farmer* at Baltimore, the best of the American agricultural journals. Under the supervision of its present able editor, the Rev. Allen Putnam, the *Farmer* is sure to lose none of the high character it has long and deservedly sustained, as the leading agricultural journal of New England. A complete copy of the *New England Farmer*, is the best history of American agriculture, (particularly in the Northern States,) of the last twenty years, any where extant. If any proof were needed of the deep hold which agricultural improvement has taken on the public mind, and the rapid advance which the demand for agricultural intelligence is making, we have only to look back for a few years and compare the *American Farmer* and the *New England Farmer*, struggling for a doubtful existence, with the liberal patronage and extensive circulation which not only these, but a multitude of other papers devoted to the same great object, are now receiving in this country. Success, we say, to the agricultural

press and the cause of agriculture.—*Albany Cultivator*.

NEW ENGLAND POUFRETTÉ COMPANY.

Under the head of Boston Poudrette, we several months ago mentioned that Mr Rowell, of Lynn, was making efforts to get up a company for the purpose of manufacturing poudrette in this vicinity. His efforts have been successful, or so far successful that a company has been formed, its officers are chosen, land has been obtained, the building is in the process of erection, and the work of manufacture will probably be commenced early next month.

It is the purpose of those concerned in this operation, to proceed in a very economical way, and incur no very heavy expenses previous to their first trials. The business is mostly in the hands of enterprising and successful farmers in this vicinity, who have long been accustomed to use much of the raw material on their own lands. They become stockholders, and with their own teams carry the ingredients to the manufactory. It is calculated, and the ground has been gone over many times, that the company will be able with a capital of four or five thousand dollars, to make all the preparation needed for the manufacture of nearly one hundred bushels per day. All the stock which it is at present thought needful to invest, excepting about ten shares of \$100 each, has been taken up; and those ten shares will be sold to those who first apply for them at the Agricultural Warehouse (Messrs. Joseph Breck & Co.) The funds are to be paid in on or before the 10th day of next month.

It is not our design to lead men into investments which may prove unfavorable, and we refrain from any advice or urging in the present case. Our only remark is, that after looking at the matter for months, and making as thorough inquiries as tolerably favorable opportunities have allowed, we have become a subscriber, and risk a part of our own limited means upon the fate of the trial. Others, shrewder than we have any claims to be, have done the same.

Stockholders may take the article at the market price (probably in preference to others,) or can take their dividends in cash, at their option.

Edward Chamberlain, Jr., of the firm of Joseph Breck & Co., is Secretary of the Board of seven Trustees, and Allen Putnam is Treasurer. Information can be obtained from either of us at Messrs. Breck & Co.'s.—Ed.

THE WESTERN FARMER AND GARDENER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1842.

BY THOMAS AFFLECK, CINCINNATI.

This is an uncommonly valuable production of its kind. The quantity of agricultural information contained in it is unusually large, and the descriptions of pleasant scenes in rural life, add to its spirit and interest.

The following is extracted from the author's Chapter on Hogs:

"As this species of farm stock justly occupies much of the attention of the farmers of the West, at this time, we shall devote a chapter to a sketch descriptive of those breeds in which the most interest is felt.

Let us see first what constitutes a good hog.—The head—though it is certainly preferable that this should be short, handsome and sprightly, with thin, small, pointed and pendulous ears; yet good hogs may have a long and somewhat coarse head, with a heavy, flopped ear. The jaw should not be too heavy—the flesh of that part is coarse and of little value; and moreover, it denotes a too great aptitude to fatten, frequently to the serious injury of the breeding qualities. The neck short, and not too heavy, fitting well on to the shoulder; the shoulder not quite as high as the loin, thick and of good substance, rounding well out: the constitution is generally in proportion to the capaciousness of the breast and loin. The brisket coming well down, and the distance between the fore legs as great as possible. The back broad and straight, and rather slightly arched than otherwise, and particularly no sinking immediately behind the shoulder. The ribs well arched, forming a good barrel, and supporting the belly well. The loin, as before remarked, wide and full, with the ribs coming well back. The rump rounding off evenly, the tail well set on, tapering and thinly haired, except the tuft, which may be heavy; in some breeds the tail is curled like a corkscrew. The ham must be of good size, round and plump, and swelling out so as to come in a line with the shoulder: such a formed ham will weigh well to its size. The hips wide spread, and the twist coming well down; the flank deep and full; the belly roomy, but not coming too near the ground. The legs straight and fine in the bone; the muscles heavy, particularly in the thigh and arm; the hock pointed; the pastern joints firm and strong, not resting the dew-claws on the ground, so that the animal has a bold and erect footing; a thick, fleshy leg will not carry a heavy hog to a distant market. The skin thick, but tender and gelatinous, and easily masticated, even in the shape of roasted crackling; soft, and handling well, and free from eruption. The hair, smooth and soft, no bristle on the neck, shoulder or back. It has been observed, even by some of the oldest writers that 'smooth, soft haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates.'

Though the above described form and qualities are those that in our view constitute the best hog, yet, like all other kinds of farm stock, they should in a measure be adapted to the climate, situation with reference to market, nature of the keep, and the circumstances and management of the farm."

BONE MANURE.

We have recently looked over a Treatise on Manures by C. W. Johnson, Esq. of England. The work contains a long chapter upon crushed bones as fertilizers. The facts stated seem to prove that no more profitable application to the soil than this can be made, where turnips or clover is the crop. Hon. Capt. Ogilvy, of Airle, says:—

"In 1825, eight acres were sown with turnip, solely with bone dust: the soil, a light sandy loam; the subsoil, gravel and sand, coming in some places nearly to the surface, which is very irregular, but in general has a south exposure. This field had been broken up with a crop of oats in 1827, after having been depastured six years, principally by sheep. The quantity of bone dust applied was 20 bushels per acre, and cost 2s. 6d. per bushel, or 2l. 10s. per acre. The turnip crop was so heavy that, notwithstanding the very light nature of the soil, it was judged advisable to pull one third for the feeding cattle, two drills pulled, and four left to be eaten on the ground by sheep. The following year, 1828, these eight acres were sown with barley and grass seeds; and the produce was 57 bolls 1 bushel, or 7 bolls 1 bushel nearly per acre, of grain equal in quality to the best in the Dundee market, both in weight and color. Next year, a fair crop of hay for that description of land, was cut, about 150 stones an acre; and though I am now convinced that the field should rather have been depastured the first year, yet the pasture was better than it had ever been known before, for the two following seasons, 1831 and 1832. It is worthy of remark, as a proof of the efficacy of the bone manure, that in a small angle of this field, in which I had permitted a cottager to plant potatoes, well dunged, and which, after their removal, was included in one of the hakings of sheep, and had (one might have supposed) thereby had at least equal advantage with the adjacent bone dust turnip land, both the barley and grass crops were evidently inferior, and this continued to be observable until the field was again plowed up. A very bulky crop of oats has been reaped this season, probably upwards of eight bolls per acre, but no part of it is yet threshed."

The Black Grub and Caterpillars.

An opinion has been sometimes entertained that the black grub or caterpillar, which has for the last two or three years been so destructive of the turnip crop, has been introduced in the bones imported from abroad for manure; and many equally idle and learned papers have appeared, to warn the farmer of the dangers he was incurring by their use. A more absurd supposition, perhaps, was never entertained; for, saying nothing of the total absence of every thing like proof of a single black grub being discovered in an imported bone, all the accurate experiments and long experience of those who have used bones, render the supposition laughable.

In the numerous experiments at which I have assisted, it has been always found that the black grub appeared equally numerous among the boned and unboned turnips; that in those portions of the field, or in the entire field, where bones were drilled with the turnips, the grubs were not more numerous than on those lands which were manured with common manure, or drilled without any manure at all.

Again, the very habits of this black grub betray the fact that he is not of animal origin; he lives, he feeds upon, he is composed of vegetable matter. The farmer well knows that the grub or caterpillar which is bred on a cabbage or turnip, cannot sustain life, any cannot eat animal matters; it would perish if placed on the most dainty bone. And on the contrary, if a grub bred in a bone, is placed, however cautiously or skillfully, on a turnip or cabbage, he dies of absolute starvation, for vegetable matters are not food for him; his habits, his very nature, make him revolt from the novel food presented to him.

And again—if he is really imported from Belgium in the bones, he must be a regular sallowander; for it has been clearly established that the turnip fields which are manured with the refuse boiled bones of the size and cart grease makers, have been just as much covered with the black caterpillars as those which have been manured with fresh bones. He can live, therefore, even in boiling hot water. Or if he come in the shape of caterpillar eggs, then the believers in this absurd doctrine must be convinced that caterpillar eggs can be hatched even after they have been boiled for hours in a temperature of 212°.

The White Clover Seed.

But grubs and black caterpillars are not the first living substances which have been supposed to have been imported in the foreign bones. Thus the Nottingham and Lincolnshire farmers, many years since, found that by the use of bones, the growth of white clover was surprisingly encouraged; and that, in fact, wherever a load of crushed bones was spread, that in that place the clover sprung up as if by magic. "They appeared," says his Grace the Duke of Portland, in a letter with which he honored me in February, 1836, "so much to encourage the growth of white clover, that I had almost formed the opinion that it was superfluous to sow the seed." The honest farmers of that fine district, naturally had many a learned cogitation upon this strange yet regular appearance of the white clover, wherever bones were applied; but then they recollected that the bones came from the very land of fine white clover seed; and that the seed must, therefore, as a natural consequence, come hid in the bones. The Lancastrian and Cheshire farmers, however, did not fall into this mistake, since they found that the white clover sprung up just as copiously after the use of the boiled bones, as upon the lands manured with those in a fresh or green state.

The chemical explanation will occur to every scientific farmer. The white clover abounds in phosphate of lime; it cannot, therefore, grow vigorously in soils which do not contain it. Bones supply this necessary food or constituent; and enable the white clover to contend successfully in the turf with other and coarser grasses, and finally extirpate them. There are few soils in England which do not contain the seeds of this plant; it has been noticed to spring up in the most unlikely situations, even in London, after a fire; and for precisely the same reason—the ashes of wood abound in phosphate of lime.

Crushed Bones on Grass Lands.

The application of bones to grass lands, is very common in Cheshire and Lancashire. I have already noticed its effect in the production of white clover, a phenomenon well known to the farmers in the neighborhood of Manchester, who are also fully aware of the very considerably increased produce of their grass lands by the application of the refuse bones of the size makers. The quantity which they employ is very large, varying from fortyfive to eighty bushels per acre. The result, however, is fully commensurate with the outlay, for they calculate that the produce of their grass fields is nearly doubled by the application.

I cannot give a better account of its application for grass, than that very kindly communicated to me in March, 1836, by Dr. Stanley, the present Bishop of Norwich.

"Bone dust has been used in Cheshire," said his lordship, "as a manure, to a very considerable extent, for the last seven years, but partially for a much longer period. Formerly it was laid on pasture ground only, and in large quantities, and in large pieces, which rendered it very expensive, and the advantage comparatively slow; but some pastures that were bone-dusted twenty years ago, now show almost to a yard where this manure was applied.

Bones are now used on every description of soil in this county, with the best results, provided the wet sands are first effectually drained. Some thousands of tons are annually consumed, and the demand is daily increasing. The quantity per statute acre varies; but the average may be, on pasture, from 30 to 40 cwt. of Manchester or calcined bone, or 20 cwt. of raw or ground bones to the statute acre. For turnips, from 20 to 30 cwt. of calcined bones. Of oats or barley (of this latter, however, the quantity grown in Cheshire is very trifling,) with clover and grass seeds, 20 to 30 cwt. weight of calcined bones, or 1 ton of raw or ground bones. Pasture ground should be well scarified or harrowed previous to sowing the bones, and immediately afterward rolled with a heavy roller, for turnips. The bones should be pounded, or ground very small, and drilled in with the seed. With spring corn rolled in with clover and seeds, it should be here remarked, that raw bones particularly should be allowed to remain for some days in heaps, to ferment, before they are applied. They have been used for potatoes; but experienced persons say they prefer dung. I am also informed, though my informant states his observations to be limited, that on old meadows the result has not been found to be so satisfactory as on pastures.—On clover, bones have a most extraordinary effect. On old pastures that have been boned, although previously the clover was not to be seen, luxuriant crops have soon shown themselves. The best proof, indeed, of their beneficial effect, is the fact that the farmers, six years ago, in this immediate neighborhood, had so strong a prejudice against bones that it was with some difficulty they were induced to use them, although given by way of reduction of rent; but for the last three years, they have been most anxious to obtain them, and are now quite willing to be at half the expense. The rents have latterly well paid, and there is good reason for believing that it is in great measure owing to the advantage they are deriving from the boned land. On some estates in the county, the proprietors have boned a considerable quantity of the pasture land, the tenants willingly agreeing to pay, as an increased rent, from 8 to 10 per cent. on the cost of bones. There is some difference of opinion as to the most advantageous sort of bones for use, some preferring the dust to the ground bones. The dust or calcined bones are 3l. per ton, and the ground bones 7l. per ton. For turnips, the dust is generally preferred, as being more immediate in its effects. On a very poor peat soil, about 35 cwt. of bone dust was applied to a statute acre for Swedish turnips. The crop was a fair average one. The turnips were carted off, and the ground sown with wheat, which produced near 25 measures (of 75 lbs. per measure) to the statute acre. Oats succeeded with seed, principally red clover, a most excellent crop of oats ensuing. The clover, also, proved a very heavy, full crop, and was mown twice. No manure was applied for this course, except the first set of bones for the turnips.

the remainder of the field, of exactly the same description of soil, was well manured with farm-yard manure, for potatoes, mangel wurtzel, and vetches, to be used for soiling. This was then sown with wheat; but being first well set over with a compost of lime and soil, the wheat plant on this part during winter and spring, looked much better than the boned part of the field, but did not prove so good a crop; but the difference in favor of the bones was not much. Oats succeeded here, also, with seeds, but the oat crop did not prove half so productive as where as on the part boned; and the clover was still more inferior, and mowed only once, the second crop not being considered worth mowing, while the part boned, along side of it, was as much could be well mown."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

In looking over my returns, I was struck with the remark of a man of much practical wisdom, and one of the best farmers in the Commonwealth. He says—that a farmer should produce upon his farm those supplies for his family which the farm is made to yield." In his case, this is done within doors and without; for there the spinning wheel has not forgotten to turn round, nor the shuttle to speed its flight. In this cottage, whose neat and beautiful arrangements cannot be surpassed, the clothing, the bedding, and the carpets were all the product of their own fields and looms. I shall not soon forget the unpretending and hearty hospitality of these enviable dwellings. I have slept many a time under a silken canopy, and trodden many a carpet as soft as the pride of eastern luxury could make it; but never with any thing like the sentiment of honest pride and independence with which I saw here the floors spread with carpets made from their own flocks, which for neatness and beauty the foot of a princess need not disdain; and on a cold night slept in woollen sheets from their own looms, as soft as the shawls of Cashmere; and wiped my face with towels spun with their own hands from their own flax, of a whiteness as transparent and delicate as the drifted snow. In such beautiful examples of domestic management, it is delightful to see with how limited means the comforts and luxuries of life may be purchased. Nor were these instances few. The county of Berkshire abounds with examples of this domestic comfort and independence. Much to be regretted will be the change which has already invaded many parts of the State, when under the influence of superior cheapness, these household articles shall give place to the more showy but more expensive products of foreign industry; and the healthy exercise of domestic labor and household cares shall be deemed degrading in our wives and daughters, and exchanged for the idleness and frivolities of pride and luxury.

I agree entirely in the sentiment above expressed, that every farmer should, as far as possible, supply the wants of his family from his own farm. He should supply himself with bread, meat, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese and clothing, as far as his farm can be made to do it. He can almost always do it at a less expense than he can purchase the supplies. The labor requisite for this purpose may often be given at times when it would otherwise be occupied; and by hands for which there might otherwise be no employment. The sentiment of self-respect and self-dependance induced by such a course, is a great gain. The ast-

isfaction of eating bread raised by one's own labor is not small; and various and important moral influences, which I shall not now discuss, render it altogether desirable; though in some cases the same amount of labor consumed in their production, if applied in other ways, would purchase a larger amount of the same supplies. Though the supply of our own grains wants from our own farms, might seem, however, in some cases, to be a pecuniary loss, it is always in the end a moral gain, with which the pecuniary loss is not to be put in competition.—*Colman's Surrey.*

From the New Genesee Farmer.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Sowing wheat is the most important operation to most farmers during this month (Sept.) It is a matter of some consequence whether the cultivator obtains ten or thirty bushels at next harvest.

Let the business then be done right. Above all, do not sow after wheat of this year. Many of the missing crops this season resulted from this practice.

Plow deep at least once, where the soil will admit of it. If subsoil plowing cannot be practiced, come as near to it as you can. A large portion of the subsoil of Western New York, as well as of other places, contains a portion of marl (lime,) and mixing it with the rest of the soil, is one of the very best ways of applying this manure. Independently of this, deep plowing is very useful.

Plow evenly and turn narrow furrows. This is the only way to do the right thing.

Get the best seed you can find in all the country, even if it does cost a little more. Let your seed be as clean as possible, as it is exceedingly foolish to take such pains to plow and prepare your fine land for wheat, and then go and sow cockle, chaff, and such wretched stuff for a crop.

Lastly, plow in your wheat with a light plow, leaving it rough just as the plow leaves it. At least try the practice. We have known it to succeed admirably. And do not forget the well cleaned surface furrows for draining, where they are wanted.

Cut up corn this month as soon as it becomes hard, that the fodder may be well saved. The ripening process will be fully complete by the nourishment afterwards derived from the stalks. Never mutilate corn by topping it.

Let your hogs begin to have the dropping apples from the orchard, and they will fatten rapidly.

Never feed unground grain of any kind, to hogs. Let your swill or hog porridge be fermented, if you cannot boil it—to do which you must have two swill tubs or barrels, feeding from one while the other is fermenting. But extensive hog farmers should always boil the food.

Keep every thing in first rate order—cattle in good keeping and fine condition—horses lively, and not over-worked nor under-fed—calves fat and growing, so that they may winter well—and every thing else in equal style—and finally, pursue the maxim of the distinguished classical American statesman—"Be sure you're right, then GO AHEAD."

Our wealth is often a snare to ourselves, and always a temptation to others.

All infallible receipts for the cure of diseases, are infallible nonsense.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.

An intelligent and successful wool-grower informs us of the method by which he entirely prevents the inroads of this disease.

It is known that the sheep, when removed from its native mountains and rocks, to the soft and luxuriant pastures, no longer has its hoofs worn away as in a state of nature, by which as they grow they are preserved fresh and sound; but the outer part, which is naturally intended to support the weight of the animal, grows out of all bounds, until it laps more or less over the sole, and retains the accumulated earth and filth which collects within. From this the disease originates.

According to our informant, by repeatedly paring off this crest of the hoof, as often as necessary, the disease is effectually prevented. Where it has already made progress, something more is necessary, as the application of turpentine, or tar, with cauterization, the disease being very similar in nature to the "foul in the foot" in cattle, which is successfully treated by rubbing a hot iron rod with tar between the hoofs. Although it had made such progress in the hoofs of our informant, as to cause indirectly the loss of several hundred sheep, yet he succeeded after a year or two of careful attention, in removing it entirely.

He thinks it rarely reaches that degree of malignancy described by European writers, by whom it is represented to become contagious, and occasion directly the destruction of the animal; or at least that several years would be required to produce such a result; death appearing here to be caused by the severity of winter operating on weakened and emaciated animals affected by the disease.—*Genesee Far.*

LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

A very interesting paper was recently read before the members of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York, by Wm. Partridge, Esq., on the proper application of lime to agricultural purposes. Mr Partridge maintains that the common practice of burning lime before using it on land, is founded in error, and that the limestone ought to be ground instead of burned. Mr Partridge says that in burning the stone, two materials essential to agricultural productiveness are driven off, namely: its water and carbonate gas; and he ascribes to this circumstance the fact, that during the first year the good effects of the lime are not observable. He adds, that as the lime returns gradually to its former state of carbonated hydrate, its fertilizing properties are evolved. Mr Partridge adduces some facts, which seem strongly to favor his theory. An experimental trial of the plan would be desirable in this country.

Corn Cob Feed.—The best way to dispose of cobs, is of course to grind them with the corn. But we observe two substitutes which have been successfully made use of. One is to soak the cobs in a half hoghead of brine, when the cattle eagerly thrust in their noses and devour them. The other, and better way, is to boil them. One farmer says he would as soon throw away his fodder as his cobs.—*Genesee Far.*

If he could only enjoy himself in proportion to his means, what a happy old fellow John Jacob Astor would be. His income is over \$4,000 a day.

PUMICE OF APPLES AS A MANURE.

Pumice, or the pulp of apples from the cider-press, may be made a good manure for corn or grass, by being worked up by hogs. In its crude state it is of no value in agriculture, as it contains too large a portion of acid to fertilize; but worked by hogs and incorporated and compounded with the rich manure, which swine deposit among it, it becomes a rich fertilizer, and answers a valuable purpose to put into the hills of Indian corn, or to spread on grass ground.

It is well known to farmers, that our old lands, worn down by tillage, require to be annually re-created by manure. I wish to invite their attention to this article, which is by many thrown away into roads or rivers, as useless, persuaded that finding the value of it, they will not suffer it to be lost.

For many years past, I have hauled several loads of pumice from a neighboring cider-mill into my hog's-yard, in autumn, sometimes adding the sward or top of the ground taken from the sides of roads. The pumice made from early cider, will be good dressing for corn the following spring. After the yard is cleared at that season, I cart in a supply for the summer, and in the fall it may be carried into the field and the yard be again replenished from the cider-mill. It is best to take it from the presses, as soon as the pressing is finished, and before fermentation begins, as the hogs will then greedily eat the pulp of sweet apples, and the seeds; the viscous quality of the latter, affords considerable nourishment.

As hogs are most fond of corn, it is proper that those voracious animals should perform some part of the labor necessary to produce it. Let farmers set their hogs at this work, and they will manufacture an article of no value in its simple state, into profitable manure; and some thousands of bushels of corn will be added annually to the stock of grain raised in the New England States.—*Elliot's Essays on Field Husbandry.*

SALTING MILK.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavor, which is too often prevalent in cheeses, even when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows. I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans during the night, in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk. The quantity of salt used on this occasion, is about a tablespoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated.—This early salting has enabled many dairy-women, whose cheese was before always hoven and detestably rank, now to produce excellent well flavored cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system. To this small portion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say it prevents the milk from souring, in the hottest nights; that it encourages coagulation, and very much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy-women ought also to know, that it is a false idea and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter; and for these two reasons—because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd that a pint of skimmed milk will give; and because a cheese, with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that from which the butter has been av-

riciously taken, will lose one third of its original weight in twelve months.—*Ibid.*

RECEIPT FOR BURNING CLAY.

Any sort of clay will do for ashes, but that of a reddish color is accounted the best for that purpose. Dig your clay with a spade in spits, of the bigness of ordinary bricks; dig two, three, eight, ten, or twenty loads of clay, more or less, as you please; take small billets of wood, or faggots of brush, pile it up in the form of a pyramid or sugar loaf, three or four feet high, then take these spits of clay, after they are dried in the sun, surround your pile of wood with them, laying them close to the wood, laying them one upon another, till you have enclosed the pile of wood, only leaving a hole on the side to put in the fire, and a hole on the top to make a draught; then surround again with spits of clay from top to bottom, as before, and then again a third laying in the same order; then kindle your fire; when it is well got on fire, stop up the holes with clay; the innate heat will fire the clay till it grow so hot that you may put on wet clay in great quantities; but you must mind not to put on clay so fast or lay it so close as to put out your fire, for if you do so, you must begin all anew. If you desire to burn so much clay as that the heap grows so high that you cannot reach to lay it up, you may build a stage with boards, by which you may advance to as great a height as you please. The pile must be watched and tended night and day, till it is fully burnt.

The author of the book out of which this receipt is taken, very much commends clay ashes, and tells what is a comfortable hearing, which is, that forty bushels of these ashes is a full dressing for an acre of land.

The reader must take this upon trust; if true, it will make well for Hartford, Wethersfield, and those towns which abound in clay.

It may be tried with a very little cost. By wet clay, above named, we are to understand clay in its natural moist state, as it is taken from the pit. I suppose that to burn large quantities of clay at once in one pile, will be both cheaper and better performed, than when burnt in small heaps.—*Ibid.*

From the Western Farmer.

HOW CAN TOMATOES BE PRESERVED?

MR SNOW—Among the many valuable directions you have provided for your readers, I do not observe any as to the best mode of putting up and preserving Tomatoes for winter's use. This is a vegetable that, for both health and taste, has recently become quite a favorite dish here. So far as I know, very little care has been taken in this section to preserve them. Indeed, so little attention has been given to their preservation, that many think they can have them no longer than during the season of their growth. They are easily raised, produce abundantly, and, after a little use, all declare them to be a rich treat. Their presence upon the table at any, or even with all meals of the day, is quite acceptable.

A notice from you at this time, as to the best mode of putting them up for winter, would be of service to at least one of your readers.

Yours, &c.,

P. B. T.

Answer by the Editor.

The Tomato has long been known and used for

culinary purposes in many portions of Europe, in France, Italy, Germany, Holland, and within a few years has become a general favorite in this country.

Dr. Bennett, a medical professor in one of our colleges, considers it an invaluable article of diet. He ascribes to it high medical properties, and declares,

"1st. That it (the tomato) is one of the most powerful deobstruents of the *Materia Medica*, and that in all those affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated, it is probably the most effective and least harmful remedial agent known in the profession.

"2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it, which will altogether supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

"3d. That he has successfully treated serious diarrhoea with this article alone.

"4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia or indigestion.

"5th. That persons removing from the east to the south or west, should by all means make use of it as an aliment, as it would in the event save them from the danger attendant upon those violent bilious attacks to which almost all unacclimated persons are liable.

"6th. That the citizens in ordinary should make use of it either raw, cooked, or in the form of catsup, with their daily food, as it is the most healthy article in the *Materia Alimentaria*."

Professor Rafinesque, of France, says: "It is everywhere deemed a very healthy vegetable, and an invaluable article of food."

Professor Dickens writes: "I think it more wholesome than any other acid sauce."

Professor Dangleston says: "It may be looked upon as one of the most wholesome and valuable esculents that belong to the vegetable kingdom.

It is considered efficient in curing indigestion and diseases of the liver and lungs. A writer in the Farmer's Register says, it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted with chronic cough the primary cause of which in one case was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates, and sometimes effectually checks, a fit of cough. It was used in a dry state with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses conviction, that if freely used in August and September, it would prove a complete antidote to bilious fevers.

Various are the methods which have been instituted for preparing this article for diet, which add to the variety of taste and renders it in some of its forms, agreeable to every individual. We give the various recipes that have come under observation:

Daily use of the Tomato. Cut up with salt, vinegar and pepper, as you do cucumbers, and eat away as fast as you can.

How to Stew Tomatoes. Take your tomato from the vine, ripe; slice up, put in the pot over the fire without water; stew them slow, and when done put in a small lump of butter, and eat as you do apple sauce. If you choose, a little crumb of bread or pulverized crackers may be added. What you have left, put away in a jar for winter.

Tomato Omelet. When stewed, beat up a dozen new laid eggs, the yolk and white separate

When each are well beaten, mix them with the tomato—put them in a pan and beat them up; you will give a fine omelet.

To Keep them the Year Round. Take them full size, and scald in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned, boil well in a little sugar and salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about an eighth of an inch thick, in the sun. They will dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags, which should hang in a dry room.

How to Pickle Tomatoes. Pick them when they are ripe. Put them in layers in a jar, with garlics, mustard seed, horse radish, spices, &c. as you like, filling up the jar; occasionally putting a little fine salt, proportionally to the quantity laid down, and which is intended to preserve the tomato. When the jar is full, pour on the tomatoes cold cider vinegar (it must be pure) till all is covered, and then stop up tight and set away for winter.

To Make Tomato Preserves. Take them while they are small and green—put them in cold clarified syrup, with an orange cut in slices to every two pounds of tomatoes. Simmer them over a slow fire for two or three hours. There should be equal weights of sugar and tomatoes. If very superior preserves are wanted, allow two fresh lemons to every pound of tomatoes—pare the rind of the lemons, so as to get none of the white part; squeeze the juice, mix the parings, juice and cold water sufficient to cover the tomatoes, and put in a few fresh leaves and powdered ginger tied up in bags. Simmer the whole gently for three fourths of an hour, then strain up the tomatoes, strain the liquor, and put in a pound and a half of white sugar for each pound of tomatoes. Put in the tomatoes and boil gently till the syrup appears to have entered them. To the course of a week, turn the syrup over them, heat it scalding hot, and turn it on to the tomatoes. Prepared in this way, they resemble West India sweetmeats.

THE CELEBRATED COW "BLOSSOM."

From the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

DEAR SIR—At your request, I send you a statement of my Durham cow Blossom, her milking, &c. Unfortunately, her calving so late as she has done last year and this, has thrown the trial into a bad weather, which is against her, particularly in the field of butter, as, for want of a spring house, I have to keep our milk in a cellar. You will perceive there is a great gain over last year in the quantity of milk, more than the increase of milk would warrant, which I consider mainly attributable to the weather being made rather earlier in the season and the weather cooler at the time: you may remember that last year, that with cooler weather or a spring house, I had no doubt there would have been several pounds more butter.

Last year, one month from calving, Blossom gave for the week 217 1-2 quarts, being over 35 quarts per day, which made 13 1-4 lbs. well-worked butter. This summer, near two months after calving she gave in one week 253 1-2 quarts, being over 36 quarts per day, which yielded 17 1-4 lbs. of superior butter, which was well worked before the calving; the milk, also, was never measured under the froth settled.

To satisfy myself as well as a number of my friends, I had intended to try her for a week in the month from calving, but the intense heat and drought coming on, I considered it would not be

doing her justice to give her a trial at that time: I had her milk measured on the 13th of July, (being the 4th month from calving,) and the yield was as follows:—Morning, 12 1-2 quarts—Noon, 11 1-2 do.—Evening, 11 do.—Total, 35 quarts. Which quantity I have not a doubt she would average for a week, if the trial could be made earlier in the season; and if nothing occurs, I hope to prove it next year, as she will calve earlier in the spring. During her trials, I never make any difference in her keep; she is fed as usual, and runs in the same pasture with the other cows. We were as unsuccessful as usual in attempting to get her dry last winter, as she gave 16 quarts per day up to calving. She had her first calf in April, 1838, and her sixth on the 12th of last April, (having twins twice,) and has never been dry during that time.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL CANBY.

Blossom's Yield of Milk for One Week.

1841.	Morn'g.	Noon.	Even'g.	Total.
June 2d,	13 1/2 qts.	12 "	10 1/2 qts.	36 qts.
" 3d,	13 1/2 "	12 "	11 "	36 1/2 "
" 4th,	13 1/2 "	12 1/2 "	10 1/2 "	36 1/2 "
" 5th,	13 1/2 "	12 "	11 "	36 1/2 "
" 6th,	13 1/2 "	12 "	10 1/2 "	36 "
" 7th,	13 1/2 "	12 "	10 1/2 "	36 "
" 8th,	13 1/2 "	12 "	10 1/2 "	36 "

Total, 253 1/2 " Being on an average over 36 quarts per day. Woodside, Aug. 5, 1841.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

The importance of a rotation of crops is indeed a subject of vast moment. De Candolle, the celebrated botanist, has discovered and verified by satisfactory experiment, that of the nutriment which all plants receive and digest, they exude an inconsumable or innutritive portion by their roots, and that this excrementitious matter unfits or poisons the soil for a second crop of the same kind, until it is either consumed or neutralized by cultivation; this very matter, however, proving nutritious to other and different kinds of plants. And from thence he argues that one crop of grain should not be succeeded by another of the same description—wheat after wheat, oats after oats, &c.; nor, reasoning from analogy, ought wheat to follow oats, as they are too nearly allied in their natures, and are supposed to feed on the same pabulum, both also coveting the same description of soil—that which is cool and rather heavy. The fact above stated fully accounts for the failure of the clover crop, if sown often on the same land. The fibrous rooted plants always succeed best after those that are tap-rooted; hence arises the incalculably profitable system of the turnip husbandry in England, by which they are enabled to raise crops of grain of the finest quality and in almost double quantity; at the same time carrying forward the improvement of the soil to an almost indefinite extent, to which might be added, the means of supporting double the quantity of stock of all kinds, by introducing the different varieties of the roots, green crops for soiling, forming a link in a system by which the farmer is enabled to pay in rent, tithes, and taxes, a sum which in almost every other country would be found absolutely insupportable.

It is a change of crops that we want—and by it I sincerely believe that we should be relieved from one half the evils which now assail us in the shape of blight, smut, rust, mildew, root rot, studs, and a dozen others, whose very names would then be forgotten—a healthy crop being oftentimes proof against this host of pestilences; and such a crop generally springs from a well-cultivated, unexhausted soil, not, however, made rich by the immediate application of large quantities of rank manure; for, valuable as these may be in forcing on green crops to be mown for hay or fodder, I am convinced they are of great injury to the production of all kinds of grain. J. SAUNDERS.

HEN-HOUSES.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR—Will you, or some of your correspondents, who have had experience and understood the subject, be so good as to give the public some information through your valuable paper, as to the best mode of constructing and arranging hen-houses and their appurtenances, so that the fowls will lay freely, and prefer the place fitted for them to stolen nests? SUBSCRIBER.

[We would be obliged to any one of our correspondents or friends who will answer the above inquiries.—Ed.]

POULTRY.

When, says M. Bose, it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, in a shed where many cattle are kept, or to erect a stove in the fowl house on purpose. By such methods, the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched in the farms around Paris, although further to the south. It would be desirable that stoves in fowl houses were more commonly known near great towns, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs. It is worthy of remark, that the Irish peasantry, whose poultry occupy at night a corner of the cabin, along with the cow, pig, and the family, frequently lay very early in consequence of the warmth of their night quarters; and there can be no doubt that this is the chief secret for having new laid eggs in winter, paying at the same time due attention to protect the hens from wet, and to have them young, or at least early in moulting.—From the Poultry Yard, by Peter Roswell.

CURE FOR WARTS ON COWS.

I had a cow that had a large bunch of warts grown under her udder, as large as the back of my hand, and it kept increasing. I made a strong decoction of alum and water, and washed the part two or three times a day; in a short time it was as clear as any part of the udder. I likewise have had cows' teats so covered with warts that it was difficult to milk them; by applying the above decoction to the teats after milking morning and night, the warts soon dispersed.—English paper.

It should be a fixed principle, never to suffer the soil to deteriorate; for, as it costs as much to cultivate a soil producing only half a crop as a full one, it is perfectly clear that it is the interest of the cultivator to keep his land always in good heart.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1841.

A SUGAR-PLUM

FOR THOSE WHO ESCHEW POOR-FARMING.

Whenever large masses of virtuous and respectable men cherish an opinion upon any subject, and allow it to influence their conduct, one may always find some plausible reason for their course.—Many worthy farmers—men of clear heads and sound practical wisdom—are disposed to sneer at the idea that it is useful for them to spend their money in purchasing, or their time in reading, such matter as fills up the pages of most agricultural publications.—Now, gentlemen, taste the plum! Every agricultural newspaper contains much advice which if followed would undoubtedly lead you into ruinous experiments. So much sugar—but the sugar is only a coating over something else. What else? A bitter pill? Taste and see.

You, farmers, have some trains—some common sense, some discretion; and the editors knowing this, trust that you will judge for yourselves—that each one of you will judge what is applicable to his own soil and circumstances. The advice, much of it at least, is given not for universal application, but to be used only under its appropriate circumstances. Much that does good to the man who tills pine plains, is unsuited to him who works upon clay soils. Many things which we would have the affluent try, the needy must not yet attempt.—We prepare dishes for many different palates, and when the food does not suit your palate, remember that some one else may like it.

Plainly, the substance of the whole matter lies here: we must admit into our columns the facts and opinions furnished by many different intelligent and observing cultivators. They furnish statements and advice widely varied and often contradictory. But the statements of one may be useful to him who lives on the Green Mountains—while the very different communications of another, may be valuable to the cultivators down the Cape. We strive to collect something suited to every soil, crop, and condition—and all that we expect from our readers is, that they will gather up hints from what they read, and when a favorable opportunity presents, use the hints in connexion with their own operations. And we affirm distinctly our belief that there is not one among the many agricultural papers of the land, which if faithfully looked over, would not furnish any farmer whatever with information that he could make more money out of than the paper costs.—You may very reasonably laugh at the man who attempts to farm strictly by book. But books may help a man to some new and valuable thoughts and suggestions, which he will find it for his advantage to regard. Whoever takes hints and by them improves even a little upon his old plans and operations, that man makes all the use of our productions which we desire that he should. Such book-farming is not very ridiculous; or if it is, then let ridicule come.—Now for the pill. That man who thinks that nothing contained in books can make him a better farmer, deserves to be laughed at for his consummate self-sufficiency.

A FLOOD OF LIGHT.

If the tillers of the earth around our city shall be long unenlightened, upon any matters relating to their calling, it will not be owing to the paucity of agricultural papers. In addition to our own weekly, there have been for years the Yankee Farmer and the Cultivator,

each going out every Saturday with its instructions upon husbandry. We have already mentioned that Mr Cole, recently editor of the former, will soon commence a monthly, and report says that Mr Frohman, who has edited the Cultivator, will shortly start a new publication. With five papers devoted mainly to agriculture, there should be much instruction given and much good accomplished.

Competition—generous and honorable competition—is an unquestionable good. The multiplication of works devoted to the same objects, renders the conductors of each more industrious and more careful to make their publication worthy of public favor. It must be presumed that the community will be benefited by every new work devoted to a good object, and we know not that the papers already issued are likely to be at all the less well supported in consequence of the establishment of others.

THE THIRD MECHANICS' EXHIBITION

Was had in Faneuil and Cuney Halls during the last week, and will be continued into the present one as far as is needed to gratify those who wish to see this extensive and rich collection of the productions of art and science, skill and taste.

The profusion in the halls is so great, that more time than we have been able to command, was needed to notice particular objects with any minuteness. The ingenuity and skill of man as there manifested, fill the soul with sentiments of wonder. Well may the mechanics of our neighborhood unblushingly call attention to the works of their hands.

We shall not describe any department excepting our most appropriate one; and even there we shall say only a word.—The forks, shovels, &c were of beautiful workmanship; the seed-sowers were numerous and of exceedingly various construction. But the principal show to our eye was the plows by Prouty & Meers and by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. No other manufacturer exhibited any, and of course these are the only ones that come into competition; and on such an occasion all that can be well regarded by judges is the skill manifested in the mechanism—the finish of the implement; for we presume that no one would set any high value upon his own opinion of the work which this implement would perform, unless he had an opportunity to see it in operation. The implements exhibited by each of the above named firms, were of beautiful workmanship, and so nearly alike that we are not mechanic enough to say which is the superior. The plows by Prouty & Meers are apparently precisely like those they exhibited at Worcester last autumn; but those of the other company are, as we think, of a somewhat different model from those put in by them for trial that time. Judging merely from the appearance of the plows, we should expect better work and a truer run from those now exhibited, than from the ones tried at Worcester. The mould-board is longer than we notice on any other cast iron plow, and this, though it may slightly increase the friction, is yet desirable for use in many soils.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Report tells us that the display of fruits and flowers at the exhibition of this Society last week, excited the admiration of all beholders. The beauty and richness of the show, have been the constant themes of conversation.—Necessary avocations abroad from the city, deprived us of the pleasure of visiting the Society's rooms while decorated with the fairest gifts of Flora and enriched by the most delicious bounties of Pomona;—but

by dint of hard riding, we brought ourselves "in at a death"—or, in other words, we were at the dinner Concert Hall, on Friday, where the tables were richly loaded, not merely with an abundance of meats & their accompaniments, but with the finest fruits of every kind. While the palate and the eye were feasting upon pleasure, the mind was not left unaided, for sentences and well-chosen speeches, appropriate and spirited, we furnished in profusion.—One thing was wanting:—I mean that the *Fair* est of earth's ornaments might be appropriately graced the tables spread in honor of fruits and flowers—or rather, as we trust, in honor of him who sweetens and paints these contributors to a joy.—In our next number we shall furnish the sentiments and reports of the speeches.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Our columns have long been the organ through which the reports of this Society have been made public. We are well aware that some of our readers find the weekly reports all Greek to them—unintelligible or useless. Such farmers as are paying no particular attention to fruits, will of course prefer that the space filled by the names of apples, peaches, plums, and the like, should be devoted to matter from which they could derive instruction. On the other hand, these reports, to the man who studies them, make known the best varieties of fruits and their most successful cultivators. Instruction is, more or less directly, obtained from this Society which benefits the inhabitants of remote towns and villages. Better fruits are found scattered widely through New England, in consequence of the labors of these associated horticulturists. And when their good influence are remembered, we trust that no one will wish to deny them the privilege they have long enjoyed, of recording the results of their labors and examinations on our pages. Though we design to make this an agricultural rather than a horticultural paper, yet the two have such connection, that neither can be fully discussed without embracing much that pertains to the other. Every farm there is, or should be, a garden and an orchard; and if so, the farmer needs some horticultural information. If it be practical, we hope, in a few weeks to make arrangements which shall bring in moral instruction upon fruits, and less of the dry statistics.

THE CATTLE SHOW

Of the Worcester County Agricultural Society we take place at Worcester on the 13th of October.

EXTRACT.—Agriculture is the oldest art of which we have any account. Its inventor was God. By it, nations and communities are kept together. It is the basis of union that unites all society. It is an art more conducive to health, and more intimately allied with religion and morality than any other. It is important that it should be well understood. Inquiries into its principles will disclose vast riches for the mind to delight in, and vast resources for physical happiness. A nothing comes by chance, as there is a cause, a law, every thing that occurs in the universe, the inquiring cultivator of the soil may trace those laws, and ascertain correctly the theory of nature in the production and reproduction of plants; and when he prosecutes the interesting inquiries, he will be making himself a scientific, or natural farmer, and enabling himself by his knowledge thus gained, to greatly increase the produce of his lands. Every man should certainly be thoroughly acquainted with the fundamental principles of his own business; and if this were the case with our farmers generally, how much of their land now sterile and unproductive, would be prolific in fertility.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

HEDS - Hens, Grains, 81 bushel, very little in market. Top 50 to 55 cents. Clover - Northern, 13c - South-10 c. Flax Seed, 31 3/4 to 3 1/2 lbs. Lucerne, 25 c.

OUR - The sales this week have been very limited, prices have declined 37 1/2 c per barrel since our last report.

The supplies have been moderate until dry, when arrivals have been considerable. Moderate sales. Common brands, \$6 1/2; Fancy 6 7/8. The large receipts of Genesee evince no anxiety to sell, and are storing rather than submit to lower rates. Southern is dull. The only actions are 500 lbs. Philadelphia, at \$6 10, 50 days, at Georgetown, 6 c, 2, 4 mos. The best brands of the year are held at higher rates. 250 lbs. Baltimore City, Western brand, 87, 4 mos. or

AIN - Baltimore Howard Street 85 7/8 - Genesee 86 7/8 - Ohio 86 7/8 - Indiana Meal \$1 50. Corn - North-south 78 - Round Yellow 76 - Southern Flat Yellow 75 - White do 72. - Rye - Northern 75 to 80 - Oats - South-10 to 52 - Northern 52 to 54.

OVISSONS. The transactions in Beef and Pork have extremely limited, and prices being altogether unsettled, quotations are a great measure nominal. Beef, Large, rather an improved demand, with sales of several 80 kegs at 7 1/2, and 1000 do in superior order, for market, at 8c per lb.

do - Mess, 4 mo. 1 lb., nominal - do Navy - 59 00 - 87 00 a 7 50 - Pork - Extra clear, 4 mo 1 lb., 81 3/4 14 Clear \$12 50 a 13 00 - do Mess, \$14 a 14 00 - do 83 20 a 9 00 - do Mess - 110 a 11 00 - do 81 50 a 9 00 - Clear do do \$12 50 a 13 00 on up, shipping 6c, a 12c - do store, unselected 10 a - dairy 15 a 18 - Lard, No 1, Boston ans, 7 a 8 - do in and Western, 6 a 7 - Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 - do in and Western, 5 a 7 - Cheese, Shipping and do, a 6 - do new milk, 5 a 7.

1/2, per ton, \$18 to 20 - Eastern Sewed \$14 to 16. HENSE - Old 11 c. - News s.

2S. 11 a 16.

OL - There has been a fair demand for all descriptions, and to some extent have been made at prices correspond- ing with the range of our quotations. The stock of pul- ver is considerably diminished, while that of Beech has increased, but the supply of either description is not large.

or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 48 a 50 c. - Amer- 1 lb. do, 45 a 47 - do 3 a do 42 a 44 - do 1 1/2 do 41 - do 1 - do and common do 33 a 36 - Spanish sheep, RF 2 a 3 - Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 28 - do un- washed, 18 a 25 - Saxony, clean, - a - 18 - Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10 - do do picked, - a - 8 - do Northern plaid lamb 42 a 43 - No. 1 do do do 37 - do 2 do do do 26 a 30 - No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HTON MARKET. - Monday, Sept. 27, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 525 Beef Cattle, 450 Stores, 3,550 Sheep and Swine.

ees. - Beef Cattle. - Sale quick, and last week's fully sustained, viz: - First quality, \$5 50 a 6 00. quality, \$5 00 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 50 a 4.

Former prices fully sustained. Two year old

Three year old, \$14 a 22.

ots were sold from \$1 12, to \$2 33.

ots. - Lots to peddle, from 3 to 3 1/4 for sows, and 4 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded place exposure, week ending Sept. 26.

Table with 5 columns: 1841., 5 A.M., 12 M., 7 P.M., Wind. Rows show temperature readings for various days.

GRINDSTONES.

ensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones for sale by AMM. C. LOMBARD, 103 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms, No. 23 Tremont Row, on SATURDAY next, the 24th of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the choice of Officers for the year ensuing, viz: a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, Professors of Botany and Vegetable Physiology, Entomology, and Horticultural Chemistry, an Executive Committee, and standing Committees on Fruits, Flowers, Products of Kitchen Garden, Synonyms of Fruits, Library, and Finance.

Sept. 29, 1841. E. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

WANTED.

In a desirable situation near New York, a trusty man who understands gardening, to take charge of a country place of small extent. A married man would be preferred. Endless references would be required. Apply to S. G. WARDA CO. 92 State St., corner Merchants' Row.

Sept. 29. 1841.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his Selected Collection, consisting of seven varieties; they are such as have stood the test of a fair trial for seven years, and all grown by the subscriber.

It is a new & seedling, Methren, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1/2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is 50 per hundred plants.

Methren Castle. - Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling. - A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet. - Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hudbia. - Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant. - Price two dollars.

Early Virginia. - This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

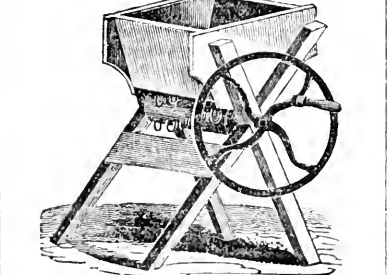
English Wood. - Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, with the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN, Aug. 11. epistm Nonantum Vale, Brighton.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Manzel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

APPLE PAVERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of several varieties of Superior Apple Pavers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off as you require the kernel. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WELLS, No. 15 North Market Street, S. C. LEBLANC, CORNHIS & CO, and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept 1. 1841. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

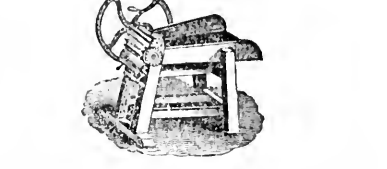
Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 1840. Sept. 6.

SUN DAISIES.

Just received a few of Shollan & Moore's, Sun Daisies, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the tone of gray in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

- 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been achieved by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

ORIENTAL PLOTT.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial, is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Peony, Whirlpin, Humeri, Rosa, Albicans, Tenifolia, Hydran, Tartarica, &c., from 50 cents to \$1 00 per root. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept 1.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

The subscriber offers for sale a great variety of Paeonies, Lillies, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug 11.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without croaking.

Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1817

L'ETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 6. 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHINGLING A HOUSE.

The now "reformed Farmer" had fallen almost asleep, it being nearly midnight, when he heard the landlord's wife say—

"I wish that man would go home, if he's got one to go to."

"Hush, hush!" says the landlord, "he'll call for something else directly."

"I wish he would make haste about it then, for it's time every honest person was in bed," said the wife.

"He's taking the shingles off his house and putting them on *ours*," said the landlord.

At this James began to come to his right senses, and commenced rubbing his eyes and stretching himself as if just awake, saying, "I believe I'll go."

"Don't be in a hurry, James," said the landlord.

"O yes, I must go," says James, "good night, and off he started."

After an absence of some time the landlord met and accosted him—

"Halloo, Jim, why haint you been down to see us?"

"Why," says James, "I had been taking shingles off my house, and it began to leak; so I thought it was time to stop the leak, and I have done it."

The tavern keeper was astonished, went home to tell his wife all about it, and James ever since has left run alone, and attended to his own business. He is now a happy man, and his wife and children are happier than ever.—*Selected.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

The following beautiful extract is taken from the New England Weekly Review:

"War may stride over the land with the crushing step of a giant; pestilence may steal over it like an invisible curse, reaching its victims silently and unseen, unperceiving here a village and there a city, until every dwelling is a sepulchre; famine may brood over it with a long and weary visitation, until the sky itself is brazen, and the beautiful greenness gives place to the parched desert—a wide waste of unproductive desolation:—but these are only physical evils. The wild flowers will bloom in peace on the field of battle, and above the crushed skeleton; the destroying angel of the pestilence will retire when the errand is done, and the nation will again breathe freely, and the barrenness of famine will cease at last; the cloud will be prodigal of its hoarded rain; and the wilderness will blossom. But for moral desolation there is no reviving spring. Let the moral and republican principles of our country be abandoned—our representatives bow in unconditional obsequiousness to individual dictation—let impudence, and intrigue, and corruption, triumph over honesty and intellect, and our liberties and strength will depart for ever. Of these there can be no resurrection. The "abomination of desolation" will be fixed and perpetual—and as the mighty fabric of our glory totters into ruins, the nations of the earth will mock at us in our overthrow, like the powers of darkness, when the throned one of Babylon became even as themselves, and the "glory of the Chaldees" had gone down forever."

If you will be remembered with gratitude by posterity, transplant a few trees each year about your dwelling.

THE HOME OF THE POOR.

There is much truth as well as deep feeling, in the following paragraph, which we extract from Dickens's latest production:

"Oh! if those who rule the destinies of nations would but remember this,—if they would but think how hard it is for the very poor to have engendered in their hearts that love of home from which all domestic virtues spring, when they live in dense and squalid masses, where social decency is lost, or rather never found,—if they would but turn aside from the wide thoroughfares and great houses, and strive to improve the wretched dwellings in byways, where only poverty may walk—many low roofs would point more truly to the sky, than the loftiest steeple that now rears proudly up from the midst of guilt, and crime, and horrible disease, to mock them by its contrary. It follows voices from work-house, hospital, and jail, this truth is preached from day to day, and has been proclaimed for years. It is no light matter—no outcry from the working vulgar, no mere question of the people's health and comforts that may be whistled down on Wednesday nights. It is love of home, the love of country as its rise; and who are truer patriots, or the best in time of need—those who venerate the land, owning its wood, and stream, and earth, and all that they produce, or those who love their country, boasting not a foot of ground in all its wide domain?"

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers, and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Common do. do.	150 Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 "Willis' Patent Corn Sifters.	500 " Hay Forks.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 " Diall do.
200 Grain Trudles.	500 " Tie up do.
1000 Yard Fences do.	20 doz. Halber do.
1000 Doz. Sash Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grand Stones on rollers.

TYPE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Comoranda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

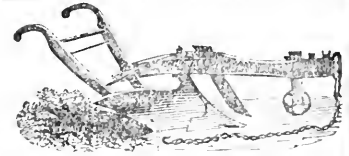
DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Comoranda.
300 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind, by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stone's hub in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market, Boston. July 14



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould has been so formed as to *bury the furrow completely on turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and tearing ground in the best possible manner.* The length of 1 mould board has by a very much increased, so that 1 Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Plough we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the improver, if your land is mostly light and easy to wry Plowty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or roe begins with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough ploughed *with the same power of team than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while Howard Plough turned *twenty-nine and one half inches the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantial made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the left hand side of this Plough, which can be renewed with having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise sec the mould board and landside together, and strengthens Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plow suitable for breaking up with four cattle, will cost at \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 extra.

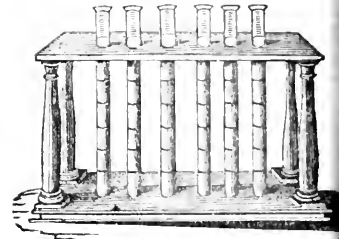
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 link Pence Chains, suit for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 1

LACTOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.
June 23

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street.
500 lbs. TURNIP SEED of the growth of 1841.
July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having been transferred into the hands of the subscribers, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public, that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be *per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 30 days.*
ALLEN PUTNAM

N. II.—Postmasters are required by law to furnish subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expenses to subscribers.

TITTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Boston Courier.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY held its annual exhibition of fruits and flowers during the past week. The display of every kind of fruit was splendid beyond description, and did justice to the skill and enterprise of the amateur cultivators and practical gardeners, who contributed so liberally of their bounties to the decoration of the room. The dahlias were superior to those of any previous year; many of the new varieties being almost perfect in itself. The show double German asters, and verbenas, was also very attractive. The pot plants were from various collections, and were all good. Among others there were good specimens of the Rhodochiton, the Brunsvigia falcata, and Banksia ericifolia. The fruit was beautiful and in the greatest abundance, and the contributors so numerous as to render it impossible to designate them here.

As to the decorations of the room, it can only be said that they were, as usual, excellent and in good taste. The whole was under the direction of Mr. Parker, aided by sub-committees. The exhibition was very well attended, and realized the expectations of the Society's friends; though the weather was unfavorable on the last day, still the throng continued to crowd in till the very close at ten o'clock in the evening.

On Friday, the members celebrated the anniversary by a dinner at Concert Hall. The hall was beautifully decorated with some of the magnificent specimens that had been exhibited at the Society's rooms, and the tables were richly laden with the delicacies contributed by the members.

About one hundred and twenty members of the Society, with a number of guests, (among whom were President Quincy, of Harvard University,—Lincoln, President of the Worcester Agricultural Society,—Gen. Dearborn, first President of the Horticultural Society,—Mr Grattan, the British Consul,—Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, and several other clergymen,—Messrs. Samuel Eaton, R. G. Shaw, and others, not now recollected,) sat down to dinner about four o'clock. The tables, which furnished the dessert, were most bountifully supplied by the liberality of many of the members of the Society. The President, D. Haggard, S. Pond, A. McLennan, F. W. Macaondry, J. G. Sawyer, O. Johnson, E. M. Richards, S. Sweetser, P. B. & C. M. Hovey, W. H. Cowan, and B. French, were the principal contributors; and a most rich repast was never set before the Society.

At the hall P. Wilder, Esq., President of the Society, presided at the head of the table. Messrs. Jonathan Winship, Benjamin V. French, and Cheever Small acted as vice-presidents. A blessing was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Codman. After the cloth was removed, the following regular toasts were announced from the Chair, the intervals between being enlivened by music from a band engaged for the occasion:

1. Our Country—A sapling, descended from a good stock, whose vigorous growth watered by the blood of thousands of patriotic hearts, now waves its branches over millions of freemen.

2. Good Old Massachusetts—Always in the field, where there is any good work to accomplish: what she undertakes, she does well—the fruits of her excellent institutions have been liberally distributed among her sister States, and she has yet enough left to garnish her own table.

3. The City of Boston—With her industrious and enterprising population—her schools and her churches—her noble harbor—her ships on every sea—her Iron Roads, East, West, North and South—how glorious is her prospect for the future.

4. Horticulture—The art which strews our paths with roses, loads our tables with luxuries, and crowns our labors with the rich fruits of contentment and happiness.

5. Intellectual Cultivation—That mighty agent to which every science is indebted for its most wonderful improvements. Its importance to the horticulturist may be estimated by the valuable labors of Knight and Van Mons.

6. Capital Stocks—The stocks most wanted and sure to yield the largest dividends are Fruit Stocks.

7. English Florists and American Amateurs—The first have furnished us with superior varieties of fruits and flowers—the latter now reciprocate their favors, and return them productions equaling their own.

8. The increase of glass structures for Horticulture—They perpetuate Spring, Summer and Autumn—they spangle the whole year with flowers.

9. Practical Cultivators—Physiologists may study the causes of vegetation, and chemists may analyze soils and manures—but the skill of the practical man is required to test the value of their speculations.

10. Horticultural Pursuits—Inexhaustible sources of study and delight—rewarding all who participate in them with the enjoyment of health and strength, and the luxurious indulgence of nature's choicest gifts.

11. The memory of three distinguished patrons of Horticulture—John Lowell, Jesse Boel, and Thomas Green Pessenden. "They rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

12. The Clergy—Always sowing the good seed—may they at the ingathering be rewarded with an abundant harvest.

13. Woman—

"A seedling sprung from Adam's side,
A most celestial shoot,
Because of Paradise the pride,
And bore a world of fruit."

After the delivery of these toasts, Mr WILDER, the President, made a very neat and appropriate address, substantially as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—It is rather my duty to solicit remarks from you, than to offer them myself, but I cannot refrain from briefly adverting to the present flourishing condition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and to the success that has at-

tended the efforts of its members since its organization.

It was formed in February, 1829, and held its first Anniversary and Exhibition of Fruits and Flowers in September of the same year, and we rejoice to number among its members on this occasion, some who were its founders and progenitors, and to whom we now most cheerfully accord a debt of gratitude for the benevolent motives that prompted them to its formation.

Its object was to promote, improve and disseminate a love for the science of Horticulture, to correct and simplify the confusion which then existed in the nomenclature of fruits, and by a liberal bestowment of premiums, to excite the emulation and to concentrate the individual skill of its members, and to bring to notice such native and foreign fruits and flowers as should be deemed truly valuable or worthy of cultivation.

How well this has been accomplished, will be seen by taking a retrospect. At the time of its origin there were but a limited number of fruits of acknowledged excellence to be seen in our markets, and although many of the new and popular varieties had been previously introduced into the gardens of the opulent, they had not generally been disseminated or proved, while at the present time there are members of this Society who have exhibited during the year, forty, fifty, and at the present exhibition, a single member, R. Manning, Esq., has placed on our tables 120 varieties of the Pear; and the same worthy and persevering individual has also proved and fruited in his own grounds nearly 300 varieties of this fruit, 63 of which are supposed to be of American origin; and 185 Apples, 80 of which are of American origin. I might notice a comparative increase in other fruits, but what has been stated is sufficient to give some idea of what has been accomplished.

A similar advancement has also taken place in the introduction of choice and rare plants, and the Dahlia, which thirteen years since was but little known with us, has become so popular and so increased in the number of its varieties, as not only to require a grand gala day to be set apart for its exhibition, but the whole of the Society's rooms for a fair display of its beauties.

Other conspicuous flowers have increased in corresponding ratio—the Rose, the Tulip, the Camellia—and although I am now speaking of the science in this country, it may not be uninteresting to state that so great has been the augmentation of varieties of popular flowers, there are individual or amateur collections in Europe consisting of more than 500 varieties of the Tulip, 600 varieties of the Camellia, and more than 1800 varieties of the far-famed Rose.

Of the financial resources of the Society, I can speak in the most gratifying terms, having commenced without a dollar in its treasury, and being now better endowed in this respect than any other Horticultural Society we are acquainted with, and entirely free from any pecuniary embarrassment.

Horticulture, until recently, has not kept pace with other pursuits, but it is now waking up with

renewed energy. Societies are forming in our populous towns and cities, and Chemistry and Botany, so intimately connected with the science, have of late come in with a new stimulus to propel forward its advancement.

Horticultural periodicals and papers have increased among us, and did time permit, I might notice them as being honorable to their conductors and highly useful to the community, in the dissemination of the science.

Within a few years a decided improvement has taken place in the laying out, ornamenting, and keeping of the gardens and grounds of the metropolises and vicinity, and we can now boast of *not a few* residences that are in this respect highly creditable to their owners—and of *one* in particular—thanks to its wealthy proprietor, whose plans have been projected and carried out on so extensive and precisely a scale, that his establishment will, ere long, not suffer by a comparison with some of the oldest and best kept gardens of Europe.

So universal is the love for these pursuits, at the present day, that a want of taste for them is seldom to be seen—and *never* before has there been such a demand for proved and choice varieties of fruit trees or for ornamental and beautiful plants.

The increased contributions of fruits and flowers, and the crowd of visitors to be seen at our weekly exhibitions, are sufficient evidence of the awakened and general interest felt by all classes of the community on the subject. But, gentlemen, I am trespassing on your time, and I will only detain you a moment longer.

One word, then, as to its influences on the mind. This science is elevated and refining, opening a wide field of research to the naturalist and man of study. Its pleasures are rational and enduring. Its influences on both body and mind are refreshing and invigorating. Its labor invites to the occupation of all our leisure hours, and is the labor of contentment and innocence.

When the mind is oppressed with the cares and perplexities of a business life, or when worn down with sorrow and fatigue, what so likely to restore it to its wonted vigor as a stroll to the garden, or a visit to the green-house.

And as a source of intellectual communion in the contemplation of its objects, in all their varied forms and beauty, what so well adapted to chasten and tranquilize the feelings, and to lead the imagination from "Nature up to Nature's God."

Let us then, gentlemen, take encouragement from the success that has already attended our labors, and although we may not realize all our expectations, let us remember the words of the lamented Sir T. A. Knight, late President of the London Horticultural Society:—says he, "I have persevered, and I will persevere while I have power." And adopting this as our motto, let us go forward with strengthened assurance of success, and let us hail the time when its beneficial influence shall be extended from one end of our land to the other, and our whole country become a fruitful garden. When, in the language of another—

"Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,
And the whole world in rich profusion lies."

The President concluded by offering the following sentiment—

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Its birthday opened a new era in the Horticulture of New England.

The following toasts were then given:—

The Governor of Massachusetts—The enlightened statesman—the practical farmer—and the honest man.

The Mayor of the City of Boston—Honest, intelligent, and persevering—his character is a sure guaranty that the peace of our community will be preserved, education promoted, and all the interests of our thriving city be fostered and protected.

The Judiciary—A strong wall and high ledge for the protection of virtue and good order—may they *root up* and *haul down* vice, until it shall not only bear no *fruit*, but the very *root* shall be destroyed.

Harvard University—No *hot bed*—but a *Conseratory* of the first order, where scions of old stocks are rooted, grounded, and brought forward to make good the strip and waste of time.

President Quincy then rose, and said he was told that it was expected he should say something. But after the very splendid exhibition of the last three days, he felt that he could not do justice to the feelings which had been excited. They were feelings of admiration, wonder and delight of honor, respect, and gratitude to those who had furnished these bounties. Our duty was to encourage, stimulate, reward and support the spirit and enterprise which had produced them. Sir, what have we seen? The very barriers of climate removed—Nature *improved!* The fruits of every country were now contributing to our comfort. These, he said, were the triumphs of Horticulture—an employment more honorable than war—more unalloyed than politics. He therefore proposed—

Honor, gratitude, support to the taste, enterprise and spirit, which improve nature, and supply products to our country which her climate denies.

A sentiment complimentary to the clergy was responded to by Rev. Dr. Codman, who said he could not forbear to express his gratitude for this token of respect paid to the clergy. He wished every Pastor had as good a parishioner as he had in the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He proposed—

The primeval employment of Man—"To dress the garden, and keep it."

The next sentiment was—

The Rose—While we acknowledge her as Queen at the Court of Flora, we are happy to recognize among our guests the distinguished representative of that Queen, whose kingdom have adopted in the Rose their floral emblem.

Mr GRATTAN, the British Consul, rose and said, that among the many means of enjoyment afforded him at this time, none struck him with so much gratitude as that he was spared from making a flowery speech, for the ornaments were abundantly provided, and therefore the homeliest words would do. Who could compete by the flowers of rhetoric with the flowers here exhibited? He said the President did but justice in his remarks upon horticultural taste. We are often prone to underrate the Horticulturist. His labors are not of a solitary nature. They inspire him with a love of the country. The lover goes to the garden for the emblems of his beloved, and he there furnishes himself with the representatives of her beauty. The gardener ought to think there is a real charm in every thing around him. This day, said he, has discovered a new beauty to me. Never have I witnessed such a display of the beauties of horticultural taste. There is a language in flowers

which utters what tears and sighs cannot express. In it the Spaniard, the Turk, the Greek, would find a suitable language in which to express himself. He concluded by proposing—

The Gardens and Green-Houses of Massachusetts.

The next toast was—

The Queen of England and her Royal Consort—An illustrious example of *Crown grafting*.

Sir JOHN CALDWELL, who was present as a guest, said, that being unaccustomed to speaking, he would merely remark, that he had no doubt the Royal pair would furnish an abundance of little ones, which would adorn and decorate the English annals.

The Union of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies—May their connexion be so intimate as to produce a numerous offspring of taste, beauty and usefulness.

Hon. LEVI LINCOLN, the Collector, who is President of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, and a member of the Horticultural Society, being called on, said he did not think it fair to call upon him at all. Besides, in consequence of his official station, he was not allowed to speak at all, and he did not know that the Horticultural meeting would be an exception. His province was not to give, but to *collect* from all. But while he was up, as they say in another place, he would state that it was his happiness to be present at the first meeting of this society. He could therefore contrast that, thirteen years ago, with this. He did not feel competent to make a comparison. It defied all comparison, to attempt to compare that day of small things with this of great ones. We may form some idea of its magnificence, by knowing that this Society has influenced the whole country. As mention had been made of three distinguished members now deceased, he would fain connect with their names that of the late Dr. Fiske, of Worcester. He planted, thirteen years ago, the first seedlings of peach trees which this year had produced barrels of fruit, which had been sent to the New York market. This speaks every thing for improvements and facilities of transportation. He said he stood here as the representative of the farmers. As he happened to be seated next to the President of Harvard University, who had just retired from the hall, he would in reference to him propose as a sentiment—

The *Tree of the Orchard*, upon which science has engrained the *bud*, and the *scion* from the *Tree of Knowledge*, in the good cultivation of which we have an exhibition of the vigor of the *root*, and the rich burden of the *branch*.

The first President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Distinguished alike for his horticultural skill and intellectual attainments: under his energetic administration, the Society, at an early day, attained an enviable rank.

Gen. DEARBORN said—I feel highly honored by the respectful notice which has been taken of my humble efforts in the organization of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The results have far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the founders of that institution. They had not believed it possible that the advantages which have been derived, and the extensive and salutary influence which has been realized from the efforts of the Society, could have been so much experienced. But

It must be recollected that much had been done to prepare the way, by a number of distinguished gentlemen, who had long devoted their attention to all the useful and ornamental branches of cultivation. Col. Perkins, Christopher Gore, John Lovell, S. G. Perkins, and Eben. Preble, may be considered as the illustrious pioneers of Horticulture in New England. They had collected many of the most valuable and beautiful fruit and forest trees, shrubs, flowers, plants and seeds from all parts of the world, and established gardens and embellished rural residences in the environs of Boston, which had diffused intelligence, created a taste, and excited a spirit for the extension of all ranches of tillage, not only among their fellow-citizens in the immediate vicinity of their elegant establishments, but throughout the Commonwealth. To those liberal, intelligent, and enterprising gentlemen is this institution, as well as the whole country mainly indebted for the introduction and extension of many of the most precious fruits and useful plants with which our market is now supplied; while their commendable example has produced an emulation among all classes of society, which has been productive of the most beneficial and admirable results.

The exhibition which we have witnessed during the last three days, in the Hall of the Horticultural Society, cannot but have impressed all with the most improvements which have been made in the rich and improved character of the productions which the gardens in the surrounding towns now afford.

For these highly interesting and valuable results, it is but justice to declare, that they are chiefly to be attributed to the labors, zeal, and practical intelligence and skill of some of the earliest and most active and energetic members of this Society.

Manning, of Salem, has been distinguished for his attention and successful efforts in collecting and multiplying the variety of pears and apples,—Pond, of Cambridge, for the culture of plums,—Warren, of Brighton, for strawberries,—Walker, of Roxbury, for his beautiful collection of lilies and violas,—the President of the Society, J. Wilder, for his extensive and superb conservatory of camellias, and the vast variety of roses which he has imported,—the Winslips and Kennels for their capacious and well managed nurseries of fruit, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs and flowering plants,—and Col. Perkins and Mr. Eschling for their spacious and magnificent vine-tries, green-houses, stoves, and conservatories, of the most rich and elegant vegetable productions of every region of the globe; while the editors of the New England Farmer and the Horticultural Register are entitled to infinite credit and praise for their indefatigable labors in collecting and diffusing intelligence over the whole country, upon all its infinite branches of rural economy.

Much has thus been accomplished by this association, and we may with confidence look forward to still greater and more important developments in the future. Gen. Dearborn closed his remarks with the following toast—

The Cultivation of the Earth—It was the first step of civilization, is the basis of all other branches of industry, and the chief source of the prosperity and wealth of nations.

The President, after alluding to the Hon. C. F. Rockwell, Mayor of Norwich, as being concerned in horticulture, offered the following:—

Gardeners—They delight in the first calling and destination of man, anterior to the discovery of the steam engine and railways.

Mr. ROCKWELL replied, that the President must have received early information of his profession; that formerly he had been engaged in that business. He now resided in Norwich, a hundred miles distant, but he paid an annual visit to this city to meet this Society. He thanked them for their efforts in the good cause. He had attempted to imitate them. He was indebted to them for all he had, and he would propose—

The Members of the Horticultural Society of Massachusetts—By their works and by their fruits we know them.

The Press—It scatters abroad the seeds of knowledge. Its fruits, if rightly cultivated, exert a salutary influence in the moral and political world.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, editor of the Courier, was called for to respond to this sentiment, but he had retired from the hall, though not without placing in possession of the President the following sentiment—

Horticultural Societies—"Fiscal corporations," whose capital stock is a well-cultivated bank of soil, whose directors are producers, whose depositors get cent. per cent. for their investments, whose exchanges are never below par, and which operate *per se* over the Union."

Mr. PITCHAM, editor of the New England Farmer, being called on, rose and said—he thought it rather hard that the youngest editor should be called to speak in behalf of the press. True, he felt a great interest in what the press could do for Horticulture and agriculture. He had been called on unexpectedly, but could not fail to do their bidding. He expressed his admiration at the success of the Society, and was gratified at their prosperity. As an editor, he stood the successor, though not the immediate one, of the late Thomas G. Fessenden, whose labors had been highly beneficial. He had always welcomed the New England Farmer, and read it with delight. It promoted the science of Agriculture, and as long as it was in his hands, he should endeavor to render it useful. The cultivation of flowers promotes health. It favors morals and religion. He gave—

The fair Garden of the World above—Where the faithful cultivators may hope to pluck unfolding flowers and gather immortal fruit.

Mr. B. V. French, vice-president, then gave the following—

Agriculture and Horticulture—The first, a nation's greatest wealth; the next, its greatest luxury.

Mr. Wilder having retired, Mr. French took the chair and proposed the following—

Our President, Col. Marshall P. Wilder—His example is worthy of imitation: in him we have evidence of what method and perseverance can achieve.

Mr. Winslip, vice-president, next proposed this sentiment—

The Magazine of Horticulture—A work which has contributed much to the honor of the State and to the advancement of the science to which it is devoted. May its editor long continue the ornament of his profession and the pride of his friends

and associates, and meet with the reward his labors so justly merit.

Mr. C. M. Hovey rose, and said that as he had the honor to edit that periodical, he presumed he might say a few words. It was nearly seven years since he commenced his labors in writing on horticultural subjects, but it was three times that period since he first took an interest in the matter. He early became a member of the Society, while its first accomplished President presided over it. He had been a constant exhibitor for ten years, and during that period had acted on various committees in connexion with the gentleman who had now seen fit to honor him, and he had always found him ready to do his share in promoting the objects of the Society.

The establishment of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was an epoch in the horticulture of this vicinity. It gave a new impulse to the science, whose progress has ever since been onward. But there was yet, in the opinion of many gentlemen, something wanting to keep up the interest excited. This was some vehicle of information by which practical men might communicate their sentiments to each other. Such a source presented itself in a periodical devoted to Horticulture. With the promised aid of many gentlemen whom he saw present, and among whom the President of the Society was the first, he undertook its publication. With what success, he left the public to decide. He hoped that the Magazine would long continue to exercise a salutary influence in Horticulture, and its publication prove an honor to the science throughout the United States. He concluded by proposing—

Horticultural Societies at home, and Horticultural Societies abroad—Associations which confer blessings upon all classes of Society; and whose influence extends to the remotest bounds of civilization.

Mr. B. V. French gave—

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements—We have witnessed and admired the fine effect he has produced at the hall, but we should like to hear more from his Tulips (two lips.)

Mr. WALKER said—May I ask the indulgence of the company, while I shall attempt to respond to the sentiment just expressed. To receive the approbation of the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for my humble efforts thus publicly, fills my breast with gratitude, for which I cannot find words to give utterance.

Tulips, *two-lips*, must on the present occasion, answer for themselves. The word *two-lips*, sir, in one sense, has a charm generally felt, but very difficult to be expressed. *Two-lips* have always been a favorite flower in every country and in every age; and the desire to *hybridize* all the varieties has continued without the least abatement, from time immemorial. It was with *two-lips*, our mother Eve impressed the parental blessing on the cheeks of her first born, and where is the mother who does not follow her example? The prattling sounds issued from the *two-lips* of the stammering child have music to mothers "sweet as a love."

And again, sir, what would become of all the contracts Cupid is ever making in the world, if they were not signed, sealed and delivered?—yes, sir, delivered by the consent of parties with *two-lips*?

But enough; perhaps too much. Yet I should like to say a word on another subject. May I ask your further indulgence?

Permit me, then, to scan the past history of this Society, and say a word in anticipation of the future. It is sometimes well to look back and see from whence we sprung. Fourteen years ago and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was not in existence. Their first meetings were held in a small room in Congress street; after that, they met in an upper room over the New England Agricultural Seed Store; from there they removed to Joy's buildings, and from there to a room in Cornhill, and finally to their present hall, in Tremont Row. This is a history of its location. But who can recount its acts, and the benefits thereof to the community and after generations?

Had I the eloquence of Cicero, it might be exhausted on this subject. The purchase of, and the maturing the plans of the Cemetery at Mount Auburn, are deeds worthy of any Society. This act, sir, may be considered as the corner-stone of our transactions. And on this act we may, by united effort, raise a temple, which shall be the delight of future generations. A temple where the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, may come and partake freely of the treasures which ever flow from our lovely Flora, and her twin sister, the beautiful Pomona. I said, sir, raise a temple. Yes, sir, a temple, that shall be an ornament to the city of Boston, and the future pride of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Sir, the people are with us—our interests are the interests of the public, and we have only to say we want a hall of suitable dimensions for our use, and who that understands the subject can refuse us aid, and bid us God speed? No, sir, let the claims of fruits and flowers, and their moral influence be fully understood, and we shall have no rival with the virtuous and the wise, except that religion whose ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are paths of peace.

He concluded with the following sentiment—

The Practical Cultivator—

"For him the Spring
Distils her dews, and from the silken gem
Its lucid leaves unfolds; for him, the hand
Of Autumn tuges every fertile branch
With blooming gold and blushes like the morn."

By J. E. Teschemacher, corresponding member—The union of Science and Horticulture—It will improve our fruits, flowers and vegetables, and will advance the knowledge of the practical cultivator.

By Isaac Hurd, Esq., of Cincinnati. The fruits of the North—As delicious as those of the tropics, though many are of a *Wilder* growth.

By D. Haggerston. New England—Though in her soil the fig-tree does not blossom nor the olive yield her oil, yet in her schools and colleges morals and intellect are matured; in her farms the myrtle flourishes for her sages, and Bunker Hill and Bennington will be ever green with laurels for her heroes.

By J. Stickney. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Although situated far to the north, in a sterile section of the country, it has been steadily progressing in usefulness, till its powerful influence is felt to the utmost limits of this vast republic.

By S. Pond. Robert Manning, of America, and Van Mons, of Europe—Their exertions in the cause of Pomona, entitle them to the gratitude and respect of all generations.

The Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society—While we have such *Cushings* to repose on; such *Wind-ships* to sail with; such *War-*

rens to breed in; such *Ponds* to circumnavigate; such *Walkers* on the course; it behooves the young amateur in horticulture to take heed to his ways, as he will find a *Wilder* man in the field, who is hard to beat.

By E. M. Richards, the Recording Secretary. The Apple of discord—May those exclusively who sow, reap it, and eat of its fruit to their heart's content.

By C. M. Hovey. Robert Manning—The indefatigable Pomologist and the estimable citizen. His labors in identifying our various fruits, have accomplished for America what Knight has for England, and Van Mons for Belgium.

By S. Sweetser. Horticulture and Floriculture—The flint and steel, which, when brought in collision, elicits a spark that purities and elevates the soul.

By Wm. Thomas. Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of the 19th century—Second only to the schools planted by our ancestors of the 17th century for the protection of our liberties and the welfare of man. May their fruits be as good.

By O. Johnson. Our Society—Devoted to the promotion of the peaceful pursuits of horticulture; may its members cultivate the virtues, liberality and good feeling.

By a Guest. Mr President,—Having heard much regret expressed that ladies are not admitted to our board, I will offer this sentiment—

May our tables in 1842 be adorned, not only by the fruits of the earth, but by the flowers of heaven.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society—Loses nothing of its attraction, while it *marshals* at the head of its list the *Wilder* fruits.

Horticulture—Art engrafted on nature.

The Editor of the Magazine of Horticulture—His works prove that he is not less expert in handling a pen than in handling a hoe.

Many other sentiments were given, of which we have not obtained copies.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

SQUIRRELS.

MR EDITOR—I am glad that agriculturists are combining against the race of gunners, more properly termed *loafers*, who wage an eternal war against every thing that has life in the shape of bird or beast, be it never so small and insignificant in value; their only object would seem to be extermination, without the least regard to the injury they are inflicting on the harmless animals themselves, or the proprietors of the lands upon which they trespass with impunity. It has often been calculated that the services of a pair of small birds have been of more real value to the farmer than the labors of many a large animal, and the consideration of the subject seems at length to have awakened them to their true interests: it is to be hoped they will carry out their determination to afford protection to their little laborers, by which there is no doubt they will reap advantages an hundred fold. But, although we find many who are ready to advocate the cause of the birds, we never hear any commiseration expressed for the little animal, the squirrel, whose presence enlivens the otherwise lonely solitude of the deep wood, and adds a charm to every landscape, but who is doomed to destruction by wholesale, merely for the sport of the indolent and unemployed of every town and village in the land. I have lately met with a no-

tice of this little interesting creature, which brings its labors into a new view, and by which it would seem that we might be able to account for those extensive forests of oaks which spring up spontaneously on the removal of a growth of pine: a circumstance that has baffled the conjectures of many of the learned amongst us, and has never been satisfactorily accounted for.

In a late English work, it is said: "The truth that no animal is created but for some wise purpose, is beautifully illustrated in the squirrel. It is a singular but well-authenticated circumstance that most of those oaks which are called *spontaneous*, are planted by this animal, in which way he has performed the most essential service to mankind. It is related that a person walking one day in the woods, his attention was diverted by a squirrel which sat very composedly upon the ground. In a few moments the squirrel darted to the top of a tree beneath which he had been sitting, and in another instant he was down with an acorn in his mouth, and after digging a small hole with his forefoot, he stooped down and deposited the acorn then covering it, he darted up the tree again, and in a moment was down with another, which he buried in the same manner: this he continued to do so long as the observer thought proper to watch him. This industry of the little animal is directed to the purpose of securing him against want in winter, but his memory not being sufficiently retentive to enable him to remember every spot in which he deposited an acorn, he must lose many every year, which are destined to spring up at some future period to supply the place of the parent tree—perhaps a century hence!"

Boston, Sept. 18, 1841.

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the *Mechanics Apprentices' Library Association*, just held, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas this Association is deeply indebted to the various Editors and Publishers of magazine and newspapers, who gratuitously furnish us with their respective publications, and as it is but proper that we should at the commencement of another term, give expression to our feelings in regard to it—Therefore,

Resolved, That every Editor or Publisher who favors the Association by supplying it with a periodical, is entitled to our most heartfelt acknowledgements, for the benefit conferred upon the institution, by adding to the value of those advantages of which it has so much reason to be proud; and the disinterestedness and magnanimity of the Association itself will always cause us to cherish towards them the sincerest sentiments of gratitude and respect.

Permit me to add, that the consideration that this is doing no more than an act of justice, affords me an additional pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of the above.

Respectfully, your obt' serv't,

JOHN M. L. BARCOCK.

Corresponding Secretary M. J. L. J. JOSEPH BRUCE & Co.

A correspondent of the *Morris Jerseyman* says: "I am satisfied that screenings of anthracite are a good protection of pencil trees against worms. I placed around each tree a box two feet square and six inches deep, and filled it with the coal; and they have no indication of worms about them."

From Kenrick's New American Orchardist.

TRANSPLANTING.

When trees are removed for the purpose of being replanted, their roots, should, if possible, be preserved fresh and entire. If these precautions have omitted, their whole bodies and roots must be immersed in fresh water during twenty-four hours; their tops must be lessened in proportion to the loss their roots have sustained. The sources which they derive the nourishment which they receive from the earth being diminished, the whole of the tree, and even its vitality, would otherwise pass off by transpiration.

October and November, and immediately after the first hard frosts have arrested vegetation, is considered the best season of all for transplanting.

The peach, the plum, the cherry, and evergreen trees, do especially well when planted early in autumn. But where circumstances render it necessary, transplanting may be deferred till spring. When trees are transplanted in autumn, they become duly consolidated at their roots, and are ready to vegetate with the first advance of spring.

The holes for receiving the trees, should be dug four to six feet in diameter, according to the size of the trees, and eighteen inches deep; the soil subsil should be cast out to this depth, and replaced at bottom with rich soil, intermixed with a portion of manure. The tree should generally be set no deeper than it stood before, otherwise the roots will cease to grow; the fibres should be laid horizontally, in their natural position, and packed intimately and compactly placed about the roots; manure may be placed above and below, and on every side, but ought never to be allowed to come in contact with the roots, as it is, in this case, to corrupt and injure them;—by treading the ground very hard. When green trees are set, it is generally considered advisable to pour at once a few gallons of water around the tree previous to treading hard around to finish earthing, and tread hard an hour afterwards. This is an excellent and safe mode in regard to any tree.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING APPLES.

Various theories have been offered for preserving apples in a sound state for winter use, or for long voyages. Some have proposed gathering them before it is ripe, and drying it on floors until it is up; this has been tried; the apples lose their sprightly flavor, and keep no better than in the less troublesome modes. Dr. Noah Webster recommends that they should be put down between layers of sand which has been dried by the rays of summer. This is without doubt an excellent mode, as it excludes the air, and absorbs the moisture, and must be useful when apples are to be exposed to a warm climate.

Straw has also been highly recommended to be placed between the layers of fruit; but I have noticed that the straw from the perspiration of horses, becomes musty, and may probably do more hurt than good. When apples are to be exported, it has been recommended that each be separately wrapped in coarse paper, in the manner in which lemons are usually put up. This is, without doubt, an excellent mode. And Mr. Loudon recommends that apples destined for Europe should be packed between layers of grain.

Large quantities of fine winter fruit are raised in

the vicinity of Boston, and put up for winter use, for the markets, and for exportation. The following is the mode almost universally adopted by the most experienced; and by this mode apples, under very unfavorable circumstances, are frequently preserved in a sound state, or not one in fifty defective, for a period of seven or eight months. The fruit is suffered to hang on the tree to as late a period as possible in October, or till hard frosts have loosened the stalk, and they are in imminent danger of being blown down by high winds: such as have already fallen are carefully gathered and inspected, and the best are put up for early winter use. They are carefully gathered from the tree by hand, and as carefully laid in baskets. New, tight, well-seasoned flour barrels from the bakers, are usually preferred; the baskets, being filled, are cautiously lowered into the barrels and reversed. The barrels, being quite filled, are gently shaken, and the head is gently pressed down to its place and secured. It is observed that this pressure never causes them to rot next the head, and is necessary, as they are never allowed to rattle in removing. No soft straw or shavings are admitted at the ends; it causes mustiness and decay. They are next carefully placed in wagons, and removed on the *bidge*, and laid in courses in a cool, airy situation on the north side of buildings, near the cellar, protected by a covering on the top, of boards, so placed as to defend them from the sun and rain, while the air is not excluded at the sides. A chill does not injure them; it is no disservice; but when extreme cold weather comes on, and they are in imminent danger of being frozen, whether by night or day, they are carefully rolled into a cool, airy, dry cellar, with openings on the north side, that the cold air may have free access; they are laid in tiers, and the cellar is in due time closed and rendered secure from frost. The barrels are never tumbled or placed on the head.

Apples keep best when grown in dry seasons and on dry soils. If fruit is gathered late, and according to the above directions, re-packing is unnecessary; it is even ruinous, and should on no account be practiced till the barrel is opened for use. It has been fully tried.

When apples are to be exported, Mr Cobbett has recommended that they should, if possible, be carried on deck; otherwise between decks. Between decks is the place, and in the most dry, cool, and airy part.—*Ibid.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

HORSE HARNESS.

The object of this communication is to call the attention of farmers to the inconvenience and needless expense they incur in using the kind of harness, for their common business, at present mostly in use among them. We are too much the slaves of fashion; and instead of studying economy, or our own convenience, in endeavoring to keep pace with the rich, or those in higher or different situations in life, we are often found with articles of dress or equipage, far from being convenient for our business or appropriate to our condition. It probably does not occur to many, that the harness used fifteen or twenty years ago, was much more convenient, less expensive, and more enduring than that mostly used at the present day; being calculated for business instead of pleasure. The most objectionable part of the harness now used is the breeching, which was never calculated for heavy

loads, and is very unsuitable; horses not being able to back or hold a load with half the ease as with those of the fashion of by gone days. The fashion of the breeching now in use, was introduced into this country from England, some forty years ago, and was called the *platoon* breeching; the name indicating an article for pleasure rather than convenience—yet we have almost universally adopted it for all kinds of heavy work. The Pennsylvania, or Dutch breeching, is far cheaper, on account of its durability, than the *platoon*, and far better adapted to the ease and convenience of the horse in any situation. Martingals, gags and checks, are also very objectionable for a business harness; tending to confine a horse to one position, and of course curtailing the free use of some of his muscles, and requiring greater exertion in others, adding much to the performance of what is required of him. It appears to me, that it will require no logical demonstration to convince any reflecting mind, that where great muscular exertion is required, a free and unfettered use of all the muscles, as far as circumstances will admit, is very important. The cheapest, most convenient, and durable harness, is made with leather tugs from the hame to the hind flank, about three feet long, with a string in the end. Pennsylvania breeching, with a leather strap from the ring of that to the one in the end of the tug. Cham traces, with what is called a T, on one end, which goes in at the ring on the end of the tug. Whiffletrees, with rings at the ends, the traces passing through them and hooking to any required length. Scotch collars, iron balls to hold back, and wire snaps on the lines.

Many farmers suffer much by neglecting to oil their harness seasonably and properly; though once a year, if done as it should be, is generally sufficient. The best way is, after the harness is taken to pieces and cleaned, to have a kettle of warm water and put your oil into that; then dip in one strap at a time, taking care to let the oil close up to the strap as you take it out. It will then require rubbing off with a dry cloth, and will remain soft for a year. The water should not be so hot as to scald the leather. Neats or pigs-foot oil is the best; next to that, fresh butter, if you can afford it, if not, hogs lard. Many farmers suppose nothing so good as curriers' oil, but that should be the last used. Harness not used for a year or two, is greatly injured by becoming hard and cracking; for that reason, a new harness lying idle for any considerable length of time, is not worth as much as one carefully used the same length of time. D. S. CURTIS.

LABOR.

If we look through the historical records of the world, we shall find that few persons have attained to great celebrity in any profession, without devoting all their intellectual powers to that one object. A man who is determined to become eminent in a particular line, must resolutely bend every action to that end, or he can have but little chance of success. Divided attention prevents that energy of endeavor that often leaves idle genius far behind. Great talents, united with diligence, certainly form the most perfect requisites for excellence; but as they are the lot of very few, it is happy for the rest of mankind, that a common degree of intellect, seconded by unwearied perseverance, is sufficient for most purposes in life.—*Selected.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1841.

PLOWS—WHO MAKES THE BEST?

The general interest taken in the question here asked, and its importance, will not merely justify, but they seem to demand a public statement of circumstances which are likely to influence the editors of the agricultural papers in giving opinions upon this subject. We speak in reference to the editors in this city. It is well known that the three principal plow-manufacturers for the Boston market are Charles Howard, Prouty & Mears, and Ruggles, Nourse & Mason. Our own paper, published by Joseph Breck & Co., who sell Howard's plows principally, always contains an advertisement of them, and implies a preference of them to any others. The Cultivator we find advertising those made by Prouty & Mears, and extolling them above all others. In the Yankee Farmer those of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason are or have been generally put foremost. Interest, more or less direct, in each case, holds the publishers to the course that is pursued.

But are the editors bound by the same bonds? If we are left free in the expression of opinion upon all subjects, and there is no censorship exercised over our pages; and yet it were an ungrateful thing to interfere with the interests of our employers. Only in cases where duty distinctly called to such a course, would one be found willing to act thus unkindly. But we never would say what we did not believe, for the purpose of increasing the profits of any publishers, plow sellers, or plow-makers. We might omit to praise other plows, though we should judge them to be better, if by the expression of our opinion we were obviously going to injure our friends. Silence upon the subject would then be proper. But we are in no such situation. Our honest judgment can be told. We intend to give it. Our previous statements and our character for fair dealing will of course be allowed their proper influence in determining the worth of the opinions about to be expressed.

The plows by Prouty & Mears and those of this year's pattern by Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, are very much alike, and the work accomplished by them has no general characteristics by which that of the one can be distinguished from that of the other. Both of these plows are good, and make very handsome work. The furrows turned by them have a very smooth and polished surface—in other words, they do not crack the furrow-slice. But Howard's plow we judge to be superior to them, because, as we think, it will do good work at a greater depth. (By the way, when plows are put upon trial, and when used at plowing matches, they are not generally made to run so deep as good husbandry requires us to plow.) We prefer Howard's because we believe that they clean out the bottom of the furrow better than the others and lay more of the bottom soil at the top where we want it—particularly in the case in old ground and in loose and brittle sward land. We prefer them because they are apparently stronger and more durable; we prefer them because they leave the land in the best situation for tillage. This plow cracks the furrow, while at the same time it turns it as flat as either of the others; and this cracking of the furrow, though it mars its smoothness, facilitates its decomposition and increases the ease with which it can be tilled. Our judgment is, that Howard's is the best plow for every

day home use, while at the same time the others may make a handsome one—that is, a less cracked surface on the furrow-slice—and might be preferred for cattle show plowing, where it may happen that the eyes of beholders will be caught by smoothness, as distinguished from flatness.

If we are liable to be biased in our opinions by the interest of our friends, we have tried while writing this article, to avoid the operation of any such improper influence. This is only our solemn duty; for we acknowledge, and shall ever strive to act up to the principle, that we are more strongly bound to seek the good of the vast numbers who subscribe for and who read our paper, than to further the interests of the publishers, if the two are in opposition. But this will seldom be the case. The public good and theirs will both be best promoted by an honest, frank, and full statement of our convictions.

We do not lay claim to any remarkable fitness to be judge of the merits of plows. And yet we use them not infrequently with our own hands: we have repeatedly followed all, excepting the recent pattern of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason; and we have several times seen all in use by skillful plowmen. And all this has been done while we were striving to learn which was actually the best plow for common use in all the different kinds of soil. Our preference has been stated.

But the merits of each of the plows is so great—they are all so good—that it is not surprising that there is difference of opinion in regard to them among men whose only interest is to get the best.—We have no feelings which will let us bring a charge of selfishness, prejudice or any thing of the kind against any one who should place either of these kinds at the head. All are good.

We have previously hinted our preference of Howard's plows; but our columns have not contained much in relation to them excepting the advertisement. The reason why so little is said is, that Messrs Breck & Co. have received, the present season, orders for four hundred more than Mr Howard has been able to manufacture, and that they have no occasion to draw public attention to them.

HARVESTING WINTER APPLES.

In another column will be found an extract from Kenrick's Orchardist, giving a very good description of the process of gathering the apples from the tree.—We have a few things to add, and some to repeat. The dispatch with which this work can be done, is determined partly by the weight of the ladder used. A very light one is best. When resting against the branches of the tree and touching at several points, a slender ladder is sufficient to give one safe support. The painter's ladder, touching the side of the house only at the top, needs to be strong, and consequently heavy; but not so that of the apple-picker. His seldom touches at the top, but usually several feet below the top. More than this, his ladder should be in nearly an upright position, for when it is thus placed so that he may rest a considerable part of his body against it, he is in his most favorable position for work. When thus placed, the ground is made to support nearly all the weight. On this matter of placing the ladder, depends, in no small degree, the quantity which one will gather per day. A spruce pole 5 inches through at the butt and 2 inches at top, split with the saw in the centre, is amply large for a ladder 20 feet long. It should be set nearly perpendicular, and so as to leave the mass of the apples at the sides, when it can be done.

Our custom is, to put the gathered fruit into barrels in

the field, and remove it almost immediately into the cellar. We think our apples keep as well, thus digged, as they did formerly when left out in barrels in the weather became quite cold. The cellar doors, however, are left open, and the cellar is kept well aired, till winter comes. Here in the cellar, which is light dry, they can be picked over and assorted as they wanted for market, or when the weather requires a work under shelter. Happening to have an old apple we place that upon two barrels, and into it we empty a barrel at a time of the fruit to be picked over, and placed, it is very convenient performing the labor.

POTATO HARVESTING.

If none of the other crops require attention, it will now be to digging early potatoes, or such as are not though they would be as well in the ground for a day longer. When dug they are best put into the bar at once and excluded from the atmosphere as much as possible. We can give no other directions for work than to pull vines, hoe out and pick up. This may be pleasant work, perhaps, where the crop is three or four hundred bushels per acre; yet with us, seldom can get much of a crop of this *potomac de terre*, has never been very agreeable labor.

CATTLE SHOW IN ESSEX COUNTY.

At Georgetown, on Wednesday last, the farmers of Essex had their meeting for seeing and being seen. They brought with them their cattle and swine, their bees and cheese, their vegetables and fruits, their hearth and a multitude of et ceteras. We were there—but can give little better account of the show than that we had not reached the place of exhibition; for an acerbated throat, and its attendant sickness, unfitted for any accurate observation. We saw but little. An exhibition of swine was generally spoken of as one of the cattle of various kinds were numerous and many of them appeared well. The plowing match was well tested by near twenty teams. We have seldom, if witnessed a contest in which so many did well.

The Address by Mr A. Gray, of Andover, is very favorably spoken of by all his hearers with whom we conversed. His subject was, the aid which agriculture renders to agriculture.

NATIVE GRAPES.

On Saturday, Mr A. Perry, of Sherburne, presented us with a box of the finest native grapes we have tasted. We thought them sweeter than the best and in the mouth they "left no sting behind," as natives usually do.

THE FIRST AUTUMNAL FROST.

On the morning of Saturday last, our fields were snowed white with frost, the first this autumn. A crops generally will suffer no harm from its blighting.

On Sunday commenced a copious rain—wind strong and violent—a real old-fashion "equinoctial" as shaker. This morning there was snow. The rain comes up to this time, (Monday night,) though they—as that veracious personage, "the P. D.," declares has veered to the N. W.—The earth is well saturated with water, and the springs will fill up for winter.

MR SOLON ROBINSON.

We are happy to announce the arrival of this distinguished friend of agriculture in our city. He came on the evening of Monday, having been passing the first train of cars through the summit on the railroad. Mr R. can be seen at our office, where communications for him may be left.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrupted Lead... Hops... Flax Seed... The business done in this article has been very late, and the market closes exceedingly dull for all descriptions...

WISCONSIN. The sales of Beef and Pork have been extremely limited, and quotations being entirely nonafford but little guide to the actual state of the market... Mess, 4 mo. bid, nominal - do Navy - \$9 00 - \$7 00 n 7 50 - Pork - Extra clear, 4 mo. bid, \$13 a 14...

LOTION MARKET.—MONDAY, Oct. 4, 1841. Reported for the New England Farmer. Market 850 Beef Cattle, 950 Steers, 2500 Sheep & Swine.

Two year old \$8 a 12. Three year old, \$13... Lots were sold from \$1 12, to \$1 25... Lots to peddle, from 3 to 3 1/4 for sows, and 1 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5.

THERMOMETRICAL. Reported for the New England Farmer. of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded exposure, week ending Oct. 3.

Table with 5 columns: Date (1841), Time (5 A.M., 12 M., 7 P.M.), Wind, and Temperature (28, 27, 30, 1, 3).

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c

On Fruit Trees and Ornamental Trees, a collection unrivaled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds... The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.

Popular Magazines, with rich and Beautiful Engravings. The subscribers being the authorized agents, supply subscribers in all parts of N. England, and for the last eight years, with the principle magazines, issued in this, and other cities, as—

The Lady's Book, and Lady's American Magazine. Edited by Mrs. Hall, and Signora, with rich and most beautiful engravings, monthly, at per year \$2 00. The work has attained a circulation of nearly 2000 Monthly.

Graham's Ladies and Gentleman's Magazine—with original stories and the choicest engravings, monthly, at per year \$3 00. The Youth's Mediator, with Engravings and Music, twice a month, at per year \$1 00.

The Christian Family Magazine,—at per year \$1 00. Address JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington, opposite Water Street. Intelligent men wanted as agents to these, and other works. Oct. 6 31



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH. Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the Furrow completely over turning in the best possible manner.

Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S! At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra. The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 120 1/2 North Market Street, a good supply of Smith's Superior Apple Parer, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off without any thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WELLS, No. 45 North Market Street, S. I. DORR & COGGINS & CO., and FOSBERG & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

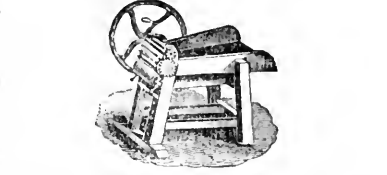
PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c, all of which are now at much reduced prices. Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. Boston Sept 5

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

- 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently. 2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushes a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power. 3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter. 4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial, is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Petrony Whilpeit, Humei, Rosca, Albicans, Temfolia, Hybrida, Tartarica, &c., from 50 cents to \$1 00 per root. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept 1

BULBIOUS ROOTS.

The sub-scribers offers for sale a great variety of Paeonies, Lilys, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August. Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Aug. 11.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS'S CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; and which warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting. Oil Castors of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1517

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, 500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841. July 11. JOS. BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WANTS OF MAN.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long;"

Goldsmith's Hermit.

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long."

"Tis not with me exactly so—
But 'tis so in the song.

My wants are many, and if told
Would muster many a score;
And were each wish a mine of gold,
I still should long for more.

What first I want is daily bread,
And canvass-bags* and wine;
And all the realia of nature spread
Before me when I dine.—
Four courses scarcely can provide
My appetite to quell,
With four choice cooks from France besides,
To dress my dinner well.

What next I want at heavy cost,
Is elegant attire;
Black sable furs for winter's frost,
And silks for summer's fire,
And Cashmere shawls and Brussels lace
My bosom's front to deck—
And diamond rings my hands to grace;
And rubies for my neck.

And then I want a mansion fair,
A dwelling house in style,
Four stories high, for wholesome air,
A massive marble pile,
With halls for banquets and for balls,
All furnished rich and fine;
With stabled studs in fifty stalls
And cellars for my wine;—

I want a garden and a park
My dwelling to surround,
A thousand acres, (bless the mark)
With walls of crimson'd round;
Where flocks may range and herds may low,
And kids and lambskin play—
And flowers and fruits coming'd grow,
All Eden to display.

I want, when summer's foliage falls,
And autumn strips the trees,
A house within the city's walls
For comfort and for ease—
But here as space is somewhat scant
And acres rather rare,
My house in Town I only want
To occupy—a Square.

I want a Steward, Butler, Cooks,
A Coachman, Footman, Grooms;
A library of well bound books,
And picture-granched rooms,
Corregos, Magdalen, and Night,
The Matron of the chair;
Guido's fleet coursers in their flight,
And Cloude at least a pair.

I want a cabinet profuse
Of medals, coins and gems;
A printing press for private use
Of fifty thousand press,
And plants and minerals and shells,
Worms, insects, fishes, birds;
And every beast on earth that dwells
In solitude or herds.

I want a board of burnished plate,
Of silver and of gold,
Tureens of twenty pounds in weight
With sculpture's richest mould;
Platens with chandeliers and lamps,
Plates, dishes all the same;
And porcelain vases with the stamps
Of Sevres, Angouleme.

And maples of fair glossy stain
Must form my chamber doors,
And carpets of the Wilton gram
Must cover all my floors;

My walls with tapestry bedecked
Must never be outdone;
And I damask curtains must protect
Their colors from the sun.

And mirrors of the largest pane
From Venice must be brought;
And sundial wood and lapid-oro
For chairs and tables bought;
On all the mantel-pieces, clocks
Of three gilt-bronze must stand,
And screens of ebony and box
Invite the stranger's hand.

I want—(who does not want?) a wife,
Alfectionate and fair;
To solace all the woes of life,
And all its joys to share,
Of temper sweet—of yielding will,
Of firm yet pliant hand,
With all my faults to love me still,
With sentiment refined.

And as Time's ear incessant rous,
And fortune fills my store,
I want of daughters and of sons
From eight to half a score,
I want (alas! can mortal dare)
Such bliss on earth to crave?)
That all the girls be chaste and fair—
The boys all wise and brave.

And when my bosom's darling sings
With melody divine,
A peal of many strings
Must with her voice combine,
A piano, exquisitely wrought,
Must open stand apart;
That all my daughters may be taught
To win the stranger's heart.

My wife and daughters will desire
Refreshments from perfumes,
Cosmetics for the skin require,
And artificial blooms.

The Cret, Hagaric shall dispense
And tremulid sweets return;
Cologne revive the flagging sense,
And smoking amber burn.

And when, at night my weary head
Begins to droop and dose,
A southern chamber holds my bed
For nature's soft repose;
With blankets, counterpanes and sheet;
Mattress and bed of down
And comfortable for my feet;
And pillows for my crown.

I want a warm and faithful friend
To cheer the after-noon hour;
Who ne'er to flattery will descend
Nor lend the knee to power;
A friend to chide me when I'm wrong,
My inmost soul to see;
And that my friendship prove as strong
For him, as his for me.

I want a kind and tender heart,
For others' wants to feel;
A soul secure from Fortune's dart,
And bosom arid with steel,
To bear divine chastisement's rod;
And mingling in my plan,
Submission to the will of God
With Charity to Man.

I want a keen, observing eye;
An ever listening ear,
The truth through all disguise to spy,
And wisdom's voice to hear;
A tongue to speak at virtue's need
In Heaven's sublimest strain;
And lips, the cause of Man to plead,
And never lead in vain.

I want unimpaired health
Throughout my long career;
And streams of never failing wealth
To scatter far and near,
The destitute to clothe and feed
Free bounds to bestow;
Supply the helpless orphan's need
And sooth the widow's woe.

I want the genius to conceive,
The talents to unfold;
Desires, the vicious to retrieve;
The virtuous to uphold;
Inventive power, combining skill;
A persevering soul,
Of human hearts to mould the will,
And reach from Pole to Pole.

I want the seals of power and peace,
The ensigns of command;
Charged by the People's unbought grace,
To rule my native Land—
Nor crown, nor sceptre would I ask,
But from my country's will,
By day, by night, to ply the task
Her cup of bliss to fill.

I want the voice of honest praise
To follow me behind;
And to be thought in future days
The friend of human kind,
That after ages as they rise
Exulting may proclaim
In choral union to the skies
Their blessings on my name.

These are the wants of mortal man,
I cannot want them long—
For life itself is but a span
And earthly bliss a song,
My last great want absorbing all
Is, when beneath the sod,
And summon'd to my final call;
The mercy of my God.

And oh! while circles in my reins
Of life the purple stream;
And yet a fragment small remains
Of nature's transient dream;
My soul, in humble hope unscar'd
Forget not thou to pray,
That this thy want may be prepared
To meet the judgment day.

WASHINGTON, 14th June, 1840.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Works and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally if they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " neat Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	50 doz. " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. " Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on roller

March 17.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,
400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " " " " " " " " " " " "
200 " " " " " " " " " " " "
For sale by J. BRECK & C
No. 52 North Market st. April 2

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having been placed into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within the days.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

* A species of wild duck, highly prized by epicures.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1841.

150. 15.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MORTGAGE INCUMBRANCE.

ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ.—SIR—One of the chief inducements to a more prosperous state of things among the agricultural community, is to be found, I apprehend, in the embarrassments arising from mortgages on their estates.—It was stated some time since by an agricultural paper in Maine, that *three* *fourths* of the farms in that State were under this species of incumbrance. Though I must think this number far too high, yet the evil it estimates is much more extensive than is generally supposed, and constitutes an obstacle of so serious a nature to the thrift of the landed interest, as to justify me in inquiries as to its origin and some suggestions as to the means by which it may be lessened, or prevented from gaining a more extended prevalence.

And here I will premise, that it is far easier to suggest some remedies for the evil than to specify directly its causes:—the former readily present themselves to the mind, but the latter are so many and so various, that it is difficult to decide which exercises the most disastrous influence in inducing the evil, and to which it is most referable in a majority of the cases where it exists.

It may be safely said, generally, I presume, that has its origin in man's depravity, his *cupidity*, his *imprudence*, or his *pride*,—though it would be nearly uncharitable and unjust to deny that in many cases it is produced by far different and more justifiable causes.

The first named influence has contributed towards it, by the losses incident upon a course of idleness and dissipation—in gambling, horse-trading, and the like.

Cupidity—an inordinate and unreasonable desire for sudden wealth—has contributed to produce in various ways, but in none with more disastrous consequences than by inducing a participation in the scheme of speculation, around which fancy pours a golden charm, and portrays a pleasing prospect of independence as the certain result of an investment in the *enterprise*. Soon the whole project is proved to have been but a bubble, blown into existence one day to burst the next, and the deluded shareholder in its "moonshine" finds himself near the verge of ruin.

To *imprudence*, also, in a vast number of cases, may be traced this evil of encumbrance by mortgage,—in attaching one's name, by way of friend-accommodation, to a note, bond, or some paper like force, without considering the danger attendant upon the act and the omnipotence of its force. In this way—by such acts of unsuspecting friendship, too many are ready to attest they received the first impetus in their downward course of life.

Pride, too, lastly—man's pride—a desire to be thought wealthy merely for the name, when he is no means able to support such dignity—or per-

haps in the expectation of gaining thereby increased respect, popularity and influence in the community where he dwells;—this preeminently foolish passion has lent its aid to swell, to some extent, the evil under consideration. I have heard of a case in point—where a farmer, "well to do" in the world, but wishing to appear, in the eyes of his townsmen, much better able "to do" than either common wisdom or the length of his purse dictated, encumbered his farm with a mortgage simply for the purpose (so report said) of raising money wherewith to furnish his house in grander style, send his pet daughter to a boarding school, and in lieu of "the old mare" and homely wagon, procure a fine carryall and horse to match. (And here I cannot refrain from adding, by way of illustrating how uncertain are the chances of *popular distinction* under our republican government, that this would-be honored farmer, notwithstanding all his flourish, has never yet succeeded in inducing his fellow-citizens to gratify his towering ambition, either by honoring him with their suffrages as their representative to the great and general court, or by electing him commander-in-chief of the village militia company! His *constituents*, that he would *have to be*, seem to be of the opinion that *mere wealth*, much less a mere *show* of wealth, is no equivalent for a lack of mental ability and common education.)

The above specified influences in human action, appear to me to be among the chief inducements of mortgage incumbrance. At least, one or the other of them has produced it in most of the cases I have known and heard of. Other causes doubtless there are of which I am ignorant; but considering I have named the most active, I now pass to the remedy I have to propose for the evil, and the means by which I imagine it may be prevented from making farther progress in its disastrous course.

As before hinted, this seems an easy part of my undertaking. *Honest industry*—in these two simple words, I conceive, lies the "matchless sanative" for the ills in question;—*honest industry*—a wise and prudent husbandry of the means you have yet in your power—it is these (aided by the blessings of good health and vigor of body,) that form the antidote to waning fortune and the power by which lost property may be repossessed.—The term *honest industry* I use as *precluding* the exercise of the *worst* of the influences specified above: those vicious propensities have no affinity with *HONEST INDUSTRY*: this adopted as a governing principle, you will look to no other source for wealth than the true, legitimate one—your own hands and the smiles of heaven; and you will suffer no pecuniary losses in ministering to the indulgence of vicious inclinations or a silly vanity, for with these, as I have remarked, *HONEST INDUSTRY* has no fellowship. Labor, wisely directed—honest, honorable labor, will regain you—slowly, it may be, but none the less surely for that—your lost standing in society. It is, indeed, the *only certain* means by which you can regain that which you have lost or realize that which is the object of your desire.

Another remedial agent for this evil occurs to

me, which may be worthy of mention.—Many farmers whose estates are under incumbrance, have sons. Instead of sending or permitting these to come to the city for employment, let them be encouraged to stay at home;—they will gain by it, in a moral point of view, doubtless beyond any estimate we can make; and you—their fathers—may gain by it, if you but rightly employ them, in the aid they are capable of affording you in extending the resources of your farm and increasing its fertility, and thus enabling you the sooner to extricate yourself from pecuniary liabilities. I am not certain that this recommendation will be received by the more experienced as a dictate of practical wisdom: I can only advance in its support, that it seems such to me.

But how can you employ your sons at home with any great advantage to you? you may ask. And yet if you are a constant reader of this paper, whose excellent editor has given you so many valuable practical lessons pertaining to the profitable management of the farm, I know not why I should expect from you such an interrogatory.—There is a cardinal principle in husbandry, which passes current as an undisputed maxim, and the wisdom of which I certainly do not mean to call in question: I would only protest against it as a principle of *universal* application:—it is—"Cultivate a *little* land, and cultivate that *well*." Now I would rather say, in your case—to you who are endeavoring to free your property of incumbrance, and have sons to aid you—"Cultivate a *good deal* of land, and cultivate that *well*." Proceed upon this principle, and the presumption is warranted that you will find profitable employment for your sons.

You will not object to this advice that you have not the means of fertilizing *much* land,—you will not raise this objection, when the virtues of the hidden treasures of the earth and the substances which abound on its surface, as promoters of productiveness, have been revealed to you so oft and so convincingly through these pages, and the manner in which they may be best compounded and applied, demonstrated by scientific reasons.—Have you no luck on your premises? If you have, make your hog-pen your chief manure manufactory;—if you have not this source of enriching material, you doubtless have wood-land—forest—or swamp—go to these with your sons—take the rich virgin soil from the former, and whatever you can find in the latter—gather turf from the roadside, and the leaves from under your trees and in the corners of your fields;—if you live near the seaboard, draw upon its fertilizing facilities too,—mix these and any useless vegetable substances you can find, with your stable and hog manure;—make each year a big mountain of a compost heap, with these materials—or, better still, perhaps, *little* mountains of the like;—keep your sons employed in this business, whenever they can be spared from other labor, and I feel confident that you will soon find you have the means—ample means—for increasing the fertility of your soil, the number of your cultivated acres, and doubling the quantity of your crops,—and that you will be convinced, also, that the

profits arising from the application of those means, are in no small degree ascribable to your *keeping your sons at home*.

But I am admonished, Mr Editor, that I have already trespassed too much upon your space with my common place and perhaps profitless remarks upon what, for aught I know, may be deemed a trivial matter; and I will close with the expression of a wish, sincerely entertained, that those of our farmers who are embarrassed by the incumbrance of mortgage, may speedily be enabled by some means—but not at all except by *honest means*—to regain the full possession of their property; and that those who have thus far kept clear of becoming involved in like difficulty, may never be tempted to do so, except compelled to it by the imperious demands of stern necessity.

Truly yours and the farmer's friend,

J. H. D.

The foregoing communication touches upon a subject in which many are deeply interested; but upon which it is difficult to give any other advice than the rules for good husbandry and profitable cultivation. The remarks of our correspondent carry the impression that more of the mortgages upon farms are the consequence of *faults* on the part of farmers, than we suppose to be correct.—When the father of a family dies, one of the sons often buys out the other heirs: a young man works at farming by the month until he accumulates twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, and then buys a small place for twenty or twenty-five hundred dollars, and gives a mortgage. These are common cases, and in very many instances these young men pursue a wise course. "Honest industry," with *sound economy* in expenditures, and *good judgment* in buying and selling, will ordinarily relieve such men from their obligations in a few years.—It is desirable that every farmer should be striving to take up the mortgages upon his place; but the cases are numerous in which there is no want of discretion in giving a mortgage.—Ed.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

We have before us the first number of the paper whose title heads this article. Mr Buckminster, who has edited the Cultivator, is at its head. Mr B. is active in the cause to which he devotes himself, and on very many points in husbandry his opinions are in accordance with our own, and consequently we deem them sound. The first No. indicates that the Ploughman will be what the Cultivator was, a paper devoted to agriculture and to various miscellaneous matters. Though we think that Mr B. holds on with perseverance to some theories which are unsound, he yet has more that is good, and we cordially wish him success in his labors.—Ed.

The Cultivator's Account of Durham Stock Exhibited at the Essex County Cattle Show.—This account speaks of a bull "out of a full blood cow of the stock of the Hon. John Welles." There may be no incorrectness in this statement, and yet we have the impression that though the Hon. Mr Welles' stock are of high and good blood, that he has crossed so as to bring in strains of blood from several of the best breeds of cattle. This statement, if correct, is nothing against his stock, but may be in its favor. The only point to which we wish to draw the attention of the editor, is the single question whether that stock is *pure Durham*?

This question may not be of much consequence to farmers generally, but to such as are seeking for a particular breed in its purity, the matter may be highly interesting.—Ed.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of the officers of the Society, elected October 2d, 1841:—

President—M. P. Wilder.
Vice Presidents—B. V. French, Jona. Winslip, C. Newhall, E. M. Richards.
Treasurer—S. Walker.
Corresponding Secretary—J. E. Teschemacher.
Recording Secretary—Eben. Wight.
Prof. of Botany and Vegetable Physiology—John Lewis Russell, A. M.
Professor of Entomology—T. W. Harris, M. D.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits—B. V. French, Chairman; R. Manning, P. B. Hovey, L. P. Grossveron, Wm. Kenrick, J. A. Kenrick, S. Pond, O. Johnson, S. Walker, P. W. Macoustry, J. Breck.

Committee on Flowers—C. M. Hovey, Chairman; D. Haggerston, J. Breck, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, W. E. Carter, J. Stickney.

Committee on Vegetables—S. Pond, Chairman; P. B. Hovey, Jr., Rufus Howe, John Hovey, A. D. Williams, J. A. Kenrick.

Committee on the Library—M. P. Wilder, Chairman; R. T. Paine, C. K. Dillaway, C. M. Hovey, B. V. French, S. Walker.

Committee on Synonyms of Fruit—R. Manning, Chairman; S. Downer, E. M. Richards, W. Kenrick.

Executive Committee—M. P. Wilder, Chairman; Wm. Oliver, B. V. French, E. M. Richards, C. M. Hovey.

Finance Committee—E. Vose, Chairman; W. Oliver, B. V. French.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Oct. 2d.

From Col. Bigelow, of Medford; a fine specimen of St. Michael Pears, Blue Pearmaine Apples, and a kind unknown.

From Col. Wilder; Brown Beurre and Callabass Pears.

From Wm. Kenrick; a large red Apple, called the Coggswell.

From Peter Wainwright, Roxbury; a large red Apple, name unknown.

From J. L. L. P. Warren; four dishes of excellent Peaches—Schuykill and Isabella Grapes.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown; a fine specimen of Sweetwater Grapes.

From Samuel Pond; six dishes of fine Plums.

From John Kenrick; a fine specimen of Lemon Peaches.

From Mr Manning, Salem; Foster's St. Michael, Urbaniste, a new kind (unknown,) Beurre Bronze, Belle of Flanders, St. Michael, Bize la Mott, Long Green, Jalouisie, Heathcote, Brown Beurre, Alpha, Wilkinson, Falton, and Jalouisie (of la Vente) Pears—all excellent specimens of their kinds.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

If justice is not due to brutes, neither is it to men.

From the New York Tribune.

SILK.

Reasons why the people of the United States, especially the farmers, should engage in the business of silk growing:

1st. Because silk forms the heaviest item in the catalogue of our importations.

2d. Because we possess the means of doing to better advantage than any other nation.

3d. Because the necessary skill is easily acquired, and no nation ever possessed better talents acquired.

4th. Because the nation is under heavy embarrassments on account of excessive importations, and no other means are so sure of success in providing the necessary relief.

5th. Because it can be effectually engaged by all classes of people, requiring little or no capital.

6th. Because we have more spare land than any other nation, and much well suited to the growth of the mulberry, which is worn out for other purposes.

7th. Because we are already well stocked with the mulberry trees, which will be lost to the nation if not used for that purpose.

8. Because a stock of silk worms may be obtained the first year, equal to what could be reared any other live stock in a great portion of a lifetime.

9th. Because raw silk or cocoons are always surer of sale than almost any other commodity.

10th. Because it is a very certain crop.

11th. Because the labor of growing a crop of silk requires only six or seven weeks, while that of almost any farming crop requires more than a many months.

12th. Because most of the labor will be performed by women, children or invalids—who, though willing, are unable to perform other profitable labor.

13th. Because the growing and manufacture of silk has never failed to be a source of wealth any nation which embarked in it.

A. OF THE NORTH.

\$5—CHICKENS—MUCK.

Five dollars reward? No. What then? Whifive dollars for the New England Farmer, accompanied by a few lines that are worth publishing.

From up country a subscriber writes: "I enclose you five dollars, to prevent being stricken from your list of subscribers; for how could I content myself without an agricultural adviser. Your paper costs but the paltry price of a dozen chickens whose lives may be saved by five lines of the matter contained in your pages." "To pass among the farmers thus fall, in our vicinity, you would find preparation for the use of muck in a tenfold greater quantity than in any preceding year I have taken about 100 loads from the bed this season, but have not much experience in its use as yet. I am daily making inquiries. I think you need not spare to cry *Muck, Muck!*"

It is computed that \$1,000,000 are annually earned by the females in Massachusetts, employed in the various factories and manufactories of straw hats, stocks, and the like. The number of females so employed is about 40,000, of whom about 24,000 are in the woolen factories.

From the Farmer's Gazette

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What is the object aimed at in the efforts made for agricultural improvement? And how does such improvement affect the farmers?

The object aimed at is not merely to excite more attention to the subject of farming generally—nor to lead our farmers to launch out into great expenditures upon their farms—nor to introduce doubtful experiments or costly modes of cultivation. The true object is, to incite our farmers to adopt that mode of cultivation which causes two acres of grass to grow, where but one grew before, in connexion with that spirit of personal enterprise and emulation which shall induce them to exert their whole energies in their occupation, and by leading them to reflection and careful comparison, enable them to employ to the utmost advantage the means they already possess.

This induces increased effort; and who will not cheerfully make such effort, when certain that its fruits will be returned ten-fold into its own bosom?

This increased effort does not necessarily lead to increased expense; for although more careful labor is requisite to cultivate land well than to let it cultivate itself,—yet if that care and labor so much saved from procrastination, the thief of time—or from dissipation, the death of hopes,—can lament its bestowment? Who will not rejoice at such expenditure?

The object aimed at, therefore, is not the introduction of more expensive modes of cultivation, the adoption of that system of farming, and the imitation of that spirit among the farmers, which will enable them to double their crops in quantity, and greatly improve their quality, by their own directed and more spirited efforts.

The expense of cultivating the farm, aside from the increased efforts, and the consumption of profits upon the farm, remain the same; and of course, therefore, all increase in quantity and improvement in quality, increases the marketable surplus, and the farmer is just so far the richer. It too it is worthy of notice, that this is an *annual* increase, and is to the farmer just as valuable as he had so enlarged his capital that the additional interest upon it was just equal to that increase of income. But this is not all. The improvement of one year is but the stepping stone for the other. The increase of the fertility of the soil the year forms the foundation for still greater improvement in the years to come. The expansion of the mind and the increase of knowledge open the door for still higher attainments.

Thus much for the farmer. What for his children? In the present condition of society among the young man of 21, who, with right moral principles, and a proper preparation for a profession or trade, relies alone for success in life on his own energies and the powerful workings of his regulated mind, is far better situated than he is content to live upon the accumulations of his fathers. Such is usually the case with the eldest of farmers. The patrimonial acres will not be a division during the life of the father, and only resource therefore is to seek employment in some city, or a home in the wide west. The youngest son succeeds to the paternal estate. He, living with his father when years had broken his physical powers, and time and care had dried his mental energies, has acquired the habitual feelings of the father when the mole-hill

had become a mountain and there were lions in the way. These habits hang like a mill-stone around his neck, and crush his every aspiration for higher efforts. Why should he make greater efforts than his father? Why should he rise early, and sit up late, and eat the bread of watchfulness? He sees no necessity for exertion. His father has pursued the same course, and has succeeded well in life.

He forgets, that he begins where his father ended—and he is attempting to carry on the same business, with the same habits of expenditure, but without the means. He retains the whole farm, for his affections cling to it as a whole. The personal property of the father pays debts, or is distributed to the other members of the family, and he assumes to pay the balance of their shares.

He enters upon life, therefore, with a farm, but without means to stock or to cultivate it, and deeply in debt. He dares not deviate from the practice of his father, lest thereby he increase the burden already crushing his energies and paralyzing his every effort.

This of course is not the case in every instance, but in far too many. Is it to be wondered at, therefore, that so large a proportion of our farmers are involved in debt, or that there is so little progress in agriculture among us?

Why need this be? Why should the art of tilling the soil remain stationary, while all else is moving onward in the march of improvement?

Let but our farmers be inspired with the true spirit, and their sons will no longer need to seek a distant home; but ever progressing in improvement, the farm divided among the sons, in each several part would yield far richer returns than its present products, cultivated as it is without means and almost without hope.

What to the proud self-relying farmer can be a source of higher satisfaction, than the spectacle around him of well-cultivated farms with their neat dwellings, occupied by his own manly and independent sons?

What farmer will sit down satisfied with his present condition, when there is so vast a field for effort and improvement before him?

Let our farmers, therefore, one and all, unite in the efforts now made, and the condition and prospects of the farming interest among us will be greatly improved.

CHAS. ROBINSON,

Chairman of Executive Committee.

New Haven, Sept. 27, 1831.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

The past months have been devoted chiefly to the production,—the present must be to the preservation of crops.

Corn should be suffered to stand in the shock, until it has become fully ripened by nourishment from the stalk—but not later, as husking with cold fingers is unpleasant. Let it be placed where it will be well exposed to the air; as the quality of corn, both for domestic consumption and for feeding animals, is greatly injured by moldiness, even of the cob only, though it may appear perfectly sound. For the same reason, care should be taken that shocks of corn standing on low ground, are not injured by wet weather.

Potatoes, after digging, should not be exposed to the sun. They lose their fine quality, and acquire more or less of bitterness, when kept in cellars exposed to the light merely. Those for immediate domestic use, should be kept in barrels, and the

rest either in large bins lined and covered with turf, or mixed with earth in barrels or hog-heads, or else buried in heaps in the open air. But *cautiousness is necessary*. A hole should be made with a stick or crowbar in the upper part of every potato heap, and continue open till the severest weather sets in; for want of this, thousands of bushels are lost yearly, and the loss attributed to frost only.

Apples, and all root crops, need the same care, but turnips more especially, which will inevitably be ruined unless the heated air from the heap can pass off.

Mangel wurtzel and sugar beets should be completely secured by the end of the month, and rutabagas not much later, if the danger of loss by freezing is to be avoided. Get a rutabaga hook, described in our eighth number of this year, by which a man may easily harvest an acre a day.

Winter apples should be gathered before the arrival of severe frost—till near the end of the month—they should be carefully picked by hand by means of convenient ladders—and should not be suffered to become in the least degree bruised until they are well packed.—*Genesee Farmer.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

HOUSES FOR TOOLS.

"Economy is wealth."

Every farmer should provide himself with a convenient building for the storage of his tools during winter.

The cost of such a structure would be but slightly, contrasted with its importance, and would be convenient for other purposes when not needed for the protection of tools. Most farmers are shockingly remiss in this particular, and many who are emulous of being thought "*good farmers*," and who are really exemplary patterns, in other respects, lose annually far more by the careless exposure of their tools, during winter, than would be required to keep them in complete repair the year round.

How often indeed is it the case that we see the yards of farm-houses, cluttered and encumbered with wheels, carriages, and drags, sometimes buried in snow and ice, and sometimes partially protected by a temporary shed or covering of boards! And how often are the feelings of the economical farmer shocked, during his winter peregrinations, by that most revolting of all sights—a cart stationed beneath the barn window in order that it may be ready loaded in the spring!!!

Visit the domicile of such a farmer, and ten to one you will find his wood-house sans wood, and his children without shoes. Such economy is not wealth, and reminds one of the use practiced by the negro who hung up his pig to fat, in order to obviate the difficulty of lifting him when he became a hog.

H. D. W.

Windham, Me. Oct. 1, 1831.

Milk and Meal for Chickens.—We purchased a pair of unusually fat chickens from a country wagon, a few days since, and had the curiosity to inquire of the seller how he succeeded in getting them so fat. His reply was that he fed them with Indian meal and milk. Merely take uncooked meal and wet it up with cold sweet milk, and feed liberally, and your chickens will fatten as rapidly as can be desired. There is a pleasure in carrying fat poultry to market; and all our farmers may enjoy this pleasure, by following the above direction in feeding.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

THE OX—EFFECTS OF KIND TREATMENT.

In a domestic state, *treatment* does much either to improve or injure the condition of this animal. Its influence may be seen in the body and disposition, independently of the amount of food it requires. One that has kind treatment, and is caressed by its owner, hardly ever fails of being in good condition, while, on the other hand, one that is beaten and fears its owner, and flies from his presence, is, most generally, in a bad condition, and is not of half the value of the former.

Hence, in addition to the dictates of humanity, interest should compel us to treat the ox and other domestic animals with kindness, as, without this, a farmer must necessarily fail in all attempts at the improvement of his stock.

When first brought under the dominion of man, and subjugated to the yoke, something like harshness is necessary, till the individual is subdued. Thus, if followed by kindness, will make obedience more certain; it will secure a good understanding between the parties. The subjugation will be considered, in the first place, as a matter of right by the weaker party; it meets with the same trials in a state of nature, and is therefore no infraction of a law of nature, or trespass on the bounds of justice, for experience has taught it harsher lessons, while roaming its native plains and woodlands.—When, however, it has submitted to the yoke of servitude, acts of kindness only can secure a devotion to our interest; if our treatment is marked with cruelty, it rouses a spirit of revenge, or breaks it down to a state of stupid indifference, and creates, in the room of a faithful servant, a sullen, ill-tempered dependant.

His Intellect. The intellect of the ox, though less than that of the horse, is yet of a high character, when compared with a majority of animals.—That he is capable of filling the sphere in which he was destined to move, before his reclamation from the forest, is saying no more than can be said of all other animals. His intellect, under a course of education, will advance him higher than what we should expect from his ordinary appearance in a state of servitude.

Under some circumstances, he even exhibits the sagacity of the dog. In South Africa, the Hottentots train their oxen not only to guard themselves but their flocks. In case of war with neighboring tribes, he is sent forward on the battle field, and the herd, moving in concert, overthrow every opposing obstacle, and thus prepare the way for an easy conquest of the enemy. They in fact are both the protectors and servants of the Caffre.—What the character of the Caffre ox is, so probably was our domestic ox previous to his galling servitude to the European. He is equally susceptible of improvement under the hand of culture, and equally capable of increasing his amount of service and of value. His fidelity and usefulness may yet be increased during his life, and when put to the stall for slaughter, he may yield a two-fold value to the proprietor.—*Enmons' Report on the Quadrupeds of Massachusetts.*

NATIVE STOCK AND ITS IMPROVEMENT.

The varieties of cattle in New England are evidently numerous. The red cattle bear the marks of the Devonshire breed, and probably differ as little from them as possible, under the climate and mode of treatment they have met with. It is not supposed that any are of a pure blood, except those recently imported. Where care has been taken of

young stock, i. e. the ordinary care of a good husbandman, it is believed that the cattle in this State have as much power and as much speed at the plow as any in the world—even as the best of the Devonshire in their own country. It remains to be shown by experiment, how much the present race may be improved by extra care, or what advantages are to accrue from crossing with the best English stocks. It is the opinion of the writer, that the most feasible course for the New England farmer, is to improve the present mixed race. This race is suited to the climate, is not very deficient in good points, attains a good size; the males are good workers, and the females not deficient in milk. They are a race, like the New England people, who, though descended from the English, retain but few of their characteristics, and having acquired some new ones, are, on the whole, not inferior to the original stock. A fine field is opened to the husbandman, for the improvement of the stock now on his farm; not by expensive, uncertain importation of cattle from a climate essentially different from ours, but by selecting the best of his present stock for breeders. Much has been said on the best mode of breeding cattle, and undoubtedly on this, as on all obscure subjects, there has been a mixture of truth and error.

In a state of nature, there are few changes for the better or worse. The species attains a certain size, has similar marks from age to age, when living under the same circumstances. But changes in size, color, &c., do occur even in a wild state, yet more limited than in a state of domestication. How many varieties may spring from a single stock, it is impossible to tell. The variation is so great in some cases, that the individuals are considered for a time as distinct species. The practice of breeding in-and-in, as it is termed, although advocated by eminent men, cannot raise a variety to the highest perfection of which the species is susceptible. For it is evident, that on the principle on which this is advocated, viz: "that like will produce like," if the variety has any defects, they too must find a place in the progeny, as well as its perfections.

Besides, the practice of breeding in-and-in, has another more serious objection: the stock will not hold its own for many generations, but it will finally degenerate till it has become worthless. This rests on a law of the animal and vegetable kingdom.—Another question has been discussed in relation to mutual influence of parents on their offspring.—Linnæus, who was one of the most accurate observers of nature, has satisfactorily elucidated this point. According to him, the male imparts the *external* characters, and the female the *internal*.

The breeding of the jack with the mare, produces a mule—having the ears, head, skin and tail of the former. The common goat, whose hair is always coarse and useless, crossing with a fine-leeced Angora goat, produces, like the male parent, an offspring, whose coat is also coarse and worthless,—but change the order, in the latter case, and the coating is improved. These facts have an important bearing on the improvement of both cattle and sheep. It is hardly necessary to make the application to either of this species of stock; it is sufficient to say that we need not expect fine wool from a coarse-wooled buck, nor a large quantity of milk from a mother whose milk is deficient in this respect; and the principle holds true in relation to quality. The character of the most importance in cows, then, is their milk. It

is true, beef may be made of a cow not remarkable for milk; it is, however, but reasonable to infer that a good milker will also make beef *easily*, a cow of a good quality, when she is dried, for the matter for the secretion of milk, will then be conveyed into meat. The value of a cow does not depend on the number of quarts of milk she gives, but on the quantity of cream. The best method determining the quantity of cream, is to divide tall glass into equal parts, or inches, and let it last inch be divided into quarters or tenths, according to the point of accuracy it is wished to observe; let this glass be filled with milk and set aside, in proportion of cream to the milk may then be known by the proportion of the parts it occupies.—*Ibid.*

MILK.

This well known fluid consists of three distinct substances or parts—cream, curd and whey; in which it separates spontaneously by repose. Cream has a specific gravity of 1.024, according to Bezein, and consists, in 100 parts, of butter 3 caseous matter 3.5, and whey 92. During the ordinary process of churning, it is said that there is an elevation of temperature amounting to three or four degrees; at the same time oxygen is absorbed, and an acid is generated. But the format of butter, or its separation from the other elements of cream, does not depend on the absorption of oxygen gas, as it can be obtained when the atmosphere is entirely excluded. The curd which formed, soon after the separation of the cream, is a sort of conglum, by the action of a fluid, acid, or by rennet. It is considered as pure caseous matter, or the basis of cheese. The action of rennet, in separating the caseous matter, is well understood, but it is generally supposed acted in consequence of the presence of gastric juice which is always more or less acid.

Caseous matter yields, on analysis, carbon 59, hydrogen 7.42, oxygen 11.10, nitrogen 21.38. When burnt, it yields an ash which amounts to 6.5 of weight, the greater part of which is phosphate lime. This substance makes the caseous matter so valuable as an article of food to young animals. It is during this period that the bones require a depository of this solid earthy matter to give them strength and consistence. Milk, when deprived of cream, has a specific gravity of 1.03, and yields, in 1000 parts, water 928.75, caseous matter 100, sugar of milk 35, muriate and phosphate of potash 1.95, with traces of a few other unimportant elements.—*Ibid.*

EXPERIMENT IN PLANTING CORN.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

While my pen is in hand, I will give you the details of an experiment in planting corn, which was made in 1870. It may be of some interest to your readers.

My object was to ascertain how the product of the crop is affected by the mode of planting with only a single stalk in a hill, or with more. A piece of land of good quality, and pretty well manured, I laid off by stakes in straight rows of drills, 6 feet apart. Thirty of these rows of equal length, were divided into three parcels of 10 rows each. One of these parcels I planted with a single stalk in a hill, the hills being placed one and half foot apart in the drill; one with two stalks in a hill, the hills three feet apart in the drill; and the other with three stalks in a hill, the hills four

and a half foot apart in the drill. By this arrangement it will at once be perceived that each parcel occupying exactly the same space of ground, (which was just a quarter of an acre,) had precisely the same number of stalks of corn on it—the only difference between them being in the mode of planting, viz: one with one stalk, one with two, and the other with three stalks in a hill. The distances between the hills were taken by measure; the whole lot was planted at the same time, with the same variety of corn, cultivated alike, and harvested like, and the product of each parcel carefully kept itself, was as follows:

No. 1, one stalk in a hill, the hills one and a half foot apart, 11 1-2 bushels.

No. 2, two stalks in a hill, the hills three feet apart, 16 1-2 bushels.

No. 3, three stalks in a hill, the hills four and a half feet apart, 11 1-4 bushels.

Thus it would appear, that on such land as I experimented on, corn is more productive with two stalks in a hill, than with either one stalk or with three; and that there is no difference in product between that with one stalk in a hill and that with three.

My lot of three fourths of an acre produced 15 bushels, or at the rate of 60 bushels per acre; while the quarter of an acre which was planted with two stalks in a hill, produced 16 1-2 bushels, at the rate of 66 bushels to the acre, being a clear gain of 6 bushels to the acre, merely from the mode of planting—a most important and valuable result, truly. There were some stalks missing in each parcel, but I thought not more in one than in the other; and though there may have been some shade of difference in the quality of the soil, or of a manure applied to it, I did not perceive any. I thought the experiment was (as it was intended to be) a very fair one. I was induced to make it on reading in the Register a very valuable article on the cultivation of corn, from the pen of Mr. William P. Taylor, of Caroline. He advanced the opinion, as the result of his experience and observation, that corn produces more when planted with two stalks in a hill than with one. Knowing that my experience and intelligence entitle his opinions to great respect, and having myself observed that a corn-maker of my acquaintance, who always plants with two stalks in a hill, (to save hoe work, which it does to a considerable extent,) generally yields better crops than his neighbors, I thought it would be well to test it by accurate experiment. The result tends to confirm Mr Taylor's opinion. The corn which I planted was a variety of the in-eared prolific corn, and the season was a good one. The common opinion in this part of the country is in favor of planting with a single stalk in a hill; and I know it is in general unsafe to rest to a single experiment, or to the opinions of a few, in opposition to the common opinion of the world, founded on general experience; but so few accurate experiments have been made on this subject, that I have not hesitated to rely on Mr Taylor's opinion, confirmed by my own experiment and observation; and I now plant my corn with two stalks in a hill, and recommend it to others to do the same. It certainly saves labor in planting, and in hoeing with the hoe, and I think there is a gain in the product of the crop.

Should this meet the eye of any who have made experiments on the same subject, I hope they will give the results through the Register.

JOHN Z. HOLLADAY.

STATISTICS OF LABOR.

England.—In England the price of labor varies. The Nottingham stocking weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from 11 to 16 hours per day, earn only from four to five shillings per week, and are obliged to subsist on bread and water or potatoes and salt.

Scotland.—Among the laboring classes of the industriously Scotch, meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used.

France.—Of the people of France, seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of a hired laborer in France, are \$37,50 for a man, and \$18,75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one fifth of the net product.

Norway.—In Norway the ordinary food for the peasantry is bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal with an occasional mixture of dried fish.—Meat is a luxury rarely used.

Poland.—The common food of the peasantry of Poland, the working men, is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, not generally, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat. A recent traveller says, 'I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland, or Denmark.'

Denmark.—In Denmark the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

Russia.—In Russia the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark. The nobles own all the land in the empire and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate. A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stores by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

Austria.—In Austria, the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

Sweden.—In Sweden the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, without gruel and without meat.

Hungary.—In Hungary their state is, if possible still worse. The nobles own the land, do not work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all high ways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one tenth of the produce of their labor to the church and one ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

Ireland.—The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents per day. Their food is 'milk and potatoes, occasionally varied, as one of them describes it, by 'potatoes and milk.' Truly may it be said that all over the world 'hard is the fate of the laboring poor.' Yet they are the producers of all the wealth in every country.—*N. Y. Era.*

Let those who would affect singularity with success, first determine to be very virtuous, and they will be sure to be very singular.—*Lacon.*

MELIORATION OF LIVERY CLAYS.

If you have any cold livery clay land on your farm, and desire to improve it permanently, and will follow our advice, we will promise you success. Most lands of that character lay low, are consequently too wet for healthful cultivation, and pressing that yours is so, we shall lay down a few plain rules for your government, by which you can remedy the evil resulting from the natural condition of your soil:

1. Ditch or drain it. This may be effectually done by making a blind drain, (or if necessary several of them) in the following simple way: dig a drain or ditch to a sufficient depth and of the right grade to carry off the water, say from two to three feet deep; then lay on the sides of the ditch, bricks, stones, or pieces of scantling about 6 inches high, across these place bricks, stones, billets of wood or plank; if one of the three first named articles, they should be placed sufficiently close together to exclude the dirt from sifting through, to prevent filling up the drain, or obstruct the passage of the water; long should there be any doubts as to that result, let long straw be laid on the top of the drain, and then be filled up with dirt.

2. After the superabundant water shall thus have been drawn off, haul on from 50 to a hundred cart-loads of sand to the acre, which should be spread evenly on the ground and ploughed in.

3. If your ground has not been previously limed, then spread on about 50 bushels to the acre, and you will find that the texture of your soil the ensuing season, will not only be greatly improved, but you will have laid the ground work of lasting melioration.—*American Farmer.*

CATTLE ON RAIL ROADS.

Two or three cows have recently been killed on the Hartford and New Haven Rail Road, and the lives of the passengers in the cars greatly endangered. A writer in the Daily Herald maintains that as the Rail Road Company own the road way in fee, and have taken covenants from nearly all the adjoining owners that they would build and support division fences between their own premises and the road, these owners are liable to the Company for any damage the Company may sustain by Cattle straying on the road in consequence of negligence in building or keeping the division fences in repair. He also contends that if personal damage should be sustained by passengers, in consequence of the cars coming in contact with cattle on the road, the owners of such cattle would be liable to each passenger injured for the amount of damage sustained. These are questions worthy of the consideration of all land-holders through whose premises rail roads are constructed, and of the owners of cattle running at large.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Influence of the Stock on the Scion.—It has been a disputed point among orchardists and fruit growers, whether the stock produced any sensible effect on the fruit in grafting. The Perth Courier gives the result of an experiment in preventing the attack of the aphid or bug on the apple. Mr M. Hardy having observed that this insect never infested the Jargonelle pear, conceived that the apple might be saved by grafting on that stock. Four years since he grafted the Ribstone Pippin on this pear, and the experiment has been completely successful the fruit being improved in size and flavor, and perfectly secure from the bug.—*American Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1841.

SOLON ROBINSON, ESQ

During several days of last week, we had the pleasure of being in company with Solon Robinson, Esq., of Lake Co., Indiana. It is superfluous to inform our readers that this gentleman has been awakening the country with a view to the formation of a National Agricultural Society. While in company with him, we have indulged in the Yankee habit of putting questions, and have learned that he is a native of Connecticut; that he resided for some years in Cincinnati; afterwards removed to the southern part of Indiana, and thence, about seven years since, to his present abode in the northern part of that State. There he fixed himself down upon the prairie, and a county has been formed around him, with its court-house hard by Mr R.'s abode. There, like our distinguished and most successful farmer of Lexington, he serves in office as clerk of the courts, and interests himself deeply in the cultivation of the soil. He is now in the prime of life—an active and intelligent man—ardent and persevering, but less enthusiastic and sanguine than we had imagined. We find in his intellect a thick and unbroken substratum of good common sense.

The great project he has set on foot, indicated the visionary; but upon close inspection, he is found to be indulging in no extravagant dreams; he merely maintains that the awakening of a wide spread—a national interest in agriculture, must result in good, whether a national society shall be in itself of any efficiency or not. To borrow the President's Latin, he trusts that the spirit he is striving to excite, will, when once kindled, act "*per se*" for good throughout the country. We find no indications that he is strongly wedded to any particular mode or system of action—but he seems to be willing, when once the waters are set in motion, to let them run in those courses where they will most naturally flow.

We have been much pleased with Mr R., and shall long continue to hold him in pleasant remembrance.

The gentleman, should this meet his eye, must remember that we have not penned our notice for his reading, but that this is our description of one of the "lions" of the day, designed for gratifying the curiosity of our readers at the North and East.

WESTERN FARMING.

Land at \$1 25 per acre; rails for fencing at \$2 per hundred; soil as fertile as the banks of the Nile; a log house which it is four days' work to build; hay enough to be had for the mowing; no barns required for housing cattle in winter; corn and wheat, potatoes and all manner of vegetables come in profusion where one plows and plants—such are some of the recommendations of the far and fair-landed West. But—*but* must come in here too—but there is a tough sward, which can be broken through only by the use of a sharp plow, with four yoke of oxen; and in that land of luxuriance, a murmur rises to the lips because the surface of the ground has a sod. There the cattle and the hogs are "tall jumpers," and do not always pay proper heed to an ought rail fence; there the marks of "*meun* and *tuam*" (yours and mine), are not always regarded, for the swine which belonged to me in the spring, and which fed in common on Uncle Sam's pasture, find their way in autumn into a neighbor's pork barrel; but should they happen to find their way home, they are worth, it flat, two cents per pound.

In the West, many a man with small means, may do vastly better for himself and family, in a pecuniary view, than he can on the rocky and sterile lands of the East. But the social, moral, literary and religious privileges are there much less; industry and its attendant virtues are less. Consequently every man who is in comfortable circumstances here, must forego many enjoyments when he takes up his abode on the rich rolling lands between the lakes and the grand river of the West. There are some among us who would do well to emigrate;—there are more who will do better to be contented here.

An anecdote tells the folly of grasping for more land than can be improved. An emigrant from the South, "squatted" in Indiana, and finding the lands around him rich and beautiful, he must have section after section, until his lands were all exhausted; little money was left with which to make improvements or to stock the lands. Soon a shrewd Yankee "squatted" by him, having purchased only 80 acres. The Southern advised his neighbor to purchase more land—but *no*. Soon the Yankee became missing. After a few weeks he came back with a drove of stock, purchased in Arkansas;—these he pastured on the Southern's lands and the Government's—and soon, by the sale of cattle, grew rich enough to buy and sell his neighbor, with the thousands of unstocked acres. A good lesson, our informant says, the story was to him; and good instruction may be deduced from it by many another who shall go to that far-off region.

PREJUDICE AGAINST CHANGE.

The reluctance of farmers to adopt any change, however beneficial, has been matter of notoriety from the earliest ages. In Ireland, it was necessary to pass several acts of parliament to prevent fastening plows to the tails of horses, and the burning of oats in the straw, to avoid the labor of threshing; and it is singular to find that the repeal of these acts was among the chief articles demanded from the Duke of Armond, at the treaty of Kilkenny, in 1642. A century afterwards, both practices are noticed as still existing, by Moffatt, in his *Hiberno-topographia*:

"The Western Isle, renowned for hogs,
For torries and for great wolf-dogs,
For drawing hobbies by the tails,
And threshing corn with fiery flails."
W. C. Taylor.

The instance above cited may teach with uncommon distinctness that the tillers of the soil are often worse than ridiculously determined not to acknowledge that any change can be an improvement. Writers upon agriculture often have good reason for their complaints,—but—(yes we have a *but* in this case)—but there is something to be said in vindication of this adherence to old ways. There is sound wisdom in holding on to the old until it can be clearly shown that the new is better.—This is the correct general rule for the common farmer. But it is not to be so closely applied as to exclude a few experiments, on a limited scale. Should this be done, the door to improvement is closed.

The rule above laid down, will hold the practical man back from adopting or using to any considerable extent, the numberless new modes of husbandry, new implements, new varieties of crop, new natures, &c. &c. It is well—well both for him and for the public—that he refuses to comply with the advice which is given by countless writers and experimenters. It is well that he waits to see a thing fairly tried by his neighbor. For were it otherwise, the agricultural productions of the country would be diminished one half every year, by foolish copyings of the example of enthusiasts.

So much that is obviously unsound and impracticable

is strongly and repeatedly recommended, that if the good common sense of the common farmers did not say "wait and see," both they and agriculture itself would be most grievously injured. We like—yes, we *do* like that spirit which says, let there be no sudden and great changes from year to year,—which says, *prove* to us that the new way is better than the old. For while we are expected to do what we can for the promotion of the interests of agriculturists and the improvement of husbandry, we have no faith that these can be best done by discarding all that *has been*, and adopting things entirely new.

If writers upon agriculture complain that farmers are as stupid as these beasts which wear long ears, these very stupid farmers, on the other hand, have wit enough to see that writers upon agriculture ought often to be classed with the birds from which the quills they write with were plucked. Stupid as a jackass—foolish as a goose—these comparisons might with some propriety be banded back and forth.

But after all, very many common farmers are eager to gain knowledge of their pursuit, and ready to adopt every improvement. Also, there are many wise and useful writers upon husbandry whose productions may be read and whose advice may be followed with much profit. Such farmers and such writers are now doing a good work—they have awakened a deep interest in the improvement of agriculture, and in their onward march they will carry the whole mass of farmers forward.

We might be gratified to see the spirit of inquiry, of change, of improvement somewhat more general and active than it now is, but there is no ground for complaint of a general stupidity and blind adherence to old ways among the farmers of New England;—at least we think there is no occasion for our legislators to pass a law forbidding our people to burn their oats in order to get clear of threshing them, or to forbid their tying the plow to the horse's tail.

BLACKLOCK'S TREATISE ON SHEEP.

An American edition of this work has been laid upon our table. It is published by Wiley & Putnam, N. Y., and is for sale by Woodbridge, of this city. It treats of the history of the sheep; of wool; of the Bristol wool trade; of the improvement of the breeds; of the management of sheep; of accidents and operations; and of the diseases of sheep. This is a small and concise work—price probably about 75 cents; and as far as a hasty glance enables us to judge, it is a work well suited to the wants of those who would be glad to find much valuable information relating to the sheep, within a small compass.

THE HOME OF THE COW "BLOSSOM."

In our paper two weeks since, we inserted an account of this remarkable animal. A correspondent inquires where *Woodside* is, and wishes to find out where this cow may be seen. In vol. xix. p. 101, of the N. E. Farmer, is an account of this cow, taken from the Delaware Journal; and our recent account was taken from the Farmer's Cabinet, Philadelphia. From these data we make a Yankee guess that *Woodside* is in Delaware—and that this noble State is the honored residence of mistress "Blossom."

Two things, well considered, would prevent many quarrels: first, to have it well ascertained whether we are not disputing about terms rather than things—and secondly, to examine whether that on which we differ, is worth contending about.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Read the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded North-east exposure, week ending Oct. 10.

Oct. 1841.	6 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	41	72	40	N E
Tuesday,	6	42	42	N E
Wednesday,	6	45	45	N E
Thursday,	7	35	36	N E
Friday,	8	48	55	E.
Saturday,	9	47	58	N W
Sunday,	10	41	57	N E.

BRIGHTON MARK. F.—Monday, Oct. 11, 1841.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2000 Head Cattle, 1300 Stores, 1200 Sheep and 2200 Swine. Considerable stock of every description remains unsold, much of which will probably be sold to-morrow.

Former prices were not sustained and we reduce our quotations viz

Pigs—*Beef Cattle*—First quality, \$5 25 a 5 75 second quality, \$1 50 a 5 00. Third quality \$3 25 a 2 50.

Barrelling Cattle—A sufficient number were not sold today to establish prices. The following prices were offered by some of the Barrellers, viz: Mess \$100. No. \$3 50. No 2, \$2 50.

Stores—Two year old \$8 a 12. Three year old, \$13 21.

Sheep—Dull. Lots were sold for \$1 12, to \$2 50.

Swine—Lots to peddle, 3 for 4 cows, and 1 for barrow. Lots of old barrows 3, 4 and 4. Lots of sows 3-4 and 3. An ordinary lot of Shoats to close at 2 1/2 and 3. At retail, 3 to 4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS—Herds Grass, \$1 bushel, very little in market. Top 50 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. Rye, Canary Seed, not a bushel in the market.

FLOUR—In the early part of the week, trade was all but gone, the holders having submitted to a decline in market has been more animated than for some time past. The sales of Geesee reach 4000 bbls. at \$6 37 and \$6 41 for many brands, and \$6 50 a \$6 56 for fancy; Ohio \$6 37, southern, the transactions are light; sales 400 bbls. Howard street \$6 50, 4 mos; 500 do Philadelphia \$6 37, 60 days; 100 do Georgetown \$6 50 a \$6 75 per bbl, 4 mos. In order to reduce the quantity of Flour sent to New York, and other markets, the millers in Western New York, have pooled grinding for one week, which it is estimated will reduce the quantity 60,000 bbls.

LOUR—Baltimore Howard Street \$6 50 to 6 62—Genoa, common, \$6 56 to 6 62—Ohio \$6 25 to 6 37—Indian all \$6 50.

GRAIN—Corn—Northern, bushel 74 to 75—Round Yellow 73—Southern Flat Yellow 72—White do 69.—Rye Northern 73 to 80—Oats—Southern 50 to 52—Northern 50 to 51.

ROVINSIES—The sales of Beef and Pork have been extremely limited, and quotations being entirely unaffected afford but little guide to the actual state of the market on these articles. Considerable business has been done in beef, the sales rather exceeding 2500 kegs, taken at prices ranging from 77 a 1-2c. per lb, cash and 6 mos. or 7 a sale auction of 100 bbls. 1 Beef, \$6 62 a 7 per bbl., 4 mos. fit.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. 14d, nominal—do Navy—\$9 00—\$1 87 00 a 7 50—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. \$13 20—do Clear \$12 50 a 13 00—do Mess \$10 a 11 00—do No 8 \$10 a 9 00—do Mess from States \$10 a 11 00—Prime do do \$8 00 a 9 00—Clear do do \$12 50 a 13 00—oil, shipping 6c. a 12c—do store, unsmoked 10 a—do dry 15 a 15—Lard, No 1, Boston ins. 7 a 8—do them and Western, 6 a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2—do Southern and Western, 5 a 7—Cheese, Shipping and real, 4 a 6—do new milk, 5 a 7.

WAX—AY, per ton, \$15 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$14 to 16. HEISE—Old 4 to 6 c.—New 5 to 7.

GS. 14 a 16.

WOOL—There has been a fair demand for all descriptions, sales to some extent have been made at prices corresponding with the range of our quotations. The stock of wool is considerably diminished, while that of fleece has not increased, but the supply of either description is not large.

Prime or Savoy Fences, washed, lb. 18 a 20. American full blood, do 16 a 17. Do 3/4 do 12 a 14. Do 1/2 do 10 a 12. 1/4 do common do 8 a 10. Spanish sheep, lb. 18 a 19. Do Savoy 20 a 22, washed, 20 a 22. Do unwashed, 10 a 11. English, do 8 a 10. Savoy, clean, do 18 a 20. Buenos Vires unpicked, 7 a 10. do picked, do 8 a 10. Superior Northern pulled lamb 14 a 14. No 1 do do do 14 a 15—No 2 do do do 12 a 13. No 3 do do do 10 a 12.

FRANCONIA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry. Inquire at this office. 3w. Oct 13

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.
SEEDS, BY WILLIAM KENRICK.

On P. of Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds, which have been increased by numerous additions of new kinds, of those most highly productive, and valuable, many of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such were the selections made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person during last autumn, when all have been proved. These kinds already well known amongst us include varieties of the following kinds, viz:—

Consocieties of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply. **Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c.** Splendid varieties of the following kinds, viz:—The Royal Pine, of First Promex, of Herbaceous Parasols, and other desirable plants—of Double Daffodils, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the wagon which is sent free of duty.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6, 1841.
Oct. 6 1841. eptDec. 1

Popular Magazines, with rich and Beautiful Engravings.

The subscribers being the authorized agents, supply subscribers in all parts of N. England, as for the last eight years, with the principle magazines, issued in this, and other cities, as—

The Lady's Book, and Lady's American Magazine, Edited by Mr. Hale, and Signorina, with rich and most beautiful engravings, monthly, at per year \$3 00.

The work has attained a circulation of nearly 2000 Monthly.

Graham's Ladies and Gentlemen's Magazine—with original stories and the choicest engravings, monthly, at per year \$3 00

The Youth's Medalion, — with Engravings and Music,—twice a month, at per year \$1 00.

The Christian Family Magazine,—at per year \$1 00. Address JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington, opposite Water street.

Intelligent men wanted as agents to these, and other works. Oct. 6 31

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Shelley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off any required thickness. The article is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No 15 North Market Street, S. C. DICKER, CORN DIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sept 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM & CO. LOMBAUD & CO. 13 Lewis's Island. Nov. 17.

LE-TANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. Le-Tang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8. 2m



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass and stubble, and carrying the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late meeting of Ploughs at Worcester say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the improver, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proudy & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, suggest what Mr. Howard's." At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty feet and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned 26 feet and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

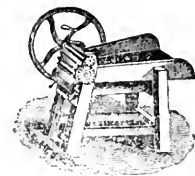
There has been quite an improvement made on the show or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT SPRAY CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Spray, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent objects of this application and one of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. To get a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, so that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is all fair twice as fast as any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other spray cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

ORIENTAL POPPY.

The best time for planting this magnificent Perennial is the present time. For sale at 50 cents per root. Also, Peony White Eye, Humei, Rosa, Albicans, Tennessee, Hybrid, Tartara, &c., from 50 cents to \$1 00 per root. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK, & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept 1.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crustine.

Oil ministers of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 151y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH

BY W. W. LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chestnut tree,
The village smithy stands;
The smith a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands,
And the muscles of his brawny arm
Are strong as iron bands.

His hair is crisp and black and long,
His face is like the tan,
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns what he is paid,
And looks the whole world in the face,
For he owes not any man.

Week out, week in, from morn till night
You can hear his bellows blow—
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like a sexton ringing the old kirk chimes,
When the evening sun is low.

And children coming home from school,
Look in at the open door;
They love to see the flaming forge,
And hear the bellows roar,
And catch the burning sparks that fly
Like chaff from a thr-slung floor.

He goes on Sunday to the church,
And sits among his boys;
He hears the parson pray and preach,—
He hears his daughter's voice,
Singing in the village choir,
And it makes his heart rejoice.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise;
He needs must think of her once more,
How in the grave she lies;
And with his hard rough hand he wipes
A tear from out his eyes.

Toiling—rejoicing—sorrowing—
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it close—
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught;
Thus at the flaming forge of life,
Our fortunes must be wrought—
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

Dress. Nothing looks more unpleasant to us, than to see a young man whose wages are small, spending all he can get, and perhaps more too, for dress;—every thing about his person of the latest fashion and of the nicest fit, as though his whole mind was centered upon seeing how pretty he could look—and all for what? To gratify the eyes of those who are as foolish as himself. But this he does not do, for even they are disgusted with him. Instead of pleasing any body, he only makes himself the pity of the wise, and a laughing stock for fools.

"I hate to hear people talk behind one's back," as the robber said when the constable was chasing him, and crying "stop thief!"

Birds sing less in August than in any other month. Ladies chatter the least in February.—The former of these curious facts in natural history has some mystery about it—but the why and wherefore of the latter is found in the fact that February is the shortest month.

Scientific discovery. The editor of the St. Johns Morning News, has discovered that blackberries are red when they are green. Good, for a Blue-nose.

Industry. Industry is not only the instrument of improvement, but the foundation of pleasure. He who is a stranger to it, may possess, but cannot enjoy—for it is labor only which gives pleasure. It is the indispensable condition of possessing a sound mind in a sound body.

What does he mean? A country editor, after engaging in full and glowing terms, on the advantage of giving charcoal to sheep, observes in closing, "we have tried it."

Reader, learn a lesson from the falling leaf—improve every hour in the spring of your days, for the time is not far distant when your autumn will come, and you, like the leaf, will fade, sink to the earth, and mingle with the dust.

Many of the greatest men who the world has produced, have sprung from the humblest origin—as the lark, whose nest is on the ground, soars nearest to heaven. Narrow circumstances are the most powerful stimulant to mental expansion, and the early frowns of fortune the best security for her final smiles.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered out west, which is said to supersede the necessity of military force. It is, to pass round a contribution box.

The Dutch are as famous for "bulls" as the Irish. "I pe lostch two cowsh," said Mynhoer—"unt von vash a calf, unt two vash a bull."

That inveterate punster, Theodore Hook, once declared that he could not see upon what principle the teetotalers made water the god of their idolatry, since water is universally allowed to have been drunk from time immemorial.

A gentleman writing a deed, began with "Know one woman by these presents." "You are wrong," said a bystander, "it should be, "Know all men." "Very well," answered the other, "if one woman knows it, all men will, of course."

The entire population of Francetown, N. H., constitutes the christian congregation of the town. The church consists of 500 members. There probably is not a parallel to this in all New England.

An editor of a Pennsylvania Journal apprizes his delinquent subscribers that he has appointed the sheriff his agent, and has authorized him to give receipts and close accounts.

One of the editors of the New York Express had his pocket book stolen the other day. The thief must be green to expect to find any thing in an editor's pocket.

A farmer who had married a rich wife, after promising another of meaner circumstances, endeavored to palliate his conduct to a clergyman, who told him it was so wrong that he did not know any thing like it. "If you do not, I do," says Hodge: "it is similar to your leaving a poor parish for a rich one."

INSTINCT.

A person in Scotland had occasion to send a fine specimen of the spider tribe to a medical friend in Dundee who was exceedingly curious in such matters. As the readiest means of conveyance, he enclosed the spider in a common square box, and despatched the parcel by stage-coach. The spider found the box too round for comfort,—and as he was also discommoded by the jolting of the coach he had recourse to a simple and ingenious remedy.

When the parcel reached Dundee, and the box was opened, the spider was found safely siding in a fine hammock that he had spun for himself and suspended in the middle of his prison-house by cords attached to the four top-corners.

It has long been known that bees display extraordinary sagacity in overcoming difficulties of fort or situation, and it would appear from the above mentioned instance that spiders share to some extent in the same kind of instinct.

CONTAGIOUSNESS OF CRIME.

Bulwer, in his last work, entitled, "A Night on Morning," makes the following just observation on the contagiousness of crime: "It may be observed that there are certain years in which, in civilized country, some particular crimes come in vogue. It flares its season, and then burns out. Thus, at one time we have burking, at another swingism; now suicide is in vogue—now poisoning tradespeople in apple dumplings—now little boys cut each other with penknives—now commo soldiers shoot at their serjants. Almost every year there is one crime peculiar to it; a sort of annual, which overruns the country but does not bloom again. Unquestionably, the press has great deal to do with these epidemics. Let newspaper give an account of some out-of-the-way atrocity that has the charm of being novel and certain depraved minds fasten to it, like leeches.—They brood over and revolve it; the idea grows up a horrid phantasmalium monomania; and, all of a sudden, in a hundred different places, the one seen by the leaden types, springs up into a full flowering. But if the first aboriginal crime has been attended with impunity, how much more does the imitative faculty cling to it. Ill-judged mercy falls, not like the dew, but like a great heap of manure on the rank weed."

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.



The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, Balloons, Flower Roots, and British Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 3100w Sept. 8

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$3 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

Vol. XX.1

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

[No. 16.]

N. E. FARMER.

THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

"To study Nature, was the task designed,
And learn from her the enlargement of the mind."

Learn from her works whatever Truth admires"

Another season has, in its course, brought the ends of Flora and Pomona together. They have exhibited and compared their various specimens of flowers and Fruits; and notwithstanding the season has been unusually hot and dry, still the earth yielded her increase, and our Hall has been decorated with the things that delight the eye, and the tables loaded with fruits of the choicest kinds. The Hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was opened to the public at noon on Wednesday, Sept. 23d; and, although the Mechanics' Fair is drawing thousands to admire the works of Art, the Hall was soon filled with visitors. It is with pleasure we record the fact, that the taste for fruits and the love of flowers are on the increase. The exhibition closed on Friday, at 9 o'clock, P. M.; although the weather was unfavorable, yet the room was filled with company, many of whom retired with reluctance,—an evidence of the interest felt by the public in the science of Horticulture.

With these few introductory remarks, we submit the following report:

FLOWERS.

Our friends are aware that this is not the season, with the exception of the Dahlia, for fine flowers; we shall therefore confine our report to a list of the names of the contributors, with a brief notice such specimens as were new, rare, or of great rarity.

Plants in Pots—from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., Watertown; by Messrs. Winship, Brighton; from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. Carter; from the Public Garden, Boston, by Jno. Cadness; by S. Sweetser, Woburn; by J. T. Smith, Roxbury; by E. N. Perkins, Roxbury; and Messrs. P. Barnes, Theo. Willot and T. H. Felt. We noticed fine specimens of *Corypha embracura*, and C. Talera, by Mr Cushing; *Cactus senilis*, and *Banksia* sp.? by Mr Carter; *Lisianthus assellianus*, by Mr Cadness; *Rhodochiton volute*, from Mr E. N. Perkins; *Brunsvigia falcata*, Mr Willot; and *Lagerstromia indica*, by the Messrs. Winship.

Dahlias. The display of Dahlias was fine. The principal contributors were M. P. Wilder, Esq., President of the Society; Messrs. D. McIntire, J. Stickney, Hovey & Co., J. J. Low, F. W. Macomber, Dutton, Winship, Haggerston, Cadness, McAnnan, Carter, J. Breck & Co., Sweetser, Barnes, Sprague, Bacon, Vila, Ware, J. A. Kenrick, Wm. Kenrick, Ellery, and S. Walker.

In the collection of the President, and also in the stand of Mr J. Stickney, we noticed *Pickwick*, a new and beautiful variety. It has often been said at there is much in a name; and while we pen this report, we have the original *Pickwick* before

us, in our mind's eye, and imagine we hear him exclaim—

"In light's ethereal beauty drest,
Behold, behold the favor'd flower,
Which Flora's high commands invest
With ensigns of imperial power."

We also noticed in the collection of Mr Wilder, charming specimens of *Primrose*, *Marshal Soult*, and *Wheeler's Maria*.

In the stand of Mr D. McIntire, (who is one of the best and most successful cultivators of the Dahlia in the country,) we found beautiful specimens of *Eva*, *Marshal Soult* and *Ne plus ultra*.

In addition to a fine specimen of *Pickwick*, we also noticed extra fine flowers of *Argo* and *Miss Johnson*, by Mr J. Stickney; *Ne plus ultra*, by Mr David Haggerston; *Duchess of Richmond* and *Eva*, by Mr Low; *Charles XII.* and *Fireball*, by Mr Dutton; *Fireball*, by Mr Bacon; and *Fireball extra*, by Mr Sprague; *Frances*, by Mr P. Barnes; *Lady Bathurst*, by Mr S. Sweetser; *Ne plus ultra* and *Hero of Tippecanoe*, by Hovey & Co.; *Virgin Queen*, by Messrs. Winship; *Duchess of Kent*, by Capt. F. W. Maconroy; *Unique* and *Marshal Soult*, by Mr W. E. Carter; *Constantia* and *Egyptian Prince*, by Mr Cadness; *Reliance*, by Mr Vila; *Hope*, by P. Ware; *Glory of Plymouth* and *Royal Standard*, by S. Walker.

Boquets—by Messrs. Ellery, J. Breck & Co., Warren, Winship, Wales, Haggerston, Wm. Kenrick, Cadness, Carter, Sweetser, Jno. A. Kenrick and S. Walker.

Cut Flowers—from the gardens of Messrs. Wm. Kenrick, J. Breck & Co., Low, Hovey & Co., Jno. A. Kenrick, A. H. Hovey, McLennan, Haggerston, Ellery, N. P. Keinschup, Sweetser, Ware, Maconroy, Winship, Wales, Warren, Cadness and Walker.

Mrs Bigelow, of Medford, presented some very fine specimens of cut flowers, among which we noticed some *Lilacs*. Joseph H. Cabot, of Salem, sent us a fine specimen of *Lycelinis Bungeana*; and though last not least, in our estimation, some fine specimens of *Viola grandiflora* were presented by the Messrs. Hovey & Co.

FRUITS.

The number of varieties and the quality of the Fruit exhibited on the present occasion, far exceeded that of any previous year. There were upwards of one hundred and twenty varieties of the Pear from Mr Robert Manning, of Salem; more than forty varieties from M. P. Wilder, the President of the Society; and about the same number from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of Watertown; also very liberal contributions by Messrs. E. Vose, of Dorchester; B. V. French, of Braintree; S. Downer, of Dorchester; Otis Johnson, of Lynn; George Brown, of Beverly; L. P. Grosvenor, of Peimfrict, Ct.; C. Newhall, of Dorchester; J. Fisher, of Brookline; Wm. Kenrick, of Newton; Wm. Oliver, of Dorchester; J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton; Josiah Lovett, 2d, of Beverly; S. Pond, of Cambridgeport; Frederic Tudor, of Nahant, and others.

We would particularly notice the following, as being very superior specimens, viz: in Mr Man-

ning's large collection of Pears, the *Flemish Beauty*, *Urbaniste*, *St. Michael's*, *Beurre gas*, *Alpha*, *King Edward*, *Andrews*, *Huguenot*, *Beurre Diel*, *Golden Beurre of Bilboa*, *Dix*, *Colmar of Autumn*, and the following among many new varieties which have not before been exhibited: *Compt de Laney*, *Althorp Crasanne*, (large and handsome,) *St. Germain* (Van Mons), *Delight of Charles*, (from Van Mons—fine,) *Doyenne nouvelle*, *St. Andre*, *Bon Louise royal*, (from Van Mons—very handsome,) *Foster's St. Michael*, (raised in the State of Maine from seed of the Old St. Michael's—large and beautiful, with very clear skin,) *Bon Parent* and *Colmar of Autumn*.

In the collection from the President of the Society, the *Columbian*, *Urbaniste*, *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, *Glout morceau*, *Passé Colmar*, *Beurre Diel* and *Dix Pears*.

From Geo. Brown, Beverly; *Jalousie*, *Brown Beurre*, *Seckle*, *Duchesse d'Angouleme* and *Beurre Diel Pears*.

The specimens of *Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears* sent by Josiah Lovett, of Beverly, were the largest on the tables and truly splendid.

In the collection from the garden of J. P. Cushing, Watertown, very large and beautiful *Chaumontelle*, *Brown Beurre*, *St. Germain*, *Beurre Rance*, *Cushing*, and *Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears*, and very superior specimens of *Black Hamburg*, *Muscata of Alexandria* and *Frontignac Grapes*.

Very fine *St. Michael Pears* from the garden of Mrs Bigelow, Medford.

Bartlett Pears from A. D. Williams, Roxbury. Excellent *Sweetwater Grapes*, by S. R. Johnson, Charlestown.

Isabella Grapes, very large and fine, by J. L. Ferguson, New Bedford.

Bartlett, and *Andrews Pears*, from J. Fisher, Brookline.

The *Seckle* and *Brocas Bergamot Pears*, from Thomas Dowse, Cambridge, were of extraordinary size and beauty.

Napoleon Beurre Diel and *St. Michael Pears*, from Cheever-Newhall—very fine.

From S. Pond—*Beurre Diel* (very large,) *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, *Dix*, *Easter Beurre*, *Marie Louise* and *Urbaniste Pears*; also *Lombard*, and *Seutiana* or *Blue Imperatrice Plums*.

Porter Apples, by Aaron Hill.

Very large *Peaches*, from John Hill, West Cambridge.

Elroge Nectarines, from George Lee, were beautiful.

The collection of *Apples* by B. V. French, of Braintree, was very large, and the specimens remarkably handsome.

The *Gravenstein*, *Hawthorndean*, and *Lady Haley's Nonesuch Apples*, from E. Vose, were splendid specimens.

Beurre d'Aremberg, *Green Sugar*, *Napoleon*, *Jalousie*, *St. Michael* and *Buffum Pears*, in the collection of Otis Johnson, were superior.

Fine *Napoleon*, *Rousslet d'Rhein*, and *Beurre Diel Pears*, and beautiful *Peaches*, from J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

The Bartlett Pears by Samuel Phipps, Dorchester, were unrivalled.

A basket of Seedling Peaches, called the Martin Rareripe, contributed by S. Sweetser, were very large and rich.

Jaques' Rareripe Peaches, by E. Newberry, were superb specimens.

St. Michael Pears, by Charles Ford, Roxbury, were remarkably fair and large.

Grapes from Wm. Pratt's garden, by Alex. Mc Lennan, were rich and finely ripened.

The Brown Beurres Pears, contributed by Perrin May, Boston, would rank among the best specimens exhibited.

The following are the different varieties of fruit contributed:

From Marshall P. Wilder, Dorchester, President of the Society: *Pears*—Bleeker's Meadow; Louis Bonne de Jersey; Van Mons; Thompson; Wellbeck; Ronselet d' Rheims; Pope's Quaker; Burgomestre of Colwell; Seckle; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Composite of Van Mons; Bergamotte de Paques; Passe Colmar; Alpha; Buffum; Chaumontelle; Capiamont; Belmont; Bon Chretien Fondant; Bartlett; Roi de Wirtemberg; Belle et Bonne; Catillac; Long Green; Glout Moreau; Easter Beurres; Belle Lucrative; Beurres d' Aremberg; Parad; Monsieur le Cure; Heathcote; Urbaniste; Prince's St. Germain; Wilkinson; Columbian; Dix; Verte longue d' Automne; Cushing; Rousseleach; Marie Louise; Queen Catherine; Colotte de Suisse; Brown Beurres; Beurres Diel.

Apples—Minister and Fall Harvey.

Quinces—Orange.

From Robert Manning, Salem: *Pears*—King Edward; Queen of the low Countries; Rose de la Motte; Marie Louise; Beurres gris; Urbaniste; Alpha; Beurres d' Amalis; Easter Beurres; Madotte; St. Ghislain; Bezy Chaumontelle; Comte de Laine; Reine de Poires; Monsieur le Cure; Napoleon; Genesee; Beurres Colmar of Autumn; Harvard; Compt de Michaux; Enfant des Prodiges; Belle et Bonne; Epine d' Ete; Cabot; Belle Lucrative; Van Assene; St. Andre; Great Citron of Bohemia; Pailleau; Calabash; Ronselette de Meester; St. Germain (Van Mons); Beurres Bonnet; Beurres Bose; Doyenne Blanc; Johannot; Pope's Russet; Charles of Austria; Sieulle; Beurres Bronze; Dumortier; Dundas; Delight of Charles; Queen Caroline; Whitfield; Wredow; Parmentier; Glout Moreau; Marquis; Henry IV.; Wirtemberg; Black Pear of Worcester; Wilkinson; Styrian; McLaughlin; Winter Orange; Winter Nells; Wilbur; Prince's St. Germain; Bon Parent; Egg Extra; Croft Castle; Petre; Beurres d' Angletierre; Niell; Bonne Louise Royale; Amandes double; Tillington; Beurres Duval; Passe Colmar; Jalouise de Fontenay de Vindry; Doyenne Nouvelle Hossouck; Beurres Diel; English Autumn Bergamot; French Autumn Bergamot; Cumberland; Green Pear of Yair; Beurres Van Marum; Surpasse Virgoulose; Naumkeag; Long Green of Europe; Flemish Beauty; Bishop's Thumb; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Althorp Crassane; Bartlett; Beurres d' Aremberg; Andrews; Duchess of Mars; Catillac; Clara; Uvedale's St. Germain; Buffum; Foster's St. Michael; Hooper's Bilboa; Long Green; Dix; Fulton; Dearborn, of Van Mons; Bowdoin; Bergamotte de Paques; Bezy de Montigny; Josephine; Lewis; Green Sugar; Heathcote; Plenkli; Hericart; Bon Chretien Fondante; Frangipane; Fondante (Van Mons); Echassane, and eight new kinds from Van Mons—names unknown.

Apples—Crownshield Sweet; Superb Sweet; Monstrous Pippin; R. I. Greening; Pigeonnette; Danvers Winter Sweet; Victorious Requette; Ossipee Cream; Pennock's Red Winter; Lyscom; Canadian Requette; Ribstone Pippin; Yellow Bellflower; Murphy; New Red Crab; Boxford; Gravenstein; Rambour France; Maiden's Blush; Fall Pippin; Sam Young; Pound; Fall Harvey; Orley Pippin; Ross Nonpareil.

By D. Haggerston, (from Mr. J. P. Cushing's, Watertown): *Grapes*—Black Hamburg; Morocco; Muscat of Alexandria; White Sweetwater; White Frontignac.

Nectarines—Violet; Duc de Filley; Downton; Bruzon; Red Roman.

Peaches—Royal Charlotte; Noblesse; Double Mountain; Royal George; White Magdalen; Cross Mignonne; Teton de Venus.

Pears—Bartlett; Andrews; Bon Chretien; Monsieur le Cure; Verte longue; Sieulle; Beurres d' Aremberg; Chaumontelle; Colmar Souverain; Beurres Rance; Beurres Blanc; Verte longue Panache; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Portuée; Beurres d' Angletierre; Bezy Vaet; Bergamotte Cudite; Beurres d' Amalis; Poir de Iliver; Beurres de Iliver; Doyenne gris; Colmar; Colmar d' Ete; Beurres Diel; St. Germain; Napoleon; Brown Beurres; St. Michael; Beurres gris; Colmar Epineaux; Bezy de Montigny; Epine d' Ete; Belle et Bonne; Rousselette de Rheims; St. Germain panache; Beurres dore; Ne plus Meuris; Gansell's Bergamot.

By L. P. Grosvenor, Boston: *Pears*—Bartlett; Bon Chretien; Bonne Louise; Urbaniste; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Chaumontelle; St. Michael; Sylvanche Verte; Passe Colmar; St. Germain; Belle Harvard.

Peaches—Seedlings; three kinds.

Apples—Chandler; Porter; Greening; Pearmain; Queen Anne; Lewis' Favorite; Black Gillyflower; Spitzenburg; Baldwin; Pippin; Peck's Pleasant; Hawthorndean; Nonesuch; Striped; Company; Bonnet; Black.

By S. G. Whiting, Dedham: *Pears*—St. Michael; Whiting.

By H. H. Crapo, New Bedford: *Grapes*—Sweetwater.

By J. L. Ferguson, New Bedford: *Grapes*—Isabella.

By S. Pond, Cambridgeport: *Pears*—Duchesse d' Angouleme; Marie Louise; Beurres Diel; Andrews; Bartlett; Cushing; Burnet; Urbaniste; Dix; Easter Beurres; Julienne; Wilbur; St. Ghislain.

Thorns—Lombard; Semiana; Corses; Coolidge.

By C. Ford, Roxbury: *Pears*—2 baskets of St. Michaels; 1 do. of Seckle.

By Thomas Dowse, Cambridgeport: *Pears*—Seckle and Broca's Bergamot.

By Stephen V. Jackson, Boston: *Quinces*—Orange.

By J. T. Wheelwright, Newton: *Apples*—Washington; Greenings.

Pears—Bartlett; Chaumontelle.

By B. D. Whitney, Northboro': *Apples*—Quince; Red; Herefordshire; Red Streak; Blue Pearmain; Pumpkin Sweet; Cathead; Summer Pearmain; Red Hanburg.

Pears—Beurres Bose; Harvard.

By Rev. Mr. Allen, Northboro': *Apples*—name unknown.

By Cheever Newhall, Dorchester: *Pears*—St. Michael; Pound; Beurres Rance; Beurres Diel;

Bartlett; Napoleon; Surpasse Virgalieu; Wilkinson; Chaumontelle.

Apples—Gravenstein; William's Favorite; Pippin.

From S. Downer, Dorchester: *Pears*—Dix; King of Wirtemberg; Diel; Urbaniste; Fulton; Marie Louise; D'Arcenberg; Wilkinson; Monsieur John.

Apples—Esopus Spitzenburg; Show; Horn, or Ranshorn; Pumpkin Sweet.

From J. P. Pierce, Dorchester: *Apples*—Squash.

Pears—St. Michael.

From Wm. Oliver, Dorchester: *Peaches*—President.

Pears—Duchesse d' Angouleme; Seckle; St. Michael; Urbaniste; Capiamont; Broca's Bergamot.

From George Brown, Beverly: *Pears*—Bartlett Seckle; Brown Beurres; Jalouise; Prince's St. Germain; Urbaniste; Easter Beurres; St. Michael La Vanstalle or Princess d' Orange; two French names unknown.

Apples—Drap d' Or; Spitzenburg; Baldwin Poime d' Api; Cresy; Sweeting; Pickman Pippin; Siberian Crab; Blue Pearmain.

Peaches—White Malacatune.

Nectarines—Harrison.

From Wm. Stearns, Salem: *Pears*—Tarbel Chelinsford; Endicott.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly: *Pears*—Duchesse d' Angouleme; Beurres Diel; Bartlett; D'Arcenberg; Seckle; Bezy de la Motte; Frederic of Wirtemberg.

Apples—Baldwin; Drap d' Or; Kilham Hill.

From Wm. McIntosh, West Roxbury: *Apples*—Pumpkin Sweeting; Roxbury Russet; Fall Russet; Snow Russet; St. Petersburg.

Pears—4 kinds, unknown.

From George Pierce, West Cambridge: *Peaches*—Willow; Royal George.

From Wm. Kenrick, Newton: *Pears*—Beurres d' Aremberg; Easter Beurres; Capiamont; Glout Moreau; Beurres d' Aremberg of France; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Fulton; Catillac; Dr. Hunt's Connecticut; Passe Colmar.

Peaches—Malta or Belle de Paris; Catherine Old Mixon; Ymeuse; Tardif; Pavie Abricote.

From E. M. Richards, Dedham: *Apples*—Lyscom; Fall Sopsavine; Fall Pippin; Seeknofurther Codlin.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn: *Pears*—Buffum Princesse d' Orange; Burgomaster; Catillac; Pound d' Aremberg; Summer Thorn; Roi de Wirtemberg Easter Beurres; Duchesse d' Angouleme; Passe Colmar; Bleeker's Meadow; Napoleon; Washington Bonne Louise de Jersey; Green Sugar; St. Michael; Jalouise; Hericart; Bartlett; Admiral Colotte de Suisse; Long Green of Autumn; three kinds, names unknown.

From Kendall Bailey, Charlestown: *Grapes*—White Sweetwater; Isabella; Red Chasselas.

From J. L. F. Warren, Brighton: *Apples*—Gloria Mundi; Porter; Greening; Golden Russet River; Lady; Baldwin.

Pears—Napoleon; Urbaniste; Seckle; Rousselette de Rheims; Julienne; Brown Beurres; Marie Louise.

Peaches—Red and Yellow Rareripe; Teton de Venus; Red Magdalen; Petite Magdalen; Petite France; Lemon Rareripe; Late Royal George Yellow Malacatune; Kenrick's Heath.

From John Hawkins, Baltimore: *Apples*.

From Messrs. Winslup, Brighton—Shepherdia;

or Buffalo berry; Physalis Peruviana, 3 kinds; a new fruit from Calcutta, South America and the State of Michigan.

From Francis R. Bigelow, Medford: *Grapes*—Isabella.

Apples—Rambour Franc; Monstrous Pippin; Red and Green Sweet.

Pears—Spanish Good Christian; St. Michael. From Benj. V. French, Braintree: *Pears*—Florella; Bourre Romain; Jannette; Long Green; Louis Bonne; Beurre Van Mons; Buffum; Beurre gris; 5 kinds unknown.

Apples—Dutch Collin; Canada Reinette; Yellow Bellflower; Jericho; Monstrous Pippin; Rugles; Moore's Red Winter; French's Sweet; Gardner's Striped; Gardner's Sweet; 6 varieties names unknown.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury: *Apples*—Porter; Ramshorn; Lady; Gravenstein.

Pears—Bartlett; a kind unknown.

Grapes—Black Hamburg.

From Dr. Burnet, Southboro': *Pears*—Konrick of Van Mons; Burnet; Henrietta of Van Mons.

Apples—Seedling.

From Walter Cornel, Milton, by Jos. Arnold, Jr. *Grapes*—Black Hamburg.

From John Hovey, Roxbury: *Grapes*—Sweet-water (open culture).

Peaches—Red Rareriepe.

Apples—Pumpkin Sweet.

Pears—name unknown.

From S. Sweetser, Woburn: *Peaches*—Martin Rareriepe.

From Samuel Walker, Roxbury: *Pears*—Capshaf; Bartlett; Fondante Bergamot, of Van Mons; kind name unknown.

From Elijah Vose, Dorchester: *Pears*—Napoleon; Marie Louise; Urbaniste; Duchesse d'Angouleme; Buffum; Dix; Bezy de la Motte; Long Green; Warden; Cushing; Pope's Quaker; Roi de Wirtemberg.

Apples—Gravenstein; Boxford; Summer Pearmain; Hawthordecian; Lady Haiey's Nonesuch; Large Red Sweeting.

From N. N. Dyer, Abington: *Apples*—Hightop Sweeting; 2 Seedlings.

From Dana Dowse, Brighton: *Apples*—Monstrous Pippin.

From George Lec, West Cambridge: *Apples*—Ribstone Pippins; Swan's Sweeting.

Pears—unknown.

Nectarines—Elruge.

Grapes—Native Perry.

From J. Fisher, Brookline: *Pears*—Bartlett; Seckle; St. Michael; Andrews; Wilkinson; Roi de Wirtemberg; Passe Colmar; 1 unknown.

From Nath'l Clapp, Dorchester: *Pears*—Bartlett; Broca's Bergamot.

Peaches—Seedling; Clingstones.

From Edward Winslow, Roxbury: *Pears*—Roi de Wirtemberg.

Peach—Melacatune.

From D. K. Wilder, Lancaster, by Mr Carter, Boston: *Apple*, known as the Graft—large and handsome.

From S. R. Johnson, Charlestown: *Grapes*—White Chasselas—open culture.

P. P. Spaulding, Chelmsford: *Pears*—St. Michael's; unknown (French.)

From James Vila, Lexington: *Grapes*—Black Hamburg.

From Hovey & Co., Boston: *Pears*—Long Green; Autumn.

By Alex. McLennan, from Mr Pratt's, Watertown: *Grapes*—Black Hamburg; St. Peters; Royal Muscadine; Sweetwater.

Pears—Bartlett.

From Wm. Hurd, Newton: *Pears*—Bartlett.

Apples—Fall Harvey; Cathand.

From Stephen Fauce, Jr., Roxbury: *Grapes*—White Chasselas and Black Hamburg—both open culture.

Peaches—Seedling—fine.

From John A. Kenrick, Newton: *Peaches*—Spring Grove; Vanzandt Superb.

Apples—Baldwin; Hightop Sweeting; Hubbardston Nonesuch.

From Samuel Phipps, Dorchester: *Pears*—Bartlett, of great size and beauty.

From Frederic Tullor, Nahant: *Peaches*—Winship's.

Pears—Bezy Vact; Wilkinson; Beurre Ranco; Napoleon; Brown Beurre; Bleeker's Meadow

From John Hill, West Cambridge: *Peaches*—Lemon Rareriepe, a large quantity, of delicious flavor.

From Amos Hill, West Cambridge: *Apples*—Porter.

From Edward Newberry, Brookline: *Peaches*—a large basket of Jacque's Yellow.

From N. D. Chase, Lynn: *Peaches*—Crawford's Early.

VEGETABLES.

From M. P. Wilder, Dorchester—White Carrots.

From S. Downer, Dorchester—Missouri Marrow Squash.

From Wm. McIntosh, Roxbury—Chenango Potatoes.

From S. Sweetser, Woburn—Tomatoes.

From Elijah Vose, Dorchester—Lima Beans.

From Francis R. Bigelow, Medford—Cherry Tomatoes.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—White Altringham Carrots; Sugar Beet; Yellow, Crimmon and Scarlet Tomatoes.

From Mr Everett, Wrentham—Peach Tomatoes.

From Otis Johnson, Lynn—Parsnips, Carrots and Watermelons.

From Marshal Wyman, Woburn—Tomatoes.

From Josiah Lovett, 2d, Beverly—Beets, Carrots, &c.; a great variety.

From A. D. Williams, Roxbury; Squashes, Beets, Carrots, Purple Egg Plants.

From John Hovey, Roxbury—Tomatoes.

Per order.

S. WALKER, Chairman.

IMPROVEMENT OF POOR LANDS.

Another way of mending land, is what they call in England, green dressing; this is by sowing buckwheat, oats or rye, and when it is grown up and is full of sap, they plow it in; after this, let it lie till fully rotten, then plow again and sow your wheat. I am told the Dutch people, on poor pine plains, in this way, have fine crops of wheat; but for green dressing, I should prefer above all, sowing millet, on the account of the cheapness of seeding the land; the cost is but a trifle; the stalk and leaf growing large, it must afford a good large coat to turn in when plowed. Being once in Kent, an old country farmer told me he had been in the practice of green dressing; he had plowed in green oats; it seemed to alter the color of the land; it looked much better than the rest of the lot, which

had not been so served. The farmer said, that he could raise land or increase the strength to a great degree in a few years, in the following manner: after his oats were harvested, he added some seed to the scattered oats, plowed it in, at the end of September plowed in the green oats, and sowed it with rye; the next summer, when the rye was well grown and full of sap, plowed that in, at common sowing time; it would be fit to produce a large crop of wheat. All the cost of plowing and seed, is not so much as the cost of dung, carting and spreading, if we can get it; but the difficulty is, it is not to be had upon any terms; there are very few such bad husbands as to sell their dung.

Mr Edmund Quincy, of Boston, a gentleman of learning and ingenuity, to whom I am indebted for many useful hints and observations— informs me, that having a son residing at Portmore, in England, the young gentleman writes, that some farmers in that neighborhood are entered into a new practice, which is to sow their dry land which is not fit for pasture, with rye, and feed their sheep upon it, so that it may not spindle or grow up; that this feed makes excellent mutton, and will continue to grow from year to year, without any tillage or re-sowing; he doth not say how long it will continue; possibly the practice is so new that they do not know themselves. I have observed that where sheep are well kept, and remain upon the land night and day, the land will grow better. As rye will endure the heat of a strong sun much better than grass, 'tis seldom hurt with drought. I suppose this may be of great service in our Southern Colonies, where the heat comes so fast that the grass has not time to cover and shelter the roots from the piercing rays of the sun. The advantage of the grass growing up before there is a strong heat is, that the grass gathers and preserves the dews for the benefit of the roots; when dew falls upon naked and unsheltered land that is not plowed, made soft, and so fitted to drink up and retain the dews, or well clothed with grass, what falls in the night is exhaled in the day, and thus the ground is robbed of that which is the chief riches of the atmosphere.

If I understand it right, this being the state of some of our Colonies, the above named method of making artificial pasture with rye, may be of advantage to them, and of use also to us where the soil is dry.

That wheat and rye bear drought much better than grass, is an old observation preserved in one of the English proverbs—

“Wet May makes short corn and long hay.

“Dry May makes long corn and short hay.”

As the old English proverbs contain truth and good sense, founded on due observation and experience, I have a fondness for them.—*Elliot's Essays, published in 1747.*

FOUL MEADOW GRASS.

In a former essay, I mentioned the strange and peculiar property of foul meadow grass, that it will hold out to be in season for cutting, from the beginning of July till some time in October; this I wondered at, but viewing some of it attentively, I think I have found the reason of it: when it is grown about three feet high, it then falls down, but doth not rot like other grass when lodged; in a little time after it is thus fallen down, at every joint it puts forth a new branch: now to maintain this young brood of accusers, there must be a plentiful course of sap conveyed up through the main stem,

or straw: by this means the grass is kept green, and fit for mowing all this long period.

Whether this young growth from the joints, be owing to the horizontal position of the straw, or whether it is a confirmation of that doctrine, that the joints of plants are seed-vessels, I leave to naturalists to determine.

I find by experience, that the best time to mow this grass, is when these new branches or succors have obtained to their full growth.—*Ibid*

RECLAIMING BOGS AND SWAMPS.

I would commend and encourage the clearing and draining of swamps and bogs, as there is a depth of rich soil for the nourishment of the rankest vegetables, and they can not fail of being the best of every man's estate who is possessed of them: I think they will prove like the drained bogs in Ireland.

This branch of husbandry is improved and advancing yearly, and in many places makes a fine show. Take a view of a swamp in its original state; full of bogs, overgrown with flags, brakes, poisonous woods and vines, with other useless products, the genuine offspring of stagnant waters.

Its miry bottom, a harbor to turtles, toads, efts, snakes, and other creeping vermin. The baleful thickets of brambles; and the dreary shades of larger growth; the dwelling-place of the owl and the bittern; a portion of foxes, and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird. Now take another survey of the same place, after the labor of clearing, ditching, draining, burning, and other needful culture has passed upon it.

Behold it now, clothed with sweet verdant grass, adorned with the lofty wide-spreading well-set Indian corn; the yellow barley; the silver-colored flax; the ripening hemp, beautified with fine ranges of cabbage; the delicious melon and the best of turnips—all pleasing to the eye, and many agreeable to the taste; a wonderful change this! and all brought about in a short time; a recompense of creation, as much as we, impotent beings can attain to—the happy product of skill and industry.

Sumptuous buildings and fine gardens, afford a pleasing prospect, and strike the eye agreeably; what are the gaudy shows, the fleeting joys of Ranelagh; the glittering scenes, the chanting music, the splendid banquets of Vauxhall, compared with the more than rural pleasures to be enjoyed in these new sprung fields, considered as a rich source of supply for man and beast? but more especially considered as a commendous lasting fund of charity? it being a more extensive charity to prevent beggary than to relieve it. These views serve to waft away the soul upon the wings of exulting elevated thoughts and warm desires, towards the Great Creator and Beneficent Ruler of the Universe.—*Ibid*.

SALT AND LIME.

It would be, perhaps, difficult to name any other substance in the catalogue of modern fertilizers, whose powers have been so often disputed as *common salt*. For this controversy many reasons may be assigned. It has been generally employed with little scientific accuracy, has been tried in a manner far too careless for any reliance to be placed upon the majority of the reports which have been furnished to us, and for many years a prohibitory duty rendered it inaccessible to the farmer, an impost which has not very long been removed, and which yet was the occasion of a great variety of

blundering trials, mis-called experiments. The duty on salt was indeed one of long continuance. It originated as a war tax, in the ninth year of the reign of William the Third, and was not removed until after an arduous debate at the end of that of George the Third. The price of salt thus raised to more than 20s. a bushel, was, in consequence, too expensive a fertilizer to be employed by the English farmers. During that long period it was known only in their traditions. Through these they were told that it was formerly used to kill worms and to destroy weeds; that it cleaned fallows, increased the produce of light arable soils, and sweetened grass. These reported advantages were rendered more probable by certain facts that had been forced as it were upon their attention. Every gardener was aware that the brine of the pucking tubs when poured over his heaps of weeds, not only killed those weeds and their attendant seeds and grubs, but that these heaps were then converted into so many parcels of the most fertilizing manure, whose good effects, especially upon potatoes and carrots, were very decided. It was well known too, that a single grain of salt, placed upon an earth-worm, speedily destroyed it; that if brine was poured upon a lawn, that from that spot all the earth worms were immediately ejected; and that if it was sprinkled over a portion of the grass, on this salted portion all the deer, or sheep, or horses of the park constantly repaired, in preference to any other part of the field. Salt, evidently, therefore, destroyed weeds and worms, and rendered grass more palatable to live stock; and, upon consulting the old agricultural writers, it was found that the notices of salt as a manure were many and important, and that salt had been employed in various agricultural operations from a very early period. Thus it is referred to by St. Luke, ch. xiv. v. 34; Virgil reprobrates a salt soil; Cato recommends it for cattle, hay, straw, &c., as does Virgil (lib. iii. v. 394). The early German farmers knew of its value for sheep, and for the same purpose, in Spain, it has been employed from the earliest ages. In 1750, Conrad Herbaschius commends it as a certain prevention of the "murrain or rotte." In 1653, Sir Hugh Platt speaks of salt as a fertilizer, in his usual visionary manner, and details the result of a very successful experiment on a "patch of ground" at Clapham, from which some late writers upon the uses of salt, have led their readers into great blunders, by stating this experiment to have been performed upon an *acre* of land.

The use of salt by the cultivator, since the repeal of the duties in 1823, has been considerable, however, in many districts of England, in spite of these blundering instructions, ill-contrived experiments, and ignorant conclusions. If to this be added the natural difficulty of obtaining correct results in any experiments in which vegetable life is concerned, we need no longer be surprised that many contradictory statements have been made with regard not only to salt, but to all other fertilizers.

These difficulties, with regard to vegetable chemistry, and the phenomena with which it abounds, are, in fact, not few in number; they meet us in every investigation, from the period when a seed first begins to germinate, through its growth, its ripening, its decay; and, finally, when the putrefactive fermentation, by reducing the whole mass of vegetable matter to its constituent earths and gases, puts an end to every trace of a

vegetable substance, we are still obliged often to content ourselves with examining and noting the phenomena we cannot chemically explain. These mysteries were observed at the very dawn of modern chemistry, that the same mass of earth, the same water, the same atmosphere, could, at the same time, produce the flour of the wheat, the opium of the poppy, the oxalic acid of the sorrel, the vegetable poisons of the hemlock and the night shade, the sugar of the beet-root, and the timber of the forest—none of which are contained in either the soil, the water, or the atmosphere—were matters of serious and undivided attention; and although the ablest chemical philosophers have investigated these vegetable mysteries, the harvest they have reaped, though highly important, has hardly been worthy of the laborers.

A mixture of *salt and lime* was recommended as a manure by the celebrated German chemist, Glauber, in his Hints for the Prosperity of Agriculture more than two centuries since. He at some length described the mode of preparing it, and characterized the compound of soda and muriate of lime produced, as "most fit for dunging lands, and to be used instead of the common beasts' dung." Christopher Peake, who in 1688, published a huge folio translation of Glauber's works, enforces the value of this fertilizing compound, with much earnestness, in his preface, describing it as "the cheepest of all mixtures for the enriching of poor and barren land." The want of scientific knowledge amongst farmers, and the hindrance to the use of salt through the duties, which were so long imposed upon it, naturally prevented any extensive use of this fertilizer; yet there have been many accidental or occasional notices of its value. Thus, for great many years, it has been the practice of the farmers of Essex, and other English maritime counties, to steep their seed wheat in sea-water, strengthened with salt, until it is of a sufficient gravity to float an egg, and then roll the brined seed in lime. Thus, they consider, not only prevents smut in the corn, but promotes the general health and vigor of the plant. The Essex farmers have a tradition that this plan was discovered by the accident of a farmer's laborer dropping a sack of seed wheat from the boat in which he was crossing the mouth of the river Crouch. It was long, however, the superstitious belief of the district, that the salt water wetting must be the result of *accident*, to produce a good result. The Cornish farmers have for centuries used the saline, calcareous sand of the coasts of Devon, which contains 64 per cent of carbonate of lime, fetching it for some miles from the shore, in preference, says Dr Paris, to the unsalted sand, which they can procure at their own doors. The very mixture of salt and lime was successfully employed in Ayrshire many years since. And George Sinclair, in 1818, very nearly demonstrated at Woburn, the value of this application. He unfortunately, however, applied the salt and the lime separately; yet still with considerable benefit. The use of salt and lime was noticed in the year 1800, by Mr Hollingshead of Chorley, in Lancashire, who observes—"Lime prepared for manure, should be slacked with salt springs or salt water; lime so slacked, will have a double effect." In 1801, in the experiments of the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, upon potatoes, with twenty-five manures, or mixtures of manures, salt and lime were found superior, in their product of potatoes, to nineteen others. And in 1816, Mr James Manley, of Anderton, in Cheshire, when

giving his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on the salt duties, mentioned, that in getting marl (which is a mixture of carbonate of lime, alumina and silica,) he had found that, by mixing it with brine instead of water, that the portion of the field on which the brined marl was used, yielded five bushels of wheat per acre more than that portion on which the watered marl was employed.—*Johnson's History of Manures.*

BLOSSOM BUDS PERISHING IN WINTER.

A correspondent wishes to know why the blossom buds of the peach and apricot perish in winter? and also, if there is any way to prevent such loss?

A flowing of the sap late in autumn, or in winter, followed by intense cold, has long been considered as the cause of this damage; and we have no doubt of its being the true cause; for those buds can endure a very low temperature, if they are not started by unseasonable warmth. We have no knowledge that they have ever been killed in this condition, by the severest cold of this climate—perhaps ten or fifteen degrees below zero; and in the elevated region between the Susquehanna and the Delaware, they have probably endured a depression of ten degrees more. Our coldest winters, when not interrupted by thaws, have generally, if not always, been succeeded by fruitful seasons.

In the winter of 1831-2, the snow drifted around a peach tree in our fruit garden, so that one limb was entirely buried. This rough weather was succeeded by a thaw soon after New Year's, and the thaw by intense cold. Peaches were very scarce in the following season. The highest buds—the very tops—to which the reflected heat from the ground could scarcely reach—had a few, while the limb which was buried in the snow, wasaded down with fruit.

The same effect was produced on a limb that rested on the roof of a building, and was covered in a drift. The warm winds that started the other buds, passed over without touching, and left it torpid.

On bleak northern aspects, we believe the peach tree is generally productive in this climate; and we explain the following cases on the same principle:

For many years we resided in a wide valley, bounded on two sides by high hills. In the valley, the peach was an uncertain crop; but on the hills it rarely failed. A careful observer, who lived in a more sheltered valley of the same district, assured us that the peach tree with them was unfruitful as often as six years out of seven. In valleys the temperature is more variable than on the hills—warmer at one time and colder at another; or it has been ascertained that in severe but calm weather, the cold air settles down in the lowest places.

Last winter was milder than usual, and yet we had some shrubs more injured than in seasons of intense cold. It appears that in these shrubs the sap had started, and the sharp frosts that followed were destructive to a part of their branches.

Treading down the snow so as to accumulate a compact mass round the tree, and then covering it with straw, has been found useful. We have seen an apple retarded in its vegetation for a fortnight in the spring, by piling wood round it; but the weather here is so variable and uncertain, that

what was useful in one season, may be useless in another.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

BUCKTHORN HEDGES.

Willis Gaylord, Esq.—Dear Sir—In replying to your favor of the 12th of August, it will give me pleasure to furnish you any information in my power respecting the Buckthorn for hedges. It is nearly forty years since I commenced experiments with a variety of plants for making hedges. First, with the English Hawthorn, and soon found it was not adapted to our warm dry summers: it would blight as early as August and lose its foliage, and was frequently destroyed by the borer. Among other plants, I tried the three thorned *Acacia*, recommended by Judge Buel, but the experiment was not satisfactory; it was too open below, and liable to be killed down by the winter as much as it grew the previous season. In the garden of the venerable Dr Holyoke, of this city, which adjoined that of my brother, there was a large tree of the buckthorn or Rhamnus catharticus. In digging the latter garden, about the year 1808, there were found several young plants which had grown from seed shed by this tree. They were given to me and set out in a nursery: finding they grew rapidly, I was induced to try them for a hedge, and I have been highly pleased with the result. They were set in a single row in my garden, and very soon became a beautiful hedge, and it remains so to the present time. Not a single plant has failed and has never been attacked by any insect; it vegetates early in the spring, and retains its verdure very late in the fall. It can be trained into almost any form, and makes a beautiful arch over a gate-way or passage. I was so much pleased with this experiment, that I have since set out several other hedges, all of which are now making a beautiful appearance. With these properties, it has become quite a favorite plant for hedges in this section of the country, and I have been induced to raise it for distribution. I have now at least one hundred and fifty rods of this hedge, which has been greatly admired by every person who has seen the same. I am so fully convinced that the English hawthorn is not suitable for our climate, I should not advise any one to set out a hedge with it, provided it could be done free of expense. One that nearly surrounded my garden, began to fail soon after it was set, and I was induced to set a buckthorn between each of the hawthorns, and it now makes a fine and thick hedge.

Respecting the culture of this plant, I should recommend sowing the seed in the fall, (as it is taken from the tree,) rather thick, in drills from 14 to 16 inches apart; it will vegetate the next spring; should leave it in the seed-bed the first season, and remove them to a nursery the following spring. As soon as the plants are of a good size, about 18 inches high, I should plant them out where I wished to make the hedge, in a single row, about eight or nine inches apart, either in the spring or fall of the year, as suited my convenience. As soon as they begin to vegetate after setting them out for a hedge, I should head them down to within six inches of the ground, which causes them to thicken from the bottom; this I consider very important, as it tends greatly to beautify the hedge. The only fault I find with my first hedge is, that I did not follow this plan, and it is not so thick near the bottom as those I

have since set out. In the after management, very little more is required than to keep the ground clear from weeds, and to form the hedge in any way most agreeable to the cultivator. It should be trimmed regularly every year, and I consider the month of June as the most suitable season for that purpose: the greatest portion of the labor may be done with a common scythe.

In answer to that portion of your letter requesting information whether the plants would be suitable to the latitude of Maryland, I can only say, that I have no doubt it would answer for most of the States in the Union. It appears remarkably hardy, and adapts itself to almost any situation. I have been called upon for plants to be sent to several of the States, a number for the neighborhood of Baltimore, and I have not in a single instance been advised that they have not succeeded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 21, 1841.

From the same.

FARMERS, CUT YOUR FODDER.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—As the great mass of farmers in this vicinity, appear to be ignorant of the advantages of making use of cut feed for their stock, I will give you the outline of my experiment this season, hoping that it will be the means of inducing many others to make a trial. It was sometime in February last that I procured an improved Straw Cutter, (Gibson's Patent,) and having a quantity of rye straw, and knowing I should be short of hay, I concluded by making the best use I could with my straw, I could with little labor, make a saving equal to a ton of hay, worth \$15; and thus save more than one half the expense of the machine this season. But the result is much more favorable, for in addition to my rye straw, I had about three tons of coarse fodder, consisting of different proportions of swamp hay, rye, wheat, buckwheat, and pea straw; to this mixed mass, I added as I cut it, about one fourth part good hay. I fed this to my cattle (15 in number,) just as came from the machine; they fed on it with a good relish, appeared satisfied, and rather improved in condition. Instead, therefore, of saving only half the expense of my machine, I have saved more than the first cost, (\$20.) and had I obtained one last fall, it would have saved more than \$50.

I verily believe that one third more stock might be kept on farms generally by our would-be economical farmers turning to good account all their coarse fodder. By obtaining a good machine, I have saved three tons of good fodder, which otherwise would scarcely have been worth three hundred of good hay.

To my team horses, one span, I give 20 quarts ground oats with as much cut straw as they will eat: they prefer this feed to clear oats, and are in first rate working order. The length I cut my straw, &c. is three fourths of an inch, although I see no objections to cutting it longer for cattle.

Brother farmers are not these things worthy your attention? Will you try the experiment?—Purchase some good machine—(there are some excellent Straw Cutters for sale at 52 N. Market st., Boston—"P. D.")—every farmer ought to have one.

RICHARD FISK.

Bennington, Vt., May 15, 1841.

Spend less than you earn, and keep out of debt.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1841.

WORCESTER COUNTY CATTLE SHOW.

On Wednesday last week, the Agricultural Society of Worcester County held its annual exhibition. The intelligence and enterprise of the citizens there, together with the strength of the soil upon their hills and through their valleys, lead us always to expect a rich display when they bring together the best from their flocks, herds and fruits. The expectation was not disappointed, though there are doubtless matrons in the county for making a much better exhibition, in some of its parts, than was furnished.

The number of animals entered for premium was 434; some of these probably were not on the ground. The number above stated includes about 110 swine.—Among these were pure Berkshires and crosses of every grade. The display of this class of animals was not only extensive, but was in every respect very fine. No other pen can do such justice to them as that of him who has often sat in chief justice of the court which there adjudicates in relation to the bristled tribe. We hope ere long to get the decision of that high tribunal, and shall give no opinions in advance. Worcester pork, though good in itself, is greatly improved when pickled in the "attic salt" which is found in that region.

From the pens where fat and happy hogs were doing, we passed to those in which cattle and sheep were confined. Here were 5 or 9 large and fat oxen; but not as fine as the county has sometimes produced. The bulls, several of them at least, were very fine animals. Of mixed cows, the show was very small, and the few which were there had no prominent marks of great excellence. Several heifers upon the ground promised to become valuable cows.—Sheep we have little knowledge of, and can give no opinion as to the merits of those which were exhibited.

From the cattle pens we went to the plowing field, where about twenty teams were on the ground. One eighth of an acre was allotted to each. The land was very rocky; more so than we have ever seen before selected for a plowing match. It was well chosen for determining the training of the plowmen's tempers and patience, and also the training of the teams; for there was scarcely a furrow from which the plow was not thrown out, so as to make it necessary to stop and back up. The plowing was shallow, and the work was done with great deliberation—more slowly, indeed, than we should be desirous of having a team move when performing the ordinary plowing upon the farm. Nearly all the cattle upon the field were quite young and were well trained. The plows, we think, were all of Rugles, Nourse & Mason's manufacture. The ground was such that it is impossible to compare the work with that which is usually performed on such occasions.—We noticed a boy only 12 years old, Francis Wheelock, of Cranston, holding one of the plows and driving his team. His work was very good.

We understood that the committees there paid no regard to the time consumed in plowing, but allowed each plowman to take as much as he wished for. It is doubtless a good arrangement which gets rid of the hurrying and whipping that have often been witnessed upon the field of competition; but we are not prepared to say that we approve of a pace quite so slow as was allowed on the occasion we are describing.

Leaving the plowing field we went to the meeting house, and listened to the address by Hon. Josiah Quin-

cy, Jr. of this city. Rarely do we meet with a performance so satisfactory as this. Neatly illustrating, by reference to a classical anecdote, the folly of treating upon matters with which he was less acquainted than his hearers, the speaker informed the audience that the best specimens of stock present were not offered for premiums. The breed to which he referred required training, and rather peculiar training. If badly managed, they might prove like the stock of the man down east, who by way of speculation, raised wolves for the sake of the bounty, but found them "about the most troublesomest kind o' stock he ever seed." By proper treatment, however, the animal to which he referred, might be greatly improved. (He referred to man.) And his subject was the peculiar advantages of an agricultural life for developing and improving man—for gratifying his wants and satisfying his desires, when they are properly regulated. The subject was treated with great clearness and beauty. The high moral tone and the dignified manliness which pervaded it, place this performance high among the best we ever had opportunity to hear. And we will not withhold the expression of a desire that it may be published.

The trial of working oxen came next. This was well contested. Eighteen yoke of cattle were separately tried. The greater part of them were young, handsome, and well trained. In other counties, where less stock is raised, we find larger cattle put upon trial than were seen here, and of course frequently see a heavy load moved with more ease than in this instance; but we have seldom before seen young oxen (steers) do as well as some that were here put upon trial. No other county in the Commonwealth can compete with this in young working oxen.

Our steps were next directed to the Horticultural Exhibition, where we found a fine display of many kinds of fruits. The apples were uncommonly large and fair.

In the room containing manufactured articles, the crowd prevented our making any accurate observations. The ladies contributed various specimens of needle-work; and butter and cheese, (which we presume came from their hands,) was there in abundance, and looked tempting. Various agricultural implements, also leather, cloths, &c. were in the hall.

Next came the hour of dinner—and while at the table, the President of the Society (Gov. Lincoln,) favored us by the reading of various appropriate toasts, and drew up Mr Webster, Gov. Davis, Mr Quincy, Col. Alden, Col. Wilder, of Dorchester, and Mr Solon Robinson, of Indiana. Each of these gentlemen favored the company with a short and appropriate speech.

Mr Webster maintained that the high lands of New England should be appropriated to stock—to beef—to wool—and the dairy. "That it is better for us to exchange these articles at the South for grain, than to become very extensively a grain-growing people. History shows that the grain-growing countries are poor, and that their soils deteriorate. In England the great agricultural wealth is on the hoof, and their stock is the great source of profit and improvement.

Gov. Davis found in the fact that Massachusetts and Rhode Island take lead of the other States in the amount of wealth which their industry produces, a proof of the benefit of a division of labor—of a community engaged in various pursuits, as agriculture, commerce, manufactures, &c.; and, as the Western States are receiving many of their influential settlers from Massachusetts and its vicinity, our institutions and our principles will take root in that soil, and we shall find this division of labor and its attendant benefits extending itself through Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and still farther west.

Mr Robinson stated his interest in the formation of National Agricultural Society.

Col. Wilder, as President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, made a few appropriate remarks.

From the dinner table there was an adjournment to the hall, where the reports of committees were made.—This work was not finished until the shades of evening were gathered around us.

The exhibition proper—the character of the thousands of people present—the hospitality of the citizens—a combine to render a visit to Worcester exceeding pleasant.

GROWTH AND PRODUCTIVENESS OF THE BALDWIN APPLE TREE.

In conversation with a very intelligent and industrious farmer in Brookline, (Mr Coolidge,) he informed us that sixteen years ago he purchased from 80 to 100 sibs Baldwin apple trees, that had been grafted one year and were not larger round than the little finger. From these trees, last year, he took 300 barrels of apples.—The land around them has been tilled nearly or quite all the time.

He says also, that trees which he has recently set upon land where he has lately taken off a growth of savi or red cedar, are making a very rapid growth. We suppose it true generally, if not universally, that land from which a growth of any forest tree has been taken is favorable to the growth of the apple.

SALT LEY—SOAP BOILER'S WASTE.

The same gentleman informs us that he has for many years made use of the spent ley which soap boiler's run off when making hard s-aps. When run into loam Meadow mud, it is serviceable to corn or to grass. The article he says is worth preserving, though he does not obtain it when he can get a full supply of night soil. In his opinion it is very serviceable to run into a heap coarse manure; that it hastens the decomposition and increases the strength of such heaps.

LARGE SQUASHES.

We are informed by a gentleman from the South who saw them, that there were exhibited at Northampton, Mass., a few days since, two squashes, one of which weighed 202 lbs and the other 180 lbs. The name of the man who raised them was given to our informant but he has forgotten it.

LIME IN THE POTATO POT.

An intelligent physician from South Carolina, tells us that a piece of lime put into the pot in which you boil your potatoes, has a very good effect in rendering the less watery or more mealy. "How big a piece?" he asks. "As big as a piece of lime," he replied.

GREAT YIELD.

The Buffalo Republican says—"Mr Luke Bennet, Alden, raised this season, from four acres and a half land, ninety-two bushels of corn, eighty-three of pea one hundred of potatoes, and three or four hundred weight of hay. The corn averaged 61 bushels to the acre."

FROZEN POTATOES.

When potatoes are frozen, soak them for three hours in cold water before cooking them. If they are frozen very hard, dissolve a quarter of an ounce of saltpetre in every peck, and add it to the water. By this method they may be rendered nearly as good as ever.—Selected

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded Northernly exposure, week ending Oct. 17.

Table with 5 columns: Oct. 18th, 6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows for Monday through Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1881.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 3300 Beef Cattle, 1800 Swines, 5000 Sheep and 1325 Swine. Including 500 unsold last week. Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, \$5 25 a 5 50. Second quality, \$1 a 4 75. Third quality \$3 a 4.01. Borrelling Cattle.—An error in our report of last week we now correct. No. 1 should have been reported \$3.00 instead of \$5.00. The following prices are the extent add-to-day, viz Mess \$4 00. No. 1, \$3 01. No. 2, \$2 50. Sheep.—Two year old \$8 a 12. Three year old, \$13 21. Hens.—About 1000 of the above were reported last week. We quote lots from \$1 12, to \$2 25. Steers.—Lots to pulley, 2 3-4 for 3 sows, and 3 3-4 for barrows. At retail, 4 to 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Clover Grass, \$3 75 per bushel. Red Top, 50 c. 55 cents. Hops, Northern, 13c. Southern, 10 c. Tax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 53 1/2. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. Cary Seed, not a bushel in the market.

FLOUR. The accounts received from New York to-day (an improvement in that market, have had a favorable effect on the article here. The sales for the most part of the week had been for Genesee \$5 7 1/2 a 6, principally at the latter price, at which rates more than 100,000 barrels changed hands. A lot of 1000 bbls Genesee was taken this morning at 6 1/2 out of the market, at \$6 12 1/2, but there were no orders at the close under \$6 25 per bbl.—500 bbls Philadelphia yesterday at \$6, and another parcel at the same, cash, ad Michigan and Ohio, at \$5 87 per bbl.,—all held at higher prices to-day.

FLOUR.—Baltimore Howard Street \$6 50 to 6 62—Genesee, common, \$6 12 to 6 25—Ohio \$6 25 to 6 37—Indiana \$6 50.

GRAIN.—Corn—Northern, bushel 74 to 75—Round Yellow 73—Southern Flat Yellow 72—White do 69.—Rye Northern 74 to 80—Oats—Southern 50 to 52.—Northern 2 to 5.

PROVISIONS. Very little has been done in new Beef, at a more active business is contemplated the ensuing week; prices not being established, we suspend, for the present, the sales quotations. Pork remains without much alteration; no or two parcels have been sold at reduced prices; for the time, there has been rather a brisk demand, at \$8 50 a 9 per 3/4 mos, clear, \$11, and mess \$10 1 1/2 per bbl. The sales of Lard comprise about 8000 kegs, principally taken to go out of the market, 7c cash, and 7 1/4 a 7 1/2c, per lb, 4 mos. c.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. bbl, nominal—do Navy—\$13 00 to 1 37 00 a 7 50—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo Navy—\$19 00 to 14—do Clear \$12 50 a 13 00—do Mess \$10 a 11 00—do rime \$8 50 a 9 00—do Mess from other States \$10 a 11 00—do Prime do do \$8 00 a 9 00—Clear do do \$12 50 a 13 00

Butter, shipping 6c, a 12c—do store, unskipped 10 a 1—do dairy 1 1/4 a 1 5/8—Lard, No 1. Boston 10c, 7 a 8—do Southern and Western, 6 a 7—Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2—do Southern and Western, 5 a 7—Cheese, Shipping and meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 5 a 7.

HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$17 to 18. CHEESE—Old 4 to 6 c—New 5 to 7. EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL.—There has been a fair demand for all descriptions, and sales to some extent have been made at prices corresponding with the range of our quotations. The stock of pulled wool is considerably diminished, while that of fleece has either increased, but the supply of either description is not large.

Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 48 a 50 c.—American, 40 a 45.—do, 37.—Do, 34 to 42.—do, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2—do 3 1/2 a 4 1/2 and common do 3 1/2 a 3 3/4.—Spanish sheep, Rio del S—A—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 29 a 35.—Do, unwashed, 10 a 14.—Bengasi do 8 a 10.—Saxony, clean—do, unwashed Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do do picked, —a—Suffern Northern pulled lamb 42 a 43.—No. 1 do, do do 37 1/2—No. 2 do do do 26 a 30—No. 3 do do do 15 a 20.

SITUATION, AS GARDENER WANTED.

An Englishman who has been in this country for two or three years, and is thoroughly acquainted with his profession, wants a situation. He understands, for instance, the management of a greenhouse, and the laying out of grounds. Any one in want of such a person will find him a valuable acquisition. Best of references given. It is desirable that applications should be made quickly. Address F. N. P., Box 31, 1st Office, T. L. W. Oct. 20

WALKER'S TULIPS.

For sale by the subscribers a fine assortment of Walker's splendid Tulips from \$1 to 3 per doz. Also, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c

Oct. 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRANCOSA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry at this office. 3w Oct. 14

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NEBRASKA OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Of Peach Trees and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivaled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Of Peach and of Plum Trees, the list has been increased by numerous additions of new kinds, of those most highly productive, and valuable, many of which are alike new to our country, and very extraordinary. Such were the selections made by the subscriber in Europe, and in person during last autumn, where all have been proved. Those kinds already well known amongst us being identified by him by the wood and the leaf.

Grovekeepers of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c, &c.

The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1882, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, H. neusekies, &c. Several varieties of Double Yellow Harrison and other Roses, of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, and other flowering plants—of Double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur Thorns, &c.

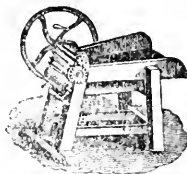
All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the water.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6, 1841. eptDec. 1

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parer, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at any desired thickness. The article is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS' No 43 North Market Street, SCIDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

- 1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made in the last year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely neat, turning in every part of ground as stable, and covering the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if our land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Meers, but if your land is heavy, for Corroley, or even want Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough had more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the show, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The weight of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

PAPE NASTERS.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Spinn Oyl, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crustage.

Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 181y

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM C. LOMBAKID & CO 13 Lewis's Wharf, 151y. Nov. 17.

LETTING LIMB.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's, Letting Limb, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, opposite the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 1. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " " Draft and leading Chains. 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

TVE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Denay, Esq. of Salem, and Col. J. Rogers, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

LACTOMETERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market St., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk. June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LITTLE FACTORY GIRL.

The following sketch is from an English paper. It has no original in this country, but is doubtless true to the life, as descriptive of the sufferings of some employed in the mills of Great Britain.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

'T was on a winter's morning,
The weather wet and wild,
Three hours before the dawning,
The father roused his child;
Her daily morsel bringing,
The darksome room he paced,
And cried, "The bell is ringing
My hapless darling, haste!"

"Father, I'm up, but weary,
'T scarce can reach the door,
And long the way and dreary
O carry me once more!
To help us we're no mother,
And you have no employ;
They killed my little brother—
Like him I'll work and die!"

Her wasted form seemed nothing
'The load was at his heart;
The sufferer he kept soothing,
'Till at the mill they part.
The overlooker met her
As to her frame she crept,
And with his strong he beat her
And curs'd her as she wept.

Alas! what hours of horror,
Made up her latest day,
In toil, and pain and sorrow,
They slowly passed away,
It seem'd as she grew weaker,
The threads they often broke,
The rapid wheels ran quicker,
And heavier fell the stroke.

The sun had long descended,
But night brought no repose;
Her day began and ended
As cruel tyrants chose.
At length a little neighbor
Her half penny she paid,
To take her last hour's labor,
While by her frame she laid.

At last, the engine ceasing,
The captive homeward rushing;
She thought her strength increased
'T was hope, her spirits flush'd,
She left, but oft she start'd,
She fell, and rose no more,
Till by her comrades carried,
She reached her father's door.

At night with tortured feeling,
He watched his speechless child,
While close beside her kneeling,
She knew him not, nor smiled,
Again, the factory's ringing,
Her last perception tried,
When from her straw bed springing,
'T is mine!" she said—and died!

EDUCATION.

We trust the following extract may not be without effect in preparing the way for improvement in our schools by revealing, partially at least, the true object of education.

"And this is the great point to which our attention should be directed. Education, to operate

beneficially upon the masses, must take a more practical direction than it has hitherto done. To overload the memory with columns of spelling, or with the contents of lexicons, is not the way to make children or men happier or better, let the few who have leisure and inclination, learn, if they please and have the power, all languages spoken under heaven, and reveal any hidden knowledge contained in them to their fellow-men: but, for the many, life, unless they wanted to neglect its duties—is even too short to master the treasures of knowledge brought to their own doors, in their mother tongue. The education required for the people is that which will give them the full command of every faculty both of mind and body;—which will call into play their powers of observation and reflection;—which will make thinking and reasoning beings of the mere creatures of impulse, prejudice and passion;—that which, in a moral sense, will give them objects of pursuit, and habits of conduct, favorable to their own happiness and that of the community of which they will form a part; which by multiplying the amount of rational and intellectual enjoyment will diminish the temptations of vice and sensuality;— which, in the social relations of life, and as connected with objects of legislation, will teach them the identity of the individual with the general interest;—that which, in the physical science—especially with those of chemistry and mechanics will make them masters of the secrets of nature and give them powers which tend to elevate the moderns to a rank higher than that of the demigods of antiquity. All that, and more, should be embraced in that scheme of education which would be worthy of statesmen to give, and of a great nation to receive; and the time is near at hand when the attainment of an object thus comprehensive in its character, and leading to results, the practical benefits of which it is almost impossible for even the imagination to exaggerate, will not be considered Utopian."—*Westminster Review*, June, 1840.

GENERAL PUTNAM.—The Alexandria Index makes a spirited defence of "Old Put," against the article in a late Knickerbocker. The Index says:

"We take exceptions, however, to the review of General Putnam's Life, which is the leading article of the number, and can scarcely refrain a smile at the abortive attempt of the elegant writer to prove the fire-eater of the old French war and of the American Revolution, a coward. Romance may have tinged the deeds of olden time with an illusive coloring, and exalted General Putnam far above his contemporaries in the temple of fame; but we think Mr Fellows had better have let the dead of the Revolution sleep out their glorious sleep, than to have cast a shadow of doubt upon the bright page of his country's early history. General Putnam was one of the bravest of men. Like Stark and Knowlton, he was better fitted for the sortie and midnight entrenchment than for the council of war or the festive board. If every man had his proper place in the memory of his countrymen, how many kings would be cobblers, and how many philologists fools! General Putnam was a Major General of the line; he was, therefore, a shining mark for the juniors when his old lion heart was cold and his man powerless. That he was on Bunker Hill in the thickest of the fight, the Court-Martial of Captain Callender shows conclusively. He it was that drove the brave, though unfortunate

Callender back to the lines, with his sword pointing at his breast, when the captain of artillery sought a hollow in the hill to reduce his cartridges to the size of his gun. Putnam, as we said before, was a Major General of the American army. The commission was given to him after the battle of Bunker Hill. Where were Dearborn and Stark and Heath and Wilkinson then? Why did they let a coward wear the laurels of the brave, and lord it over them, when an appeal to the facts would have stripped the craven, and driven him from the ranks a scorned and unlovely thing? Putnam had his Humphrey and his Waldo, and Harrison his Dawson and his Cushing. How far the biographers of early and modern times wandered from the truth in their pages, we will not say; but we aver if Putnam was wanting in courage, the battle of Bunker Hill was the work of cowards, and General Washington was the first to honor the craven who fired the morning gun of the Revolution at the Glasgow man-of-war. The post of danger at the battle of Bunker Hill was not at the redoubt, as some supposed, but was upon Charlestown neck, raked as it was by the grape and canister of two vessels of thirtytwo guns each. Across this neck, in his visits to the doubtful Ward, General Putnam galloped, amid

"The iron hail
And the thunders of war."

Across this neck he led the backward militia, and to convince them that the crossing was passable, he passed and repassed several times, amid the thickest of the fight.

General Putnam a coward! Gracious God! If his acts were cowardly, let us have an army of such cowards, and our country will be secured forever from the spoiler's arm and the traitor's insidious blow."

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Grasses and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention
44ew York Sept. 3

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CLAIMS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper, having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expence to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27, 1841.

[NO. 17

N. E. FARMER.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

Of all fertilizers, the most universal and most valuable to the cultivator, and yet the most generally unmanaged, is farm-yard manure, which has been often well described as the farmer's sheet anchor. From this fertilizer, man must have derived some benefits, even before he was compelled, by the increase of population, to cultivate and manure his land. It is the earliest mentioned of all manures; although at first the only notice we meet with of dung and dung-hills, describes them as employed in Palestine for fuel; and, to this day, in the barren deserts of the East, that of the camel, after being dried in the sun, is the only combustible article the natives possess. This manure is noticed by the earliest agricultural writers. M. P. tells us, in his fourth chapter, to "Study to have a large dung-hill: keep your compost careful; when you carry it out, scatter it and pulverize it; carry it out in the autumn. Lay dung round the roots of your olives in autumn." And in his fifth chapter, "Divide your manure: carry half of it to the field where you sow your provender; and where there are olive trees, put some dung to their roots." And in chapter 37, he advises the use of "green dung" for gardens, meadows, and corn land, as well as *amurea*, which is the dregs of oil; and he recommends the farmer to preserve carefully the dung of all descriptions of animals. These directions were given one hundred and fifty years B. C.; and after a lapse of two thousand years, the direction to the farmer must still be the same; little can be added to the advice of Cato, when he said, "Study to have a large dung-hill." Virgil is still more particular: in his description of fertilizers, he mentions with common manure, *ashes*, (Georg. l. i. v. 4.) *Pumice-stone* and shells, (l. ii. v. 346-50, and 353.) Varro (c. 38, l. i.) mentions many kinds of animal manure, and is particularly minute in his enumeration of the dung of birds, and includes that of blackbirds and thrushes kept in aviaries. Columella (l. ii. c. 5) advises the cultivator to carry out to the field more dung than the laborers can cover with the soil the same day, as the exposure to the sun does it considerable injury; and he enumerates (l. ii. c. 15,) as well known fertilizers, night-soil, the excrements of birds and sheep, urine, (especially for apple trees and vines,) dregs of oil, the excrements of cattle, the ass, the pig, of pigs; ashes, chopped stalks of the lupine, (hop,) leaves of trees, brambles, &c., and mud from sewers or ditches.

Of the early inhabitants of Britain, Pliny tells us (b. 17, c. 6, 7, 8,) that they highly valued the use of marl for particular soils, but on other lands they never employed it. We are told that they sowed corn, and lived in houses thatched with straw, which would necessarily require an attention to fertilizers. They had also, according to Strabo, (Geography, p. 306,) gardens, which could not have been cultivated, neither could their apple orchards have flourished without manure. The Roman in-

vasion taught the original inhabitants better modes of using fertilizing materials; but their Saxon successors, in all probability, knew less of agriculture than the natives. War and fighting was their profession; they held the husbandman in much contempt. The confusion attendant upon British, Saxon, and Danish inroads, still farther retarded in England the progress of agriculture, which never prospers in a poor, disturbed country. The very laws made in those days for its encouragement, show to what a low ebb the art of cultivating the land was then reduced. Thus it was provided, that if any one laid dung upon a field, the law allowed him, if the owner of it consented, to use it for one year; and if the quantity of manure conveyed was in considerable quantities, so as to render it necessary to employ a cart, he was then entitled to use the land for three years; and if any person, with the consent of the owner of the soil, folded his cattle on it for the space of a year, he was then entitled to cultivate it for four years for his own benefit. All these laws were evidently for the purpose of encouraging the better manuring of the land; but the necessity of such an inducement betrays the poverty of the farmers of those days, and the insufficiency of their live stock. In the middle ages little was done for agriculture. The monks, after the introduction of Christianity, were the most learned and skillful in the best modes of applying manures. They early excelled in their gardens. The population of England in those days, however, was too limited to require the cultivation of inferior soils.

In 1570, Conradus Hereshabius, a learned German, published his four books of Husbandry, which were translated by Googe; he mentions the several descriptions of manure employed in his time. His book is a strange mixture of good sense and superstition. He speaks of the dung of poultry and pigeons with much approbation; but reprobates the use of that of geese and ducks. Human feces, he says, when mixed with rubbish, is good; but by itself, is too hot. Urine he commends highly for apple trees and vines. Of the dung of animals, he mentions that of the ass as first in order for fertilizing effects; then that of sheep, goats, oxen, horses; lastly, swine, "very hurtful to corn, but used in some places for gardens." Green manure was used in his days. "Where they have no store of cattle, they used to mend their ground with straw, fern, and the stalks of lupines, and the branches laid together in some ditch. Hereunto you may cast ashes, the filth of sinks and privies, &c." And again he says, "The weeds growing about willow trees and fern, &c., you may gather and lay under your sheep." He speaks of the practice of placing turfs and heath, clods in heaps with dung; much in the same way as Lord Meadowbank has advised with peat. He also advises the placing of the same turf parings in sheep folds. "This is also to be noted," says our author, "that the dung that hath lain a year is best for corn, for it both is of sufficient strength and breedeth less weeds; but, upon meadows and pasture you must lay the newest, because it brings most

grasse, in February, the moone increasing, for that is the best time to cause increase of grasse." When, however, the manure is applied for corn lands, "looke that the wind be westerley, and the moone in the wane."

The manure commonly furnished by the farm-yard is compounded of a mixture of animal and vegetable substances, of the putrefying straw of various descriptions of grain, mixed with the feces and urine of cattle, horses and swine. The mixture forms no new substance, neither does the putrefaction which ensues add to the bulk of the dung; on the contrary, it causes a considerable loss of weight.

There have been many arguments and much difference of opinion among cultivators, with regard to the advantages of employing dung in a fresh or in a putrid state; and, as is too often the case, both parties have run into extremes, the one side contending for the propriety of employing it fresh from the farm yard, the other contending that it cannot well be too rotten. The mode employed by Mr Coke is the medium between these erroneous practices; he found that the employment of the fresh dung certainly made the dung go much farther; but then a multitude of the seeds of various weeds were carried on to the land along with the compost. He has, therefore, since used his manure when only in a half putrefied state, called short dung by farmers; and hence, the seeds are destroyed by the effects of the putrefaction, and the dung still extends much farther than if suffered to remain until quite putrefied.

Putrefaction cannot go on without the presence of moisture; where water is entirely absent there can be no putrefaction; and hence, many farmers have adopted the practice of pumping the drainage of their farm-yards over their dung heaps; others invariably place them in low damp situations. This liquid portion cannot be too highly valued by the cultivator. The soil where a dung-hill has lain in a field is always distinguished by a rank luxuriance in the succeeding crop, even if the earth beneath, to the depth of six inches, is removed and spread with the dung-hill.

The controversy, too, which once so keenly existed, as to the *state of fermentation* in which dung should be used on the land, has now pretty well subsided. There is no doubt but that it cannot be applied more advantageously than in as fresh a state as possible, consistent with the attainment of a tolerably clean husbandry, and the destruction of the seeds of weeds, grubs, &c., which are always more or less present in farm-yard dung.—These are the only evils to be apprehended from the desirable employment of this manure in the freshest state; for otherwise the loss of its most valuable constituents commences as soon as ever fermentation begins. This was long since demonstrated by Davy, whose experiments I have often seen repeated and varied. He says, "I filled a large retort, capable of containing three pints of water, with some hot fermenting manure, consisting principally of the litter and dung of cattle: I adapted a small receiver to the retort, and connect-

of the whole with a mercurial pneumatic apparatus, to as to collect the condensable and elastic fluids which might arise from the dung. The receiver soon became lined with dew, and drops began, in a few hours, to trickle down the sides of it. Elastic fluid likewise was generated; in three days thirtyfive cubical inches had been formed, which, when analyzed, were found to contain twentyone cubical inches of carbonic acid; the remainder was hydrocarbonate, mixed with some azote, probably no more than existed in the common air in the receiver. The fluid matter collected in the receiver at the same time, amounted to nearly half an ounce. It had a saline taste, and a disagreeable smell, and contained some acetate and carbonate of ammonia. Finding such products given off from fermenting litter, I introduced the beak of another retort, filled with similar dung very hot at the time, in the soil, amongst the roots of some grass in the border of a garden; in less than a week a very distinct effect was produced on the grass: upon the spot exposed to the influence of the matter disengaged in fermentation, it grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden."

Nothing, indeed, appears at first sight so simple, as the manufacture and collection of farm-yard dung; and yet there are endless sources of error into which the cultivator is sure to fall, if he is not ever vigilant in their management. The late Mr Francis Blake, in his valuable little tract upon the management of farm-yard manure, dwells upon several of these; he particularly condemns the practice "of keeping the dung, arising from different descriptions of animals, in separate heaps or departments, and applying them to the land without intermixture. It is customary," he adds, "to keep the fattening neat cattle in yards by themselves; and the manure thus produced is of good quality, because the excrement of such cattle is richer than that of lean ones. Fattening cattle are fed with oil-cake, corn, Swedish turnips, or some other rich food, and the refuse and waste of such food, thrown about the yard, increases the value of the manure; it also attracts the pigs to the yard. These root the straw and dung about, in search of grains of corn, bits of Swedish turnips, and other food, by which means the manure in the yard becomes more intimately mixed, and is proportionately increased in value. The feeding troughs and cribs in the yard should, for obvious reasons, be shifted frequently."

"The horse dung," continues Blake, "is usually thrown out at the stable doors, and there accumulates in large heaps. It is sometimes spread a little about, but more generally not at all, unless where necessary for the convenience of ingress and egress, or perhaps to allow the water to drain away from the stable door. Horse dung lying in such heaps, very soon ferments, and heats to an excess; the centre of the heap is charred or burned to a dry white substance, provincially termed *fre-fanged*. Dung in this state, loses from 50 to 75 per cent. of its value. The diligent and attentive farmer will guard against such prodigal waste of property, by never allowing the dung to accumulate in any considerable quantity at the stable doors. The dung from the feeding hog styes should also be carted and spread about the store cattle yard, in the same manner as the horse dung."—*Johnson on Manures.*

Finish at once, if possible, whatever you begin.

FORM OF THE BARN-YARD.

With regard to the form of dung-yards, there is some little difference of opinion. "Some theorists," says Blake, "recommend the yards to be made so concave, as almost to amount to a well-shape, giving as a reason in support of their opinion, that the virtues of dung can only be preserved by being saturated in urine, or some other moisture. Others, again, assert, that dung-yards should be formed convex, and assign as their reason that farm-yard dung should be kept dry. Practical experience points out that a medium between these two extremes is the best; and a yard a little hollowed is the most common shape."—*Johnson on Manures.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Saturday, Oct. 16th, 1841.

From Wm. Kenrick; Elsinburgh and Norton's Virginia Seedling Grapes.

From George Walsh; St. Michael Pears; Red Chasselas, Sweetwater, and Miller's Burgundy Grapes. Also, Pigeon and Native Grapes—the latter improved by cultivation.

From Hovey & Co.; Catawba and Pond's Seedling Grapes.

From Mr Lovett, Beverly; fine specimens of the Winter Nellis, Prince's St. Germain, Bezy d' Lamotte, Passe Colmar, Pound, Easter Bourre, and Duchess d' Angouleme Pears—the latter very large, one weighing 16 1-2 ounces. Also, a very handsome Pear brought by Mr Lovett from Italy—the name unknown; and specimens of a beautiful looking apple, also without name.

For the Committee,

P. B. HOVEY, Jr.

COW YARDS.

As there is nothing like taking time by the forelock, we will again remind our readers of the propriety of having as much mould and leaves hauled from their woods into their cow yards, as will form a bed at least a foot deep. These materials, as reason will suggest, should be so spread, as that the edges should be higher than the centre, in order that, by giving to the yards a basin-like form, none of the liquid manure may be washed away and lost. The stall which is made by twenty head of cattle, from the period of commencing foddering in the fall, until the time of carting out manure in the spring, would be sufficient to convert a hundred loads of the materials spoken of into effective food of plants, which would be a good dressing for at least twenty acres of corn land. If then we are correct in our opinion, and we believe we are, surely the labor of gathering and transportation should not be considered in the light of an insuperable objection to its performance, as every twenty loads of manure thus produced, would add at least 50 per cent. to the productive power of the soil, and consequently so much more to the income of the farmer. Without manuring, the most fertile lands, by continuous cropping, will lose their fruitfulness, and defy the labor of the husbandman; it should, therefore, be the study of all to increase their manure piles by all practicable means, and we need not add, that this is one of the cheapest plans by which the end can be attained, as well as being accessible to every one. An enterprising farmer could with a yoke of oxen, a cart, and one hand, have his cow yard bedded in the way we

propose in two weeks, and surely the labor and time could not be better appropriated. So make your arrangements forthwith and go to work without further delay.—*American Farmer.*

SEA SAND.

In Europe, the happiest results have been experienced by the application of sea sand to cold tenacious clays. Independently of the mechanical effect, produced by the disintegration of the particles of clay, all sands from sea and salt-water shores, are charged with large quantities of salin and oily matters, which exert a highly beneficial influence in the improvement and melioration of the soil. We mention this fact, because we are aware that on the margin of our seaboard and salt river States, there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of cold livery clay lands greatly exhausted from improper cultivation, and we are firmly of the opinion, that by draining these lands wherever they may require it, and admixing with them from 50 to 100 loads of this sand to the acre that a very solid improvement both in the texture and productive capacity of the soil will be thereby produced.—*Ibid.*

SAGACITY OF HORSES.

A writer in the Knickerbocker tells the following anecdotes, in illustration of the sagacity of the horse:

"Of a two-horse team, belonging to the Earl of —, near Oxford, one was very vicious, the other quite the reverse. In the stall next to the gentler horse stood one that was blind. In the morning when the horses, about twenty of them, were torred out to pasture, this good tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind protector would run neighing after, and surround him, and when recognized, would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the graze in the field. This horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being coward, when only himself was concerned; but any of them made an attack upon his blind friend he would fly to the rescue with such fury that a horse in the field could stand against him. This singular instance of sagacity, I had almost said indisinterested humanity, may well put the whole fraternity of horse-jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong; yet they expect him to fight for them on the first similar occasion: but this kind-hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

"Some years ago, the servant of Thomas Waller, of Manchester, Eng., going to water the carriage horses at a stone trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them, followed the horses as usual. On the way, he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse, seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick, threw the mastiff from the other dog into a cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned with him to drink at the fountain.

"God, speaking to Job, asks him, 'Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed him

neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the word." Shortly after that mighty battle which closed the career of Bonaparte and stayed his wholesale murders, at the disbanding of a part of the British army, the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Greys, were brought to the hammer. The Captain being rich and a man of feeling, was loth to see these noble fellows torn to bits by butcher, baker, or beer-house drags, after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the *Invincibles* at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thunder. At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another, but seeing the blaze, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field, all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of the poplar trembling in the breeze, listening for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge! My informant, who was an eye witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks, and shoulders, and on none on the rump. A Scotch grey never "turns tail."

"Some few years ago, a baker in London purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on its side a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the side. Thus accoured, he sallied forth to supply his customers with rolls, etc. One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde-park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life-guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears, than he dashed like lightning through the Park, with the baker on his back, to the midst of the squadron! The poor man, unfounded at being placed in military line in front rank of the Life-guards, began to whip, kick, pur and swear; but all to no purpose. His old barger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him from his station was impossible. The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line; when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when he went the sagacious creature with his rider. After having performed his duty in the field, he was content to resign himself to the guidance of his bridle in a more humble walk of life."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CORN-STALK SUGAR.

Letter addressed to Dr J. W. Thompson, President of the New Castle County (Del.) Agricultural Society:

"Having been requested to furnish some account of the process for manufacturing sugar from corn, I cheerfully comply in giving all the information on the subject so far as I am at present acquainted with it. Scarcely one year has passed since the first idea was suggested in relation to this peculiar plan for making sugar; and there has not been sufficient time for those exact experiments necessary to satisfy the careful calculator. In one case I obtained from a small piece of ground, at the rate of 100 pounds of sugar per acre, but other experiments made since, have conclusively shown, that had a different mode of planting been adopted, the product would have been increased tenfold. The manner of raising the corn and making the sugar is as follows:

The corn is planted in rows 2 1-2 feet apart, and the stalks are left to stand in the row 3 inches one from another; it is then cultivated in the usual manner. Sometime in August, or as soon as the stalk shows a disposition to form grain, the ears must be taken off; this operation must be carefully attended to, as upon it entirely depends success. After this there is nothing more to do until the crop is ready to be taken up, which will generally happen in September; the stalks are then cut up at the root, stripped of their leaves, and taken to the mill, where the juice is pressed out between iron rollers, in the same way usually employed with the sugar cane. Lime water about the consistency of thin cream, is then mixed with the juice, one spoonful to the gallon; it is left to settle one hour, and then poured into boilers, which are covered until the liquid approaches nearly to the boiling point, when the scum must be taken off. It is then boiled down as rapidly as possible, taking off the scum as it rises. As the juice approaches the state of syrup, it is necessary to slacken the fire to avoid burning. The boiling is generally completed when six quarts are reduced to one: it is then poured into coolers or moulds and set aside to crystallize. When this process is gone through, the sugar is to be separated from the molasses; and the whole operation is finished. The process here detailed gives the quality of sugar you see in the samples. If required, it can be afterwards refined as other sugar. The use of animal charcoal and the employment of steam in the process of evaporation, as is common in the manufacture of beet sugar, would, I am confident, produce white sugar at one operation.

From what is known on the subject, I fully believe that an acre of good ground treated as above described, will yield at least 1000 pounds of sugar—probably more. The value of the fodder taken from the stalks, and of the stalks themselves after passing through the mill, will be more than an equivalent for the whole expense of cultivation and keeping the ground up. The fodder produced in this way is much superior to that usually made, from its containing a greater quantity of saccharine matter. And the whole business of making sugar from corn contrasts so favorably with the manufacture from beets, that I cannot but think it will obtain the preference wherever the climate will bring the former plant to perfection. Some

of the differences may be enumerated as follows: 1st, the corn is clean and agreeable to work with, while the beet is not. 2d, the machinery for extracting the juice from beets is not only more costly, but is more liable to get out of repair. 3d, the beet juice contains a much greater proportion of foreign and injurious matter, decomposition commences almost immediately after it is pressed out, and it allowed to go on to any extent, will entirely defeat the making of sugar. 4th, the proportion of saccharine matter contained in equal quantities of corn and beet juice, is as 3 to 1 in favor of the former—therefore the same difference will be found in the amount of fuel necessary in evaporation. 5th, beet sugar, when obtained, is inferior in quality and loses a larger per cent. in refining. 6th, corn is a native of our country, perfectly suited to the climate, a true American, and is in fact, the finest plant in the world. The author of "Arator," (Col. Taylor, of Virginia,) used to call it our "meal, meat and mamme." We now add sugar to the list of its valuable productions.

Respectfully yours,

WM. WEBB.

Upon this communication Mr Pedder, the editor of the Farmer's Cabinet remarks—

"I am free to confess that I have never seen beet sugar prepared by first process at all equal to the samples of corn-stalk sugar forwarded by Dr Thomson, while the molasses, which by the bye, contains more than 50 per cent. of sugar, is far superior to that made from the beet by any process: indeed I have never known beet molasses pure enough for any purpose but distillation or the feeding of stock, for which last, however, it is of very great importance. Mr Webb has the merit of deciding the question, "Can good sugar be made from the corn stalk?" Whether it can be made to profit, is a second consideration, which he will have it in his power to determine. The simple mode of operation which he details, would do but little in the fabrication of sugar from the beet; for while there is not the least difficulty in the process by well-appointed machinery, it is readily admitted that a considerable portion of art is requisite in the numerous stages of the fabrication of beet sugar, to free it from the impurities found in the root. With improved apparatus and experience in the present art of refining, there is no question that loaf-sugar might be made by first process from the corn stalk.

Mr Webb's modest and unreserved account of the mode of manufacture will be read with very great interest, for if the corn-grower can be directed to a new channel for the consumption of half his crop, in the fabrication of an article of such legitimate usefulness, the gain to the community will be of incalculable importance."

Agricultural Pen.—A farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster, was lately met by his landlord, who accosted him thus: "John, I intend to raise your rent." to which John replied, "Sir, I would be very much obliged to you for the kindness, for I cannot raise it myself."—*Eng. pap.*

Large Crops.—A Wisconsin paper remarks that the extensive scale upon which farming is carried on in the West, will astonish the Eastern folks.—It says one farmer in the vicinity of Michigan city, raised twenty thousand bushels of wheat the present season.

LETTER FROM SOLON ROBINSON, Esq.

North Stonington, Ct., Oct. 11th, 1841.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—At my late visit with you, I promised an article for your paper. On a visit to a relative here, in looking over a lot of my letters, I found one addressed to a young lady, which although written in that familiar style common between friends, yet I find it contains several things as to the mode and manner of moving into and settling a new country, that may be as interesting as any new thing that I could now write. The letter alluded to is dated "Lake C. H., Ia., Sept. 29th, 1837"—and read: thus:

"My Dear Cousin—I had indeed began to think that my former letter was so long that you had concluded to be satisfied, but I find that news from the far West is still in demand. If I could see you, I would spread out before you a picture of a Western prairie. I will, however, give you a rough sketch.

In the fall of 1834 I lived in the town of Madison, in this State (Indiana,) 75 miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, and about 250 miles south-westerly from this place, which is near the head of Lake Michigan, and between 30 and 40 miles from Chicago, a very flourishing town in Illinois.

My health was at that time very feeble, to remedy which I proposed to my wife to move to the North. In two weeks afterwards, which was about the first of October, we were on the road. We then had two children, which with the driver of our wagon, loaded with light articles, provisions, and a tent, formed our load.

Each night we sought a good "camp ground," near a spring or stream, and then pitched our tent near a log heap fire, and after enjoying a hearty supper, spread our beds upon some straw or leaves, and enjoyed that sweet and balmy sleep that can only be enjoyed under like circumstances. Thus we journeyed slowly on during pleasant weather, and at length on the last day of October, amid the golden effulgence of an autumn sun, sinking beneath the broad expanse of the Grand Prairie, we pitched our tent for the last time upon a beautiful spot of blue grass, where late had stood the humble wigwam of the original owners of the soil, which we had come to change from savage wilderness to cultivated fields. Here, "15 miles from neighbors," we commenced the winter of 1834-5. Our house was soon formed of round poles and clay, the roof, floors, and doors being made of boards split upon the spot out of oak logs, the whole habitation being a very humble log cabin, only 18 feet square. On the east lay a beautiful rolling prairie, several miles across to other timber. On the west a grove of oak and hickory timber, interspersed around our cabin with plum, crab apple and wild cherry trees. By the side of these groves, which vary in size from a few acres to many thousands, the first settlers always commence their improvements, extending the farm into the prairie. I presume you have a notion of the appearance of the prairie, but you cannot have a correct one. You can have no idea of the emotions on first beholding one. They are, and so is all this "great West," what you would call level; yet it is far from level. Prairies are as often rolling as woodland—with the same diversity of soil; with springs, ponds, streams, and mill sites, sometimes to be found miles away from timber. Some parts are dry, hilly, sand, gravel or clay soil, free from stones, except a few scattering boulders of granite; and others are marshes—

some but little wet, and others quite a morass. Upon the dry land grows a short harsh grass, about a foot high, with an immense variety of flowers and other coarser plants, some of which are medicinal. Upon the marshes grows a rank grass, the best of which makes excellent food for cattle in winter; but by far the greatest quantity makes food for the annual fires that sweep the country. The burning of these marshes when dry, will meet the thousand and one descriptions that have been given with more of poetry than truth, of the "awful grandeur of a burning prairie. But grass upon the common dry prairie, makes but a slight blaze, not in the least dangerous to the traveller.

The groves are generally very open and free from underbrush, except near the edges, where hazle, crab apple and plum trees often abound. But these, particularly the hazle, are often destroyed by the annual fires.

Upon the prairie there is nothing in the way of the plow, any more than in a smooth pasture, except that the sward is much more tough. The soil is black, deep and rich. The spot where I have settled, is as pretty a one, in a state of nature, as can often be found. High rolling land upon the ridge that divides the waters of the Mississippi from those of the St. Lawrence, while stretching away to the eastward lies the prairie, over which the traveller is seen as he approaches 5 or 6 miles off. To the west lies the "big grove," as a guard against the prevailing winds. In all places good water can be obtained by digging from 10 to 60 feet through the under strata of yellowish clay into fine beach sand. We have good water and good health, and although we live in a house built of logs piled up one above another, it is warm and comfortably finished, containing some 6 or 8 rooms, cheap and plainly furnished, yet containing all that is really necessary to make life comfortable.

But "15 miles from neighbors," methinks I hear you say, "how could you live?" Ah, my dear cousin, never more comfortable, contented or happy. I had provided workmen to come with me about 40 miles, when I first came on, and we soon had up our "first house," which you would have called a hut rather. But this, when stored with ourselves and an ample stock of winter provisions, with a large pile of hickory wood at the door, with my own health restored, left me nothing to complain of.

For three months my wife never saw a white woman, though we had many men to see us, hunting out locations upon which to settle in the spring. Then the nearest post office was 40 miles off. Now we have a mail in or out every day in the week, and no scarcity of neighbors. In fact we never have had, except during the first winter. For the first opening of spring brought emigrants as sure as it brings the geese and ducks. But although we had no white neighbors, we had no lack of red ones. But these you might not fancy, as their dress was not quite in the fashion. It consisted, both for men and women, of a blanket over the shoulders, a greasy calico shirt, buckskin of cloth leggings, moccasins, and a kind of petticoat, and with faces ornamented with patches of red, black, or white paint. Half a dozen of these, men, women and children, would often walk in on a friendly visit. At first, the blood sank back to Maria's heart, and the children would creep up to us for protection; but they soon learned to know their friends—for no class of our acquaintance were ex-

cept more devotedly our friends than were all these "wild Indians." From the first, I determined that in all my dealings with them I would deal honestly, and I soon found that they knew how to appreciate it.

Never did an Indian go from my cabin hungry. Liquor I gave them none; and they soon learned that drunkenness was offensive to us, and ver considerably avoided troubling our house during any of their drunken frolics.

I am sorry to be obliged to say, that as a body I found them better men in every sense, than some of the civilized ones who have succeeded them.

Allow me to relate one little anecdote to illustrate their character and the natural kind feeling of a savage heart. On the morning of the day that Charles was born, an Indian and squaw came to the house, and as is further illustrative of their character, saw, without asking, the state of things and went away. Early next morning brought a least a dozen squaws, old and young, from the grandmother of a hundred years apparently, downward. Their first inquiry was for "my squaw and the new papoose." And on being assured that all was well, they manifested much joy and an anxiety to see them both. I soon gained the consent of the mother to receive a visit from such kind hearted friends, who had walked six miles through the snow to inquire after her welfare. But before entering her room, the old squaw bade them all pull off their wet moccasins, and then tread lightly and speak little.

After the usual salutations to Maria, just fancy them all seated in a circle flat upon the floor, with the child passing from the oldest to the youngest and all caressing it as carefully and fondly as though it was their own.

Such manifestations of kind feeling from "savages," are worth more in the store-house of my memory, than a few paltry dollars would be, that were obtained by a course of conduct that would have produced a very different feeling. But, driven before the giant strides of civilization, the place that once knew them, now knows them no more and the poor creatures are driven fast towards the last resting place that they are destined to find upon this continent, far awny beyond the "big river."

No doubt that you fully believe in the judgment of heaven sooner or later overtaking nations as well as individuals, for national sins. What a terrible day of retribution is then in store for this nation, for their sins towards the poor Indian.

Sept. 29th. I was broken off here last evening to devote a little attention to a party of young ladies assembled at my house. And what a subject for reflection. Five years ago there was not a white woman in this country: not a road, fence, house or mark of civilization. In coming here we followed an Indian trail. Even the Indians had no fixed habitation. Their houses consisted of a few poles stuck in the ground in a circle about 12 feet across, the upper ends brought together and tied, and then covered round with a kind of mat made of flags, leaving a hole at the top for the escape of smoke from a small fire in the centre of this rude habitation.

Around this fire, the whole family of men, women, children, dogs, and all the furniture find room.

When not engaged in hunting, the men are like the idlers in civilized society, often engaged in gambling away their whole stock in trade.

The squaws not being troubled with many house-

hold duties, spend their time in a very listless manner. I believe they are generally virtuous, except the virtue of neatness.

But I will leave the Indian to his wigwam, and you in your more comfortable home, to reflect how you in the West live and grow and improve in the civilized comforts of life, which from the specimens I have here given, I expect you will say may yet be further improved, before you will be willing to partake of such things as are enjoyed by

Yours, most affectionately,

SOLON ROBINSON.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MUCK.

A Good Absorbent of the Waste from the Tin-yard.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing it to be a satisfaction to you to learn of any benefits resulting from your labors, I herewith send you the results of some experiments which I have been induced to make by the cry of "Muck! Muck!" which your predecessors and yourself have sent through the community in the columns of your most valuable paper.

In the first place, sir, I am a farmer, and like many others, thought little of enriching my farm from my tan-yard, or at least to that extent that I am now able to do, till, as I before said, I was induced to try some experiments in muck.

I caused to be dug out directly below my tan-ouso and where my lines, drenches and water pipes were drawn, a hole sufficiently large to hold about thirty to forty cartloads. This I filled with muck or peat, letting it remain say eight or ten weeks, in which time it became well saturated with water, and had accumulated a good portion of animal matter from the hides: I then cleaned it out, hauled it, and mixed it well together, letting it remain from fall to spring; I then mixed it in equal parts with stable manure, and used it in planting corn, potatoes and squashes, and the result was a larger crop of corn than had been raised in my neighborhood for many years, being little more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. I have also used it with equal success in dressing for grass. Therefore you see that the small sum paid yearly for your paper, I have been able to make from one hundred and fifty to two hundred loads of the first quality of manure every year, and at a very small expense. But, sir, this is only one of many benefits I have derived from your most valuable publication. You will therefore receive the grateful thanks of

A LIFE SUBSCRIBER.

Oct. 17, 1841.

VIRTUE OF THE SUBSOIL.

There is much virtue in that material directly below the upper soil in many parts of the country: we are not sure that the subsoil, whether it be hard or soft, clay, admixture of clay, gravel or sand, is not always valuable. The idea of its uselessness or want of value is derived from the fact that on its first exposure it is cold and lifeless, and until exposed to both a winter and a summer atmosphere, will not beneficially operate upon the soil. Experience proves to us that after exposure, the hardest and gravel will become fruitful—clayey sand upon a pluvion ground often becomes fertile; and even the sand gravel of the lightest soils which are erroneously supposed to be so open as to leach down the virtue that is near or may be put upon the sur-

face (for from such soils the ammonia escapes upward from the increased power of the sun, and not downward) may be made highly fertile with the aid of an incredibly small portion of alumina.

There are many swamps on which the vegetable matter, peat, muck or mud, lies at no great depth, (sometimes only ten inches,) one foot to eighteen inches. At the bottom of these is often found a sharp white gravel, resembling what is called sea sand. We do not think it likely that the quality of this swamp sand is always the same; but it is our opinion that all of it found along the coast where the swamp does not rise many feet above the level of the sea, will be found to be a species of marl highly valuable as a fructifier of the soils lying near these swamps and even upon the surface of the swamps themselves.

A very intelligent gentleman, a subscriber for the Visitor, of Hamilton, in Essex county, Mass., (Mr Antipas Dodge,) called upon us a few days ago, and remarked that in consequence of advice made by the Rev. Henry Colban, while visiting him about five years ago, to make top dressing of the subsoil sand found at the bottom of swamps on his premises at no very great distance below the surface, he had made trial of it. The swamp was a quagmire wherever there was any depth of soil: it was ditched and drained. The under soil of grey or white sand, dug from the ditches and the bottom of the swamp, was spread upon the surface: on exposure to the atmosphere it slacked like lime. The first year the land produced well; and the second year the crop was still better; he raised upon the swamp good rye, and, laid down to hay, it produced great crops of herdsgrass. Mr Dodge has succeeded well in reclaiming several pieces of low sunken swamp.—*Far. Monthly Visitor.*

HORSES AND OXEN FOR TEAMS.

I have observed that in many places horses have taken the place of oxen, and are used for the purposes of farming—introduced, I suppose, under the impression that they are better adapted to the service, and more profitable to the owner. I am not about to contradict the truth of this supposition, or prove that a man cannot plow and harrow as fast and as well with horses as with oxen, but shall merely mention a few of the comparative merits and demerits of these animals, that may determine which is most useful and profitable.

The horse, when put to service, must have arrived at his full strength and value, consequently there is no gain on the capital invested, besides what arises from service, and as he is good for nothing at the end of service, there will be a discount at last equal to the amount of his cost.

The ox may submit to the yoke when young, and partly remunerate his owner for cost of keeping while obtaining his growth, when he may be sold to the butcher, and the money invested in younger stock; thus there will be a constant gain in growth while the services will be sufficient for the purposes of farming. The horse, if kept on hay alone, must have his masticating powers in almost perpetual motion. The ox reserves some of his time for rumination;—hence there may be a difference in the cost of keeping. The cost of equipping a horse for the regular farm service is greater than that of an ox, and more time is required to put on and off these equipments. In shoeing, the difference of cost is in favor of the ox, as also it is in the quality of the manure they

make. The ox has an intrinsic value arising from the good qualities of his flesh and skin, the one being good for food, the other for leather—whereas very little can be made out of a dead horse.

For some kinds of farm service the horse is preferable to the ox, such as light plowing and harrowing, but for carting, hauling stones, and other heavy work he is not so good. He is better adapted to the road service, and is useful for milling, marketing, and *mechanic*; he also may be used in journeying and visiting. It is convenient, and perhaps profitable to keep both these useful animals, as well as cows, sheep, and other stock; but when the number of horses greatly exceed those of oxen or even cows, it is time to begin to count the cost, which may be done by opening account current with each animal, keeping debt and credit, or what you give or receive from each.—*Maine Farmer.*

TILLING THE EARTH.

In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get the advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the person with whom they deal. And they think to practice the same artifice upon old mother Earth. You will see them on their grounds in the spring, as sly as dogs, apparently calculating that Earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken from her the last year—perhaps they will give a sprinkling of manure, and throw it on so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well, they go to work. But the Earth won't be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, and tell the truth in the autumn. You cannot get the advantage of her as you can with human customers. Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditure and toil; but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.—*Maine Cult.*

HYDATED IN SHEEP.

This disease by some is called "water in the head," but it has been shown that instead of water in the head, it is produced by a parasitic animal called the *hydated*: it is found in the brain of the animal. The sheep thus affected, leans its head to one side, staggers, mopes by itself, shows great symptoms of distress, and finally dies. If situated at the surface of the brain, the part affected feels soft, and should be reached with a sharp instrument, an awl or a gimblet. If deep seated, the skull may be trepanned. A small portion of the skull may be taken out, or cut so as to be raised up. The hydated may then be extracted by pincers; the blood absorbed by a sponge or linen cloth. Then the piece of skull should be replaced, and dressed with tar put upon a piece of leather, to keep the piece firm in its place, and prevent the rain from penetrating the head.—*Canadian Farmer.*

[In the name of all that is merciful, we would inquire if there is no other remedy known for this disease in the sheep, than that above mentioned.—Sooner than subject an animal to such a surgical operation as the one above proposed, we would prefer to deprive it of life at once.—*Anon.*]

Wear your learning, like your watch, in a private pocket. Avoid display. Merit will show itself.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1847.

ROOT HARVEST

The cold weather of the last two or three weeks has hurried on the harvesting of most autumnal crops, and perhaps we are late in our notice of this subject.

Those who cultivate the beet, should endeavor to gather it before the cold is severe, for if once frozen this root is injured; though it is not ruined by slight nippings of frost. It is good husbandry on the dairy farm, to bring in the root crops gradually, and feed out the tops to milch cows. No other food for them that the season affords, will produce a greater flow of milk; and the beet leaf imparts no unpleasant taste to the products of the dairy. But the quantity of dirt on the leaves, particularly if gathered when wet, is often greater than it is good for cows to consume, and will frequently show itself at the bottom of the milk picher. This fact, viz: that when cows feed freely upon root tops, some dirt will work its way through the milk veins, and be found in the milk, has not been often, if ever, alluded to by agricultural writers, and yet we have often noticed it—noticed it not in the taste or color, but as a sediment at the bottom of the milk picher. The usual way of harvesting is to pull the beets, strike two together to beat off the dirt, throw into the cart, take them to the proper place for topping, take off the top with a knife, and then put them into the cellar. But Mr Willard, of Cambridge, has made use of a small instrument—call it a hoe—one side is sharp—the other has two prongs. With the sharp side the top is cut off while the roots is in the ground, and then the instrument is turned over and the two prongs are used to pull the root out of its bed. This is spoken of highly in harvesting the ruta baga, and would do nearly as well for the beet.

Carrots are as susceptible to injury from frost as the beet, but growing generally entirely below the surface of the soil, they may escape injury when the beet would suffer harm from the cold. The tops of these are very good for cows. If the soil in which these roots grow is hard, it is well when digging, to run the plow along by the side of each row and then pull out the roots; but if the soil is mellow, more dispatch can be made to take the spade and bring the *back* to the work.

Whether the ruta baga is injured by some freezing, is not a settled point. We should choose to stow it away in winter quarters before Jack's teeth were sunk into it. But Paoli Lathrop, Esq., of South Hadley, informed us last winter, that it is his custom to dig and top this root, and let it lie scattered upon the ground on which it grew for ten or twelve days. "If they freeze," he said "it does not hurt them, and after this exposure there is no danger of their heating in the cellar." The leaves of this, are taken greedily by cows, but when they feed upon them the flavor of the milk is affected. This unpleasant flavor may be removed, mostly if not entirely, by pouring into each bucket of milk while it is yet warm from the cow, a pint of boiling water.

The English or flat turnip, may be left in the field until the last. This bears the frost well. Its tops give as much unpleasant flavor to milk as those of the ruta baga.

Every thing of the turnip or cabbage kind should be denied a place in the house-cellar. Their odor is too strong for storage there. But let them be kept in the barn cellar or in beds in the field. If there be room for them under the barn, that is the most convenient place

of deposit. But they will probably keep sounder and better in the open field.

Capt Chandler, superintendent of the House of Industry, South Boston, who has had much experience in various methods of keeping roots, prefers to put them in beds; and he recommends that a spot of gently sloping ground should be selected; that trenches should be dug up and down the slope, four feet wide and 6 or 8 inches deep. Then fill the trench with roots, carrying the pile up roof-shaped 3 or 4 feet high. Over them thus placed, put sea-weed, salt hay, any old refuse hay, oak leaves, or any thing of the kind. Let this covering be a foot thick. Upon this put two inches of earth; let the bed remain in this state until winter comes in earnest, and then make the coating of earth nearly a foot thick, and the roots are well secured. Here they will keep well until April. When any are wanted in winter, open one end of the bed, take out a few days' supply, and close up the opening.

It is well for every farmer to know how many bushels of roots he has: for this knowledge will let him know how many bushels per day he can feed out, without danger of coming short in the spring.

PATENT OFFICE.

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, who is at the head of the Patent Office, whom we had the pleasure of seeing for a short time on Saturday last, reminded us that a hall 273 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 30 feet high, is now in readiness for the reception of models and specimens of all manufactured articles. He desires all persons who can, to help in replacing the lost occasioned a few years since in the destruction of the Patent Office by fire. He will be glad to receive from manufacturers a sample of their work. An arrangement is made requiring our consuls in all foreign countries to collect seeds of every kind, which our national ships bring here to Mr Ellsworth, and he through members of Congress, sends them to all parts of the land. We have few men in the country so efficient in aiding the advancement of agriculture, as the accomplished gentleman at the head of the Patent Office.

AIR SPRINGS.

Where will be the end of mechanical inventions and improvements? Who will believe that a railroad car is already constructed and proved, which rests upon *air springs*? Mr Ellsworth informs us, that just before leaving Washington, he signed a patent for a man who proposed to construct springs for cars such that passengers should be able to read and write without any inconvenience. "Of what do you make your springs—iron?" "No." "Of wood?" "No." "What then?" "Air." "How?" "Take a strong metal cylinder, 12 inches long; set it perpendicular; force into this 13 atmospheres—that is, by use of the forcing air pump, make the air in the cylinder 13 times as dense or as heavy as common air;—on the top of this put oil, and then insert a piston which shall fill the cylinder, and this makes the spring!" Mr Ellsworth rode in a car carrying 80 passengers, which is thus constructed, and it answered fully the expectations and promises of the patentee.

Nature's Object.—Nature seems to say—"I have ventured so great a stake as my success, in no single creature. I have not yet arrived at my end. The gardener aims to produce a fine peach or pear, but my aim is the health of the whole tree—root, stem, leaf, flower and seed—and by no means the pampering of a monstrous pearcap at the expense of all the other functions."—R.H. Emerson.

CATTLE SHOWS.

We owe an apology—or rather an explanation,—to our subscribers and friends in several counties, for not attending their cattle shows. About the time of their taking place, we were too unwell to perform labors which would have been pleasant in our days of health. We are much disposed to record the doings of the late bullbaiting in Middlesex, Berkshire, Bristol and Plymouth, as in any other counties, and would have done it ere now, but for the circumstance above named.

The accounts have been given in the local papers, and we probably can furnish nothing new to any reader in relation to the shows. They appear to have been well attended, and have doubtless done as much as in preceding years to promote the objects for which they were instituted.

MUCK AGAIN.

The article in another column which speaks of the value of muck as an absorbent of tanners' waste, is another evidence of the worth of this article. Our faith in its value is growing stronger. This material being so abundant, and well distributed through the land, it is within the reach of almost every farmer; and to this more than in times past, attention must be given. Let it but have exposure enough to frosts and the atmosphere, to destroy the acidity which it contains when taken from its bed, and it becomes a very considerable fertilizer; but it will generally be found more valuable in compost than as an article to be applied by itself.

THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.

The time is near at hand, farmers of Massachusetts when the people are to make choice of those who shall sit in the executive chairs, and in the halls of legislation in 1848. Among the farmer's duties, is that of going to the polls and expressing his preferences. That noble generation which achieved our independence, bequeathed to the people of this day—to farmers as well as to others—the freest and best political institutions which man ever enjoyed. They bequeathed them as a legacy to be transmitted to those who shall come after us. An can that citizen discharge his duty to our revolutionary sires and to the coming generation, who will not so much as help to choose to whose keeping these treasures shall be committed? Can the man who will not exercise the elective franchise, be true to his country and to patriotism? If it is better for freedom, prosperity and public virtue, that the reins of government should be entrusted to the hands of the wisest and most honest than that they should be held by the less competent and less trustworthy, then it becomes *your duty*—yes, *your duty* to determine in your own mind who is the wisest and best, both as a private citizen and as a public agent and to give him support at the ballot box. Indifference in relation to the principles and practices of our rulers will not exist in the bosom of the good citizen or true lover of his country and its institutions. Action—no noisy and boisterous—but quiet and efficient action, displaying itself in the depositing of a vote in the ballot box—this we like to see on the part of every respectable and intelligent citizen, whether he agree with or differ from us. Whoever from indifference, fails to do this, is underserving of the benefits which our institutions confer upon him.

A man was born not for prosperity, but to suffer for the benefit of others—like the noble rock-maple, which all around our villages bleeds for the service of man.—R. H. Emerson.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded North-by exposure week ending Oct. 21.

Table with columns for date, time (6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M.), and Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Oct. 25, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market 3,200 Beef Cattle, 17,900 Stores, 6,700 Sheep and 975 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—A small advance was effected and we quote to correspond. First quality, \$5 25 to \$5 75. Second quality, \$4 25 to 5 00. Third quality, \$3 4 00. We noticed a lot of extra Cattle taken at \$6, a 5 12 1/2.

Barrelling Cattle—Choice lots of Mess Cattle were taken at \$1 25. We quote Mess \$1 a 4 25. No. 1, \$3 00. No. 2, \$2 50.

Stores—Two year old \$8 a 12. Three year old, \$13 21.

Sheep—Dull and prices low. We notice sales \$1 00, \$1 12, \$1 25, \$1 42, \$1 62, \$1 88 and \$2 25.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance. Lots to peddle, 3 1-1 for sows, and 4 1-1 for barrows. At retail, 5 to 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Heris Grass, \$3 75 per bushel. Red Top, 50 c 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10 c. per Sex, 81 37 to 1 53 lb. Lucerne, 25 c per 100. Cay Seed, not a bushel in the market.

FLOUR. There has been a good demand for Genesee flour at the week, and prices have gradually improved. The sales of Genesee reach 5000 bushels, closing at \$6 37 for common brands, and \$6 41 a 6 50 for fancy. Ohio and Michigan \$6 25. For Southern there is but little inquiry. Sales 500 bushels. Baltimore City Mills, \$6 34, 4 mos.; 250 do. Georgetown, \$6 50 4 mos.; 250 do. Fredericksburg, \$6 50, 5 mos.; 200 do. Howard street, \$6 50, 4 mos., for shipping. Ample supplies are momentarily expected.

FLOUR.—Baltimore Howard Street \$6 50 to 6 62—Genesee, common, \$6 37—Ohio \$6 25 to 6 37—Indian Meal \$3 50.

GRAIN—Corn—Northern, bushel 74 to 76—Round Yellow 73—Southern Flat Yellow 72—White do 69 — Rye Northern 74 to 80—Oats—Southern 45 to 50 — Northern \$2 to 51.

PROVISIONS. There was a heavy drift of Beef Cattle at market this week, and barrellers are selling new packed Mess at 89; Navy Mess, 85 a 8 1-4; No. 1, \$7 a 7 1-2 per cwt.; prime, 85 1-4 a 5 1-2 do.; Pork is dull, and some former parcels Land have been taken at quotations.

Beef—Mess, 3 mo., dull, nominal — do Navy—89 00 — No. 1, 87 60 — do 7 50 — Extra, 87 40 — do, hbl, \$13 a 14 — do, Clear, \$12 50 to 13 00 — do Mess \$10 a 11 00 — do, Prime \$8 60 a 9 00 — do Mess from other States \$10 11 00 — do Prime do do do 8 00 — do 9 10 — Clear do do \$12 60 a 13 00 — Butter, shipping 6c, a 12c — do store, unskipped 10 a 11 — do dairy 15 a 18 — Lard, No 1, Boston 15, 7 a 8 — do Southern and Western, 6 a 7 — Hams, Boston, 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 — do Southern and Western, 5 a 7 — Cheese, Shipping and 4 meal, 4 a 6 — do new milk, 5 a 7.

HAY, per ton, \$13 to 20—Eastern Scraved \$17 to 13. CHEESE—Old 4 to 6 c—New 5 to 7.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL—There has been a large demand for all descriptions, and sales to some extent have been made at prices corresponding with the range of our quotations. The stock of pulled wool is considerably diminished, while that of fleeces has rather increased, but the supply of either description is not so large.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 43 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—D, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2—D, 1 2 to 1 2 1/2—S a — Saxony Super, washed, 20 a 27—do, unwashed, 10 a 14—Bentley, do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, a — Buenos Ayres unskipped, 7 1/2 to 10—do picked, — a — Superfine Northern pulled lamb 32 a 45—No. 1 do, do, do 37 a 40—No. 2 do do do 29 a 30—No. 3 do do do 1 a 1 a 29.

WARRANTS FOR THE SALE OF TREES.

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 3 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Forest Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Currants, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Bance & Co., Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841. J. & F. WINSHIP.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.



SAMUEL POND has for sale, at his Nursery, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass., a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines. Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do, Plum do.; Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand.

All orders left at the Nursery, or at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S, Boston, will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed, to go with safety to any part of the country. Oct. 27 6w

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.



ASSOCIATES OF WILLIAM KENRICK, BOSTON, HILL, Of Peach and Pear Trees, of Plum and Cherry Trees a collection unrivalled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees, of those most highly productive, and valuable, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of Double Yellow Harrison and other Roses, of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, and other flowering plants—of Double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newness. Large quantities of Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left at the Stand at No. 41 Congress St., Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Noanunt Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6, 1841.

cp1D Oct. 27

TRANSPLANTING.



The autumn is preferred to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums, &c. The present is a less busy season than the Spring, and those who intend to purchase trees can probably get a better article and obtain it with more dispatch now than next April. The frosts have already been sufficient to destroy the foliage, and the operation of transplanting may be done with safety.

We can supply extra fine Apple, Pear, Plum, and other sort of fruit, and ornamental trees and Shrubs, at Nursery prices, and pack to send with safety to any part of the country.

All orders faithfully attended to.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SITUATION AS GARDENER WANTED.

An Englishman who has been in this country for two or three years, and is thoroughly acquainted with his profession, wants a situation. He understands forcing, the management of a greenhouse, and the laying out of grounds. Any one in want of such a person will find him a valuable acquisition. Best of references given. It is desirable that applications should be made quickly. Address E. N. P., Box 94, Post Office. 1w Oct. 20

WALKER'S TULIPS.

For sale by the subscribers a fine assortment of Walker's splendid Tulips from \$1 to 3 per doz. Also, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Oct. 20

FRANCONIA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry. Inquire at this office. 5w Oct. 13



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and working quality of these Ploughs, the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of soil, or stubble, and covering the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proby & Meirs, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-one and one half inches, to the 112 lbs draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the show, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with either \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St. Keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without croaking.

Oil Cansisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1817

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Not. 17.

L'ETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 300 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Draft and leading Chains. 200 " Trunk Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 600 Chains for tying up Cattle. These Chains, introduced by E. H. DREW, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

GAUGES.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 61 and 62, North Market St., a few sets of Gauges, for testing the quality of water. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 27

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LABORER.

BY WILLIAM G. GALLAGHER.

Stand up—erect! Thou hast the form,
And likeness of thy God!—who more?
A soul as dauntless 'mid the storm
Of daily life, a heart as warm
And pure, as breast e'er wore.

What then?—Thou art as true a Man
As moves the human race among;
As much a part of the Great Plan
That with Creator's dawn began.
As any of the throng.

Who is thine enemy?—the high
In station, or in wealth the chief?
The great, who coldly pass thee by,
With proud step, and avared eye?
Nay! nurse not such belief.

If true unto thyself thou wast,
What were the proud one's scorn to thee
A feather, which thou mightest cast
Aside, as idly as the blast
The light leaf from the tree.

No!—uncured passions—low desires—
Absence of noble self-respect—
Death, in the breast's consuming fires,
To that high nature which aspires
For ever, till thus checked:

These are thine enemies—thy worst;
They chain thee to thy lowly lot—
Thy labor and thy life accurst.
Oh, stand erect! and from them burst!
And longer suffer not!

Thou art thyself thine enemy:
The great!—what better they than thou?
As theirs, is not thy will as free?
Has God with equal favors, thee
Neglected to endow?

True, wealth thou hast not: 'tis but dust!
No place; uncertain as the wind!
But that thou hast, which, with thy crust
And water, may despise the dust
Of both—a noble mind.

With this, and passions under ban,
True faith, and holy trust in God,
Thou art the peer of any man.
Look up then—that thy little span
Of life, may be well trod!

A GIANT.—The following description of a *great man*, we find in the Philadelphia Ledger. It says: "Lewis Cornelius, Esq. died in his 77th year, on Monday last, at his residence at Milford, in Pike county, in the northeastern section of this State. This gentleman was one of the most remarkable persons, in respect to size, in the present age, and is only excelled by the celebrated Daniel Lambert. Mr. Cornelius was six feet around his body, and just previously to the illness which terminated in his death, weighed 720 pounds. He fell off in consequence of sickness, and after death weighed but 655 lbs. Such was his extraordinary weight, that an inch rope had to be used for his bedcord. His wife is a tall, spare woman, and his family consists of eight children, the youngest of whom is ten years of age. His grown children take after the father, in respect to height, one of the sons being

six feet and one inch and a half high. The celebrated Daniel Lambert, who stands unrivalled in weight of body, reached, we believe, 720 pounds, only 10 more than Mr. Cornelius, and the renown of Daniel has placed him among the wonders of the world. Mr. Cornelius was hardly less remarkable a person, and filled nearly as great a space in the world.

The following are the dimensions, taken after his death:

Circumference of waist,	6 ft. 7 in.
" body,	5 2
" arm, above elbow,	2 2
" " below elbow,	1 9
" wrist,	1 3
" thigh,	4 2
" calf of leg,	2 7
" ankle,	1 7

A FINE WOMAN.—It is very pleasant to observe how different modern writers and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments; the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family—of a useful member of society; the one is acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe—the other opens her mouth with wisdom, and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff and loom;—the business of the one is pleasure—the pleasure of the other is business;—the one is admired abroad—the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respectful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate mother.—*Boston Chronicle*.

FASHION.—Is it sufficient that the clothes we wear be of the kind best calculated to protect the person; to secure bodily health and comfort, and to exhibit the real elegancies of the human form? No: a thing called fashion, better named *folly*, is the grand desideratum. No matter how little the dress be calculated to protect the person; no matter how inconvenient in its structure, or how much calculated to injure health; no matter how absurd in its appearance, provided it be fashionable, and, consequently, to introduce a *new mode* is the summit of human achievements.

How much longer will beings, capable of becoming rational, by an early direction of their faculties to pursuits calculated to repay their toil with real pleasure, be thus the dupes of a never-failing cheat, whose rewards to her devotees are perpetual renewals of her former promises?—*Ibid.*

OLD TREE.—Last week we found on our table a pear from the ancient "Endicott tree," (in Danvers,) which we beheld with due reverence, as a bit of antiquity not to be slighted in these days of mushroom things. Respecting this tree the Salem Register observes: "This venerable and un-fading tree has again given forth its annual product. There does not appear to be much diminution of late years, in the quantity, or deterioration in the quality of its fruit. By an unbroken tradition in the family, it is 211 years since it was planted by the hands of Governor Endicott."—*Boston Times*.

HINTS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

If a man at twenty one years of age began save one dollar a week, and put it at interest every year, he would have—at thirty one years of age \$6,50; at 41, \$1,850; at 51, \$3,680; at 61, \$6,150; at 71, \$11,500. When we look at the sums, and when we think how much temptations might be avoided in the very act of saving them, and how much good a man in humble circumstances may do for his family with these sums, we cannot help wondering that there are not more savers \$1 a week. He who saves this sum may not only pay his own way but help the afflicted, or subscribe to various benevolent societies. In short he may show mercy to thousands in this world, as he may help them on their way to a better.

The above calculation is from an English paper and the interest is reckoned at about one half t rate in this country. If a man here were to save one dollar a week during the time above specified he would at seventy one be worth nearly \$2,000 provided the interest be computed semi-annually at 6 per cent per ann.

AWFUL CONDITION.

A Scotch paper (the Berwick Advertiser,) tell a story of a man who was sucked into the stream and carried over the falls of Niagara—that he was drawn into the great whirlpool below, where he was whirled rapidly round for the space of a fortnight, where he was happily kept alive by means of biscuits which were thrown him by people standing on the banks! A steam tug was procured from Kingston, a stout cable thrown to the man—a heavy head of steam put on, when with great difficulty he was dragged out.—*Boston Times*.

[Those who believe all they read are informed that the above "remarkable occurrence" "want confirmation"!—G. P. D.]

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS
The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubby and Plants, Bulbous Flower Plants, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 1100w Sept 8

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.
Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hancing grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can rest on the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 53 North Market Street. July 14

FENCE CHAINS
Just received from England, 10,000 foot Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.
A WEEKLY PAPER.
The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLIN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

[NO. 19]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE FIRST GUN FROM MUCK-IANA!

Don't be alarmed at this caption, Mr Editor—there's nothing *political* in it—not a whit. I am at about to say a word respecting *party triumphs*:—about politics to the dogs, for all me. My thoughts are on the more important triumphs of *muck*—that real creator of *real* wealth—and which, according to the standard set up by the shrewd man of St. Patrick's, is "worth more than the whole race of politicians put together"—for, of a truth, it "can make two spears of grass grow where but one grew before."

I noticed in your last, sir, a communication over the signature of "A Life Subscriber," in which the writer gives an account of a very satisfactory experiment made by him in the use of *muck* as a manure, after it had undergone a judicious preparation in his tan-yard.—His sagacity in adopting, and his mode of preparing the material, I deem deserving of commendation; but especially would I praise the disposition which led him to make his experiment publicly known through your columns to the benefit of his brother farmers; and that, in doing, he was actuated by this laudable motive, I infer from his withholding his name from publicity.

Now, sir, I must believe that there are many—very many others whose names are recorded in your subscription list, who have made experiments with *muck* the past season—and who could give an honorable account of its effects. Now, I want to see these come out like "A Life Subscriber," and "tell their experience."—What can keep them back? Is it a diffidence of their ability to write at all? Fudge upon this as an objection.—You, Nathan Stokes—you can express yourself understandingly enough to Dr. Stubbs, or Parson Times, or your neighbor Deacon Spruce, if either then inquire of you respecting your management of a crop. Why will you not, then, be convinced at the same style of expression will be as comprehensible if done upon paper as if it were direct from your lips? It is not required by the editor of this paper—who is himself a plain farmer, though of good fortune an educated one, and who, by the way, is as accessible to any of his brethren of a plow, though they may come in their cow-lid and clad in homespun, as he is to men of any profession,—he does not require—I know he does not—that communications upon farming matters intended for his columns, should be nicely worded in the studied style of a candidate for academic honors; by no means. And then, indeed, it is of consequence however erroneously you may spell, or how many grammatical errors there be in your writing,—these are no objections to it, so long as it possess the merit of being *intelligible*—the editor, or (his very able coadjutor) the "type-caster," I am confident would be pleased to correct any errors which might be committed by the writer. And then, again, if you are very sensitive-

ly particular or modest in respect to your literary requirements, you need not append your name to your writing. The omission to do this would probably constitute no objection to its publication, if, without, it bore the marks of *truth*.

It is true in agriculture as it is in other sciences, that one well-ascertained practiced *fact* is worth more than a thousand unpracticed theoretical opinions; and it is obvious that nothing will contribute so much to the benefit of the art of cultivation, as the publication of the observations made and the results obtained by practical farmers. It is, indeed, by the accretion of such facts thus derived, more than by any other means, that the science of agriculture is to be perfected. There are, doubtless, many such facts known, but undivulged, either from selfish or more defensible motives, which if made public would add something important to what is already known of the best methods of increasing the earth's products.

These reflections, aside from other considerations, should induce every farmer who would prosper himself, and to whom it is a gratification to be in any way instrumental in promoting the prosperity of his brethren of the common family, to disclose such knowledge as has resulted in any benefit to him, that others may profit by it, and be induced from his example, to publish some fact which they may have discovered in their cultivation, and which, not unlikely, may be new and of advantage to him.

To come more directly to what I mean to convey—let me ask you, Mr Smith, how it is you manage to raise a so much larger crop of potatoes to the acre than your neighbors, who have the reputation of being as good husbandmen as yourself? Here you have upwards of three hundred bushels to the acre, in an unfavorable season, while most of the farmers in your vicinity think themselves lucky if they secure about half that quantity. State your management, from the preparation of the ground to the harvesting of the crop. Don't persuade yourself that you can't write out on paper an account of what you perform with your own hands. Sit down and make the effort, and imagine the while that you are addressing your neighbor, Uncle Miah, and in the confidence that what you are saying is *well enough* said.

And you, Mr Brown, who invariably surpass all your townsmen in your crops of corn—obtaining 60 and 80 bushels to the acre, while your neighbors can seldom get over 40; will you tell us, if you please, (and no matter in how homely a way,) the secret of your success with this crop. State the kind of seed you use—the manure, the quantity, and mode of applying it—whether you *hill* or not, and whether you *top* or *cut up*, &c. We propose you rather an imperfect outline for your account—fill in to your liking, and don't be afraid that you shall be too minute in giving particulars.

And you, Mr Jones—your monstrous crops of ruta baga—6 or 700 bushels per acre;—you must have some peculiar "*knack*" of preparing your ground for this root, or in cultivating it. Just state in what it consists, if you please.

Now you, Mr Smith, and you, Mr Brown, and you, Mr Jones, can each of you state if you will, (and I trust after reading this you will show us that you have both the ability and the disposition, your methods of cultivation; and though there be not anything (though most probably there will be something) new or peculiar in them, still your published statements will be productive of good, for they will stimulate others to state wherein and wherefore they are successful in their cultivation; and thus the chance is—and it is by no means small—that some new facts will finally be elicited, which will be of general usefulness.

Come, farmers—who of you will follow the example of "A Life Subscriber," and give the *second* gun in honor of *Muck-iana*? or, in other words, who of you are ready to take up "the grey goose quill" and give us an account of your success with your crops the past season—detailing, with as much regard to exactness as possible, your modes of management, and, if convenient, the cost attending the cultivation of different crops? Do not merely respond, "I'll try"? *Vous verrons*.

Let those now write who never wrote before, and those who've always wrote, now write the more.
Glad complet improved.

I cannot better close this epistle, Mr Editor, than by re-echoing, as a reasonable hint, your well-supported cry of "*Muck!*" *Muck*, farmers, for the compost heap, the cattle-yards and the hog-pen! Experience is fast demonstrating that this material possesses in a greater degree the virtues attributed to that great *undiscovered* power in alchemy, the philosopher's stone, than any discovery of modern times. As soon as you are all through with harvesting, make a *sortie* upon the muck-bed, to borrow a military metaphor: go with your full force, well equipped, and take it by *storm*.

October 29.

J. H. D.

CORN OIL.

In the valley of the Wabash, oil for lamps is now obtained from Indian meal. There corn is worth 10 cents per bushel, and oil \$1 50 per gallon. The corn is ground into meal, which is fermented by the use of barley malt in large masses. The oil rises to the top, and is taken off with ladles or skimmers. After this fermentation, the meal is said to make harder and better pork than if not thus treated.

For the West this is likely to prove a valuable discovery. But corn is too valuable here for such a use. We can get our oil cheaper from the whale.—Ed.

LOUISIANA CORN.

The editor of the Louisiana Chronicle has received some stalks of corn from the plantation of Mr Burgeat, of Point Coupee, which seem to cast the far-famed Biden corn in the shade. Some of the stalks were sixteen feet high, bearing as many as eight ears each, and those ranging from ten to fourteen inches in length, well filled. The land had been cultivated without manure for eight years.

THE COW.

Of all domestic creatures we esteem the cow the most valuable. The horse will carry our burdens, and pull the cart and plow; the hog will give us flesh for food, if well fed; but the cow will furnish us milk, butter, cheese and meat, carry burdens, pull the plow, and almost clothe us. It is not the least surprising that the peasantry in many parts of Europe esteem the cow so highly. They take her into their friendly cottages, and give her a warm bed in one corner, while she is feeding the family. We have often wondered how it could be possible for the poorer classes of that country to live without the faithful cow. Indeed, we have often asked ourselves if the produce of the cow is not the most important part of our living. So far as we are concerned, we would greatly prefer all the quadruped tribes being annihilated, before we would give up the cow—the best friend of the brute race to man.

There is nothing strange in the fact, that the English have done so much to improve their breeds of cattle, and that good animals bring so high a price, when we reflect upon their use to families, and to every individual. We have greater desires to see the cow still improved in this country, than any other stock—as *scimitar* as we have seened to be. In improvement of cattle, however, the people of the United States have done but little. We have imported some noble creatures, and some fair ones have been produced here; but we ask where the people are, in this country, that have studied properly the science of breeding and rearing fine cattle?

If we ever rightly appreciate the cow, we will understand the secret of breeding cattle of one shape for milk, another for beef, and still a third for oxen. We will learn the milk cow must have light fore quarters and brisket, thin neck, delicate head, soft, silky coat, wide hips, and thin thighs; while the best animal for beef, has a short thick head and neck, heavy quarters, round barrel and short legs; but the ox is longer in the limb, body, and indeed in all his proportions. When breeding domestic animals is reduced to a science, the different breeds for the milk, beef and ox, will be discussed with the greatest gravity, and the particular structure of each will be considered indispensable. Not only so, but the proper management of cattle in each stage of their growth will be looked upon as a matter of more importance than the attention now given to the racer in each year of its growth. When we esteem the cow as we should, we will have her winter quarters, in point of comfort, next to the family dwelling; and we will learn that even currying is at least as serviceable to the cow as the horse. The proof that we do not put a proper estimate upon the cow, requires no other argument than the fact, that not one farmer perhaps in fifty has even a comfortable shelter or wholesome winter food for cattle. In Tennessee, we have enough of the improved breeds, and we trust a sufficiency of knowledge to commence improving. If we, as farmers, study our own comfort and interest, we will produce breeds of cattle more valuable than any yet in existence, and the prices heretofore given for the best short-horned Durham, will be no more than a "starting bid" for them. There is no doubt in the world, a race of cows may be made which will give a bushel of good milk each per day, and could we imagine an adequate price for an animal of this description?—*Nashville (Tenn.) Agriculturist.*

SECRET FOR TAMING VICIOUS HORSES.

A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times says:

"My method for taming vicious horses, is gentleness and patience, which removes fear and gives the animal confidence in man. Rubbing a horse in the face will cause him to present his head to you, and talking kindly to him will attract his attention. After having cleared the stable or paddock of every thing (dogs, chickens, &c.) that will tend in any way to frighten the horse, drive him as gently as possible into a corner and approach him by degrees, that he may see that there is no cause for alarm. You must now rub his face gently downwards (not across or "against the grain" of the hair) and when he becomes reconciled to that, as you will perceive by his eye and countenance, rub his neck and back, till he will permit you to handle his tail freely. You may now lead him out, and call upon him constantly, in a steady tone, to "come along," (whispering the words, to some horses, is better than to speak loud,) and in about ten minutes or less he will follow you about quite tame and gentle.

In breaking a horse to harness or saddle, you must be very gentle with him. For the former, you may commence by throwing a rope over the back, and letting it hang loose on both sides, then lead him about, caressing him as above, until he becomes satisfied that they will not hurt him; then put on the harness, and pull gently on the traces; in a short time by this kind treatment, he will be prepared for work.

In breaking a horse to the saddle, you may begin by showing him the blanket, rubbing him with it, and throwing it on his back; in a short time you may lay the saddle on, and after fondling him for a few minutes, you may fasten it and ride him with perfect safety. It is better for one person to stand by his head at first and keep him quiet; and then to lead him along until all danger is over. If he is dangerous, you may exercise him for some time, by leading him, and leaving him, as he becomes more gentle in working. You can then manage him with more safety. It is better to work a horse to make him very gentle; but if this cannot well be done, I would recommend the use of bit and harness, that he may learn to be governed by the bridle: be careful not to get his mouth sore. Put on at first a loose harness, and let it remain on for some time: if the harness is tight, it will make an unbroken horse sweat and faint. You may in the case of a very vicious horse, side-line him. In a little time he will pass a carriage without shaking, and will not caper in gear or under the saddle.

If a horse lie down and will not get up, drive a stake in the ground and fasten him down for ten or twelve hours, then loosen him, work him for about an hour, water and feed him, and he will "know better next time."

To make a Horse follow you. You may make any man's horse follow you in ten minutes, or sometimes less: go to the horse, rub his face, jaw and chin; leading him about, still saying to him, come along: a constant tone is necessary; by taking him away from persons and horses, repeat rubbing, leading and stopping. Sometimes turn him round all ways, and keep his attention by saying, come along. I suppose in some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret, and gentles the horse: you may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same

will cause all horses to follow. If a horse has an injury in the face, you had better put off taming him until it is well.

To prevent a Horse from breaking his Halter.—First, strong-halter him with one that will not draw as that often makes his jaw sore, then fasten him to something which he cannot pull loose, and let him pull; indeed, make him pull until he is unwilling to pull any more. You then get on and ride him a mile or two, and tie him so again, and let him stand quiet. By repeating this for a while, in regular use, you may turn him loose any where and he will be safe.

To teach a Horse to lay down. First, with some soft handkerchief or cloth, tie up one fore leg then with a stick tap him on the other, and say "kneel;" sometimes by rubbing him on the head and patting him on the leg, you will induce him to lie down. It appears all horses are inclined to obey you, and will do so when you teach them that you will not hurt them. You will have to employ some time and attention: you had better take him by himself. Repeat the trial three or four times and you will be successful.

To accustom a Horse to the use of a Gun, Umbrella, &c. Commence by showing your friendship, by rubbing the horse's face with your hand; then snap and explode percussion caps with a pistol; let the horse frequently smell the powder and smoke; then you will fire small reports, until you shall see fear removed; then overhead and behind the horse, until all is free. If you have a very wild horse, place him in a stall or small pen, so as to have him safe; then fire a gun all around him, and go often up to him, speak to him, and rub him in the face, and then fire the gun again, until he is free from starting. To make a horse used to an umbrella, walk before him, raising it up and shutting it again; let him smell it, and rub it over his head; then get on him, gently raise it, and ride him along until the fear is over. It is in all cases better to take the horse to some new place away from home; for if you go to the place where he has been spoiled, you will find he is apt to prove unkindler there than elsewhere. Sometimes horses will remember for five years places and habits both good and bad. You must rub your horse on both sides, for he may be gentle on one side and not on the other.

How to manage a Kicking Horse. First, make a stall or pen for your horse, in which he cannot turn round, and with slats, through which you can put your hand to rub him in the face, and all over, two or three times, raising his tail gently three or four times; then touch one of his fore legs, and say to him "foot," "foot," until he shows willingness to raise his foot: raise his foot up, and put it down some three or four times; then go all round, until fear is removed. All you wish a horse to do, ought to be done three or four times, repeated two or three days in succession.

How to manage a Cow. Tie her to some place so that you can rub her all over; then salt her from your hand; feed her from your hand, on half feed, and in three days you may do as you please with her. Rub her near the root of the tail, as that has a good effect.

In breaking a shy or skittish horse, never strike him for swerving, but if he is frightened, be gentle; get down, rub him in the face, and lead him to the cause of alarm, then back to where you got off, and then ride him back again to the object.

Repeat this in the force of his habit, and he will be submissive. If an old horse, you may mend his habits. In training horses to go over bridges, it is a good plan to lead them over some three or four bridges.

To make a Horse stand still while you mount.—Get on and dismount four or five times before you move him out of his tracks, or by repeating this any horse will stand still.

In conclusion, I would advise all breeders to be kind and gentle to their foals, and by so doing I will venture to say they will seldom have vicious horses to tame. D. O.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris, of Sept. 8th, a novel discovery is described, which if true, will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poilard and M. Bernard, who dated their letters at Brest, August, 1841. It appears that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversation on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of capital and enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without nature, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. This remark led to an inquiry into the properties of nature, and particularly as to what provision nature had made in those uncultivated regions where there seems to be a vigorous and luxuriant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted, rather by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which as produced it sheds its leaves, or falls itself upon it, in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather, until generation has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength, and full development, to recommence the same routine of seeding and of reproduction.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or *humus*, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from *air* and *water*, *heat* and *light*, or electricity—in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable nature."

With this general notion in their minds, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October of last year, undertook the following operations:

In a field which had been sown with rye because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewed over with the rains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely, and about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, one grain of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface, and a layer of straw one inch in depth, was carefully laid over it and left as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And, in order to make doubt impossible

concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent, and most healthy in development. "The winter has been rigorous," say these correspondents, "for this part of the country, and the earth has sometimes been frozen in one solid mass to the depth of six inches in the garden where the wheat was sown, and this has happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants, and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During the spring, excessive droughts, prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn (wheat) were flourishing, when all around was drooping and uncertain. To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment, and the wheat produced is of the finest quality. The straw was more than six feet high, and in the ears were 50, 60, and even 80 grains of wheat of full development, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also, that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass, and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping."

The cause of this success, they think, may be explained in the following manner:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat, and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass in combination with oxygen from the roots up to the stem and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the silicious ingredients, for instance, of the pod or capsule,) so that the decomposition of the straw corresponds to the four phases of fermentation, in progressing from the *succharine* to the *oleoic*, the *acid* and the *putrid* states, analogous to those of *infancy*, *budding*, *youth* and *seeding* of the plant.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and those are short and hard, something like a bird's claw, and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspail, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least exuberance of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is that weeds and parasitical vegetation, are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain at present from obtruding on your readers; but if any of them wish for further information on this subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without further comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required nor any artificial stimulants in manure and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and therefore we proclaim it simply to the world, that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test and communicate the results. We shall certainly try it on a small seven by nine lot of ground, which is the largest that is vouchsafed to a dweller in the city.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

PICKLING PORK AND BEEF.

For a barrel of pork, from three pecks to a bushel of salt is necessary: for one of beef less will answer, say from half a bushel to three pecks.—Whether for pork or beef, a small portion of saltpetre, say half a pound to the barrel, is of service.

Let the saltpetre be ground fine and mixed with the salt; then take the pieces of meat, rub the salt well in, pack it away skin downwards, and should the meat not make pickle enough to cover the whole, add as much strong pickle (of strength sufficient to bear a potato or an egg), as will do so.

If it be desired to keep the meat any considerable time, rock salt will answer best: but if such should not be the case, equal portions of ground alum and fine salt will answer. If the quantity to be pickled should be small, fine salt alone will answer.

The head of the barrel in which the meat is kept, must be kept tight, so as to exclude the air.—*Amer. Farmer.*

OLD PLOW-BOYS.

The Connecticut Farmer's Gazette, in its account of the Middlesex (Ct.) County Fair, says:

"A most interesting exhibition took place in the course of the day. One hundred and one yoke of fine oxen were attached to a plow, by the side of which were arranged a host of sprightly grey-haired *plow-boys*, from 70 to 90 years of age. At the handles of the plow was the venerable Capt. William Harris, of Middletown, a veteran farmer of 92 winters, "and who, by the wink of his eye, and the cock of his hat, was apparently ready for a dozen more!" At the given signal the train moved on, the old hero occasionally giving the plow that peculiar shake so well understood by those accustomed to walking in the furrow."

Truth can hardly be expected to adapt herself to the crooked policy and wily sinuosities of worldly affairs; for truth, like light, travels only in straight lines.—*Lucon.*

For the New England Farmer.

A WORD TO FARMERS ABOUT ORCHARDS.

It will be denied by few, or none, that a thrifty bearing orchard is one of the surest and most profitable sources of the farmer's income. It costs, to be sure, labor, care and time to bring it to maturity; but when it is brought there, it remains for years, requiring each year but little attention, and repaying the husbandman by an ample reward for his pains.

Now if such be the fact, why is it that so few good orchards are to be found among us? Why is it that the old orchards, planted by our grandfathers, but sadly thinned by the hand of time and decay, are still seen, disfiguring many a plain and hill-side, and yielding but a scanty harvest of knurled and diminutive fruit? Why is it that our fathers—nay, that we ourselves have not been up and doing—*doing* each year something to bring forward a new and healthful race of trees?

These questions have often occurred to me, as I dare say they have to others—and several probable answers have also suggested themselves, which it may not be amiss to consider; for the subject, though not new, is so important that it deserves repeated consideration to impress its importance.

Many a farmer declines setting out young trees, for the reason that he may not live to partake of their fruit. He seems to reason with himself thus: that as posterity never did any thing for him, so he should do nothing for posterity. But to such an one a better mode of arguing might be suggested, viz: that as those who lived on this spot of ground before me, have done something for me—something at least, which I now enjoy—so am I bound to do something for those who shall hereafter take my place—or, in other words, if my ancestors had done nothing towards rearing an orchard, I should now have no orchard; so, if I do nothing, in the same way, my children will have none after me. Many of the trees that once stood here, he might say, I have cut down for fuel, so that even when dead I reaped a benefit from them. In the island of Japan, there is a law that no one can cut down a tree without permission of the magistrate of the place, and even when he obtains permission, must replace it immediately by another. Now, by the latter clause of this law should every one act who inherits an estate.

But again, how know you that you may not live to enjoy yourself the fruit of your labor? You say that you are old, and the chances are against you; and you reason thus year after year, making the chances more against you, and letting opportunities slip by, *opportunities*, which if improved, would turn the scale the other way. But, friend, let me tell you that you are not too old, if you set about the business in good earnest. You do not know how much longer your own life will be extended, and perhaps you do not know how rapidly a young orchard, well taken care of, will tread upon your heels. In the preface to the valuable little work on fruit trees, by Robert Manning, of Salem, he states that it was late in life when he commenced the business of a nurseryman. His friends remonstrated with him on such an enterprise for one of his years, and treated the project as visionary in the extreme. But he still went on, and what was the result? The author tells us that he has lived to sell out many nurseries, and to eat the fruit of many a tree of his own planting. Let me

state another case. A venerable clergyman of New Rowley, Dr Chandler, lived to partake many years of the fruit of some chestnut trees, the seeds of which he planted after he was fifty years of age.

After instances like these—and they might be multiplied—let us hear no more of the common objection urged against rearing an orchard, that you are too old and shall never live to see it grow up. Go to work at once about it—let your apprehensions give way to anticipations—let *doing* take the place of *doubting*—and in a few years you will have the satisfaction of witnessing a substantial change in your orchards.

But it is not of neglect alone to set out trees, that young and thrifty orchards are so rare. Convinced of the necessity of making a beginning, many farmers procure trees and set them out, and leave them to take care of themselves. The field selected for the purpose, was that year laid down to grass—the following year it is soddled over—and so it remains as long as it continues to yield a fair burden of grass. In the mean time, neither plow nor hoe comes near the roots of the young trees; they are grass-bound as firmly as was Gulliver when tied to the earth by pack-thread: they receive neither heat nor moisture, nor air; nay, they are not supplied with even an *annual* portion of food. Is it any wonder, then, that they refuse to grow? How can they, when they have not one of the elements to promote growth; and if they had, have not elbow-room to grow in? Ask the farmer why he does not keep the field under cultivation;—he will tell you that it requires too much manure, and he has other fields that need it more. Inquire of him why he does not cultivate at least a small spot around each tree,—it is too much trouble, and besides he does not like this forcing the growth of trees; they will run out, he says, faster than they run up.

It is in this starving, neglecting system, as I conceive, lies the great reason that we have so few thriving orchards. Trees—young trees—like corn or potatoes, must have food, or they cannot grow; they must have cultivation, as plants have, or the weeds and grass will choke their growth. Trees, or any of the vegetable race, may be stimulated to excess—become rank and luxuriant, and consequently weak and short-lived. But I have yet to learn that good cultivation and a plentiful supply of manure, are fatal to their health and longevity. Where we have one orchard in danger from these causes, there are hundreds that from the want of them, are in peril of coming to a premature grave. The contrast between orchards well cultivated and those which are not, is so marked and striking, that it cannot fail to attract the notice of every observer. The bark of the former is healthy-looking, smooth and glossy; that of the latter is of a sickly hue, scurfy or moss-covered. The branches of the former present the last year's growth of a great length; those of the latter scarcely give signs of any last year's growth at all. The leaves of the one are large, green, and glistening; those of the other are pinched, yellowish and dull looking. Effects so different, must proceed from causes so different; and these causes are, in general, none other than the different modes of treatment or cultivation, to which the trees have been subjected. Trees, properly taken care of, will yield fruit much sooner and of better quality than those which are but imperfectly cultivated; whilst such as are altogether neglected, will linger along only to mock the expectations of their improvident owner.

Another evil to which young fruit trees are too often exposed, even where they are in other respects well taken care of, is the browsing of cattle. For the sake of saving the after crop of grass many farmers turn their cattle into young orchards and thus inflict upon them wounds from which they are slow to recover. It is not safe to let ewes, calves or yearlings run where there are young trees. They will get a nibble at them sooner or later. Thus browsed, orchards, if they survive the operation, will be dwarfish and scrubbed. This can be told as far as they can be seen, and it can be safely predicted that they will be as worthless as they are ill-favored. The best course to be taken with them is to cut them off and new graft them. But this again your improvident farmer will not do; it is too much trouble, and if he does do, it would be of no use, as he would again neglect to keep them from being browsed. If such be the frequent fact—and who can doubt it?—we cannot fail to see another cause of the deficiency of good orchards. That deficiency will be supplied, only when young trees are guarded as securely as are corn-fields and mowing land.

But supposing a good orchard transmitted, to many such have been to the farmers of New England, why is it that they are so fast disappearing? The successive ravages of the canker worm have in many places, doubtless contributed to this result more than any other cause. Tarring the tree the only effectual remedy as yet discovered, has in many orchards been successfully practiced; but in more instances, from being only occasionally performed, has resulted in little benefit. When the grubs run in large numbers, an omission to tarry for a single night, may render abortive the operation, if repeated every other evening in the season. It demands careful watching, both in late autumn and early spring, to detect the day when their prolific marauders take up the line of march. But this early and late watching is what most farmers will not, or do not, attend to. After the enemy upon them, then, if at all, they begin to make preparations for an onslaught. I know of a large orchard, once among the most productive and valuable in the county of Essex, now almost good for nothing but fire-wood, from the unchecked depredations of the canker worm.

Look to it, farmers—look to it in season—look to it constantly, that you meet this enemy and vanquish him. One or two yearly battles, vigorously maintained, and you are rid of him. Follow him up day by day; do not spare the tar for fear either of the expense or of killing the tree. The one is not to be named compared with the benefit you will gain from it. Of the other there is little danger to large trees, especially if the tar be scraped off in summer. Numerous are the orchards destroyed by the canker worm, but I know and I have read of none destroyed by the process of tarring.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, Oct. 20th, 1841.

KENNEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Dr Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, furnished a pleasant report at the Kennebec Co. Cattle Show, parts of which we extract:

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society, under the appellation of *Incidental Committee*, which being interpreted, meaneth a committee to do justice to those who are thrust out by arbitrary rules

nd passed by by the regular committee, as either *above or below* their notice, beg leave to report—that they commenced their labors of love by first examining a motherly hog or hogess, with a *bevy* of peckled little responsibilities by her side, belonging to J. & J. Glidden, of Winthrop. They were of the Tuscanora breed, which is a variety of the hog genus first introduced to notice by A. B. Allen, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y. The chairman of your committee has had some experience with this breed and has had opportunities to observe them in the hands of others, and he runs the risk of being *hogghishly heterodox* as to assert, that for quiet demeanor, quickness in coming to maturity, and ease in fattening, they are equal to any other breed, of their name, kith or kin, what it may, although they cannot boast, like Lossing's Berkshires, of being all over black but the tips of their toe nails and three white hairs in their cue. As we had no hands appropriated to our department, we have nothing to restrict our liberality, and shall therefore make out such a bill of gratuities as seemeth good, knowing that there is a *relo* power above that will upset our good intentions and return it blank to the people, with their objections. We therefore award to Messrs. Glidden the gratuity of whole dollar.

We next paid our respects to a couple more of the same species of animals, belonging to John Kezer, of Winthrop. One was a large and well shaped animal, two years old, the mother of many happy grunter, and boasting of having Bedford, Berkshire, and divers other kinds of famous blood in her veins. The other was a chubby Berkshire, gilt in the most approved form of the day, and as black as midnight. She was from the herd of Dr. Parhawk, of Conway, N. H., who derived her progenitors from Bement's stock in Albany. Although here may be some among us whose name is known rather, and whose fame has filled a greater space in the annals of hogghishness, yet we venture to assert that no man understands the philosophy of hog education better than does John Kezer, Jr., of Winthrop. If you doubt, just call at his piggery and see with what good manners the veriest hog in the herd will behave himself. We award him a dollar by way of gratuity for his biggest sow, and diploma for his crop-eared Berkshire.

We were next called to examine another family of porkers, consisting of the mother and five fat and frisky piglings, together with a very comfortable and sedate looking companion, all claiming to be of the real Simon pure Berkshires, belonging to friend J. W. Haines, of Hallowell. Friend Haines enjoys the rare faculty of understanding the nature of more kinds of hogs than one, and the way he *uffs* both with *soft corn*, is 'nt slow—making both parties wonderfully pleased with the bargain. We commend Haines for his industry, his perseverance, and his pigs, and recommend a diploma as a testimony of our sincerity.

Eight noble store hogs were exhibited by Daniel Craig. We rejoice with Mr Craig in the prospect of so much future pork, and award him a gratuity, with the injunction that he remember the poor at laughing time, and see that they occasionally have a little hog with their hominy during the cold season. Thus endeth the examination of our share of the pork, and by way of change we were invited to try our hand at beef. And first we examined a noble large and stately cow, belonging to Elias Gove & Son, of Readfield. This cow was twelve years old, and one of the first calves of the

French Bull, so called, which gained considerable celebrity some years since in this neighborhood. She has had nothing extra for keep, but is in excellent order. We recommend a gratuity to the Messrs. Gove for their fat cow.

Two yokes of oxen were next presented for our examination, one yoke by Daniel Craig, of Readfield, and the other by Capt. B. Palmer, of Fayette. They were both excellent, and your committee were not easily satisfied which would make the best roast. They finally concluded after much *thumbing* and *pinching*, that Capt. Palmer's were a little the best, and award to him a gratuity. So much for the beef.

We were next introduced to a couple of surly looking fellows, belonging to Col. Chase, of Fayette. One of them was recognized as Sir John Falstaff, whilome of Monmouth, and the other as Sir John Somebodyelse, whose whereabouts was formerly in Readfield. They stood chewing the cud of indifference, and looking with the utmost calmness upon the fuss around them. The Colonel seemed to think that he could not *had* any thing that looked through bows, if he only hitched them on. We commend the Colonel for the pains he has taken to procure such a sturdy yoke of cattle, and cannot but remark that if we had such a pair of cattle, we should be proud enough without any premium.

"A barrel of flour was entered by Noah Chandler, of Wayne, but your committee could not find it, and were under the necessity of going without bread during our labors. We were, however, treated to a basket of "natural bread," or what an Irishman would call "roast beef without bones," namely, the potato. These were a new breed, raised and exhibited by Moses Hubbard, of Fayette. They were originally from the Falls of Schoodic Blues, and this was the fourth year from the seed. There were several kinds, large, fair and handsome. We award a diploma to Mr Hubbard for his skill in manufacturing new potatoes."

From the Boston Cultivator.

HORN SHAVINGS AS A MANURE.

Horn shavings are among the most powerful manures at present applied to agricultural purposes. Having witnessed its effects on various kinds of soil for years, a few remarks may not be uninteresting to those unacquainted with it. These shavings are sometimes spread on wet mowing ground in the pure state, and at others incorporated with loam or sand, and other substances. Their slow decomposition renders them more effective the second year after spreading on, than the first, and the enriching quality is not exhausted for several years. This kind of manure appears to be peculiarly adapted to moist land, where decomposition is steadily kept on, affording a constant supply of food for the growth of the crop. It is often spread on upland and plowed in, where its effects are highly beneficial.

Crops of grass from this manure are often very great, and sometimes so great as to be injured by lodging down. I have known instances where a large quantity has been applied on wet ground, that cattle were unwilling to eat the hay the first season; but after a little acquaintance with it, nature will remedy this.

These shavings sell readily at five dollars per cartload of thirty bushels, and are eagerly sought

after at that price. The price has doubled within a few years—farmers consider it cheap as other manure at the present price. Comb making is extensively carried on in Leominster, and many of the manufacturers are farmers also, and the high state of cultivation of their farms, is ample testimony of the good effects of horn shavings as a manure. O. V. H.

DISEASES IN TURNIPS.

The two following articles from the Mark-lane (London) Express, show that the turnips of England are subject to diseases which occur here; and consequently that a discovery of a remedy will be of vast service on each side of the Atlantic:

"Sir—A small white grub, with a black head, somewhat larger than the cheese maggot, is destroying our crops of turnips completely. Probably Mr Matson, or some eminent practitioner, would favor the poor farmer with some advice on the subject; although I fear it is too late this season to apply any remedy, as gas-lime, salt, &c. Would Mr Cuthbert Johnson be so obliging as to give us his opinion?

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
York, Aug. 13.

EBOR.

"Sir—I have been much annoyed, and suffered considerable loss in consequence of the turnips in certain portions of my fields, becoming clubbed. These pieces, varying from twenty poles to half an acre, have always been subject to this disease; and this year, though lime and chloride of calcium were drilled with the manure, still the same pieces of land are marked by this disease, and the turnips entirely spoiled; while in other parts adjoining, the crop is as good as can be desired. The soil is sand, blowing sand, in a substratum of a still lighter nature, and there is nothing discoverable in the soil from the parts adjacent. Can any of your numerous correspondents furnish me with a remedy for this evil? They would be conferring a great benefit on agriculture, particularly on your obedient servant, R. C.

SUGAR FROM THE CORN STALK.

Hon. Mr Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, while on his recent visit here, exhibited specimens of sugar made from corn stalks, the mode of manufacturing which is detailed in an article in our last number, copied from the Farmer's Cabinet. It was excellent in appearance and taste. Mr E. states that the corn stalk contains more saccharine matter than the sugar cane: and that we must look to this rather than the sugar beet as a suitable material from which to manufacture sugar. Three barrels or more can be obtained from the stalks upon an acre of rich land sowed thick; and the tops of the stalks, the leaves, and the butts, after having been ground or rolled, are all serviceable as food for stock.—Ed.

Oil of Pumpkin Seed.—The Germans on the banks of the Wabash, in Indiana, instead of throwing away or giving to the pigs, the seeds of their pumpkins, as is usually done, collect them and make an oil from them, which they use for all the purposes of lamp oil and olive oil. One gallon of seed will give about half a gallon of lamp oil. They may be pressed like rape and flax seed. Try it.—Kentucky Far.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

FRUIT NURSERIES.

In another column of this paper will be found an article from the pen of Allen W. Dodge, Esq., of Hamilton, upon the growing of trees—especially the apple tree. We insert his communication with great pleasure. He distinctly and strongly asks attention to a subject that is too much neglected by farmers generally.

It costs but little labor and outlay to have young trees coming forward in the nursery. A farmer can easily have on his own premises young stocks into which any scions of a valuable kind of fruit he may merit with, can be set; and also, he may have young trees fit for transplanting into any nook or corner of the premises where he would desire to have a tree grow. This is especially true of the apple tree—seeds of which may be had in abundance, for the asking, at any cider-mill in the country. Seeds of pears, plums, peaches, quinces, cherries and many of the ornamental trees, are not so easily obtained; yet there would be no great difficulty in procuring a supply of these, by the taking of a little pains.

We allude to the subject at this time for the purpose of asking farmers whether it may not be well for them to put some pomace into the ground this autumn. The present month is the proper time for this purpose.—The demand for young apple trees is great; those who have raised them for the last few years have found it a good business. But I fancy that you are saying to yourselves, if we should do any thing in this way, the market would be glutted before our trees would be fit for sale. It may be so, and it may not. But should it be so, the apple tree, along the sea-coast, where wood is worth five dollars per cord, is nearly if not quite worth cultivating for fuel. If in addition to this you will take the worth of the fruit as food for cattle and swine, you will in the course of 15 or 20 years, find ample remuneration for your outlay.—Should you urge the liability of the apple tree to destruction by borers, canker worms, &c., as a reason for having nothing to do with them, I then will ask whether this liability to destruction is not in itself an argument in favor of extensive planting; for no one can suppose that our community will go without apples, or that the quantity consumed will grow less. Consequently the dying off of old or of any bearing trees, will increase the demand for young ones to take their places.

The worth of the apple to the farmer as a wholesome luxury and food at his table, and as an article of food for his stock, is not yet generally estimated as highly as we believe it might justly be. An orchard in a good bearing condition, brings in a large annual income. We know that the expense of getting an orchard into this condition, the interest on original expenditures, and the injury to the land for other purposes, is not small. And yet we have no doubt that the man who will look forward twenty-five years will see that he or his children, or those who may possess his estate at the end of the quarter of the century, will be more benefited by a generous cultivation of fruit trees than by devoting his attention entirely to other productions.

And why is it that our societies for the promotion of agriculture, offer premiums for plantations of mulberries and forest trees, and leave the growers of nurseries of fruit trees almost if not entirely unnoticed? Were our judgment asked for, we should decide that the growers of fruit trees were the greater public benefac-

tors, at present, and that they deserved at least an equal share of encouragement and stimulus with the others.

Plant the pomace—take care of the young trees, and the fruit in some form will repay you.—If you fear that you shall die before the trees will give you the repaying fruit, and that therefore you will not plant; we should then ask you never again to taste the fruit of any tree which your fathers planted. For what right has he to take the benefits resulting from the labors of a past age, who will not repay the favors by laboring for the generation to come? None. No, he has no right to do it. May the fruit of that old pear tree which your father planted, blister your tongue at every taste, if you are too selfish to plant for those who are to be your successors.

RUTA BAGAS ON BONE DUST AND SALT LEY.

Some time in May last, we plowed and subsoil-plowed about half an acre of land for roots. One half of this land was planted to corn in 1839 and sowed to barley in 1840; not highly manured in '39, and not at all in '40. The other half was sward land—bound out. The contiguous sward of the same quality and in the same condition, did not produce more than half a ton of hay per acre.

June 28, a portion of this land, half stable and half sward, was sowed to ruta baga. The dressing, and the only dressing applied here, was bone dust or ground bones mixed with soil and salt ley, (the waste ley from the soapboilers, where hard or bar soap is manufactured.) The quantity of land was 27 square poles; the quantity of bone, 12 bushels; of ley, 300 gallons; of soil, 1 cord. The mixture of soil, bone and ley, which had lain in heap three weeks, was put into drills 30 inches apart. The seed was sowed June 28. On the 30th of June came a hail storm, which tore down the drills or ridges and started both manure and seed from their proper place. They were washed into the lowest spots in abundance, while the higher were left without a sufficiency. After the plants came up, they were hoed and thinned. Subsequently the flat turnip was sowed in spots where the ruta bagas were wanting; but even after this the ground was far from being covered, and the plants stood upon it very irregularly. In the early part of their growth, these plants gave no promise of doing well; but later in the season they improved. During the last week they were harvested; and the produce was 113 bushels of ruta bagas and 9 bushels of flat turnips, or 122 bushels, of 56 lbs. each, on one sixth of an acre. This is 732 bushels, or twenty and an half tons nearly per acre; (no very extraordinary yield;) but as the roots were remarkably fair and sound, and as the compost applied was different from what has been applied to our knowledge in any other instance, we thought this statement might be interesting. We should not again apply so much bone to the same quantity of land. Our rate was 72 bushels per acre; but 40 bushels is quite as much as we should apply another season; and we should expect from it as much, or nearly as much benefit as from a larger quantity. Neither should we use one half as much soil in the compost as before. The cost of our manure was—12 bushels of bone, \$5; 300 gallons of ley, \$2; or at the rate of \$12 per acre. This—that is \$42—is about the cost of seven cords of stable manure in our neighborhood. We reckon cost in the field.

SALT LEY.

We have been inquired of as to the chemical composition of this article. We are unable to give a reply.—If any of our chemists can give the answer, we shall be happy to receive it.

BONE MANURE—SOME MISTAKE.

The mistake is, that we allow the bones of this vicinity to be shipped to England, to be used in fertilizing the soil across the Atlantic. Within the last twelvemont 500 tons of bone were purchased of Mr Ward and shipped to the mother-land. The ship came back for no other cargo. These facts show that there is more work in the bones than we in this vicinity attach to them. Our own observations as to the action of bone upon soils, give us a highly favorable opinion of its permanent efficacy. In the third and fourth year after its application, its effect in promoting the growth of grass, has been obviously very great. How much longer it will continue its action, time alone can tell.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

For a few moments, farmers, we wish to talk to you of something besides lands, manures, crops, cattle, hog &c. &c. The district school is a matter deserving your attention. Our system of common schools, in which the sons and daughters of all may receive an education is one of admirable wisdom and beneficence.

The interest which the people of a school district take in the character and competency of him who sits master at the desk in the school room—the interest they take in having a comfortable, well warmed and well ventilated school house—the interest they take in having both teacher and pupils do well the work assigned them—this interest is a matter of no small moment—where the interest of this kind is deep and strong, helps forward the cause of education in the neighborhood more than would scores or fifties of dollars added the sum usually expended for the school. Whether you have children of your own or not—act the part of good citizen and of a friend to the generation which fast coming up to take the places which you and your neighbors now fill, by giving thought and attention to the public school in your neighborhood. Endeavor to make the interest in the prosperity of the school be general and deep.

When a teacher is to be employed, it is not always good economy to take him who will work the cheapest. A good school of six weeks duration is vastly better than a poor one of three months. If you choose, you may entrust the keeping of your cows and pigs to a poor tool, who will work cheap, and we will spare all our pains; you may have your own way in peace and quietness. But if you show a disposition to commit the training of the minds and hearts of your children, or the children of the neighborhood to one who is incompetent to instruct, unfit to form their morals, unskilled in teaching; if you show a disposition to make such one lord of the school room, because he is willing to work cheap—then we cry, shame upon you—then we tell you distinctly, that you are ready for the monstrous crime of bartering the intellectual improvement and the moral welfare of thirty or forty young immortals for a few paltry dollars—do it not—do it not. In the name of decency, do it not. In the name of philanthropy, do it not. In the name of every good motive, do it not. Give your voice and your influence in favor of a good teacher, or of none. Better close the doors of your school room, and keep your children at home, than put them into the management of incompetent hands.

Also supply your children well with books: you may as well expect a boy to chop wood without an axe as to make much progress in the school room without books. Send your children to school in season, attend them constantly; for unless this be done, the proper exercises of the school room cannot go on successfully and well. Do all you can to make the schools—these nurseries of young minds and hearts—the great blessing they are capable of becoming.

THE THERMOMETHICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range: (The Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded sheltered exposure, week ending Oct. 31.)

Table with columns for date (Oct. 31st), time (6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M.), and wind direction (W, N, S, E, W, N, S, E).

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer. At Market 2600 Head Cattle, 1600 Stores, 7500 Sheep & 400 Swine.

Prices.— Beef Cattle.—A beautiful lot of cattle were sold on Dutchess County, N. Y., and were probably sold higher than our quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Concluded with great care, weekly. SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 50 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cts. Clover.—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 13 c. Lucerne, \$1 37 to 1 53 lb.

WALKER'S TULIPS.

For sale by the subscribers a fine assortment of Walker's splendid Tulips from \$1 to 3 per dozen. Also, Crown Imperiale, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c.

FRANCONIA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry. Inquire at this office.

TRANSPLANTING.

The autumn is preferred to the spring by many nursery men and arboriculturists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Paris Sperry Oil. No. 101 State St. Keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperry Oil, bleached and unbleached, which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Wm. Kenrick's Nurseries. Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Road. The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY. SAMUEL POND has for sale, at his Nursery, Columbia street, Cambridgeport Mass. a choice assortment of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c

STURGEY OF WILLIAM KERRICK, NORBETH HILL, Of Peach and Pear Trees, of Plum and Cherry Trees a collection unrivalled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees.

SCN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMER. C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf.

LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Comoranda, 500 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Trunk and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTING.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH. Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs, the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.

Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, riggs with Mr. Howard's.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or head side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$12 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMER. C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8.

Just received by Packet Comoranda, 500 Chains for turning up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient means of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21.

Just received by Packet Comoranda, 500 Chains for turning up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient means of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NONANTUM HILL.

The name of this place, about seven miles from Boston, is of Indian origin. The "Heights of Nonantum," were the subject of a grant made to the *Christian Indians* by a special act of the General Court of Massachusetts, at a very early day. The first church of converted aborigines in America, was here congregated, under the pastoral care of that renowned and pious apostle of Christianity, the Rev. Mr. Eliot. There, also, was erected the humble edifice, wholly of Indian workmanship, which was built by them for a place of worship. The hill commands one of the most delightful views, both of city and country, which is to be found in New England. Westward, and in the distant horizon, is Wachusett mountain, at the distance of sixty miles; on the north-west and north are the flourishing towns and heights of Waltham and Watertown; north-east and eastward are fine views of Cambridge and Charlestown, and the beautiful river Charles; a distant view of Dorchester and Milton Hill, and, more beautiful than all, the city of Boston, with its numerous domes, cupolas and spires, melting, as it were, with the Atlantic ocean, which bounds the view in that direction.

Nonantum, on the westerly side, and to the summit of the hill, is now the possession of William Kenrick. This portion of the hill is in the town of Newton, and near the division line between that town and Brighton. Here are Mr Kenrick's Gardens and Nurseries. The whole establishment covers an area of sixtyseven acres, a part being in young forest and grass. The principal Nurseries comprise about thirty acres, including the dwelling house and some of the appropriate out-buildings, with such portions of the land as are successively required in the rotation of productions—all being at times cleared and replanted. Here are cultivated all the most approved and superior varieties of fruit trees—the most hardy ornamental trees, shrubs, and herbaceous perennial plants. In the selection of these, Mr Kenrick has spared no pains or expense in searching out and procuring all that is new, valuable and beautiful, adapted to our climate, from all accessible resources and collections of other countries. His present collection of fruit trees is probably unrivalled in this country, for rareness, variety and excellence. Of the number of trees of each kind, or of the aggregate number of all the sorts we have no knowledge. A slight view would discourage any attempt to count them, or to get the number but by approximation.

The actual amount of sales at these Nurseries, both of fruit and ornamental trees, we believe is unequalled in the United States, except at one or two places. In the spring, sixteen to twenty first rate workmen are employed, and about a dozen during the remainder of the season.

Mr Kenrick has now in a state of forwardness, an "Abridged Descriptive Catalogue" of the Fruits and Ornamental Productions, that will be offered for sale in 1842. This catalogue, which is intended for gratuitous distribution, is to be printed on a large sheet, in eight quarto pages. We have seen a portion of it, and judge from that, that it will present a more perfect collection than can be found at any other nursery. Mr Kenrick was in Europe last year, and laid a conscription on the nurseries of France and England, the product of which has been transferred to his own, whence the gardens

and farms of his fellow-citizens may be enriched and improved.

NONANTUM DALE. Adjoining the estate above described, at the foot of the hill, are the Nurseries and Gardens of John A. Kenrick—formerly the property of the present William Kenrick, senior, and the father of the present William and John. This gentleman, who has now been dead some years, was among the earliest cultivators of *native forest trees* in New England. The present proprietor has given to the place the name at the commencement of this paragraph. The extent of the farm is from eighty to ninety acres, lying chiefly in a valley, as its name indicates, sheltered by gently swelling hills. The land is of an excellent quality. A considerable portion of it is stocked with fruit trees. Eight acres are planted with peaches of the finest kinds, for an orchard. The nursery covers about ten acres, in which may be found all the most valuable fruit trees, that admit of cultivation in our New England climate. Most of these are produced from buds or grafts, taken from bearing trees, and, consequently, no doubts can be entertained of their identity. There are, also, about two hundred varieties of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, embracing the most desirable hardy sorts. Mr Kenrick has a splendid collection of roses. The first premium of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the "fifty finest varieties," has been awarded to him for several successive years. His assortment of herbaceous plants is also extensive, and includes all the most beautiful Peonies and Dahlias that are cultivated in this vicinity.—*Boston Courier.*

New Sofa Stuffing. An extraordinary and ingenious escape was made from the New Hampshire State Prison recently, by one of the convicts. He worked in a shop as a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, and having orders for a large sofa, he made it with a false bottom and stuffed it with some very light materials. In the space formed between the top and bottom, he contrived to introduce his body, at the time when the waggon came to take away the piece of furniture. He was quite a small man, and his weight was not sufficient to produce any suspicions in the mind of the driver. The sofa, thus loaded, was accordingly stowed away in the baggage wagon, and our hero made his escape.—*Bost. Times.*

Sharp Answers. "Boy, your corn which you are hoeing there, appears to be quite small."

"Yes, sir, we planted little corn."

"But it looks yellow."

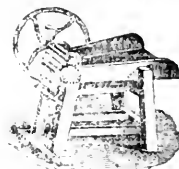
"Yes, sir, Dad had to go all the way down to Uncle Nat's to get yellor corn to plant."

"I should n't think you would have more than half a crop."

"No, sir, we don't expect but half a crop—we plant on shares."

In a temperance procession at Rochester, N. Y., the ladies carried a banner on which was inscribed this motto: "Total abstinence or no husbands"—Upon this a paper remarks, that the young men should adopt for their motto, "Natural forms, or no wives"—and then both stick to it. It would be difficult, we think, to suggest a more effectual plan for lessening the evils of tight-lacing and hard-drinking.

JOSEPH BRECK'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply *Stanley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off as required thinness. The above is also for sale at N. B. J. WELLES, No. 43 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CO. DIS & CO., and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1. cw JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LAOTOMETERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, a few sets of *Laotometers*, for testing the quality of water. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. June 25.

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, post paid, by mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will be received prompt attention. 4teow Sept. 8

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders the very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, covers the stone most to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones half in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Street. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$1 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank a subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

[NO. 10

N. E. FARMER.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In English treatises upon husbandry, a judicious system of rotation is insisted upon as essential for preserving the fertility of the farm. The character of our soil and climate differ so much from those of England, that we probably should fail of success were we to copy their processes throughout. But while it may be unwise for us to cultivate the same crops which are there found most profitable, it by no means follows that the principles upon which they establish their rotations, may not be valuable here. It is a rule with them not to let the same kind of crop grow upon a field two successive years. And the principle may be valuable in its application here. Our own observations are opposed to taking a crop of Indian corn on a field two successive seasons. For though a second crop may be as good as the first, yet a second application of manure is much less serviceable on the following crops than the first; in her words six cords of manure applied to an acre of corn in 1840, and six cords to the same acre of corn in 1841, will not turn to so much account as the six crops as would be obtained from putting the six cords in 1841 upon a different acre.—I have no design to discuss this subject here, it is merely introducing the following extracts from *Morton on Soils*, which, though relating to English crops, may furnish some hints at principles which will be valuable in Yankee husbandry.—The author is addressing the tenants of Philip Parry, Esq., M. P., and now President of the Royal Agricultural Society.—Ed.

“The rotation which you adopt is called the Norfolk or four-field course: the first year wheat, the second year clover made into hay; the third year is turnips after the wheat; most of your dung is laid on for this crop, but part of the field intended for turnip is sown in September, with winter vetches or rye, or white and yellow clover sown amongst the wheat, and these crops are fed off by sheep in April, May and June, after which the land is sown to winter turnips; there is also a part sometimes sown to white peas, and when they are reaped the land is sown with turnip seed; the third year the whole is in barley, with clover seed; and the fourth year the whole is in clover, which is made into hay: this I believe is the system of rotation which you strictly adhere to.

Now, before we examine the several members of a course of cropping, let us see how the economy of your live stock goes on. They consist wholly of a flock of sheep, and these principally of breeding ewes; (I believe there are very few of you that ever fatten any of your ewes or lambs for a butcher;) and that you dispose of your lambs and old ewes in summer and autumn, and that the price you get for them, with the price of the wool from your ewes, is the amount of money you year-receive from your sheep; this is all the return they make for the whole of the food they consume twelve months. The only other stock you have

is working horses; some of you may breed a colt to keep up his team, others have some cows for the use of the family. (These remarks are not intended to apply to the dairy farms.)

All your live stock may therefore be said to be your working horses and your flock of sheep, and all the return they make you is the value of your lambs, old ewes, and the wool from your ewes, besides the value of the manure from the sheep when folded on your turnips, or on your land for wheat, either before or after it is sown.

The whole of your wheat, and barley, and peas you take to market, and the price you get for these, with what we have before mentioned as the return from your live stock, make up the total amount of return from your farm.

From this system it is evident that the several crops come around in rotation once in every four years; this quick repetition of the same crop on the same ground, is the greatest objection to the Norfolk system. It has been found that land soon gets tired of any particular crop, when repeated in so short a period.

The first member of the course that fails is the clover, which is by no means so sure or productive a crop now as it used to be; it is very frequently a failing crop, dying when it comes up, or blighting off in the spring or early part of the summer; indeed, the land seems to be so completely tired of it, that we can scarcely ever see a good crop of clover. A remedy for this evil has been attempted on your stronger land, by dividing the clover field into two, and taking a crop of beans or peas over one half of it, and clover on the other half, so that if these crops be taken on the alternate sides of the field, that which was beans last turn, comes in course for clover next turn—so that it will be eight years before either the clover or the beans come round on the same ground. This is a great improvement, so far as the crop goes, and it will remedy the evil, and I have no doubt but an increased crop of clover will be the result; but it must be remembered that by this change one fourth part of the green crop, as food for sheep, is given up, and this fourth part is added to the corn-producing crop, not to be consumed on the farm, but to be sold and carried off the land. This is an evil equal in magnitude to the failure of the clover crop: thus a fourth part of the food for sheep is gone, and with it, of course, the means of returning the manure it would have produced to the soil, for the reproduction of food for stock.

That which we have already noticed as to the failure of the clover crop, also takes place with the turnip which is of much more consequence to you: how often do we see the turnips to be a failing crop; indeed how seldom do we see a good crop of turnips on the fine turnip soil of which your farms consist.

This failure is, we think, partly owing to the same cause as that of the clover—the too frequent repetition of them on the same land. If the crops were farther apart, say six or eight years, we have no doubt that the crops would not only be more certain, but also more abundant.

About the first of this century the turnip crops in Norfolk began to fail; great complaints were heard in every quarter, that the turnips, instead of producing large bulbs as they used to do, produced roots like fingers and toes, without any bulbs; and much was written on the cause of the failure, and on the remedy; but every remedy failed, till some one by claying a field a second time, (that is, putting on a 100 cubic yards of clay or chalk; equal to the acre,) found that, after this, the sandy soil, having a much greater degree of tenacity or adhesiveness than before produced good crops of turnips, as well as good crops of clover, barley and wheat.

When I mentioned to some of you this mode of recruiting your land which is tired of turnips, (and which is still continued in the sandy parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, of claying their land every eight years,) you expressed your approval of the plan, and stated, ‘We have no doubt of it, for if we take any earth from the sides of the field or road, and put it on our land in course for turnips, we are sure to see turnips where the earth was laid, if there be any in the field.’ Now there is scarcely a field, particularly in Charney, but what has accumulations of earth at the end of the old ridges, left by the turning of the plow, and it would be an advantage to the field to have these accumulations removed: and it would be of great use if carted over the field, or if mixed with the dung, and forty or fifty cartloads of such a mixture put on the acre, would be sure to secure a good crop of turnips; besides this, there are the sides of the field, the road sides, and the sides of the ditches would furnish as much matter as would give a covering to the whole of your arable land, and there is clay within a mile I think of any field on the estate; a covering of which would produce as good an effect on the sands of Berks, as it does on those of Norfolk and Suffolk.

But in some instances there may be another cause for the complete failure of the turnip crop; indeed I have seen very good reasons for believing it.

Before we attempt the cultivation of any plant, it is quite necessary for us to be well acquainted with the nature and habits of the plant, and the mode of culture which suits it, to be able to cultivate the plant with success.

If the nature and the habits of the turnip, and the kind of culture necessary for the development of its natural character be unknown or neglected, we shall very seldom succeed in producing good crops; but if we know something of the nature and habits of the plant, and attend strictly to the mode of culture necessary, under every circumstance, we shall seldom fail in producing good crops.

The turnip seed and the habits of the young plant are in every way like those of the wild mustard and charlock, which is to be seen growing in the spring very abundantly and luxuriantly, on land which has been pulverized or reduced to a very fine tilth, and is so injurious to early sown barley, or oats, or spring sown wheat on some soils; but these plants very seldom grow on the same field, if the land be left in a rough or cloddy

state, not finely pulverized; here then is a key to the production of these plants; hence the necessity of having the land well pulverized in the early part of the spring, and then to keep it so for the perfect development of the turnip plant, whose habits in the early stages of its growth, are in every respect like those of the wild mustard and charlock.

We think, therefore, to secure a good crop of turnips, the land must be early reduced to a fine tilth, and when in this fine pulverized state, it must also be kept moist; for a fine pulverized soil, recently made so by mechanical means, is dry and without moisture in it to vegetate the seed. This is universally the case with land (however light and sandy it may be) which is plowed the first time for turnips in the spring, and we have seen the first plowing given to turnip land in the month of May, and the result was, what was predicted, a complete failure of the whole crop of turnips.

Here let us stop for a little, and try if we can ascertain the amount of loss sustained by the failure of the turnip crop; for this is a most important question, and it is right that we should have a clear view of it, for it is universally believed by every turnip farmer, that if they get a good crop of turnips, there is no fear of good crops during the remainder of the course, and this we believe to be the case.

But before we can ascertain what loss we sustain from not having a good crop of turnips, it will be necessary for us to know the value of such a crop; well then, a good crop of turnips may be reckoned at 20 tons of bulbs per acre, and it has been ascertained by many experiments on a large scale, that sheep, when fattening on turnips, will consume as great a weight of turnips per day as the quarter weight of their mutton; that is, if a sheep weighs 80 pounds of mutton when dead, the same sheep will have consumed about 20 pounds of turnips per day while fattening, if no other food was given to it, and if it had as many as it could eat. Fattening cattle consume about the same quantity in proportion to their weight; thus, if an ox weighs when dead 8 cwt. of beef, it will while fattening have consumed about 2 cwt. of turnips per day, if no other food was given to it, and if it had as many turnips as it could consume.

From the above facts, we learn that an acre of turnips weighing 20 tons will keep in a fattening state 12 1-2 sheep, weighing 20 pounds per quarter, six months from the 20th day of October till the 20th day of April; but if the sheep are kept in a store state, the same acre of turnips may keep 16 sheep for the same period.

Now, from the above facts, let us see what loss we sustain from not producing a good crop of turnips.

The increased value of the 12 1-2 sheep which an acre of turnips will keep for 6 months, in a fattening state, we cannot reckon at less than 13s. per head; this is after the rate of 6d. per week per head, or 16 store at 10s. per head - - £8 2 6

There is also the loss of the manure (dung and urine) which the sheep would have made from the consumption of 20 tons of turnips; this must be equal to 15 tons at 5s. per ton, or if we take the opinion which farmers have of the value of the fold, which is, that 200 sheep will, during the night, in a week, go over an acre, and that this is worth £1 10s., this folding will be equal to 325 sheep for a week, both night and day,

Brought forward £8 2 6
instead of 200 sheep at night only; after
this rate the manure would be worth 4 16 0

£12 18 6

Thus a clear loss of £12 18s. 6d. per acre, is the result of a failure in our crop of turnips.

But although we have now come to the end of our course, with a loss of £12 18s. 6d. per acre, during the course of four years yet the evil does not terminate here; for it cannot be expected that the land will be in so good a state for the production of a crop of turnips now, as it would have been had a good crop of turnips been produced on it four years ago, and by their consumption on the land, leaving such a quantity of manure of the most excellent kind. There is, therefore, not such a prospect of your getting a good crop of turnips now as you had four years ago when you failed. The evil is therefore perpetuated, and a diminution of the productive powers of the land is the result; and all this evil has arisen from your failing to produce a good crop of turnips."

From the same.

SAVE YOUR MANURE.

"The real value of manure to a farm seems not to have entered your head; for had you a right idea of its value, one would have thought that you would be more anxious about its increase and more careful of it, so as to prevent it from running to waste; for we have seen dung-hills on the road side with the rich liquid manure running out of them into the ditch, or sinking into the rock; we have also seen them covered with docks, nettles, and every kind of weed, and we have seen a stream of water, in wet weather, from the yard, carrying off all the most valuable parts of the manure, without any attempt being made to stop it, or to mix it with the earth, &c.: this is a very common case all over the country. It would be difficult to calculate how much is lost yearly throughout the country by inattention to this subject; perhaps a quarter, if not one third, or even a half of the value of all the dung, is thus allowed to go to waste, thus exhausting the soil by negligence, instead of increasing its productiveness by attention to the subject.

The old maxim that 'muck is the mother of gold,' conveys a truth which you really seem to have lost sight of, but which I hope you will be more familiar with for the time to come, as it is for your own pecuniary advantage, for without manure we seldom succeed in procuring good crops of any kind, and with a liberal supply of it of a good quality, properly applied, we can produce the most luxuriant crops of every kind, you should therefore use every means in your power to increase its quantity and improve its quality, and make every exertion to produce the largest quantity per acre of those crops which by their consumption with sheep on the land, or with stock in the house or yard, will return the greatest quantity of so valuable an article."

The farmer with no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and with no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

Resolve to perform what you ought, and perform without fail what you resolve.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1842.

This good old farmer's companion, by Robert B. Thomas, again makes its annual appearance, and among all the works for telling us of the changes of the moon, the times of the tides, and the risings and settings of the sun, there is none that we like better than Thom's. For fifty years the author has annually furnished his manual for the farmer, and his remarks upon the length of time he has been an almanac-maker, are well worth a reprint:

"FIFTY YEARS AGO! It is just fifty years, Friends and Patrons, old and new—we know not which are the most numerous or the most kind, you who have gone hand in hand with us for half a century, or you who have known us but a few short summers—it is just fifty years since we started our unpretending, but, as we trust, useful annual. Fifty years! It is a life by itself! In that time how many millions, who were, half a century ago, living, breathing and moving, full of hope, of young life, of energy and of vigor, have gone down to the silent grave! In that time, what countless millions of the human race have been called "to sleep the sleep which knows no waking!" It is now but a little over fifty years since the immortal Franklin, author of that quaint, but time-honored work, "Poor Richard's Almanac," died: he who "wrested the lightning from the heavens and the sceptre from the tyrant." Fifty years since, and the high and pure-souled Washington, one of the noblest characters that our country, ay! or any country has produced, was alive, directing with his wisdom, and giving, by his presence and counsels, new vigor to those energies which the people of these United States hardly dared to hope that they possessed!

Within fifty years, while we have gone on in the even tenor of our way, our blessed country has stretched upward, from the lithe and pliant sapling, to the strong and mighty tree, spreading abroad her majestic branches, giving shade and protection to all who have sought her shelter, and firmly establishing herself among the other nations of the earth, with a population increased during that time, from hardly four millions to seventeen millions.

Fifty years ago, and cities now full of thousands of souls, were the hunting-ground of the Indian, and covered only by the forest or swamp. Fifty years ago, and the city of New York contained but about 33,000 inhabitants; it has now 312,000. Boston then about 18,000; now 93,000. Philadelphia then about 40,000; now 260,000. Baltimore, which then had but about 13,000, has now 100,000.

Fifty years ago, and we had nothing of the gigantic wonders of steam; we had no boiling cauldrons traversing the land and water, puffing and growning, and pulling or pushing enormous masses with fury along, now here, now there, as the master spirit which controlled them might dictate.— Fifty years ago, the worthy fathers and mothers of the present generation were willing to dress in their own homespun; the busy wheel was whirling by the kitchen fireside, the knitting needles were plied, and the wool woven in the house, and the finer fabrics dressed at the fulling-mill, which has given way to the spacious factory. The water-fall and steam engine, the improved spindle and other machines, manufacture now millions of yards, where fifty years since only hundreds were made, and that by the industrious and thrifty hands

of the mothers and daughters of the hardy farmers of those days.

With all the changes that have been going on in the great world, the course of our America has been "onward and upward." We have had as Presidents, our Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, father and son, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and now Tyler. England has had her Georges III. and IV., her William IV., and now has her Victoria. France has had more changes, has been the scene of more violence and more exciting and terrible commotions than almost any other part of the civilized world, and from which, thanks to a kind Providence, we have been measurably exempt. Within fifty years, Russia and all the countries of the old world have had their changes, some natural, others startling and impressive. The South Sea Islander has become converted to the gospel—the whole continent of New Holland, fifty years since a barren wilderness, has been partly peopled. The Turk has recognized the Jew as a human being and a brother; he has exchanged dress with the Christian.

Within the past fifty years, science has done wonders for the human race; she has by her discoveries, the facilities she has created, the powers she has developed, added to the wealth and happiness of almost every class in our land. The farmer, among others, is indebted to her for his well constructed plows, his improved breeds of cattle and swine, new varieties of seeds and grain, as well as trees, shrubs and vines, and his improved implements of every kind, from the simple apple-eeler to the steam threshing machine. Domestic economy too has been indebted to science for implements to add to our convenience and comfort. Within the past fifty years, commerce has made rethens and friends of the remote inhabitants of the earth; the cause of peace has, as we trust, been progressing; that of philanthropy and temperance is rapidly advancing, and we trust as nations grow wiser, better acquainted, more civilized, and vice and ignorance will give place to virtue and knowledge, and the horrors of war to the quiet blessings of peace and good fellowship.

Though we have now accomplished what has seldom been done in this or any other country, as we believe, the getting up and publication for half a century of a manual, edited by the same person, ven as unpretending as our modest and homely annual, we do not mean to rest here; should we be spared, we shall go on, as we trust, to a good old age, and though we may not reach the 100th number of the "OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC," yet we shall endeavor to improve as we progress, and continue to unfold our yearly budget to our patrons as long as Providence permits, hoping always to meet them with a smiling face, and that they will not be disposed to cut our acquaintance, as a modern dandy would a rusty cousin from the backwoods, because we look, as we pride ourselves in looking, a little old-fashioned, a little too independent to change our dress for each new-fangled notion—a little "t'other side of fifty."

Friends and Patrons! The form of the editor has jogged along side by side with the older ones of you for fifty years, will, with many other forms now full of life and vigor, before another half century, be crumbling in the dust! The world that now seems so joyous, will ere that time have passed away from many millions now alive, it may be from the reader as well as from us; and if, may we receive the reward of the pure in heart,

may our sins be forgiven us, and may our virtues be held in fond remembrance by those who have best known us on earth, and may we pass to our final account as those

"Who wrap the drap'ry of their couch
About them, and lie down to pleasant dreams!"

ROBERT R. THOMAS.

From the Albany Cultivator

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over or neglected. Some of these will be specified—and

1st. *The Preparation of Food.*—This should be so prepared, that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods—the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes, if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced it would eat it in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes or whole corn, when either cooked, could be eaten in one quarter of the time now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given them in the proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal, shall be required in eating.

2d. *The Food should be in abundance.*—From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food, rather than limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3d. *The Food should be given regularly.*—This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invitation to eat.

4th. *The animal should not be heedlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding.*—All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly

driven, never be fed at unreasonable hours, and above all things, never be allowed to want for food.

BEETS FOR CATTLE.

As experience, and not speculation, is what farmers need, I will give my observations in feeding beets to my cows during the two past winters.

In 1838, I put up about 300 bushels of orange wurtzel beets, 100 bushels of turnips, and some potatoes, for the purpose of experimenting in feeding my cattle through the winter. I knew nothing but what I learned from books, as I was acquainted with no farmers (nor am I yet,) who fed with roots. At first I was at a loss to know how to feed them—whether in a raw state or cooked—but having determined to try both plans, I commenced the work, and each did well. Young animals are peculiarly fond of the raw beets, and thrive astonishingly on them; but for cows that give milk, they are better boiled, particularly if a steamer can be used in the process. Though milk cows should have raw beets once in every two or three days if grass cannot be had.

The turnips and potatoes were given precisely as the beets: but I could not determine that either had the preference over the other, as the cows gave about the same quantity of milk, and their condition did not seem changed by either. In feeding the same animal with beets, it was easily told that one third less than of the turnips or potatoes would make them give the same quantity of milk, of better quality, and they showed better keep. The beets made the milk better, the butter better, and the cows look much better. On one half bushel of beets per day to each cow, without straw, and a little meal or bran mixed in, they continued in good condition through the winter, gave as much milk as in the summer, and the butter was full as good as in May.—*Western paper.*

CAUSES OF THE DECAY OF TURNIPS.

The following is submitted to the opinion of all that are interested in the inquiry made in the first number of the present volume of the *New Genesee Farmer*, which is for the cause of the decay of rutabaga turnips.

I have come to the conclusion that early sowing in warm seasons, will lead to the true cause. When turnips are forward in the season, they fail for want of sufficient moisture during the extreme warm and dry weather, which affects the heart or centre of the turnip, and commences the decay, which first appears by the top turning yellow when the outside appears sound and healthy. This effect is produced on large turnips, when small ones will escape. Another cause may sometimes be observed. After the turnip is nearly matured, wet weather will produce a new life, and cause them to crack open, and during warm weather, water standing in the crevice will cause the decay.

It may be well to state, that the turnip and cabbage tribes flourish best in a climate something cooler than the summer in this section, and that warm, dry weather is equally injurious to both. Therefore, the time of sowing should be delayed as long as possible, and have them mature before the winter too nearly approaches, unless some is wanted for early use.—*Genesee Far.*

If we read the history of disorders, we are astonished that men live; if of cures, we are still more astonished that they die.

CROP OF CORN-STALKS.

Permit me to mention an experiment made by myself at Washington, on the subject of fodder.—Noticing the statement made in the French periodicals, that the stalks of corn (*msize*) contained one half as much saccharine matter as cane, and knowing that my ancestors made their molasses during the revolutionary war from these stalks, I sowed four and a half bushels of common corn, broadcast, and harrowed in the same. This labor was easily performed by a single man with a team (including the plowing) in a day. Having soaked the corn in salt-petre water, it took a rapid start, overtopped the weeds, and covered the ground with a forest of stalks. When fairly tasselled, I cut the same, which I fed to cattle, horses and hogs, both green and dry. If fed to swine after being cured, it was cut and fermented with chop or bran. Being anxious to ascertain the quantity, I measured a few square feet of the stoutest. I found I had 5 lbs. of green fodder per square foot; this may not seem incredible, and it is probably less than what would grow in rich lands at the West; it, however, we consider there are 43,500 square feet in an acre, we shall obtain 217,500 lbs., equal to 108 1-2 tons of green fodder!

I cut the first crop the early part of July, and plowed and sowed the same land again, and took a second crop two thirds as large, and even tried a third on the same land, but it did not reach over ten inches before the frost seized it. Persons who have only a small patch of ground may try this experiment to advantage, and fill their barns with fodder.

In curing stalks, it is recommended to place the small end upon the ground, with the butts upward, to guard against the absorption of moisture from the wet ground. Whoever will try the experiment of cutting flowers, and putting some on damp flannel, or into water, and hanging up others in the sun, will see the advantage of curing fodder in the way I have mentioned. Should any fear the stalks would not stand upon the small end, a few rows could be left to support the remainder.—*Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.*

FENCING AT THE WEST.

The usual mode of fencing at the West is to make a *Virginia* or *worm fence*. This is made eight rails high, with a stake and a rider, equalling ten rails to a panel. This construction loses of course much ground in the angles, which furnish a nursery for weeds to endanger the fence by conflagration from the annual prairie fires; much is lost in timber by not taking a straight line, and the size of the rails of a Virginia fence is much heavier than is required for post and rail fences. Late improvements in boring posts and sharpening rails, have greatly reduced the kind of fence adopted at the East, where the wants of society have converted the woodlands into prairies. Transportation of fencing materials is rarely carted so short a distance at the East as is necessary for the western settler at present. Posts can be cut and split (the wood taken standing, the value of which is nominal, where heavy timber can be bought at \$1 or \$5 per acre,) for 50 cents per one hundred; rails can be split for 62 1-2 cents per one hundred. Not only is one half to two thirds the timber saved by adopting post and rail fence, but in carting (a serious item,) the same advantage is gained. A saving is effected by throwing up a mound, by running the common plow on both sides of the fence;

with longer mould-boards it is believed that a ditch 18 inches deep, making an elevation from the bottom of 2 1-2 to 3 feet, may be made in this manner. Two planks placed at an angle of 18 to 20 degrees, and 12 feet long, will answer the purpose. One plank should run straight in the furrow made by the plow; the other should be wider, say 12 to 16 inches, placed at the above angle; a brace in the rear will suffice; handles can be attached to guide and press the scraper. The following directions are given in laying out the ditches: Measure off eight feet three inches, plow the two parallel furrows at this distance, throwing the furrows both on to the eight feet three inches; plow two furrows on each side, then take the scraper and thus proceed: first plow and scrape until the embankment is completed, which will be in six rounds, that is, six passages on each side; on a section line, two horses would easily make one mile of ditch per day; the angle of the ditch may be about 40 degrees; the angle should be such as the other side of the bank will readily turn over. One horse succeeded perfectly in my experiment at Washington with the new ditcher. I hope others will be profited by my improvements, if such they shall be deemed to be.—*bid.*

ON SMUT IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Mark-Lane Express.

Str.—Smut in wheat is most probably occasioned by the attack of a small worm or grub, produced in the dung used for manuring the ground. It seizes on the root of the wheat when the plant is starting into ear, and by feeding on the sap vessels which convey nourishment to the ear, and thereby extracting the juice requisite for perfecting the grain, causes the production of smut. And this mischief extends to such of the grains in the ear as immediately derive their nourishment from the particular vessels in the root, which have been exhausted or impoverished by the worm.

The use of the pickle or preparation hereafter described, has been found an effectual remedy for preventing this evil; its ingredients rendering the seed wheat so nauseous as to deter the worm from attacking the root. And it must also be remarked that it is equally efficacious in preventing the fly from injuring young turnips by feeding on the seed leaf; for if the turnip seed be also prepared or pickled agreeably to the following instructions, the fly will make no attack on it—the seed-leaf in some measure partaking of the offensive nature of the preparation. The quantity of the following ingredients may be suited to the purpose of the grower; but the due proportion of each ingredient must be carefully observed:

Coppers, 3 oz.; tram oil, 2 quarts; oil of turpentine, 1-2 pint; old chamber ley, 1 gallon; balsam of sulphur, 3 oz.; nitre, 3 oz.; bullock's gall, 1 quart. Bruise and squeeze therein 12 heads of garlic, and add as much soot as will make it thick andropy. When all are mixed, pour in two quarts of bay salt.

The longer these ingredients are mixed before being used, the better; indeed they must stand for a week before the pickle is used, as their immediate application would defeat the intended object.

The seed wheat or turnip seed must be steeped in this liquor six or eight hours, then taken out and thickly coated with the following composition:

Ashes, 1 peck; soot, 1-2 peck; lime, 1-2 peck; brimstone in powder, 1 lb. All mixed well together, sifted through a fine sieve to cover a flat

board or table, and the seed after being steeped, to be dropped through the sieve thereon, and mixed or rubbed so as to have as thick a coating as possible.

It may be remarked, that good old dry wheat answers better for seed thus prepared, than new wheat. I am, sir, yours, &c.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

A VERMONT OAT CROP.

MR. TRACY—I noticed in your paper an account of Gov. Hill's oat crop this season; and if any man had produced more, he was invited to communicate the fact.

I will give you a brief statement of my oat crop on the same number of acres, (four.) As he gave his manner of cultivation, I will give mine, as they differ in some respects.

Our lands were under about equal state of cultivation, to begin with. In the season of 1839, my land was plowed up in the sward. In the month of May, 1840, it was plowed and thoroughly harrowed; then twenty loads of good manure were spread to the acre, and all plowed in to the depth of four inches, and harrowed down smooth. Then the four acres were planted to potatoes; and I harvested 977 bushels from the lot. In the spring of 1841, the land was plowed once, and I sowed 16 bushels of oats upon the four acres. The oats stood up remarkably well; but few lodged; and I think the cause was, that we had no rain to limber or burthen the stalk after the oats began to fill. The piece was reaped, and the oats bound in very large bundles—so large that it was difficult in many instances to stook twelve bundles in a stook. I had them stooked in that manner for the purpose of counting correctly; and the result was five hundred and eighty-eight stooks, of twelve bundles to the stook.

If New Hampshire has beaten Vermont on oats this year, let us know it, and we will try them next season. DRANCES JUNE.

Brandon, Vt., Oct. 4, 1841.

Note by the Editor of the Chronicle.—Gov. Hill's crop from four acres was 275 stooks, 12 bundles to the stook—rather more than half the number of Mr June's. We should like to know the number of bushels in each.

Remarks of Gov. Hill upon the above.

We acknowledge Mr June's crop of oats to be as much larger than ours as the soil of Vermont, which makes the Green Mountain boys the greatest agricultural producers of the Union in proportion to population, is better than that soil of New Hampshire eastward of the Connecticut river.

We have threshed four loads of our oat crop, and we find the product ninety bushels, making at the rate of not quite seventy bushels to the acre. Our crop might have been somewhat larger if double the quantity of seed had been put upon the ground, and the oats had stood up firmly. Of this, although there was no severe rain to lay them, there would have been great doubt—for the rank stalks fell as it was where the pile of manure had rested the previous year. Besides, we encountered here, as we believe, one of the severest droughts ever known; and we have reason to think the drought this year did little or no injury to Mr June's crop in Brandon.

The quantity of the Brandon crop of oats would

seem to be incredible: if the bundles were the size of ours and as full heads, the crop could be hardly less than *one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre!* Practical farmers will be able to judge whether it be possible to obtain so much from an acre. Mr June sowed sixteen bushels of seed where we sowed only six bushels: there having been no rain to lumber or burden the stalk after the oats began to fill, it is possible the same ground might have sustained more than double the quantity of oats upon our ground: it would, however, be impossible, as we think, for any ground to bear an equal burden in proportion to the seed sowed.

The editor of the Visitor travelled in the month of August, up the Connecticut river valley and through the county of Orange, into Washington and back through Windsor county, Vermont, when he drought in this part of the country was most severe. Beyond the region of drought, both in the valley on the New Hampshire side and upon the fine green hills of Vermont, to their very tops, we saw and admired the then growing oat fields. There were many highly cultivated fields about equal to our own—we saw no one field that we thought better.

The permeability and great strength of the Vermont soil on both sides of the mountains, makes it better for an oat or potato crop than any land we have ever seen. Immense crops of both have this year been raised in the north half of that State—enough surplus to purchase all the Genesee flour that the Vermonters may wish to use. Winter wheat is little cultivated in that State; and the spring wheat is so liable to attack from blight or heavy weevil, that the farmers do well not to risk many acres of wheat where the oat and potato crops so certain. The soil of Vermont, without manure, gives for several successive years fine crops of both oats and potatoes. Peas are also easily raised, and are extensively used for fattening pork. The Green Mountain soil is in many places so fruitful in grass feed, that cattle, horses and sheep are raised at about half the labor and expense usually bestowed upon them in the towns nearer to the seaboard in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

If the Brandon crop of oats have mounted up to 50 or even 130 bushels to the acre, it will be such a crop as has been seldom witnessed in this or any other country.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

WINTERING SHEEP.

It is commonly considered more difficult to winter sheep, than most other domestic animals, and his is doubtless true to a certain extent. But in nine cases out of ten, the want of success is owing to bad management, which is generally misnamed *ill luck.* Sheep, in order to bear the winter well, should first of all be prepared for it, by being kept in good condition at the commencement. About the first of December, instead of being left to roam over the fields, to obtain food from the scanty herbage, they should be entirely fed on the preserved growth of summer. Little nutriment can be found in grass at this season—besides, what now remains should be left, to prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in spring.

There is one subject which has as yet received but little attention from our farmers—it is that of providing suitable sheds for the protection of sheep from the winter's cold. Now we are aware that many farmers consider this as wholly unnece-

sary, and believe that sheep, with their thick coats of wool, would be no more benefited by shelter than the down-clad animals of the arctic regions. But this is a great error. Who has not observed them, on the approach of severe weather, carefully seeking what feeble protection they could obtain from the storm, by the side of stacks, or under open fences? Would they do this, if it did not contribute to their comfort? Certainly not. What, ever, therefore, contributes to their comfort, demands attention, and whatever causes suffering to them, should be carefully avoided. But by constant exposure in open fields to storms and snow, they are almost constantly suffering in a greater or less degree, throughout the long months of winter. In those countries of Europe which grow large quantities of the finest wool, strict attention is given to this subject, and sheep are not only sheltered every night, but whenever the weather demands it during the day; and this is also said to be essentially necessary in preserving the quality and fineness of the wool.

There are various methods by which proper sheds could be cheaply constructed for this purpose: the following description from Arthur Young, may afford a useful hint to those who may wish to direct their attention to the subject:—"The late Gen. Murray's standing folds enclosed an area of 57 yards in length, and 20 broad, containing 1,140 square yards. Above 708 ewes were folded in it at night, and for that number it is more than a yard and a half for each sheep. All around it was a shed nine or ten feet wide, and also across the middle, which latter was open on both sides. A rack of hay placed against the wall, which was boarded, surrounded the whole: and another, which was double, to be eaten out of on both sides, stood along the central shed; under the rack was a small manger, in which the food was given." In whatever way sheds are constructed, it is indispensably necessary that they be kept clean at all times: to effect this object, they should be frequently supplied with straw litter, which will absorb all excreted matters from them, and form valuable manure.

It is a mistaken notion that water is not necessary for sheep: the fact that they always drink when it is supplied to them, proves that it is needed for the performance of the animal functions, to which it is as requisite as in other animals. Experience has also proved the correctness of this.

Not only sheep, but all domestic animals which exist in numbers, should be divided into parcels or flocks and separated thus from each other; each flock to consist of those of nearly equal vigor and size; by this the weaker one will not suffer from the domination of the stronger, but will all feed alike and do well. Particular care should be taken that old, poor and diseased sheep be separated from the rest, so that they may receive more attention, better feeding and more effectual shelter.

Thus, by commencing the wintering of sheep in good condition—by sheltering them from the severity of the weather—by supplying them with water—by affording the weaker the additional protection they need—and above all, by intermixing dry food with a proper quantity of roots, (especially ruta бага),—little difficulty will be experienced in sustaining them during winter in fine condition, without danger of the frequent losses, so often attributed to bad fortune only.

The following account of successful management of sheep, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is

taken from the Baltimore Farmer, and well explains the secret which many suppose the art consists in: "On Mr Barney's late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? He gave the following reply: He said a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep yard and viewing it, asked him the same question. He showed at that time, from fifty ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, I think, of three or four. The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs; and asked wherein the secret of breeding lay. Mr Barney observed to him, "you stuff your sheep with dry food?" "Yes, as much good clover and hay as they will eat," was the reply. "You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow, and eat it as they are disposed to do?" "Yes." "Then," said Mr Barney, "there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it to *cheer the cud*; they lose their appetite, are thrown into a fever, and cannot bring forth their young—or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies on the first exposure to the cold and rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta бага and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot," says Mr Barney "get along without ruta бага and mangel wurtzel."—*Western Farmer.*

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

The Western Farmer and Gardener contains a communication upon the subject of removing stumps, and as the machinery is cheap, simple, within the means of every farmer's procurement, and, as we believe, will prove efficient, we copy the descriptive part of the paper:

"Procure a dry, red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log-chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus: Wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log hitch; lay the lever horizontally, on the ground, large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them, but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any 'patent stump extractor' that you may have seen puffed in the papers."

Influence of Colored Glass on Bulbous Roots. Pot a bulb, as a hyacinth, narcissus, &c., into a white glass, and another into a purple glass: the latter will grow faster than the former; and if a pinch of salt or a piece of nitre be put into the water whenever it is changed, the brightness of the color of the flower will be considerably increased.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER

The harvesting of the crops of the season is now nearly over. But there is much which the prudent husbandman may find to do after his crops are housed.

Protection of Cellar and Buildings against Cold.—Where embankments around the house or barn are needed, let them be made before the winter is fully upon you; this work is done more easily before the earth is firmly frost-bound; and when done, it puts the owner of his cellar-d stores at ease, so far as relates to the ingress of frost.—Not the cellars and house alone, but the barn also should be made as comfortable as possible. If one objects to keeping domestic animals *very warm*—and perhaps there is no benefit in *great warmth*—there certainly can be no sound objection to protecting them from currents of cold winds which sweep through the cracks on the sides of too many barns. This exposure to such currents, which blow upon parts of the body only, is more uncomfortable and more harmful than exposure to those which blow upon the whole body. We should be as willing that a cow should be exposed to all the winds which might blow upon her in an open shed as to take such as would come immediately upon her through a crack half an inch wide in the boarding of the barn. If you cannot make the boarding nearly tight in any other way, you probably can find means to batten. This may be done by tacking shingles, clapboards, or boards over the cracks around the front, on either the inside or outside of the boarding. If you have a little proper pride which makes you slightly ashamed to put them on the outside, where every passer by can see them—then put them within. This will add much to the comfort of your cows and oxen—and *comfort is very economical food.*

The Horse.—This animal does best in a warm stall in the cold winter nights, and a good blanket does him no harm. Indeed he will improve more in appearance by sleeping under a blanket, than by eating an additional quart of grain per day.

Pigs—It is difficult to make them thrive unless they are protected from the cold. In a good warm cellar, store pigs will gain from 50 to 50 per cent. more during the winter months upon the same keeping, than they will in a common pig-pen above ground. Where a farmer keeps half a dozen store swine, their additional growth will pay him the interest on 150 dollars outlay in fixing for them a good warm cellar into which little if any frost shall enter. If this cellar shall receive the manure from the horse stable, the pigs will get from that an invigorating and nutritious warmth. Do the best you can to keep your pigs warm. Do it for *mercy's sake*—and do it for *profit's sake*.

Cows—As soon as the nights grow quite cool, let your milk cows have shelter, either in the barn or in good sheds. Sensations of cold and shivering are never accompanied by a good flow of milk.

Manures.—The present month requires much attention to preparation for the winter's manure. Most farmers have now to clean out their barn-yards. The contents will be put in heaps in the field, where they may be mixed in the spring with fresh manure from the barn or hog yard, and then used for planting corn. Here, that is in the open field, they have a fine opportunity for throwing off all the liquids and gases, which might make them too powerful for the young plants; here, under the

action of rains, and frosts and winds, they will become so effectually diluted, that no one need fear to apply them in the greatest profusion.—But if any one can so far depart from old usage as to preserve the strength of his summer manure, we will hint to him that it may be well either to leave it where it is, on the bottom of his barn yard until spring, or put it in as compact a heap as possible, and so cover it with leaves, straw, muck, soil or the like, as to preserve it from the weakening influences of the weather.

But by some the contents of the yard are destined to a different application. Their custom is to spread the summer manure upon their mowing lands.—They will put the compost in heaps a rod asunder in the field and leave it thus until the spring. We look upon this as rather slovenly. We prefer spreading directly from the cart. We prefer this, because in this way the dressing may be spread more evenly over the land. It is impossible, especially if the material lies in heaps on the field over winter, to avoid leaving more of the strength where the heap was dropped than on other parts of the land. If however the team is much wanted for other purposes, it may often be well to drop the top-dressing in heaps.

After the yard has been cleared out, it is to be forthwith covered over from six to twelve inches deep with the best material for compost which the farm affords. Leaves from the woods, muck from the swamps, soil from the roadside or something else, every good farmer will put in, for his cattle to trample upon and enrich during the winter months.—And those who can pile up or house some light substances which will not freeze compactly—and thus have them on hand to be scattered over the yard from week to week, will find this a better course than to put the whole in at once in the Autumn.—In the preparation of our own small barn during the past summer, we have contrived so that one corner of the cellar may be filled with meadow mud, and daily mixed with the droppings of the cattle and then worked over by the swine. If our protections against frost are sufficient, we expect to make manure with more success during the freezing months than is done on most farms. Should our plan be approved by our readers, they will take a hint and prepare to do likewise at the first convenient opportunity.

Autumnal plowing.—It is often recommended, and probably with sufficient reason, to turn up with the plow in Autumn, the lands which have been tilled during the past season. The mellowing and fertilizing influences of frost upon the land when thrown into furrows, is greater we may suppose than if it is suffered to lie in the position it was in when the crop was taken from the field. This operation exposes the eggs of insects to the destroying action of cold. In some seasons—(open winters, with little snow and many freezings and thawings) the plowing of quack lands in the autumn will kill the quack grass. But in winters more steadily cold this grass lives and grows the more profusely the following spring for having been plowed.—We know of no process by which it can be killed but that of pasturing or feeding. It will all die out under the tongues and teeth of grazing animals, in the course of three or four summers. Why, we cannot tell.

Some prefer breaking up sward in the autumn that is intended for planting the following year. Others choose to break up late in the Spring. We have for several successive years, tilled where part of the field was broken up late in November, and the other part about the first of May. And so far as the amount of crop and the presence of worms goes, we have never been able to see any difference, though our attention has been directed to these points. The advice which our experience dictates

therefore is, to break up such lands in the autumn if there is time to do it without neglecting other work that cannot be put off. For at this season of the year your team will do the work with less exhaustion than in May; and the having the work done in advance is an important step in facilitating the accomplishments of the Spring work.

If any farmer is bold enough to venture upon an experiment with the subsoil plow, a day or two in the autumn can on most farms be more conveniently devoted to this tedious process, than the days of Spring. Where we used this instrument last May, our grounds were preserved by its use from any pinchings by the drought in summer, when all the contiguous grounds, suffered, though not severely. On the farm of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in Wenham, which is under the management of Wm. R. Putnam, the sub-soil plow was run several times across through the centre of his cornfield and also through the centre of his carrot ground. We have watched the effects, and it is the opinion of all the workmen on the place, and we concur in it, that, each of the crops was improved quite perceptibly. Why not, Mr Editor, why not, as you ask us to measure crops and ascertain results with accuracy—why did you not measure and determine the exact benefit of subsoil plowing? Because the hail storm of June 30, was very irregular in thinning our growing plants. We could find no two, otherwise suitable pieces for measurement, on which we could suppose that the number of stalks or roots was any thing near equal.

PRESERVING ROOTS—ERRATUM.

In our account, Oct. 27, of Capt. Chandler's method of keeping roots in beds—we stated that he covered the pile with sea-weed or leaves to the thickness of a foot. This was a mistake—3 or 4 foot inches is his depth. A foot he says would cause the roots to heat too much.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Oct. 29th.

From M. P. Wilder—Bleeker's Meadow, Passe Colmar, Buffum, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre Diel and Glout Morceau Peaches.

From Wm. Oliver—St Michael Pears.

From John Prime—a specimen of Co'n—probably a new variety—of good promise.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

Mr C. W. JAMES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (office and residence on Harrison street, east of Broadway,) is authorized to collect money and receive new subscribers for the New England Farmer and Horticultural Register. He will be assisted by H. M. Lewis, M. Mecker, and James R. Smith. Receipts of either will be good.

Worms in flower pots may be destroyed by watering the soil with lime-water. Too much must not be used, nor must it touch the plant. Powdered charcoal assists the growth of the Cactus family. Decayed leaves of a plant, just buried under the surface of the earth, form an excellent compost, on the homœopathic principle.—The leaf of the same plant is best for each.—*Extract.*

Twenty thousand bushels of potatoes have been purchased in this village for exportation, during the past week. As they bring two shillings per bushel, quick, when delivered here, farmers have thus carried into the country in one week, from the sale of this product of their farms, nearly seven thousand dollars.—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardenot, the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northley exposure, week ending Nov. 8.

Nov. 1841.	6 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	4 53	71	63	W
Tuesday,	2 64	64	65	W
Wednesday,	5 42	58	47	S W
Thursday,	4 36	50	49	S. E.
Friday,	5 43	49	43	N. W.
Saturday,	6 38	47	42	N. W.
Sunday,	7 35	44	36	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 7, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
 At Market 2700 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 4500 Sheep and 555 Swine.
Cattle—*Best Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, \$3 50 a 6 00. Second quality, \$4 50 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 25.
Barrelling Cattle—We quote Mess \$4 25. No. 1, 3 12. No. 2, \$2, 50.
Stores—Two year old \$8 a 15. Three year old, \$14 24.
Sheep—Dull. Sales were made at the following prices, \$0 75, \$1 03, \$1 25, \$1 55, \$1 88, \$2 00, and \$2 25.
Swine—Lots to peddle, 3 1-2 a 3 3-4 for sows, and 4 1-2 a 3 3-4 for barrows. At retail, 1 a 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.
SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 25 to 3 50 per bushel. Red Top 0 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10c. Wax Seed, \$1 37 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. Canary Seed, not a bushel in the market.
FLOUR. There has been a fair demand for flour through out the week. Sales 3000 lbs. Genesee, common brands, losing at \$6 21 from vessels, and \$6 37 from stores; fancy brands \$5 44 a 6 80; 400 lbs. Georgetown, \$6 37, 4 mos.; 100 do. extra hand \$6 50, 4 mos.; 400 lbs. Frederick's mountain, for export, \$6 44, 4 mos.; 600 do. Philadelphia do. \$6 50, 4 mos.; 200 do. Howard street, \$6 37, 4 mos.; 500 do. Baltimore wharf, \$6 37, 4 mos. It is understood that all the mills in western New York ceased grinding on the 6th inst. by mutual agreement, being about two weeks earlier than usual.
 Baltimore Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 37 a 6 50—do. half, \$6 37—do. free of garlic, \$6 37 a 6 50—Philadelphia 4 mos. \$6 37 a 6 50—Frederick'sburg, lowered, 4 mos. \$6—Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$6 31 a 6 37—Georgetown, \$6 50 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, \$6 37—do. City; 7 00 a 7 25—Petersburg, So. side, \$7 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 31 a 6 37—do. fancy brands \$6 44 a 6 50—Ohio, via canal, \$6 25—Indian Meal in lbs., \$3 50.
GRAIN.—Corn—Northern, bushel 74 to 76—Round Eye 72—Southern Flax Yellow 70—White do 61—Rye foreign 75 to 73—Oats—Southern 43 to 60—Northern 2 to 54.
PROVISIONS. The sales of new Beef consist of 10 or 200 lbs. Mess, at 9 a 9 25 per lb.; 600 lbs. were taken by one dealer from another, on speculation, at 39 per lb., 3 cents off for cash. The sales of pork have been at some reduction on late quotations; and by auction, to-day, 26 lbs. less \$9 25 a 9 37; 74 do. prime, \$7 per lb. 4 mos.; 40 lbs. Western Prime Beef, ordinary, \$2 60, cash.
 Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new hhd, \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$8 00 a 60—No. 1 \$7 00 a 7 50—do Prime \$5 25 a 5 50—Pork—Extra hand 4 mo. hhd, \$21—do Clear \$12—do Mess or \$19 00—do do Prime \$7 50 a 8 50—do Clear from other States 9 00 a 10 00—do Prime \$7 00 a 8 00—Chest \$12 00.
HAY, per ton, \$18 to 20—Eastern Screwed \$17 to 18.
CHEESE—Old 4 to 6 c.—New 5 to 7.
EGGS, 14 a 16.
WOOL. Dots. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts per pound, free. All whereof value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 8 cts per pound.

The transactions in this article have been to a fair extent without any change on prices. The supply of most descriptions is equal to the demand. The stock of pulled is rather limited. An import of 40,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, the last importation, has been sold, price not public—the precise amount not being definitely settled at the close of the present week.
 Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 43 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—do. 3 a 40 a 42—do. 1-2 do 5 a 38—1-4 and common do 30 do 34—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 27—do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do a 10—Saxony, clean, a Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—American Northern pulled lamb a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 5 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do 18 a 20.

DUTCH BULBS.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customer that they have just received a splendid assortment of Dutch Bulbs, consisting of double and single Hyacinths of all colors, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, 3 rows, 4 rows Imperial Tulips, double and single, &c. &c. a variety to be of fine quality. For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** Nov. 10.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs, the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and so being the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has by a very much increase, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the building and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:
 "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try *Plow & Mears*, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, prefer with Mr. Howard's.
 "At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than two-thirds and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned two-thirds and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made."
 There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new land-side. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.
 The price of the Ploughs, is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for reaching up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.
 The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BUCKTHORN'S WANTED.
 The subscribers would like to purchase 10,000 Buckthorn plants, 3 years old. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.** Nov. 9.

WATER CROCKERS OF BUSHNICK'S, BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON.
 Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, 5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.
 Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.
 Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.
 Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.
 Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND has for sale, at his Nursery, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. a choice assortment of *Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Tools and Finery.* Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do., Plum do.; Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand.
 All orders left at the Nursery, or at **JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S** Boston, will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed, to go with safety to any part of the country.
 Oct. 27 cw

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, NONANTUM HILL.
Of Peach and Pear Trees, of Plum and Cherry Trees a collection unrivalled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees, of those most highly productive; and valuable, of new and finest kinds.
 Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.
 The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of Double Yellow Harrison and other Roses, of Tree Peonies, of Herbaceous Peonies, and other flowering plants—of Double Fuchsias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Geckes par Thorus, &c.
 All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the wagon which is sent either daily, or orders may be left at the Stand at No. 41 Congress st, Boston
WILLIAM KENRICK,
 Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6, 1841.
 cptD1 Oct. 27

WALKER'S TULIPS.

For sale by the subscribers a fine assortment of Walker's splendid Tulips from \$1 to 3 per doz. Also, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 Oct. 20

FRANCONIA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry Inquire at this office. 3w Oct. 13

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.
 Oil Consistors of various sizes.
 Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1017

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.,** No. 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by **AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO.** 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1917. Nov. 17.

L'ETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George's L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by **DAVID DAVIS,** over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 5. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing, 200 " Truck and leading Chains, 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.,** No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYPE COP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for typing up Cattle.
 These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
 For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.,** No. 52 North Market st.

TRANSPLANTING.

The autumn is preferred to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums. The present is a less busy season than the spring, and those who intend to purchase trees can probably get a better article and obtain it with more dispatch now than next April. The frosts have already been sufficient to destroy the foliage, and the operation of transplanting may be done with safety.
 We can supply extra fine Apple, Pear, Plum, and other sort of fruit, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, and pack to send with safety to any part of the country. All orders faithfully attended to.
 Oct. 27. **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

TO THE HON JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

On reading his beautiful poem on the "Wants of Man."

BY COROLLA HYACINTHE BENNETT.

Your wants, dear sir, will seem but small,
When they're compared with mine;
My single want outweighs them all—
I want a want like thine.

For a'd the wants that you may find,
And yet ten thousand more,
Can never satisfy a mind
So filled with wisdom's store.

I want a soul that in a span,
Can grasp the orbs on high;
The only essence of the man,
That is not doom'd to die.
I want a place to yonder sky,
Where you and I may meet,
To sing the praise of God on high,
And worship at his feet.

"You do not want the voice of praise;"
It follows you behind—

You will be thought, in future days,
The friend of human kind,
And after ages, as they rise,
Exulting will proclaim,
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessings on your name.

September 15th, 1841.

HINTS TO PARENTS AND THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

The following excellent hints are from a work entitled "The Economy of Health," by James Johnson, of London, one of the most eminent physicians of the age. He is speaking of what he denominates "the second septenniad" of human life, embracing the period of youth between the ages of 7 and 14 years:—

"SCHOOLS. It is in this septenniad, which may be styled *pur excellence*, the scholastic, that the seeds of much bodily ill and moral evil are sown. In this, and often in the latter part of the first septenniad, the powers of the mind are forced, and those of the body are crippled. The progress of civilization, literature, science and refinement has rendered this state of things unavoidable. It may be mitigated, but it cannot be prevented. Knowledge is power. Bodily strength is now of little use in the struggle for power, riches and fame: mental acquisitions and endowments are now all in all.

Those who are likely to mix much with their fellow-creatures during their sojourn in this world, had better begin to do so in a public school. Knives are sharpened by being rubbed against each other: so are intellects. The flint and the steel will not emit sparks unless they come into collision; neither will brains. The coldest marble and the basest metal will glow with heat by friction; and the solid oak will burst into flame by the same operation. The emulation of the school room will call energies into action that would otherwise lie forever dormant in the human mind.

Whether the scholastic institutions be large or small, public or private, one radical evil is sure to pervade the system of education pursued therein; namely, (and I cannot repeat it too often,) the dis-

proportion between exercise of the mind and exercise of the body—not merely as respects the sum total of each species of exercise, but the mode of its distribution. The grasp at learning is preternatural, overreaching and exhausting. The lessons imposed on youth are too long; and so, of course, are the periods of study. The consequence is, that the lesson is not got well, because it is learned amid languor and fatigue of the intellect. The grand principle of education is, or ought to be, the rapid and the perfect acquisition of small portions of learning at a time, the punctual premium being the interval of play. In this way, the idea of knowledge would be constantly associated with that of pleasure; and each impression on the juvenile mind being vivid and distinct, would consequently be lasting.

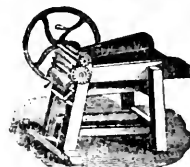
But if the periods of study in the first years of the second septenniad, were reduced in length, as well as in the whole daily amount, I am far from thinking that the sum total of elementary learning acquired during the scholastic septenniad would thereby be diminished. What is lost in letters will be gained in health; and this profitable exchange may enable the youth to sustain those increased exertions of the intellect which devolve on ulterior stages of scholastic and collegiate discipline. It is to be remembered, also, that a majority of pupils are designed for other than the learned professions, and to them a *modicum* of health is often of more value than a *magnum* of literature.

No public school should be without a playground; and no play-ground without a gymnasium of some kind, for the lighter modes of athletic exercise. The swinging apparatus at the military asylum in Chelsea, (Eng.) seems well calculated for effecting that combination of active and passive exercise, so peculiarly adapted to the human frame in the present state of civilization and refinement. We have more mind and less muscle than the Lacedæmonians; and therefore art must accomplish what strength fails to do. It is in a more advanced period of life that passive exercise is to be preferred to active: in the second septenniad, the latter should have the preponderance. In all gymnastic exercises, however, great regard should be paid to the constitutions of individuals. There are some youths, with whom disposition to affections of the heart and great blood vessels prevails; and to these, all strong exercise is injurious. Those, also, who are predisposed to pulmonary complaints, must be cautious of athletic exercises."

THE REIN DEER. The speed of the rein deer is very considerable, and his power in supporting the fatigue of a long journey, very great. His pace, ascertained by an experiment over a short distance, is nineteen miles an hour. Remarkable anecdotes are told of the swiftness with which rein deer journeys have been performed. In one instance, in 1699, an officer who carried the news of an invasion from the frontiers of Norway to Stockholm, went with a single rein deer and sledge, a distance of 810 miles in 48 hours—averaging 17 1-2 miles per hour. The faithful animal dropped down dead at the end of his journey.

He that will not permit his wealth to do any good to others while he is alive, prevents it from doing any good to himself when he is dead; and by an egotism which is suicidal, cuts himself off from the truest pleasure here, and the highest happiness hereafter—*Lacon*.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:—

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.
Sept. 4 6w **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

LACTOMETERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market St., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.
June 23 **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution gratis to all who apply, *post paid*, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c., and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias's, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 4two Sept 8

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by **JOSEPH BRECK & CO.**, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by **J. BRECK & CO.**, No. 52 North Market St. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

TURNED FARMER.

An article in Blackwood's Magazine, 1839, was highly entertaining when we read it, soon after its appearance. We have turned back to it, and find it so good that we shall fill the most of our columns with it this week. Here our readers will find a good antidote to the many published articles which are calculated to draw inexperienced men, of small means, into the purchase of a farm.

The pursuit of agriculture is certainly a good one for those who understand it, and who have strong arms to aid them in the work; it is also one of the best luxuries of those who have ample means to farm for pleasure. But it will rarely do for one who has made a little, and only a little money in some other pursuit, to invest all his little property in a farm, and think to get a living from it. Some of the disappointments to which he is liable, are hinted at or may be suggested by the extracts below. Though the picture we here show may be a caricature, it yet keeps near enough to nature, truth and fact, to teach some useful lessons, and not too in a pleasant way.—Ed.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Letter from Eusebius to his friend, and his Reply.
It was long before I could bring myself to think seriously of your intentions. You farm!—are you emented? I have imagined you in all possible positions agricultural—and have laughed at the retched figures I have conjured up, very heartily.

* You will be the butt of the whole race of st-faced farmers, and before you have been in it x months, will be reduced to be the scarecrow of your own fields—and even then, the very hedge-rows will cock up their tails at you, and chirp criticisms upon you in their deprecations. Well, is your own doing—and remember the saying, He that makes his choice without discretion, doth sow his corn he knows not when, and reaps he sows not what." Your reason is sophisticated, and your heart is not in the matter, and never can be. The very style of your letter proves you are eluding yourself. You used to be a plain-spoken man, told a plain tale in plain words; now you rite, and to me your familiar, as if you were lab-oring at a prize essay, and run your periods into ceronian English. And because Virgil tossed out the dung with dignity, you think it incumbent on you to walk out of your library with a torch over your shoulder, upon your campaign folly! * And there you are, I dare to say, this moment, in your easy chair, dreaming on, and glorifying yourself, leading a prize ox by the iter: dream on—it will soon turn out—"The clear joy defeat, and all the village see."

The fabulous part of ancient rusticity is pleasant enough, when there was a sort of golden age, and taxes, and shepherds had nothing to do but pe, and nymphs to dance—but now we must "pay the piper"—and who now-a-days ever sees Chaucer like Alphesibus, dancing the "satura?"

The only tune the farmer delighteth to dance to, is "Money in both pockets"—I wish he may get it! For "the danceth well to whom Fortune pipeth." The country pipes, now-a-days, are terribly fluted with tobacco, not the bacca hedere, and olive. And can my friend—my classical, my tasteful friend—jog with bumpkins to fairs? Can he bear to fumigate away all his better ideas in the Cacus dens of "entertainment for man and horse, his damp clothes reeking of stall, stable, wool and the weed." You have been reading about "the Divine Swineherd," and want to "go the whole hog." It won't do—it is altogether a mistake—you are not "natural born and bred to it." You will be cheated by your servants, laughed at by your neighbors, and, worst of all, detested by yourself, before you have been initiated, if initiated you ever are. Your sheep will die of the rot, and your hay will be burned in the making—you have no Pan as the "orion custos," and so you will be out of the frying-pan into the fire. Your cattle will go astray, and your neighbors bring actions of trespass against you. You will be so sick of and mad with troubles, that, like poor old King Lear in the storm, you'll bid them "Blow and crack their cheeks." Yes—the "pitiless storm"—it will come down, well directed upon your hay-field, whilst your host of laborers, your Damons, your Thestylus', and Phillis', are enjoying their idleness, and drinking you up by the gallons. In vain you will be classical, and cry out upon the "illa mesoramus"—down pours the inexorable torrent, and the living tottering cider-casks and beer-barrels drink to you in their "swilled insolence," and then fall off and snore like pigs in your presence. You must positively contrive to lose the delicacy of every sense; seeing, touching, smelling, tasting, hearing. There has been a story going the rounds, of a musical genius in the back settlements, for lack of other instruments, arranging his pigs. What think you of studying the gamut of grunts, in exchange for your "ancient concerts?" You that are wrapt in Elysium with Handel and Mozart, to be put off with a chorus of butchers cheapening your cattle! You used to delight in the song of birds, and would stay at the chirping of a hedge-sparrow, and say it was the very note of exquisite happiness; you fed them with crumbs; but now your innocent delight is gone; they are no longer your sweet chorists, but feathered deprecators; you even teach poor children mercenary cruelty, by instigating the churchwarden to put a price upon their heads—a penny a dozen—nay, those you used to feed so familiarly from your window, you immolate into a sparrow pudding.—You will no longer go out to admire nature with your sketch-book and colors; your portfolio will contain nothing but maps and terriers; the earth will be estimated by chain acres. In vain will the sun's gleams glide before you, enticing you into wood and glen; you will bid them begone to ripen your mangel wurtzel. Do you remember showing your Italian landscape (a veritable old master) to Farmer S——, who asked you the value of it, and when you told him, was astonished, and inquired

"If that sort of paint was particularly dear, for he had painted all his front paling for fifty shillings?" You will soon be like him. You will, depend upon it; you will prefer coal-tar to ultramarine; sublime effects of cloud and vapor will no longer attract your eyes upward; your utilitarian aspect will be to the ground; you will not enjoy the weather Providence thinks fit to give you, without grumbling. In sunshine you will want rain, in rain sunshine; you will perpetually put on the crying philosopher, alternating your sorrows between arable and pasture.

Do you really think you have the making of a farmer in you?—not a bit of it. I have heard you declare that nature made men specially for their occupations. Have you looked in a glass lately? Have you the broad hand and the large foot, to handle well the spade and press it into the soil, which is the very stamp and mould of a natural-born agriculturist; not forgetting, however, the broad shoulders and stout calves, to help a cart wheel out of a rut, and if need be, for breast-plowing? Then how different are the "Fuges connumerare noli!" Small hands and feet, of little worth for sturdy work—a goodly pannch, no very large head, but an undue proportion of mouth. Then comes the artisan, slender throughout, somewhat pinched, nimble fingers and a busy eye. Whatever of either of the two there may be in your compound, there is not an atom of the agriculturist.—

* * * An agriculturist's eyes have but one speculation—arable and pasture; all else is a desert. When you and I asked farmer John Turnsoil, who had gone to and returned from London, what he thought of St. Paul's—what was his reply? "I do n't think much on't; 't seems there's a good deal of ground throw'd away." * * * With your helpless incapacity, ('excuse me for the plainness,) how long will it take you, map in hand, to know your own lands—and for the minutest trespass, you will suffer by encroachments, or worse penalties. You will cut your neighbor's hedges for your own, by mistake, and not have the wood; and your neighbor will cut yours, and carry away all—and no mistake. Then you must have farming servants—locusts—eating up the land, and their ignorant master too. Do you flatter yourself you can manage them? Can you bluster and swear at them? You will not even know if they have done what they ought to have done. Out of your genuine kindness you will thank them, and the first time you do so, you will be laying down a measure for their idleness, to say no worse of it, for their perquisites shall be measured by it, till they exceed all measure. You must have a hund to manage for you, who will inevitably be your master—the worst of masters—a semi-slave master—your taskmaster, whom, like any other madman, you will have to pay for being your keeper. He will whistle and sing all about your house, that used to be so quiet, and if you gently remonstrate with him, won't keep his mouth shut nor his tongue and teeth idle, but will ardently fling himself upon your bench, and sit down to your beef and pudding with a vindictive appetite. And all under him, and

that have the run of your house, will think themselves bound to observe the fagelman, and do likewise: such is the *esprit de corps*. Do you remember the anecdote I once told you of the great Miss G——, who undertook the management of some of her land? She thought herself clever enough to manage John Clawbacon, and the rest of them: so one day she stood by when John was at his dinner; and he did not make the worse dinner for that. Now, knowing the elasticity of John's stomach, as he was rising to his work, time up, she said, "John, I think it would save time of coming and going, if you would sit down again and take your supper." "No objection in the world," said John, and down he sits, and instanter despatches another pound or two, and drink in proportion, ending with her ladyship's health and many thanks. "Now then, John," quoth the Lady Bountiful, "you may go to your work." "Back, ma'am!" said John with a grin, "I never works, ma'am, after supper," and so he threw himself down, and in three minutes snored like a pig. Laugh at it—laugh at it, and so laugh at yourself. He sleeps—that is more than you will; your head will never be easy on your pillow again; when night closes upon your crops for growth or for blight, or if ripe for depredators, you will dream of thieves and foxes prowling about your poultry yard.

Is it too late to be "a word to the wise?" When your laborer rests from his work, your work will be going on. You may, indeed, quote your favorite Gray—

"The plowman how'd plod his weary way,
And leave the world to darkness and to me."

You may well call it darkness, for you will have it black enough—all will be black, even your corn, for that will be sooted. And when all your projects fail, and you are really ruined—for I see no other end if you pursue this folly—what bantering, jering, and in-sult there will be at the sale of your stock, and what bitter sacrifice! You had better sell off all now while you can with a good grace.

You ought to have been made wise, for it was in your presence I heard our excellent friend, George Cartoon, go through his experiences of farming. You remember the taking possession—how he settled first his family at the town of —, and arrived at his farm one morning before breakfast, where his land-bailiff or manager met him. Then came a volley of disasters: the neighbors' cattle had broken into his pasture; the poor had destroyed his hedges for firewood; half his sheep were going fast with the rot. "Well," thought he, as he pushed the man out of the room, "I will have my breakfast first," and so down he sat; and scarcely had he tasted the first morsel, when the man came in again to tell him that his cattle had broken into a neighbor's field, who had sent word to say he had put them in the pound, and would measter be pleased to go and get them out? "Hang 'em all," said Cartoon, "let me have my breakfast;" and away went the man. Then in rushed Jenny Lake, the dairymaid, in a rage, that Sally Goodman's big boy had throw'd a stick at the gander and killed him. Her he pushed out of the room, and this time he locked the door. It was n't long before it was invaded again, but he was deaf to all entreaty to open it; repeating just—"Can't come in, can't come in." Breakfast over, out he went, fairly intending to buckle himself to his task of calamities, and know them all. The first was long, and bad enough; and he never found himself, he

said, with all his imagined knowledge and power of invention, so completely at a loss. However, having in some sort settled the most urgent, and left others to settle themselves, he thought he had done enough for the first day; and he determined to indulge himself, and be free from all further interruptions. So being, as you know, a lover of the picture-que, he wandered among the rocks, and seeing a snug place under a broad shadow. "Here," thought he, "not a soul will ever find me out!" and here down he sat, took out his little book and apparatus to sketch, thinking he would have the beauty, if not the profit of the country. Scarcely had he spread his paper before him, when a farmer riding along the road some distance below him, (and nothing less than the sharp eyes of Malevolence, he vowed, could ever have found him out) spied him, and thus called out to him—"Holloa, measter! the crabs be picking out the eyes of your lambs." "What," cried Cartoon, "do they do these things here too?" and so he gave up his sketching for that day.

For several months he endured torments agricultural, beyond what his imagination (a fertile one,) could have drawn. He could n't sell his sheep, he said; and one day asked a farmer who seemed most friendly to him, the reason. "Why," quoth he, "you should put big buttons on your coat, and drive 'em to the fair, as we do, and be there, d'ye see, yourself." "Well," said Cartoon, "since I had come to *infra dig.*, I thought for once, buttons should n't stand in my way, and for once I would not have a soul above buttons; so I got the pattern of the farmer's, and big buttons had I to my coat." And so to fair he went. One came and pinched his sheep, and went away; another did the same; but nobody bought, ask what price he would; and by degrees all went away, and he found himself left in the fair with his detestable sheep. Nobody would buy them; and most grinned and walked off when they had felt them. Then the greatest annoyance he had in doing as the farmers did, was in returning from fairs—stopping with them at inns; and in those fine days, they drank their bottles of wine, as well as spirits. Now Cartoon detested drinking, and nearly killed himself in the attempt to do as "we farmers" do. On one occasion, he asked the same farmer again, when the wine was in him, why he could not sell his sheep. "Because, to tell you the truth, they don't like gommen, and won't buy of a geman." "Then," thought Cartoon to himself, "I'll give up;" and so he did; and sold his farm, luckily, at no great loss. He laughed very heartily, and said he had one trifling, and he hoped innocent, revenge upon his agriculturist neighbors. On the road, one day, he met some caravans going to the fair at B——, and fell into conversation with a gentleman riding the same road. He turned out to be the celebrated ventriquist of the west of England. This man he engaged to ride after a trio of farmers at a little distance. He did so; and when they came to the cross road, he pretended to turn his horse's head another way, and threw his voice into the beast's mouth. "Do n't pull me so, for I'd rather go along with these farmers." Off set the farmers, as fast as they could gallop, verily thinking a greater thief in grain than themselves was after them.

Now, my friend, be wise from Cartoon's example, and turn once more to be a sensible man. Resist, if it be not too late, the temptation. "Take the bull by the horns"—no, that is an evil omen; have nothing to do with bulls nor cows. You have

already been vaccinated and caught the infection—the love of cattle. You are like St. Antony, tempted by all unclean beasts. Soon your taste will degenerate into the porcine; they were devils that entered into swine; take care the swine do not enter into you. Then your very smiles, and all your ideas, will be hoggish; you will consider the *sumum bonum* to be a good bacon pig. "A-talking of sows," drawled out a farmer to another "how's your wife?" Was any thing ever more thoroughly porcine? Such fellows are blind to every other beauty; they go about with a sty in their eye. You will prefer offal to romance. A vile butcher will be your real Orlando, and Angeli cas you will see no more; nay, the soft touch of woman's hand will furnish you with no other idea; but that it would make good butter. Abel, the student, was ruscated "to sow his wild oats," fell in love with the butter-woman, and made horns cast his friends, and became as one of them.

Leisure you will have none—not a moment; there will be always something to be done to be looked at, or to be roended. You will be worn to a shred, to a skeleton; you will be pinched like a snipe, and your nose be as sharp; methinks I see you, like him, poking it into the ground to try to live upon suction. It will be the death of you. However, farewell: light lie the earth upon you when you die, for it will be the heaviest of burdens upon you as long as you live. Concern not yourself about your epitaph. That shall be the last office of the pen of your loving and truth-telling friend, not only till, but after death.

EUSEBIUS.

Reply to Eusebius.

My farming, of which you make so black an account, is at an end. "Othello's occupation's gone." I have in disgust thrown all up; the unpleasant feeling has worn off, and I can now laugh with the best of them at myself. I made known to you my intention to purchase a few acres; you said nothing to dissuade me from so doing. I bought; and thinking the next step in life was to acquire some knowledge of agriculture, determined to manage it myself; perhaps I should have said mismanage.

I will not be wearisome by enumerating all my little disasters, but merely tell you how I managed about my sheep. I had a faithful laborer, who served me as a hind: he was a faithful and honest fellow I believe, but a bit of a wag. He had a dry humor about him; not that I, by any means, would say he did not do his best to *moisten* it: he was about forty years of age; a little man; every feature in his face seemed to have a screw in it, which he could move either way at pleasure. Whenever he spoke seriously, he always looked straight at a wall, if one was near him, or the bole of a tree, or, if no such object presented itself, at his fingers, and they looked like things grown out of rough ground; but whenever there was a sly meaning in what he had to say, he always looked up in your face, let out some of his screws, and tightened others, and nearly half-closed one eye, and all but quite the other, and inclined his head a trifle towards his right shoulder. This would have amused me, but I soon discovered it was his usual mode of telling that something or other went wrong, something out of its usual course, which he meant to show went wrong through my fault.

My first purchase of sheep happened thus: I was

recommended to send to the fair of —, and told what I ought to give for half a score of ewes. Before the fair day, however, as I was walking along the road, near my garden gate, I met a large flock of sheep, and some drovers. I found they were going to the fair. Here, thought I, is an opportunity not to be lost—no trouble of sending to fair—and a manifest saving in having them driven home; found too, the price was much under what I was told to give, so I thought myself perfectly safe: sheep were sheep, and the sheep I bought—and without the aid of my man. When he came up, as he was sent for to put the sheep in the field, I said, with an air of some importance, never having seen the master of so many animals before, "Here, Richard, I have bought to-night these sheep." "Which, sir," said he, "ewes or wethers?" I am ashamed to confess, Eusebius, that I did not know! I was provoking—I looked like a fool. The man had bought of, relieved me by pointing out my purchase, and Richard was for a time too busy to notice me. "These are pretty light-flocks," said he then, with his arch look; "where shall I take 'em, sir?" "Why," said I, "you know very well to the field." "Oh, ay," quoth he; "but may they won't like the field." I could not in the least tell what he meant, never having heard of consulting their liking. "Well," said he, "I will give them there, but if they don't like it they won't 'pp." "What do you mean?" said I. "Why, 'em sheep be all greyhounds." Shortly after, I met a neighbor, and told him what a purchase I had made. "And where are they?" replied he, in the field above the house," said I. "No, they are not," says he; "for I have just seen about a number break over hedges, and away with 'em, as fast as they could scamper. If those are yours, you had better send after them, and—[going off]—when you've caught 'em, sell 'em." This was, indeed, a bad beginning. I went for my man: he looked this time in my face, as I told my story, and told him to go after them. "Oh! there's not much as in going after them," said he, "at least not about a dog," and away he went on the run. I, being a fool, I am ashamed to confess it, little dreaming he was gone to borrow a sheep dog, let loose in a large Newfoundland, and away I went along to road, as fast as my legs could carry me. About a mile on, I found the sheep; that is, I came in sight of them, and pointed them out to the dog. The dog went Neptune, and off went the sheep: I saw him plunge into the midst of them; he had brought down one, and the rest went farther than ever. He had indeed brought down one, and by the time I came up, had made a good hole in his side. The dog's thing was killed sure enough. Now I didn't see the loss of the sheep, but was in dismay at Richard's up-look, which I knew awaited me. I said, it, and was humbled. "Your honor," said he, "had better keep a hunter, and a pack of hounds, than them deer's capital sport, and I see your honor in at the death." After much time, trouble, and cost, the sheep were recovered, and, as my friend advised, sold—at a loss. It was amusing enough to Richard, the day of the disaster. I returned in no very good humor, and finding two large pigs in my garden, made a boy, whom I had at hand, drive them instantly to the pound; and the evening, I came Richard, with one of his dogs, and said I for money to get the pigs out of the pound. "Out of the pound!" said I. "I get 'em out of the pound! why, I've had 'em put in," when your honor," quoth Richard, "will be sure

to get 'em out." "Not I," said I, indignantly; "let those get 'em out that own them." The fellow gave a double screw, and slightly curled his thin lips, and, affecting great submission, replied, in a low and slow voice, "Then is your honor's own pigs?" This took me by surprise, effectually dissipated my bile, I threw myself back in my chair and laughed most heartily. Richard put his hand to his mouth, made antics with his knees to suppress his mirth; but it would not do. He gave way to his humor, laughed louder than I, and then as suddenly stopped—asked my pardon, adding—"Sure your honor knows best; but I think we'd better get 'em out this time, and punish them (with a marked emphasis) next."

My second purchase was still more unfortunate. This time I did not trust to my own judgment, but requested a neighbor farmer who was going to a fair, to buy me six sheep. "Six sheep!" said Richard, who was present, looking up, now at me and now at farmer I. "Six ewes in lamb this time." He looked again at me, as much as to say "I doubt yet if measter knows one from t'other." The six ewes were bought—twentyfive shillings apiece. I had heard that a good shepherd knows every sheep in his large flock. I had the curiosity to study the physiognomy of mine; in vain, I never could tell one from the other, and judging from the interscense of my observation, I much doubt the fact. Well, I now had six ewes in lamb. These will produce me at least a lamb each, that will be twelve; twelve sheep; twice twelve, twentyfour; and so I went on counting, till (upon my fingers) I was master of a tolerable flock. In the morning, before breakfast, if any met me and asked where I had been, the answer was, "To look at my sheep"—after breakfast, "to look at my sheep"—before dinner, "to look at my sheep"—after dinner, the same. I was looking at my sheep all day and wool gathering in dreams all night. I did Richard the justice to tell him, one day, that he was watchful of my six sheep as I was. He gave one of his looks, and said, suddenly dropping his speech into great gravity, "They must be looked arter, for I question if 't wouldn't be best to send 'em to the butcher!" Send my six ewes in lamb to a butcher! Why send them to a butcher? thought I. Not long after, seeing Richard, I said, for something to say, "Well, Richard, have you seen my six sheep this morning?" "No, sir," quoth Richard, and then screwing up some, and unscrewing others of his features, "I have seen five, for t'other's mutton, and mutton your honor wont like to eat." One of my sheep was dead. The week following, another. I had now but four sheep out of six. "Bad work, Richard," said I, "four out of six." "Four sheep and two skins, your honor will please to count them," quoth the scrutinizng Richard. "To make the best of it, and be beforehand with my joke to my friend Richard I said to him, "Well, we have four sheep and two treasures of skins." "No, your honor, excuse me, you're wrong there; four sheep only—the skins were stolen last night." There was no standing this: it was so. The day after came the saddest news of all: Richard called me from my bed. "Them as took the skins," said he, "have come for the sheep—they're gone." "Gone?" said I, "where?" "Most likely," replied he, "to — Pair." "The fair! that's twelve miles off, Richard." "Yes, sir, and them as took 'em must have took 'em in a light cart, for two of 'em never could have gone there a-foot, and be sure they're at the fair at I.—

by this time." Thus of my six ewes in lamb, I had not even a skin. I thought it right to send after them, and accordingly Richard went, and returned the night following with my four sheep. The thief, either finding them not marketable, or from fear or other cause, had abandoned them, and they were 'em back," said he, "but I doubt if two of 'em be worth the fetching!" The following day another died, and within a few days another. My six sheep were now reduced to two. Richard had no confidence in their looks, and said if one would lamb, it would be lucky. After a time they did lamb. I had now two sheep and two lambs, for my purchase of six; then one of the sheep and one of the lambs got bad heads, and Richard pronounced their doom, and advised me to send them to the next fair. I took his advice, and to the fair he went with them, and brought me back 21, 3s. 6d.; a pretty business this was—keep through away—nearly all the purchase-money thrown away—all my looking at the sheep thrown away—nothing left but the remembrance of Richard's looks, sayings, and doings, which I doubt not, you, Eusebius, will think well worth the cost. I need not go on to tell you how the cow got staked, the horse wounded by a pick run into him at hay-making, how the sow devoured her young—these are minor annoyances. There were others much more serious, so that ere long I found my spirits flag; the love of farming, like most forced loves, departed from me, a general ennui came upon me. I saw nothing in a pleasant light, for, as yet, I could not return to my former pursuits. The worst of care is, that it makes a man see, as it were, quite through the layer of pleasure and delight, that like a kindly atmosphere envelopes the world, down to the bare skeleton of things, and presents to the intellectual eye nothing but deformity. We become disenchanted, ungifted. As in the fabulous times, when gods mingled in the battles of men, there was a cloud removed from before the eyes of the heroes to enable them to see deities; so is it now removed by care to enable us to see devils. So much, Eusebius, are we deteriorated from the golden age. We are even beyond the iron—we live in an age of mud and ditch-water, which is continually stirred into horrible commotion and restlessness, by the tempests of our own wilful passions.

* * I was like the man that said if he had been bred a hatter, men would have come into the world without heads. I determined, therefore, to give up farming, before it gave me up. I determined to dispose of my foolish speculation, and have done so; yet, I cannot but tell you the last farming conversation between me and Richard. You know what a horrible season we have had. One day, as it was pouring rain, Richard said there was no help for it, but the—what shall we call it, what, ought to have been hay, must be drawn into the yard, it was good for nothing but muck. "It's terribly wet," says he, "and them oats is wet."—"Ay, ay," said I, in disgust, "It's all wet, Richard, all wet, wet, wet." "No, your honor, quoth Richard, with his most exquisite look, "It ain't all wet, the cow's dry!"

My dear Eusebius, ever yours,

Forest tree seeds should not be suffered to become dry before they are planted, and when planted they should not be covered too deep. We had good success in planting the butternut, by merely pressing the nut into the earth by the foot.—*Mc. Far.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

Look to the drains about your lowlands: see that they are free from obstruction, so that the water from heavy rains may pass off, and no large quantity be left to stand and freeze upon the land, as by this the grass roots are injured.

If you would not have your meadow or salt marsh cut up by the treading of cattle and horses, see that the fences around them are in good condition.

The pig-pen—see that this is made comfortable for its inmates; that they are well protected against the severities of winter. A hog, though he be a hog, and plebian as is his rank among domestic animals, has nevertheless as much feeling about him as the noblest of those of more patrician blood, and will as well repay for all the attention you may expend upon his comfort.

Adopt some plan by which your cattle can be watered at home this winter, and not be compelled to wander a mile or two through cold and storm, to some distant brook for their drink.

Tighten your barn about the cattle stalls; shingle over the crevices; bank up the underpinning, if its condition exposes the cattle to cold. The cows' quarters especially, should be made comfortable; they will reward you for it in an increased yield of milk.

If you have no covering for your manure, erect a shed or dig a cellar for it immediately. It is needless to state the advantage of this, as it must be apparent to every one who has devoted a thought to the matter.

If you have no barn cellar for the deposit of roots, and if the circumstances are favorable, set about constructing one for the purpose.

Increase your wall fence at odd jobs: this improvement pays a good interest in the long run; and what of this you do make, make compact and strong—better build one rod thus than five of loose and slight construction.

Make a bon-fire of those eye sores, the bushes at the sides of your fields and avenues: cut them up or burn them down, without regard to the state of the moon or any thing else.

Construct a comfortable fold for your sheep, and make provision for supplying them with water during the winter;—the notion that they do not require this, is a "barbarous relic of a barbarous age." It is the opinion of eminent sheep-growers, that the exposure of sheep to cold and storms, coupled with feeding them solely on dry food, as hay, seriously impairs their constitutions, and, as a consequence, their offspring are weak and delicate and many of them die. Sheep, should have a meal of some sort of roots once a day.

Construct an apparatus for steaming apples, potatoes, &c. for your swine. A simple contrivance for this purpose will occur to almost every one: if it should not, make an inquiry for a plan through some one of the agricultural papers. It is more profitable to feed with cooked than uncooked food.

Would it not be well to substitute some new gate posts for those old rotten, rickety things which are threatened with overthrow by every breeze?

In what state is the shingling on your barn and granary roofs? Perhaps a look there would discover something which needs remedying.

You know best whether it would be wisdom in you to break up that old piece of pasture, which has not felt a plow these fifteen years, and which now produces hardly sufficient herbage to keep a

couple of yearlings from starving. If you should conclude to break it up, plow deep and lay the furrows flat.

Dispose of all stock you have more than you have the means of wintering well;—and perhaps should you procure a straw-cutting machine, and use your straw cut and mixed with your hay—perhaps by this means you might be enabled to winter a head or two more of stock than you otherwise could.

But in attending to these matters, if they need your attention, do not neglect to be collecting materials for manure; for upon assiduity in this business depends much your prosperity as farmers.

If you are blessed with abundance, impart of it to the poor. Should you present old Mr Goodson a turkey for Thanksgiving, and tip up a load of wood at the door of widow Worthy, do you think you would ever be the poorer for it?

Finally, in the words of Franklin, "Resolve to perform what you ought, and fail not to perform what you resolve;" leave not that for tomorrow which may well be done today—Procrastination is the thief of time." J. H. D.

P. S. Since writing the above, Mr Editor, I see that some of its suggestions have been anticipated by you in an article in your last. Good advice, however, will justify repetition.

From the British Farmer's Magazine.

ON LUCERNE.

The cultivation of this plant is extending, since its valuable qualities have become better known, and the foddering of horses and cattle in enclosed yards has been adopted. It succeeds well upon any description of land of deep staple, provided the subsoil is dry; but this is not always an exception, as upon some of the strong clay soils of good quality, it succeeds as well as upon most others, which is not in accordance with its general habits, as no drainage except that effected on the surface can be given; and as far as my experience extends, I have found all descriptions of soil that will produce mangel wurtzel and Swede turnips in perfection, will likewise produce this excellent plant in perfection. I have also found it invariably succeed well after a crop of mangel wurtzel, and it is rarely if ever injured by the fly upon such rotation, from the facility with which I obtain a plant under my present system, which is by sowing every year and plowing up a portion that is wearing out, or has become overrun with grass. My process is simply as follows: The land is first summer-tilled, with or without turnips, for barley or oats, and all root weeds are thereby destroyed. After the barley or oat crop is harvested, the land is immediately plowed, and if the weather permits, one or two more plowings are given before the winter; the land is then put upon ridges for the mangel wurtzel, and during the winter or in the spring months, from sixteen to twenty loads of good compost manure are added, and the land afterwards planted with mangel wurtzel; after that crop is gathered in November, the land is again carefully plowed, and in the following spring, if perfectly dry and friable, another plowing is given, or it is scarified so as to produce a fine tilth upon the surface; and about the middle of April the seed is drilled in, at the rate of about 16 lbs. per acre, in rows ten inches distant from each other, or it may be sown broadcast with 20 lbs. and lightly harrowed. The

sowing may take place at any time after the middle of April until the middle of June, but should not be sown earlier; the late frosts being equally injurious as the fly, which frequently destroys it altogether. Upon the young plants appearing and becoming well established, the land should be kept free from weeds by hand-weeding and repeated hoeings; at midsummer or soon after, it should be mown, and again mown early in September. In this process the scythe should have a keen edge, and upon no account should it be cut with any but a sharp instrument, as, if bruised by that operation, the next shoots will be weakened and dwindling. In the autumn, after the cuttings have been completed, sheep should be closely folded upon it; and if fed upon the spot with turnips, cake or corn, so much the better. The manuring on this plan is better adapted to ensure a full crop than by any other mode; and whilst it prevents the grass increasing, it tends to increase the produce in the greatest possible degree; but if sheep cannot be available, a dressing of well mixed compost, consisting of stable dung and fresh maiden earth, should be applied. In the following spring little requires to be done, further than picking off the loose stones, pieces of wood, &c., that may have accumulated so as to retard the scythe during the process of mowing. If any weeds appear, they should be carefully removed in March, but the hoe should be used sparingly, for at this season the slightest exposure of the roots to frost will injure it greatly. The first mowing will be ready to commence in the latter part of April or the beginning of May, and from its growing rapidly at this season, may be cut early, as the succession will be better maintained; three or four cuts may be taken altogether during the summer. In the autumn of every year the folding with sheep must be repeated, or a dressing given by the compost will be quite sufficient; and if thus early repeated, the lucerne may be kept in vigorous growth from eight to ten years; but as it is far more nutritious in the first five or six years, if other land is available, and a succession of pieces is once established, it ought never to remain longer from one sowing. To those, however, who may wish to convert the land to permanent pasture, perhaps no better mode can be adopted than by letting the lucerne continue until the natural grasses supersede it. It is no necessary literally to follow the plan I have laid down; I only state it as my practice, and by that succeed. The essential points are—First, that the land should be thoroughly cleaned, but the lucerne does not succeed well immediately after the fallow until a crop of turnips, mangel, or some other crop has been taken, that has also been kept free from weeds. Secondly, it should not be sown too early and the seed should be new. Thirdly, clean the land roughly the first summer, and regularly fold upon it with sheep afterwards, discontinuing the hoe altogether. As the produce must vary according to the nature and quality of the soil, no estimate can be furnished of the quantity other than by stating the weight of that which has already been produced; three cuttings from good land will yield from five to six cwt. per square rod. Upon two acres I have kept six horses and colts from the middle of April to this time, besides a portion used for weaned calves. Upon another farm, six acres have supported ten cart and two wag horses during the same period. And a friend of mine, who has a very strong clay land farm of nearly 400 acres has kept sixteen powerful horses upon eight acres

April to October, for several years past, with exception of three weeks between the first and second cuttings when fed upon tares. I find that horses maintain themselves in condition with corn, and perform their work better than others that are fed upon cut clover, tares, &c. and one bushel of oats each per week. A fine piece of prime I calculate to be worth from 20l. to 25l. per acre; if cut for hay it should be thoroughly made, as heating upon the stack spoils it, and makes it mouldy.

ROBERT BAKER.

Writtle, Essex.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SCRAPS FROM MEMORY.

It is with no little diffidence, Mr Editor, that I attempt to communicate any thing for your pages pertaining to practical matters in agriculture, for I am yet young and have no thorough knowledge of the operations of the farm. I was always fond to fault of agricultural pursuits: I always loved the bosom of the field; no other employment is so congenial to my disposition. In former years, during boyhood, many a time after having toiled all night in a mechanical business, have I gone the next day (which we had for leisure, in recompense for our night's work,) some miles out of the town to a farmer friend's, and helped him plant, or hoe, or harvest, as the season might be, and esteemed it a day, sleepy and exhausted as I was. At a later period I resided at one time ten months upon a large farm. During this time I learned many of the practices in cultivation: I wish I could have been able to have learned more: I wish now, with Mr. Alcott, that I had the means of becoming a New England farmer upon a small scale: soon would I bid adieu to the city—its sickening pomp, its empty heartedness, its squalid poverty and its rights of misery. But fortune's promises to me are inauspicious.—It is easy to say that one may gain whatever he resolves to attain, and the precept perhaps gives a wholesome spur to young ambition; and this, again, Cardinal Richelieu tells us, should know no such word as fail!—but after all this assurance, dear sir, how often is the meritorious and modest youth doomed to plod through the world without friendly aid, and in many cases deuded of the small pittance which he earns by honest labor, while he who is his superior only in his stock of impudence, lives in the sunshine of prosperity. "Man is the master of his own destiny," says Victor Cousin—and the proposition is a very pretty one to repeat—very pretty; but in the day I take its signification, it appears, in its effect, to be exceedingly similar to the efficacy of that species of charity which says to the needy applicant, "Be ye fed, and be ye clothed."—I ask no other encouragement than this—that whatever I am permitted to earn by the toil of my head and hands, be promptly paid me in good faith.—Excuse me, sir, for obtruding so much of my private opinions upon your attention: I surely did not mean when I commenced this, to betray thus much of my feelings upon this matter. I will now come to what I designed to communicate.

Upon reading the article in a late number of your paper headed "Important Discovery in Agriculture," in which it was stated that in the experiment of which an account is given, that the seed wheat sown in the fall was covered with a laying

of straw, I was reminded of an experiment made by a farmer with whom (as before mentioned) I once resided. The cases, I know were dissimilar, but the idea of protecting fall-sown grain with some kind of a covering, as expressed in the account, brought to my mind the circumstance which I will relate, and to which I was a witness. Wishing to bring into grass a piece of ground which had for several years been used as a vegetable garden, he sowed it in the fall with grain—of what kind I do not now remember. After the plants had come up to the height of about three inches, and before the ground had been frozen of any consequence, he covered the piece with a thin coating of eel grass from the shore of a salt bay near which he resided. In the spring, the plants came up most promisingly, evidently, in the opinion of all who witnessed them, much benefited by their covering during the winter. The crop (I think it was wheat), matured well and produced an extraordinary yield of fine plump grain, whilst a piece of the same belonging to an adjoining farmer, was cut down for fodder long before harvest time. Query—did not the plants derive some benefit from the saline properties of their covering? I have thought they might.

One more scrap. It was an invariable practice with the same farmer, to give his sheep rock weed fresh from the shore, twice or thrice a week through all the year when the ice did not prevent its being obtained. They used to eat it greedily, and I have often smiled to see them come in from "the swamp" so regularly for their treat, and demand to be served. I never could refuse a sheep a favor, they ask it with such an imploring expression of countenance. The flock were always in excellent health and condition. I suppose the rock-weed answered the same beneficial purpose as manufactured salt.

One more. As every thing which is capable of increasing the earth's products, must be a matter of prime importance to the farmer, I will relate the effects which followed the application of a mixture of blue mud and old mortar to a plot of ground, which I learned from the lips of the experimenter, a neighbor to the farmer above referred to. In digging a well upon his premises, the workmen struck a stratum of blue clay several feet in thickness, which attracted the attention of the proprietor by the peculiarity of its quality, seeming, as he expressed it, *sonny*, and with the exception of its color, precisely like new made putty. He thought if mixed with some other material it might answer as a fertilizer. The year previous he had torn down a large old dwelling-house on his premises, and the old mortar which accrued from this, had been thrown into a heap and left near the site. These two materials he mixed together in the fall, by alternate layers of each, covered over and the mass left untouched till spring. He then broke up a piece of thin sandy soil, well known as white pine plains. To this he applied the mixture of mud and mortar as far as it would go, and dressed the remainder of the piece liberally with stable manure which had been sheltered during the winter, and planted the land with potatoes. At harvest, he found that the portion which had the dung had done best; but in the succeeding crops of barley and clover, the burden on it was not over half so great as that on the compost. And the barley which grew on the portion dressed with the mud and mortar, was such for fineness of quality, that he sold all of it he would spare, at an extra price, for seed.

But enough of your scraps, for this time, perhaps you say, Mr Editor. Well, I don't know that it will do to threaten you with any more. Perhaps in inditing the foregoing I may have done it at the expense of being laughed at, by those who have lived longer in the world, as a retailer of *old news*. If so, I will muster all my philosophy and—laugh too. It is a practice with me not to pass by even an old rusty nail without picking it up or kicking it into the notice of some one else, in the hope that it may be of service to *somebody*: and it was the same motive, sir, which influenced me to communicate the preceding "scratches from memory."

Respectfully, &c. J. H. D.

LITERARY.

The Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion. Published by Bradbury & Soden.—The first No. of this work we have looked at with more attention than we have of late been able to bestow upon most things literary. But the motions and complexion of our fingers and the tenor of our thoughts are so rustic, that we begin to think that we are a bear, culling flowers from the garden, when we undertake to gather beauties in the bowers of elegant literature. Yet as Bruin has preferences, though his taste may not be very refined, so we are not equally pleased with all that is offered for our reading.—This work is "got up" in uncommonly good style, and its literary merit is greater than is often found in periodicals. Should future numbers equal the promise of the first, this Miscellany will be prized highly by readers of refined and delicate taste.—F. N. E. F.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 6.

A basket of Duchesse d'Angouleme Pears from Mr E. Vose, Dorchester. Take the basket together, they were the choicest specimens that had ever been exhibited at the hall for the season.

Dix Pears, from the original tree, by Rev. Dr Harris, Boston.

Fine specimens of Colmar Sovereign, Beurre Diep, Urbaniste and Glout Moreceau Pears, with a kind unknown, from John Prince, Jamaica Plains, Roxbury.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Flowers and Balls of the Red Potato. Has any one ever seen any flowers or balls on the Long Red Potato? We never have seen any. This variety, it is said, was brought from the River La Plata, in South America, nearly or quite thirty years ago, and retains its characteristic properties better than any other variety of the potato tribe that has been cultivated. In this State, it continues to grow until the frost comes and kills its vines, and the potato itself does not really come to maturity until the following spring. If it is planted in a rich soil, a little inclined to moisture, it will produce better than any other potato that we have. We should like to obtain some of the balls, if any one has any to spare.—Maine Farmer.

Br. Holmes—You are rather late in your call, or we could have furnished you to your heart's content. This variety of the potato here bears balls in great profusion; but it is not as prolific now as it was in the days of our boyhood, when few, if any, balls formed upon its vines.—Ed. N. E. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841

AGRICULTURE SHOULD BE MADE A STUDY.

There are few if any other pursuits that open so wide a field for inquiry as agriculture. It is true that every boy of common capacity, who has been raised on a farm, becomes sufficiently familiar with the usual farming operations to pursue the business in a way that enables him to get a living. But in most instances his operations are carried on with but very little inquiry as to the most correct and best principles of husbandry. He goes on this year as he went last year, and as his father went for many years. Moving onward thus in his unvaried rounds from year to year, the industrious and prudent man may gain property and be a respected and useful citizen. But his pursuit would be more interesting, and he would become a more intelligent man, were he to observe more closely the immediate and the lasting action of each kind of manure that he applies; were he to note the effects of each kind of manure upon each different crop that he cultivates; were he to calculate the cost of each crop that he raises; were he to determine by careful observation the soil best suited to each crop; were he to determine the best time and manner of applying manure to each; were he to study how to make as much manure as possible; were he to satisfy himself fully as to the proper distances for hills of corn and rows of roots; were he to learn whence his plants derive their principal nourishment, and in what state they take it up; were he to satisfy himself as to the parts of the farm which are too acid or too cold to be productive; were he to learn carefully what spots could be greatly improved by deep plowing; were he to seek diligently to know what it would be best to do on each comparatively unproductive spot of the farm, in order to make it fertile; were he to be observing, studying, thinking, reasoning and judging upon these matters, there can be no doubt that without ever reading a line upon agriculture, or making any other experiment than what his usual routine affords, that he would become a more intelligent and a more successful farmer, than if he bestowed no particular attention upon these and other equally important matters.

But while he may make important advances in the art of agriculture without comparing notes with his neighbors, and without reading, it is not to be doubted that most men could derive much benefit from learning what the experience of others has taught. Who knows so much that there is none other wise enough to teach him any thing? Who understands farming better than all the men combined who ever wrote upon the subject? If there be any such man, he may be excused from reading or inquiring. But such an one nowhere exists, and all who till the earth may gain information from many a written page.

Agricultural Papers. And now when the evenings are long and the labors of the day not very severe, let there be at hand some agricultural paper or some treatise upon agriculture, that you may look into for half an hour or an hour. Many things that you will read were written for somebody else, and will give you but little instruction. Other articles will furnish hints and facts which you may turn to good account. Read—read and reflect—and you will become a wiser and better farmer. Take an agricultural paper; have one that you can call your own; preserve it on file; and it will be to you on many occasions valuable for reference. There are papers enough—weeklies at \$2 per year, and monthlies at

from 50 cents to \$1. Take one or more of them, for you will get from many a single copy, knowledge that will be worth more to you than the price of all the numbers for a year.

Town Agricultural Societies or Associations. Many of you find that after being out in the wind and cold all day, that you become sleepy and stupid when you sit down to read in the warm kitchen. Here lies one of the chief reasons why farmers do not read more. The warmth of the room and the sitting posture invite them very strongly to repose. Reading is, for this reason, to many of them, dull and stupid business. They do not lack inquisitiveness or interest in their business, so much as they lack ability to keep themselves wide awake while attempting to read, and thus lack ability to get up much interest in reading. For this reason, among others, we repeat a recommendation which was strongly urged in our columns last winter, that associations of farmers living in the same immediate neighborhood, say within two or three miles of each other, should be formed for the purpose of talking over matters pertaining to agriculture. Let the exercises be reading, discussion, narration of experiences, or any thing else that might furnish the most information in the most interesting manner. Occasionally a lecture upon the subject might be procured. Should such associations become general, more—much more benefit would flow from them than all the County, State, or National Societies will confer, though these may be very beneficial.

Get up one in your neighborhood.

CROPS OF THE YEAR.

The harvesting is now over, and general accounts of crops have come in from all parts of the country.

The wheat crop was very good in the North Western States, but in New York and the States south from that, the crop was much injured by drought. This crop is probably a little less than last year.

Indian Corn. Through the same sections where wheat suffered, corn was injured by want of rain. In many parts of New England too, the corn was cut short. But generally in the Northern States the crop is fair. In the whole country the corn has not done as well as in former years.

Potatoes. These suffered more than any other crop that is extensively used by man as food. The yield has been small.

But notwithstanding all the crops which we extensively rely upon for sustenance are less than in most years, there yet is no danger of scarcity.—The root crops generally in this section have been fair. Apples are scarce. Hay is not abundant. Stock of all kinds is low, compared with the last two or three years.

MOTT'S VEGETABLE BOILER.

We obtained, a few days since, from Messrs. H. & F. Stimpson, 127 State street, one of Mott's Vegetable Boilers, said to hold a barrel and an half—price 25 dollars—with which we are much pleased. The man on the firm tells us that when he puts in about three bushels of roots with nearly water enough to cover them, he can "make the pot boil" in fifteen minutes from the time he kindles the fire; and that the quantity of wood consumed in the boiling is scarce one fourth as much as was required for a boiler of about the same size set in brick which he used two or three years since on another farm. This boiler consists of a common cast iron Lix stove, excepting that the top is wanting, and the sides of the stove are extended up in fit shape for a boiler, then the boiler proper is set into this boiler-shaped stove directly over the fire; a space of about one inch is left

between the outer iron and the inner one, all around as up the sides. We are persuaded that in this we cook at much less expense for fuel than the old fashioned boilers required.

PROLIFIC POTATOES.

A long blue potato has been exhibited to us from different places, which is said to be very productive. A gentleman (if we have the name correctly, a Mr Hard of Waltham) brought in samples and stated that from five bushels he raised 250. A Mr Dyer, of Attleboro raised 41 bushels from one; and another friend of our 31 from one. The latter gentleman planted, seeded and tilled in the usual way of managing this crop. Or call them "Vetos," one "Florida," and the other "Dean." All agree that they are unusually productive and that the quality is good.

TO MAKE CHILDREN HEALTHY.

Give them thick shoes, warm clothing, a simple diet and let them run out freely in all states of the weather. While young, strengthen the body by exercise and exposure. Teach them habits of obedience and truth-telling, and let study or the teaching and training of the intellect be but a secondary matter. First take care of the body and the heart—the mind may be trained afterwards.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 13.

The exhibition of fruits at this season of the year is small, but the horticulturist, of more importance than at a season when fruit is more abundant. The exhibition of Mr Vose's Angouleme Pears at our last exhibition, could not have been shown to so great advantage at any other time. We understand Mr Vose was induced to part with a portion of his Angouleme to a grocer and we have been informed they were resold at fifty cents each—an evidence of the high estimation the citizens set upon choice fruits.

Mr Manning exhibited seven varieties of Pears today of medium size, at maturity, four of which were superior, viz: Lewis of Bologna; No. 1218, unnamed, from Van Mons; Eufon Prodiges, and Hacon's Incomparable. No. 1230, unnamed, from Van Mons, Tellington and Frogipane were desirable fruits, but not judged so good as the four first.

Mr Manning also presented the Red Jellyflower, a good Apple, and the Cornish Aromatic, past its prime. Mr Grosvenor exhibited Angouleme Pears, and Mr Pond some Quinces.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

The good people of New York, "according to the papers," says the Concord Freeman, are to have three Thanksgivings this year. The Boston Transcript states that one is to be on *Thursday*, the 19th day of December, which, according to our almanac, is *Sunday*. The Boston Atlas says one is to be on *Thursday*, December 30th, and the Post asserts that one is to take place on *Thursday*, December 9th. If all this is true, not a turkey will be left alive in the State.

It is related of a farmer on Long Island, that on the birth of each child he planted a hundred locust trees. As his children came of age, the proceeds of the hundred trees afforded each a handsome outfit. We trust the sons imitated the example of their sire.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. on a shaded south exposure, week ending Nov. 15.

Table with 6 columns: Day, 6 A.M., 8 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 2250 head Cattle, 1000 Stores, 5500 Sheep 11030 Swine.

Cattle.—Beef Cattle—First quality, \$5 50 a 6 00 second quality, \$4 50 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 00 a 3 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote Mess \$1 25. No. 1, \$2. No. 2, \$2.50.

Stores.—Two year old \$8 a 15. Three year old, \$14 a 21.

Sheep.—Sales were made at the following prices, No. 1, \$1 25, \$1 42, \$1 58, \$1 82, \$2 00, and \$2 25.

Pigs.—Sales quick at small advance. Lots to ped 3 1-4 a 4 for sows, and 4 3-4 a 5 for barrows. At all, 4 1-2 for sows and 5 1-2 for barrows.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

FEEDS Herls Grass, \$3 00 to 3 50 per bushel Red Top, 25 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 11 to 12 c. Seed, \$1. 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. Cattle Seed, not a bushel in the market.

LOUR. In consequence of head winds there has been little flour afloat for several days; this, together with usual active demand at this season, has caused an advance of 25 a 37c. per 48 lb. in Genesee, during the week ending in the week of Genesee, \$6 37; at the close \$6 was paid for common brands, and \$6 87 a 6 94 for fancy. There has been a good demand for Southern, for the West. Sales 500 bushels Baltimore City Mills, \$6 44 a 6 50, 300 bu Howard-street, \$6 50, 4 mos.; 250 George-st., \$6 50, 4 mos.; 400 do. do. extra, \$6 75; 200 do. Richard, \$6 50, 4 mos. cr.

Timothy, Howard-street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 62—do. do. wharf, 4 mos. do. of garlic, \$6 62—Philadelphia do, 4 mos. do.—Fredericksburg, lowered, 4 mos. \$5 50—Alexandria, 4 mos. \$5 50—Georgetown, \$6 62 a 6 87—Richmond, \$6 62—do. City, \$7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, 4 mos. \$7 00 a 7 25—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 81 a 6 87, fancy brands \$6 94—Indian Meal in bbls., \$3 50. Rye—Common Northern, bushel 74 to 75—Round Yellow 72 a 73—Southern Flat Yellow 71 a 72—White do 63 a 64—Rye Northern 75 to 78—Oats—Southern 43 to 46—Northern 52 to 54.

ROVISIONS. There has been an increased demand for during the week, and the outside prices have generally realized. The market for Pork has been of late very depressed by the great quantity of soured and rusty hams which have been forced off at auction. Holders of a large and soured article decline any further to receive to the advantage a little on our previous quotations. For Lard is a good demand, and considerable sales at 7 a 7 1-4 c. shipping; 150 kegs butter sold by auction at 24 a 16c. per lb.

Mess.—4 mo. new hll, \$9 25 a 9 50—Navy—\$8 25 a 8 50—Navy 87 25 a 7 75—do Prime \$2 50 a 6 00.—Pork—do clear, 4 mo. hll, \$13—do Clear \$11—do Mess \$8 50—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—do Mess from other States 6 a 9 50—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—Clear \$11 00 a \$12 00—AY, per ton, \$13 to 20—Eastern Shredded \$17 to 13. BEES—Old 4 do 6 c.—New \$7 0 c.

Wool.—Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and per pound.

There is no change in the prices of this article. Sales to extent have been made of both fleece and polled. No. 1 Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 48 a 50 c.—American Washed do 43 a 45.—Do 2 a 40 a 42.—Do, 12 do 38—1 a 4 and common do 30 a 33—Saxony Sheep, No. 2 a 27.—Do, unwashed, 10 a 14—Hengsd do 10.—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do—Northern pulled lamh 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 19 a 20.

PLUM TREES ON PLUM BOTTOMS.



2500 very superior Plum trees, of the most vigorous growth, grafted on Plum stocks, and 6 or 8 ft in height, and bearing all the finest bearing kinds, for sale at \$40 per hundred, or at \$4 or \$4 per dozen. These trees are worth at least twice or three as much as those usually offered for sale. Peach trees, 5 to 8 feet, at \$25 per 100. Cherries, 7 to 10 feet, at \$40 per hundred. Apples, 7 to 8 feet, \$25 per 100. Pears, \$15 to 2 per 100, and larger and rarer kinds 50 cents each. Nectarines, 37 cents. Apricots, 37 cents. Gooseberries, finest kinds, \$2 per dozen. Large Red Antwerp Raspberries, 5 feet high, \$10 per 100 and fine Red Raspberries for market \$5 per 100. Isabella, and Catawba Grapes, 250 per 100. Orange Quince, \$30 per 100.

Orders per mail will receive prompt attention, and the amount can be enclosed therewith, or remitted on receipt of the trees, and all the trees will be selected and packed with such care, as to ensure satisfaction. The subscriber attends personally to all orders.

WM. R. PRINCE,

Limeau Garden and Nurseries, Flushing.

Nov. 17

DUTCH BULBS.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have just received a splendid assortment of Dutch Bulbs, consisting of double and single Hyacinths of all colors, Poly-Tulips, Narcissus Gladiolus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Tulips, double and single, Iris, &c. &c., warranted to be of fine quality. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nov. 10.

BUCKTHORNS WANTED.

The subscribers would like to purchase 10,000 Buckthorn plants, 7 years old. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nov. 9.

WINNERS' NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, — 5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are desirous to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c. Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers, J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nursery, Oct. 27, 1841.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, NONANTUM HILL, Of Peach and Pear Trees, of Plum and Cherry Trees a collection unrivalled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees, of those most highly productive, and valuable, and most hardy and best kinds.



Grownethers of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honey suckles, &c. Splendid varieties of Double Yellow Hyacinths, and other flowering plants—of Double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds. Cockspur Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the wagon which is sent to the daily, or orders may be left at the Stand at No. 41 Congress st, Boston.

WILLIAM KENRICK,

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6. 1841.

ep1D1 Oct. 27

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Pure Spirit Oil.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale. Winter, Spring and Fall Sperr Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1817



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the most I think has been so far made as to lay the furrow completely open turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the harness and the team. The Committee at the trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Meers, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, prefer what Mr. Howard's

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty or one half inches, to the 142 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new hindside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and land-side together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for giving the true time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARDO & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

L'ETANG LIMB.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's L'Etang Limb, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St, Boston. Sept. 8. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deary, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

TRANSPLANTING.

The autumn is preferred to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums. The present is a less busy season than the Spring, and those who intend to purchase trees can probably get a better article and obtain it with more dispatch now than next April. The frosts have already been sufficient to destroy the foliage, and the operation of transplanting may be done with safety. We can supply extra fine Apple, Pear, Plum, and other sort of fruit, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, and pack to send with safety to any part of the Country. All orders faithfully attended to. Oct. 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Philadelphia Friend.

The following lines were written by a poor mechanic of Killbuck, Down, Ireland on seeing a family prayer book which contained these words in the preface:—"This book is intended to assist those who have not yet acquired the happy art of addressing themselves to God in scriptural and appropriate language."

Wh'e praying is deemed an art so happy
By a few who others rule,
Jesus teach us its importance,
In thy self-decaying school.

Prayer 's the sweetest, noblest duty,
Highest privilege of man,
God 's exalted—man 's abased,
Prayer unites their natures one.

God alone can teach his children,
By his spirit, how to pray;
Knows our wants, and gives the knowledge,
What to ask, and what to say.

Why should man then manufacture
Books of prayer to get them sold,
Sad delusion! strive to barter
Christ's prerogative for gold!

Where 's the book, or school or college,
That can teach a man to pray?
Words they give from worldly knowledge;
Learn of Christ, then—He 's the way.

Why ask money from the people
For these barren books of prayer?
Paper, ink, and words are in them,
But alas! Christ is not there.

Those who seek shall surely find Him,
Not in books—He reigns within;
Formal prayers can never reach Him,
Neither can He dwell with sin.

Words are free as they are common,
Some in them have wondrous skill,
But saying Lord, will never save them,
Those He loves, who do His will.

Words may please the lofty fancy,
Music charm the list'ning ear,
Pompous words may please the giddy,
But Christ, the Saviour is not there.

Christ 's the way, the path to heaven,
Life is ours, if him we know,
Those who can pray, he has taught them,
Those who can't, should words forego.

When a child wants food and raiment,
Why not ask his parent dear?
Ask in faith then—God 's our father,
He 's at hand, and he will hear.

Prayer 's an easy, simple duty,
'T is the language of the soul;
Grace demands it, grace receives it,
And Grace must reign above the whole.

God requires not graceful postures,
Neither words arranged with form:
Such a thought!—it pre-supposes,
That with words, we God can charm!

God alone must be exalted,
Every earthly thought must fall;
Such is prayer, and praise triumphant,
Then does Christ reign over all.

Every heart should be a temple,
God should dwell our hearts within,
Every day should be a Sabbath,
Every hour redeemed from sin.

Every place, a place of worship,
Every tune, a tune of prayer,
Every sigh should rise to heaven,
Every wish should centre there.

Heartfelt sighs and heaven-born wishes,
Or the poor uplifted eye,
These are prayers that God will answer,
They ascend his throne on high.

Spirit of prayer! be thou the portion
Of all those who want on thee,
Help us!—shield us!—lead us!—guide us!—
Thine the praise, the glory be!

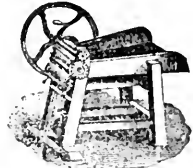
Admiral Wager, of the British Navy, began his career upon the ocean, as an apprentice to an honest old Quaker, Capt. Hull, of Newport, Rhode Island. On the first serious trial of his mettle, he gave proof of those qualities so essential to a seaman, and especially an officer—coolness and courage. His master's ship, commanded by his master, was approached by a piratical schooner, full of men, thirsting for spoils and for blood. Capt. Hull's quakerism would not allow him to defend himself or his vessel; but young Wager was no quaker, and determined that the guilt of his blood should not, if he could help it, be upon the pirates' heads. After a good deal of earnest entreaty, and a little respectable force, he got the good captain into the cabin, and accidentally fastened him in.

Taking command of the ship, he made hasty but efficient preparations to run over the pirate. Hull watched his movements with intense interest; and looking out from the companion-way and perceiving the object of young Wager, could not help observing to him—"Charles, if thee intends to run over that schooner, thee must put the helm a little more to the starboard." Charles observed the direction of the quaker. The ship passed directly over the schooner, which sunk instantly, and every pirate perished. This exploit procured for Charles a commission in the British Navy, and thus laid the foundation of his fame and fortune.—*Excerpt from a Letter.*

Origin of the word Lady. In an old work of the date of 1762, is the following account of the term lady: "As I have studied more what appertains to the ladies than gentlemen, I will satisfy you how it came to pass that women of fortune were called ladies. You must know, that heretofore it was the fashion for a lady of affluence, to distribute a certain quantity of bread, once a week or oftener, among her poor neighbors, with her own hands, and she was called by them the *Leff-day*, that is, the bread-giver. These two words were in time corrupted, and the meaning is now as little known as the practice which gave rise to it."

The word *dun* was first used during the reign of Henry VII. It owes its birth to Joe Dunn, an English bailiff, who was so indefatigable and skillful in collecting debts, that it became a proverb when a person did not pay his debts, "Why don't you Dunn him?" that is, "Why don't you send Dunn after him?" Hence originated the word which is in so general use.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not to be applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a bull grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two blades a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good and useful article. A pair of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. WILLIS', No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CHAS. & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1
for JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Popular Magazines with rich and Beautiful Engravings.

The subscribers being the authorized agents, supply writers in all parts of N. England, as for the last 6 years, with the principle magazines, issued in this, and the cities, as—

The Lady's Book, and Lady's American Magazine Edited by Mrs. Hale, and Signourney, with rich and beautiful engravings, monthly, at per year \$3 00. The work has attained a circulation of nearly Monthly.

Gratum's Ladies and Gentleman's Magazine—original stories and the choicest engravings monthly, a year \$3 00.

The Youth's Medalion, — with Engravings Music,—twice a month, at per year \$1 00.

The Christian Family Magazine,—at per year \$1 Address JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington, opp Water street. Intelligent men wanted as agents to these, and other works Oct. 6

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. A sense with which they rotate upon the rollers, renders it very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, governs the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 30 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM days. N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21, 1841.

150, 21

N. E. FARMER.

ELIOT'S ESSAYS.

These essays on husbandry, from which we have ready made copious extracts, and intend yet to do more, were published in 1747; and though so late, we know not where else in the English language to find an hundred pages containing more sound agricultural philosophy and advice than is to be found in these hundred pages of the old Connecticut clergyman. Below we give a portion of his remarks upon the means of producing good crops without manure, or with little manure; and though the lands at the present time require more aid from manure heap than Mr E. thought his might demand, yet his leading idea, that much stirring of land has similar effects to those produced by manure, is undoubtedly sound and worthy of remembrance:—

I propose to set before the reader the way of tending our poor land and raising crops either without any dung at all, or if any be applied, it will be in a small quantity, that the expense will but little, compared with the common way of husbandry.

In this undertaking I pretend to no other merit than that—

To explain the doctrine or principles of Mr Eliot, in such a manner as to be open to any common understanding.

To offer such reasons and proofs for the support of these principles, as will naturally occur.

To direct to the performance of the work by instruments less intricate, more plain, cheap, and commodious, than those used and described by Tull.

The only way we have to enrich the land, is by plowing, or by tillage separately, or by both of them together. It is performed by dividing the earth into many parts, or as the common way of speaking, done by making the ground mellow and soft, so that the roots may freely pass and find their proper nourishment. The more mellow and fine the earth is made, the more roots will be sent out from the corn or whatever is sowed or planted in such poor land, and the more soft and mellow the earth is made, there will be not only more roots, they will be longer and extend farther, so that corn, turnip, carrot, or whatever plant it is, will receive so much the more nourishment, and consequently grow so much the bigger and better. If any other manure, divides the ground, and the parts at a distance, and so gives a free passage to the roots of plants. In this action the plowing hath much the same operation and effect as leaven or emptyings hath on dough; it is as it rises, makes it light, that is, acts the parts at a distance. If nothing be done to divide the earth, and make the ground mellow by plowing, or by both, no crop can be expected. Sow or plant upon untilled land, which is hard and uncultivated, no corn will grow. If the earth can be as divided and made as mellow by plowing, digging, or hoeing, why should not tillage do without

dung—provided the tillage be equal or in proportion to dung? To do this in the common way of repeated plain plowing and harrowing, would be too much charge and labor; for Mr Tull said, that three times plain plowing did only prepare the land for tillage. There is a way by tillage alone, without dung, to make the land fine and mellow, and this way is cheap and effectual; it is done in the following manner:

First, plow your ground plain, and plow it deep; if you have no dung, you must have the more loose mellow earth: when it is thus plowed, harrow it well with an iron tooth harrow, let it lie a fortnight, exposed to the sun, air and dews, then plow it into ridges; to every ridge there must be eight furrows of the plain plowing, two furrows covered, four plowed, and two left open; so that in ridge plowing the team and plow travels but half so far as in plain plowing: ridge plowing will cost but half so much as plain plowing.

I suppose I need not give any particular directions concerning plowing the land into ridges, every plowman understands this, or if he doth not, he may soon learn it of them that do. When it is thus plowed into ridges, it is prepared to plant with wheat, or cabbages, carrots, or what else you see fit to plant. In what manner, and with what instruments the seeds of wheat, turnips, or cabbages are to be planted, I shall describe under the third head. I shall only add in this place that the wheat is to be planted in two rows on the middle of the ridge, the rows to be at ten inches distance: the cabbages and turnips in one row on the middle of the ridge, the turnips at six inches distance from each other, cabbages at a foot and a half, or two feet distance; carrots are to be planted in two rows at ten inches distance; that is, the space between the rows is to be ten inches, the carrots to be planted at six inches distance one from the other, as they stand in the line or row.

The reader will observe, that as yet there is no more tillage applied to the land than what is common and usual in our ordinary way of husbandry. Now, what follows, is that in which the art and mystery doth consist; and when it is described and set before you, will appear so simple, so little, so mean, that it will be to you, as *Go wash in Jordan* was to Naaman the Syrian. Suppose it be turnips, cabbages or carrots planted in the spring, (for as to what relates to wheat, the golden grain, I propose to treat of that distinctly by itself.)—as soon as your cabbages and turnips can be seen, weed them with a small hand-hoe. The carrots for the first time must be weeded with the fingers; this is tedious work; when this is done, and the plants a little grown so as to be plainly seen, then take one yoke of oxen, a long yoke, so long that one ox may go in one furrow, and the other ox in the other, and the ridge between, in the same manner as we plow Indian corn; and with a common ox plow, turn off a furrow from the ridge, coming as close to the plants as you can, and not plow them up; you may come within two or three inches, if the oxen and plow are good. Thus take off a furrow from each side of every ridge till all is plowed;

let it lie in this state a fortnight or three weeks, then with the plow turn up the two furrows to the ridge; stay about as long as before, and turn the two furrows off from the ridge again; the oftener this is repeated, so much the better: we ordinarily do it but four times; but seven times will do better. When the plants grow larger, you must keep the plow at a greater distance; for if you plow as near the plants as when they are small, you will cut off too many roots.

You must hoe between the rows of carrots with a narrow hand hoe, to kill the weeds; and to till the ground between the rows, you must mind to dig deep.

Turnips, and whatever is planted in a single line or row, must be tended with a hand hoe while the plants are young, and till all the weeds are destroyed so that you may use the plow. I have been obliged to enter into the practical part of this sort of husbandry, without which I should not be able to explain the principles, or doctrinal part, as I proposed under the first head.

1. This way of tilling land makes it exceeding fine, soft and mellow beyond what you would imagine: this, we have shewed already, is one thing requisite and needful.

2. By this tillage we open such clefts and parts of earth as never were opened before, and consequently never was touched by any root; its whole nourishing virtue remains entire: in short, it is new land. Every one knows what new land will do before its native and original strength and vigor is consumed and exhausted by the roots of corn and other plants. Thus this sort of tillage doth, in a degree, furnish us with new land. In this way old things become new.

3. In this way of tillage we entirely destroy and extirpate all weeds and grass, yea, even that stubborn grass called blue grass, which is so hurtful to corn; by which a whole crop is frequently almost destroyed. This grass by many is called Dutch grass; and probably that grass in England there called Couch grass, may be the same, and miscalled here Dutch, from a resemblance or likeness of sound—their farmers making the same complaint of it as ours do here. The destruction of weeds and grass is of great advantage in tillage. Weeds very much exhaust the land, hinder and damnify the crop: the more these robbers are destroyed, the more nourishment there is for corn.

Repeated plowing in land that is too light, and the pores too large, will settle it down and close it together, contract and lessen the pores, as well as raise the heavy land and enlarge its pores. This seeming contradiction, this blowing hot and cold out of the same mouth, may be well enough reconciled, and accounted for in a philosophical manner; but so long as experience shows that all this is true, it will be to no advantage to the farmer to say more about it; nor should I have entered so far into the philosophy of tillage as I have done, were it not necessary for a practical farmer to understand it so far as to make a judgment, and see into the reason of this new kind of tillage and farming; and this is the more needful, as there is a

prejudice in men's minds against what is new, or at least what men suppose to be new.

I will here give such reasons and proofs for the support of the principles of tillage above described, as did occur upon the one year's trial which I made.

After my land was prepared and plowed into ridges, it was planted with cabbages, carrots, turnips, onions and beets, and a furrow plowed off from each side of the ridge, and then plowed on; and this being repeated four or five times from spring to fall, the event was, the weeds were killed, the ground grew fine and mellow, clods and knots broken and reduced to dust; the plants put out numerous roots, spread and grew very finely; all the ground was mellow, not only the furrows which were plowed, but also the comb or ridge in the middle, as it was narrow and so exposed to the air and dew on three sides, it was struck through, grew mellow, and received as much advantage by the tillage as that part of the ridge which was plowed off and on. The land being plowed deep, there was a great quantity of fine earth prepared to receive the dews and salts of the air, and sufficient room for the roots to spread and branch out on all sides, so that every thing grew space and were large, although *there was no dung applied*: the same land would produce in the ordinary way, carrots no bigger than a common candle; in this there were many eight, ten, and some twelve inches in circumference; they were so large, that three ridges of fifteen rods long each, two rows on a ridge, produced more than twenty bushels; so an whole acre's product, yielding in the same proportion, would be two hundred and thirty bushels; had the three ridges yielded no more than twenty bushels, besides the greater increase of the crop, it is done cheap and with more ease, as the horse plow performs the work with more expedition than it can be done by hand, so it is done much better for the present crop, and also tends and enricheth the land, and prepares it for future improvement. It is easier this way, to raise five bushels of carrots than one in the common way. I also tried this method of tillage with turnips planted in a single row; by the middle of June they were surprisingly large; as I did not weigh or measure them, I am not able to give a perfect account of them.

GREEN FEED IN THE SPRING.

Many farmers in the vicinity of this city whose pastures are poor, feel the want of a more succulent food for milch cows in the month of May than can ordinarily be obtained. Two or three years ago, we heard the question started, whether winter rye might not be profitably resorted to for supplying this deficiency. Neither the inquirer nor we could see any reason why this grain might not well be employed for the purpose in question. We have not forgotten the matter, and it is in our present plans to sow rye among Indian corn next July, where we shall cultivate without hill, and in the following spring feed on soil with the rye.—That the course promises success, is rendered probable by the following paragraphs taken from a prize essay, by Matthew M. Milburn, contained in vol. ii. part 2, of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England:

"It is the intention of the writer now to state his experience, and offer his recommendation of a crop embracing several advantages peculiar to itself. It is that of rye, eaten in the early stages of

its growth. It is intended to intervene between the last crop of the four-course system, which is generally wheat, and to be eaten, and the land plowed and worked for a crop of turnips. It is equally applicable to all kinds of rotations, and would well precede a fallow or a crop of rape. As it is generally upon farms where the four-course system is pursued, that spring feed is most wanted, the writer will confine his observations to that rotation.

"So soon as the wheat is cut in the autumn, the plow should be set to work. This may be done even before it is carted, during the mornings of harvest. A single plowing is given, and a very slight dressing of any kind of short manure. In some cases where the farmer lays on his manure in the autumn, for turnips the ensuing year, it might be better to lay it on before the plowing. It should be remembered that the slight dressing should not all be considered as given to the rye; in reality it becomes incorporated with the soil, and more intimately mixed with it than by the ordinary mode of spreading it on in the autumn, and any part of it which the rye may abstract, will be more than compensated by the droppings of the stock, and the carbonic acid gas which they evolve while consuming it; and which the soil more readily absorbs in the spring than in any other part of the year, evaporation going on at that period to a much smaller extent than in any other.

The seed must be sown upon the plow-seam broadcast, at the rate of 2 1/2 bushels per acre, and if of that year's growth so much the better, as it is earlier and more certain of germination. To this a peck of rape seed per acre should be added, for although the latter is not able to stand a winter when the frost sets in early and severe, in many cases it will get sufficiently vigorous to resist any ordinary frost, and will much improve the feed in the spring. Should the rape not be sown, a peck of winter tares per acre will improve the feed, or an additional peck of rye may be added; as a fuller bite and excited growth in its early stages will be secured—a point gained when wanted to depasture, although it might be injurious if sown for a crop.

In cultivating rye as feed, there need be no fears entertained of its becoming 'winter proud,' for as that only affects the ears of the corn, it is a circumstance of no importance, and therefore the earlier it is sown the better able it is to resist the early frosts, as well as having a better cover and more feed when wanted. When sown it should be thoroughly harrowed, but not rolled—a double with a pair of fine harrows is sufficient, and the surface weeds should be gathered off, or the whole raked with the hand, which will more efficiently cover the seed. An advantage is gained to the soil by this plowing, which cannot be obtained when the land is sown with the vetches. The annual weeds on the old surface are prevented from running to seed, and a new surface is exposed to the air and frost.

The rye will be fit for consuming the last week in March or the first in April, or if allowed to remain until the middle of the latter month, it will carry a greater quantity of stock. After it is thoroughly eaten up, it should be freed, and by the first week in May will afford another pasture of fine young nutritious feed; at least, in ordinary seasons. It is bad management, though sometimes practiced, to allow the rye to remain uneaten until the seed-stalk begins to shoot, for in that case it

will become much less palatable and useful. By consuming it young it is much more valuable, and the succession crop equally so as the first.

The second crop being consumed, the plow must be put into operation, and the soil prepared for the succeeding crop; and the advantage of its cultivation—by no means a small one—is, that it interferes with no other crop.

Rye has the decided advantage of being capable of resisting any conceivable degree of frost, and when even the hardy wheat is carried off by an ungenial season, it will escape injury, and even thrive. At this time (Feb. 21, 1840,) the writer has a plot growing for feed, which would now afford more eating than almost any mixture of artificial grasses in the middle of April, and that on a thin light soil not worth more to rent than 25s. per acre.

It should be remembered that this interferes with no operation of husbandry, and prevents no crop so that no rent of land or other extras are to be reckoned—the plowings would be nearly the same if the rye were not sown. Nothing is better relished by stock at the season when it is intended to be used; a guide by no means unsafe as to its nutritious qualities, and which is borne out by the condition of the stock feeding on it.

To recapitulate the advantages of its cultivation

1. Provision of excellent green food is made at a season of the year when of all others it is most wanted.
2. It is produced without sacrificing any portion of the usual rotations pursued on a farm, and with little extra labor, nor does it interfere with the management of any preceding or succeeding crops.
3. It will grow on any soil, but is especially calculated for poor loose sand, when every other green esculent is more or less uncertain.
4. It will bear any degree of frost to which our climate is subject, and is sufficiently hardy to defy the effects of the coldest situations in the country being there cultivated instead of wheat for a crop necessary.
5. It is as inexpensive or more so than any grass or leguminous plant.
6. It is readily consumed by stock, especially young animals.
7. It improves rather than deteriorate the soil upon which it is grown.

TO PREVENT THE GIRDLING OF TREES BY MICE IN WINTER.

We find the following paper among the Memoirs of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, published in 1810:—

To the Hon. John Lowell, Esq.—SIR—The very great destruction of fruit trees, occasioned by mice and moles, during the winters of the two or three last years, has made it an object of the utmost importance to discover the best means of preventing the mischief, or to invent a remedy for the evil after it has taken place. So prodigiously have these pernicious vermin multiplied of late, in some places, as to threaten the destruction not only of fruit trees, but also of forest trees, and the grass of our best mowing fields. During the winter of 1808 and 1809, they were known in some cases to attack a whole copse of small trees, leaving scarcely one ungnawed; and in many mowing fields, to gutter almost the whole surface of the ground, for acres together, with their burrows and paths. Instead of molesting only the small trees in our orchards, as usual, they have of late completely gird-

dled apple trees, in some instances, of nearly three feet in circumference, and destroyed them.

As this mischief is seldom done but in the severity of winter, when these vermin are driven to the roots of the trees for shelter, and are deprived of their ordinary subsistence by the frost and snow, the most effectual way to prevent their injury is, in the month of November, just before the winter sets in, to clear away all the rubbish and turfs from around the roots of young trees, leaving the ground bare, and then to put a coat of dry ashes all around. The roots of the tree then affording them no shelter above ground, and they having a natural aversion to burrowing in ashes, they will be driven for shelter to some other place, and your trees will thereby in a great measure be preserved from their mischief. The ashes also will abundantly compensate you for the trouble and expense, causing your trees the year following to thrive and flourish exceedingly.

Another method of some use is, in the early part of winter, after the first snow, to shovel snow around the roots of the trees, and then tread it down hard, by which it will freeze, and become solid like ice, through which they cannot easily penetrate. But this method is by no means sure, as they will frequently burrow under the ice, and sometimes injure the roots underneath, and in the least thaw pass up and injure the tree.

But after the injury has been done, and your tree has been completely girdled, and all the bark eaten off round the tree to the hard wood, I know of but one remedy, to preserve the tree alive, although many experiments have been tried. A tree girdled in this manner, having no means of conveying the sap and nourishment from the roots up into the body and branches above, must wither and die. The usual way among farmers is, in such cases, to dig up the trees and set out new ones. Sometimes they are cut off and headed down below the place eaten, and new wood, in length of time, will shoot out and make a second tree.

But it occurred to me that if any artificial way could be discovered to renew or make a communication of the circulating vessels of the lower sections of the bark and sap eaten off, with the upper, so as to convey up the juices and nourishment from the roots into the branches, the tree might be made to live and flourish.

Accordingly choosing a fine thrifty tree, about twelve inches in circumference, as soon as the snow was off the ground in the spring, which had been completely girdled by the mice, and all the bark eaten off all round to the hard wood, more than four inches wide, like a belt; I took a sharp knife and evened the edges of the lower and upper circle of the bark eaten off; then took a scion from the tree, about the bigness of a pipe stem, and an inch longer at each end than the space where the bark had been eaten off around the tree, split the scion lengthwise, and shaved the split side down, so as to fit to the body of the tree, being very careful not to disturb the bark of the scion; then cutting away the lower circle until it came to fresh bark, made a perpendicular slit one inch down towards the root of the tree, then crossed this at the bottom with a horizontal slit, half an inch on each side, as in budding; then gently peeled up the bark on each side, and fitted the lower end of the scion in, and squeezed the bark down around it; then fitted the upper end of the scion into the upper circle of the bark eaten off, in all

respects as I had done the lower. In this manner I placed six scions all round the body of the tree; then covered it over an inch or more thick with Forsaith's composition, and held the dirt up all round the roots of the tree to keep it moist.

The tree did not put out its leaves so soon, nor so vigorously at first, as the other trees; but by the middle of summer it flourished very well, and in the fall there was no apparent difference between it and the surrounding trees. It bore some fruit the last year, and is now covered with young fruit, and appears as healthy and flourishing as any tree in the garden.

In the fall of the year after this operation, I opened the roots of this tree, and tore away the plaster, and to my surprise, I found that four of the six scions had taken, and grown to the size of nearly an inch in diameter. The other two did not take, by which means the tree is a little flat on one side. I lately opened the tree again, and have found that it will soon be covered with bark again, except the side where the scions did not take.

This experiment I have known to have been tried several times since with equal success. Mr Isaac Davis, of Roxbury, a very intelligent and respectable farmer, in the spring of the year 1809, treated in the same manner a large apple tree, of more than twenty-seven inches in circumference, which had been eaten off all around for a space of more than four inches. The tree flourished, and bore fruit the last year, and is now covered with a great abundance of fruit; and is extremely thrifty, having recently examined it for the purpose of ascertaining its present state. Mr Davis made use of common clay mortar in his composition, instead of Forsaith's composition, which he thinks answers as good a purpose.

Knowing, sir, the interest you feel in every thing that tends to improvement in agriculture and husbandry, I have taken the liberty to address to you the foregoing experiments and observations, which, if in your opinion should be deemed of public utility, you are requested to communicate in any manner you think most useful to society.

I am, with the highest sentiments of respect,

Your most obt. and very humble serv't,
LUTHER RICHARDSON.

Roxbury, June 10, 1810.

VALUE OF URINE AS A MANURE.

To show the fertilizing effects of urine as a manure, Sir John Sinclair says:

"Every sort of urine contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution. The urine of a horse being so much lighter, would be more valuable than its dung, if both must be conveyed to any distance. The urine of six cows or horses, will enrich a quantity of earth sufficient to top-dress one English acre of grass land; and as it would require 4l. worth of dung to perform the same operation, the urine of a cow or horse is worth about 12 shillings per annum, allowing 8 shillings per acre as the expense of preparing the compost. The advantages of irrigating grass lands with cow urine, almost exceeds belief. Mr Harley, of Glasgow, who keeps a large dairy in that town, by using cow urine, cuts some small fields of grass six times; and the average of each cutting is 15 inches in length."

This fact furnishes strong proof, from the very best source, of the great value of urine as manure, and it suggests a most striking truth to the mind

of the agriculturist, in the fact of the immense loss sustained by him, in permitting the urine of his stock to go to waste—a truth which we think should make him seriously consider upon the propriety of adopting some practicable plan, by which it may be saved, and made to contribute to the fructification of his soil. As most stables and barnyards are constructed, the major part of all liquid manures are now lost to the owners; but by a little attention in hauling loam and leaves into the latter, and giving the proper form to them, a very large proportion of that made by the cattle would be absorbed, and thus preserved for the purposes of the spring crops.—*Jour. Far.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

CUTTING UP CORN.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—It has been the practice of most farmers for a few years past, to cut up their corn at the bottom, and stack it in the field. But I find there is a difference in the mode of doing it. Now I will give you and your readers the manner in which we do it. Two of us take five rows, and commence cutting; when we get an armful, we set it up on the middle row, around a hill which is left standing, to make the stack, never laying it down at all; when the stack is made of sufficient size, we take a band of straw, turn the tops down, and bind around it, and it is done. We are convinced that we can cut up a field of corn in this way in less time than we can in topping, binding and stacking it in the old way. Where we cut it up and lay it down in bundles, and then have to go and bind them, and draw them together to stack, we have found it to be an ugly and tedious job; besides it takes about double the time and labor to do it. As to the economy of cutting up corn, I think there are few farmers that will question that point: the abundance of cattle fodder which is saved, is enough to induce any farmer to do it; besides this, we have the ground clear for the spring crop. I know there are some farmers who object to this manner of curing corn, on the ground that corn gets ripe better when topped than when cut up at the bottom. Now as to that I think that the majority of farmers will bear me out in saying that corn cut up at the bottom will ripen better, be sounder and heavier corn than in any other way in which it can be cured.

Talking, a short time since, with a practical farmer and gardener of this place, (Leman Stone, Esq.,) he said, "that corn may be cut up a great deal earlier in the season than most people think," for he says "as quick as the kernel begins to grow hard in the centre, it will do to cut up, and then the stalk which is green will retain the juice, which is carried to the ear, and both the ear and the stalk are preserved in a much better condition than when the stalk is left to dry up before it is cut up."

If you or any of your correspondents have a better way of cutting up corn than this, I wish you would give it to us through the columns of the Cultivator. Yours, with respect,

LEVI DURAND.

Derby, Conn., Sept. 25, 1841.

To Preserve the Wood of Wheel Work. Let the wood remain a while in water in which alum, coppers, or other salt has been dissolved. Boiling the spokes of wheels a while in vitriol water, will secure them from decay where they enter the hubs.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MUCK, ONCE MORE AND AGAIN.

Mr. EDDON.—Thinking you might like a little variety in your standing dish, *muck*, like the Irishman, who for the sake of variety, ate his big potatoes one day and his small ones the next, I propose to give you a mess of small ones, hoping you will relish them, after the *big "gun"* from Muckanna.

Last spring I thought I would try the value of muck upon potatoes, in a small way. I put on three carts full of muck, which was taken from the swamp the last of August, 1840, and laid exposed to the frost during the winter. This was applied to four rows through the piece, putting a common shovel full to the hill; the next four rows on one side, I put in the same quantity of strong manure from the barn cellar; on the other side, four rows were planted upon straw upon which the calves had lain for several weeks. The twelve rows were planted with the same kind of potatoes, and the same quantity put in each row: they were all cultivated alike.

When the potatoes came up, and during the summer, the vines or tops looked as if this muck was "it—to use a homely Yankeeism—"what it is crack'd up to be" by some of the agricultural papers; but upon digging them, the four rows upon the muck yielded more than those upon the barn manure, and they were of more uniform size and better quality. The four rows upon the straw produced the greatest quantity, but they were not so uniform in their size as those upon the muck, some of them being quite large and of very irregular shape, and many quite small.

AN ESSEX FARMER.

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.

A plow has been recently invented by Herrick Aiken, of Franklin, N. H., for making ditches for fences on prairie lands, also for draining wet lands.

The one he has put into operation makes a ditch three feet at the top, two feet at the bottom, and two feet deep, carrying the earth upon the land half a foot in the clear from the edge of the ditch. It is seventeen feet long, four and a half feet wide, and four feet high, weighing seventeen hundred pounds. It can be drawn by twenty-five yoke of cattle, and makes a ditch at the same rate that a common plow makes a furrow; or it can be drawn by two yoke of cattle with a grapple and blocks, half a mile or more per day, with one man to drive, as the plow needs no tending or guiding. The various parts are firmly riveted and bolted together, forming but one piece, like the common plow, and it is no more liable to get out of order. It is called a plow, because it performs the work in a similar manner, although it bears no resemblance to a plow, excepting the mould-board. The same construction can be varied to any size required. One could be made to cut four, five or six feet wide, and a proportionable width and depth, and carrying the earth a foot or more from the edge of the ditch.

HERRICK AIKEN.

Franklin, N. H., Nov. 11, 1841.

Mr Aiken's model of the implement above described, we have examined with some attention, and believe that in the rocky soils and small enclosures of New England, it will be of little service; but on the prairies of the West, for throwing up enclosures around sections of land and for draining the low and wet spots, it will be found very serviceable.—Ed.

THE LARGEST SQUASHES YET.

It is stated in the New England Farmer, on the authority of a gentleman who saw them, that there were exhibited at Northampton, Mass., a few days since, two squashes, one of which weighed 202 pounds, and the other 180 pounds.

These are indeed most extraordinary vegetables, and we think the grower of them would do good service, were he to favor the public with a paper upon the subject of their particular variety and mode of cultivation. In the treatment of the latter part of this duty he should state the acreable quantity and kind of manure; how far distant the hills were; the kind of soil and subsoil in which they were grown, as well as the number of times they were worked, the mode of working them, and the number grown on a vine.

When the fact is considered that these two pumpkins (*squashes*, sir,) afford full feed for a cow 6-14 days, we are sure too much importance cannot be attributed to their value as cattle feed, and we are as certain that every pains ought to be taken to introduce them into general culture. If the seed could be disseminated throughout the country, and the proper pains were taken to do justice to their cultivation, immense profits would be derived from the increased quantity of butter and milk that would be yielded.

As the session of Congress is now at hand, we most respectfully suggest to the public-spirited gentleman at the head of the Patent Office, the propriety of procuring some of the seed for distribution through the members of Congress. That appearing to us the most eligible mode of effecting our object, we throw ourselves upon his indulgence to excuse us for making the suggestion.—*American Farmer.*

The report of these mammoth squashes which we originally inserted, has been confirmed by the Northampton papers. And we should be very happy to receive from Mr G. Cook and Col. Patridge, an account of the process by which they obtained these huge vegetables. The largest of these squashes was purchased by Dr Blandin, of South Carolina, and sent to a friend of his in that State.—Ed. N. E. F.

COUGH IN PIGS.

A correspondent in Charleston, apprises us of the loss of several Berkshire pigs by a dry husking cough, which does not affect their appetite. He seems to think, from the circumstance of several of his other pigs having taken the cough also, that it is *contagious*. Having lost several with the same disease, we were under the same impression; but it has been suggested to us, that from the circumstance of the hogs running in a yard, and probably exposed to the alternations of the weather, that the disease takes its origin in a heavy cold, the which settling upon their lungs, has given them the dry husking cough which he describes. He says that he has tried sulphur, charcoal, ley and salt with their food. Now this, it is also intimated by a friend who has some knowledge of such matters, would have been all very well, provided the pigs have had the advantage of a *dry warm sty*, covered from the weather, but while running in the yard, and of course subject to the influence of the changes of weather, the administration of sulphur was any thing else than advisable, as from its known tendency to open the pores, it served but to in-

crease the susceptibility of the animals to the effects of the cold already contracted, and to retard rather than effect its cure.

On the first discovery of the cough, he should have removed them from the yard to a dry, warm pen, provided with an apartment to sleep on elevated a few inches from the floor, so as to secure them against the dampness incident to feeding. Their sleeping bunk should have been provided every few days, with fresh straw, hay, shavings or leaves. Added to this, their food should have been of a cooling nature, and after bleeding them from the tail or ears, he should have given them a decoction of garlic boiled in milk, to be mixed with say to each, half a gill of flaxseed, sweetened with molasses or honey in their food, (which should be a soft, warm mash, made of some kind of meal three times a day, allowing them also a good supply of fresh water.

This is deemed the proper course of treatment that ought to have been pursued, and we will repeat what we have said in the previous part of this article, that a dry pen and comfortable clean lodging are indispensably necessary to a hog when confined. There is, perhaps, no animal that more delights in rooting in the mud, when at large, neither is there one which instinctively shows a greater desire to seek shelter from the inclemency of the weather, or to repose where they will be protected from its influence through the night. *His instinct* should, then, teach us, when our interest induces us to curtail him of his liberty, to do for him which he would do himself, had we not deprived him of the power of action.—*Amer. Far.*

ROCK AND SEA WEEDS AS MANURES.

The following is from an address by ex-Governor Hill, of New Hampshire, before the Kennebec Agricultural Society:

"Forty-five years ago—as long as I can well remember—my father occupied a little farm seven miles out of Boston, being the parental premises of the first Hills settled in that part of Cambridge known as the parish of Menotomy. I passed this place a few weeks ago—it is now beautiful, and are all the garden farms around Boston. The abundant crops taken from much of this ground—the productive apple and peach orchards—ever, species of tree, plant and vegetable growing on a magnificent scale, and two, three and sometimes four crops produced in the same year upon the same ground. My father before I was ten years old, left this ground and moved further into the country. The lot adjacent to the house which he occupied embraced only eight acres, saving a pasture upon the rocky hill a mile distant, in which was a broken up field, and an acre or two of salt marsh on Charles river; these eight acres were all the land he cultivated. Not over three acres were annually under the plow, and the five remaining acres in grass filled well a forty foot barn, so that often times the salt hay and corn stuff remained to be stacked in the open air. It was then a new thing to make use of rock and sea weed as manure. The experiment in that neighborhood was first made on these eight acres as many as forty-eight years ago, to which my recollection just reaches. The rock weed was brought from the islands in Boston bay, gutted upon their rocky shores, conveyed to Medford in a fisherman's lighter, carted thence about two miles, and spread so as to cover the surface of the grass ground. A neighboring

gentleman of an older generation, had a lot of nearly the same size alongside of those eight acres; he condemned decidedly the experiment of his younger neighbor; the rock weed had certainly destroyed the crop, he said, for one year, and probably the land would suffer for many years; this was said at the time of the old election in Massachusetts, the last Wednesday in May, when the whole neighborhood had a holiday in hunting crows, blackbirds and bobolink-horns, and when the grass in neither field had started much ahead. In the course of the next month the difference was seen—a dark, deep green covering of clover, herbs grass and red-top, springing up where the rock weed was spread, fit to mow on the fourth of July; while on the other side of the fence the yellow dew grass with scarce a head of the cultivated grasses, stood a different in stature as if the one lot belonged to the kingdom of Brobdingnag, and the other was in the territory of His Majesty of Lilliput. "Capt'n Stephen," as the man in a multitude of the same name was called by his christian name—Captain Stephen, who gained reputation enough in the war of the Revolution, to become a 'train band Captain' of a militia company dressed in uniform and called the 'Menotomy Fusiliers,' and who marched at their head to quell the Shays' rebellion about the year 1786, might be a good soldier, and was acknowledged to be, but an indifferent officer—but as probably a still more indifferent farmer. The land described as with the poor crop of hay, remains in the possession of the same family line, as does nearly the whole neighborhood; but such has been the improvement on that ground since, that it would be impossible a really poor and slovenly farmer should be permitted to remain in the 'Flob' end village. The people at that place are not afraid of injuring their land by the application of manure, which if it is not produced at hand on their own premises, or brought from the sea, is purchased in the adjacent city of Boston and carted from seven to ten miles. One hundred dollars worth of manure to an acre, repeated at intervals every two or three years, is not in that neighborhood considered extravagant; and the money expended returns to them increased four fold, after paying the expense of labor from the city, where the manure is derived."

From the Maine Farmer.

MANURE.

MR HOLMES—I will once more speak of the excellency of manure. If you will not think me silly of egotism, I will mention what I have done myself and what I am now doing. In a communication I wrote a year or two since, I promised that my life and health were spared, I would give an example of what ought to be done by farmers in reference to the management of swine. I have now begun to redeem that promise; have constructed a concern, and shall soon procure all the necessary apparatus, and I intend that things shall be so managed, that ten hogs may be fattened with less amount of labor and fuel than would be required to fatten two hogs by the usual method practiced. The hog is very celebrated for his adaptation to the business of manure making, and I think every farmer should endeavor to supply himself with materials, and make him earn his living as much more as possible. I have by digging, carting, &c., shaped my hog yard somewhat

in the shape of a milk-pail. I have also so shaped the ground under my hog pens, that the liquid part of the manure will rather tend to the centre of the yard. From a bank where I could not plow, I have carted loam and spread upon the bottom of the yard and under the floor of the pens, (which I never suffer to be fastened down with nails,) to the depth of about 2 1/2 feet. One other little concern I have attended to—a wheel barrow. This may be thought a very insignificant affair, but it is a mighty affair, notwithstanding—for manure is the foundation of the wealth of nations. No farmer should be without a wheel barrow; it is a very convenient thing for many purposes, and a farmer who has one can constantly increase his manure. Swine that are shut up in pens or yards, should be daily furnished with a quantity of some kind of matter to manufacture into manure. The hands of Farmer Thrifty, I can assure you, move the wheel barrow more or less every day. It is often troublesome to yoke the oxen every time we wish to add a little to the hog sty or to the compost heap under the sink spout.

Every farmer may find materials more or less which may be either carted to the barn yard, the hog sty or the compost heap. There is not a farm in the State of Maine which does not contain more or less of rich black earth, muck, &c., and the farmer who does not collect this precious treasure, must be stupid enough. Even common dirt spread on the bottoms of barn and hog yards, under the floors of hog styes, hovels, stables, &c. will make good manure. No good farmer will suffer manure during the summer to lie exposed to the weather and uncovered with loam. For a cold, stiff, clayey soil, light upland loam, after lying in the barn-yard through the winter, is an excellent manure, and for a light dry soil, a clayey loam is just the material. Some materials, such as muck, leaves of trees, door dung, and other substances of woody origin, should be carted to a compost yard, (and a compost yard every farmer certainly should have,) and lime should be thoroughly mixed with the same. Lime destroys the acidity (sourness) which such materials contain, and renders them healthy food for plants. Some low lands are acid in their nature, which renders them unproductive. Now I suppose that lime is just the thing we should use to sweeten the soil; or if you please, try the experiment of carting upon such kinds of soil, light upland from some bank where you do not wish to plow. In order to manage manure in the most skillful manner, much scientific knowledge is required, and this knowledge is open to all; every farmer that reads may understand. It is the duty of every agricultural writer to give his ideas in a style that may be easily understood by the weakest capacity. Every farmer should feel his own strength, and endeavor to improve in scientific knowledge, and also employ good common sense, and try experiments with a view to correct theoretical errors.

Once more, Mr Editor, I will invoke aid from the strong arm of the government and sue for legislative encouragement for the noble science of agriculture. Will our yeomanry prostrate themselves before the Hon. members of the legislature, begging for a support to that great interest which is the foundation of our national glory and happiness? or will our farmers ere long speak in little sterner tones than those of supplication?

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Oct. 1841.

FEEDING HAY TO SHEEP.

I am located in a very hilly country, and of course my system of farming is various, but my intention is ultimately to confine myself to raising fine wool. I have tried many ways of feeding sheep on hay. I have spread it on the ground, which I consider the most slovenly and wasteful. I have fed in board boxes or racks, made about 2 1/2 feet wide and from 12 to 16 feet long, with a roof to keep the hay dry; they are made of boards about 1 foot or 15 inches wide, nailed on 4 inch scantlings in each corner; the bottom board to stand on the ground; the next course to be nailed on 8 inches above, leaving that space all round the box for the sheep to put their heads through to the hay; but they will waste considerable hay fed in this way, if they are fed all they will eat. For the last two winters I have let my sheep run to the stacks, which may appear to be very wasteful and slovenly, in theory, but I do not find it so in its practical effect, owing to the manner in which I build my stacks. In the first place, I take a pole about five inches in diameter at the butt and about three at the top; blue ash is the best. I set this about 2 1/2 feet in the ground and stamp the dirt firm around it; let it be long enough to project about three feet above the top of the stack, for convenience of the stacker in topping off; then take 4 blocks about 18 inches high, sawed off a log about 18 inches in diameter; place them around the pole, and on those blocks build a rail pen only three rails high; cover the ground with rails about 6 or 8 inches apart, to keep the hay off the ground, and in this pen and around the pole, build the stack in the usual way. I generally put from 2 1/2 to 3 tons in a stack; the sheep will eat out the hay under the rails clear into the pole, and the stack will settle down the pole, the bottom resting on the rail pen, until the sheep will eat it all up, with but little waste. Such has been my practice for two years past, and I have this summer stacked all my hay intended for sheep in this manner. My sheep are Saxony and grade sheep, and I have about 250. I have tried various lengths for the blocks to build the pens on, and find about 18 or 20 inches the most suitable length; larger sheep would need higher blocks.—*Albany Cult.*

GREAT YIELD OF CORN—CLOSE PLANTING.

A Scotch farmer residing in the town of Sodus, Wayne county, N. Y., informs us that he raised, the past season, 400 bushels of Indian corn on four acres of land, notwithstanding the dryness of the season. He attributes his success mainly to his manner of planting, and thinks farmers generally plant too thinly. His mode is, to plant in rows 3 feet apart, and drop two grains in a place only 15 inches apart in the rows. The variety used is the Red Blazed Flint. The soil is sandy loam, and 100 loads of manure were put on the four acres. The corn was ripened and cut sufficiently early to sow the ground with wheat.—*Genesee Far.*

For New Boots.—A pint of linseed oil, two ounces of beeswax, two ounces of spirits of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, slowly melted together, and then applied to new boots, will render them water tight without becoming stiff. One who has tried it several years, believes that his shoemaker's bill has been reduced by it one half.—*lb.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1841.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.

Young man, you intend, I suppose, to get married at some convenient time. At least, you *ought* to have such an intention, provided you have no bodily infirmities or mental or moral obliquities that will probably be transmitted to your children. Though if the probability is strong that your children will be constitutionally sickly, or that they will inherit from you *peculiarly strong* propensities to intemperance, falsehood, theft, or other vices and crimes, you certainly ought never to be married. If you have a tolerably sound body and tolerably good character and disposition, then it is better for you and better for society that you should take a partner for life, *provided* you can get a *good one*, and that you have a prospect of being able to give a family comfortable support. But to get a good one, falls not to the lot of every man. Too little serious thought is given to this subject. Acid and youthful and momentary emotions are often allowed to determine who shall be bound together by matrimonial cords. And while we admit that love—real love—is an important emotion in the bosoms of the married pair, we must call that foolish weakness which lets any emotion trample upon judgment and its decisions at defiance. You have no other bargain to make, so important as that in which you bind yourself to a companion for life; and there is no other which should claim *more serious* consideration. Do not yoke yourself for life until you are quite sure that you can have a *good mate*. The wife does much to make or mar the husband's success, respectability and usefulness in life.

The pretty face of one girl, the sprightliness of another, the wit of a third or the music of a fourth, may please your fancy and strongly tempt you to seek to have her yours; but do not sell yourself for any one or all of these, unless you can get something more and better. These in your days of courtship may amuse and satisfy; but *afterwards* you will want a woman of firm moral principles, of sound common sense, of firm health, and skilled in household affairs; you will want a good wife and a good mother.

Extensive observation and some reflection, lead me to think that the following principles and rules are sound, and that the young of both sexes may be benefited by giving them attention.

First. In judging as to what the girl's moral and intellectual character will be in after life, take into your account not merely what she exhibits now, but also the character of her mother. For the moral propensities and intellectual capacities are in many instances inherited, so that when the girl in process of years comes to have the same cares and relations that now surround the mother, she will exhibit the same traits—*she will be what her mother is*. This is the general rule, though there are many exceptions to it. Other things being nearly equal, choose the girl whose parents (especially the mother) possess in the highest degree the qualities you wish for in a wife. The daughter of an unprincipled mother, if *virtuous and worthy*, deserves and should receive respect even greater than would be due to her if born and reared under happier influences; and yet there is more hazard in taking such an one as a partner on the long journey of life, than in one more virtuous and worthy than she, but whose blood has come down through the veins of a more virtuous ancestry.

Secondly. Choose one who has a good constitution

and who is generally in good health. And this not merely because health and strength will render her more efficient in the discharge of household duties, but also because she probably will be the mother of healthy children. Here too it is well to look back to the parentage, for where the ancestors have been healthy, the chances are best for health in the generations to come. To secure the object of which we are now speaking, and which should not be overlooked, avoid intermarriage with all blood relations. Let the blood be as far removed from that which flows in your own veins, as you can conveniently find.

Thirdly—the temperament. Should you be ardent and excitable, it will be well to have the wife as widely different as may conveniently be found. Should you be of a very calm and placid disposition, let the wife be more excitable. If you are in the centre between these extremes, it may be well that your companion be so too, for from such connections may grow up a race, with feeling enough to be energetic and efficient without being terminated by ungovernable tempers.

Lastly. Personal beauty, property, and fashionable accomplishments are but secondary matters—they are desirable if they can be had in connection with other and better things; but are not worth taking excepting where firm moral principles, good sense, and skill in domestic affairs can be had in addition, to them.

LEND US A HAND.

Farmer A. Yes, Mr Editor—I'm not very busy now—I'll give you a lift. What do you want done?

Editor. I want you, now that you have got your fall work well done up, and can spare a little time, to write out an account of your process in reclaiming that meadow of yours, which you now call 21 tons of English hay per acre.

Farmer A. I thought you asked for a *hand*—that I could have lent; but you seem to be calling for head work, and that's quite another affair. I don't know about that.

Editor. I want the hand at the pen.

Farmer A. At the pen—that's where it don't work very well: it's too stiff for pen work—let it go to the shovel, or spade, or hoe, and it feels at home, and will work well, and the head will work with it down in the ditch; but when you come to put the huge paw upon white paper, the head won't work right, and the fingers don't move right. I don't know, Mr Editor, about my helping you.

Editor. Well, suppose none of you practical men write, how shall I make up such a paper as you want. The facts which common farmers give to one another through the papers, are the most instructive and useful part of our weekly sheet; and if you won't tell what you have done, and farmer B. won't tell what he has done—it all the others all the way down the alphabet won't tell—why then the editor can't furnish all that you want—he can't furnish what you want most. He can't theorize and give advice, and extract from other publications; but he can get hold of the important facts, unless you—yes, you, and others like you, will "lend a hand" and a head too. Come, now, farmer A, give us a few lines, and set a good example.

Farmer A. Fact, Mr Editor, what you say takes a little of the starch out of my fingers. I never seed the matter just in d light afore. I want to know how neighbor B raised his hundred bushels of corn to the acre; and how Mr W raised his seven hundred of wheat. I'd like to have 'em write all about it, what kind of land 'twas—how much they plow'd it, dugg'd it, and work'd on't. Yes, I'd sartainly like to know all

about it. But as to my madder, Mr Editor, why it done pretty well, as to that. I do get a good crop English hay where I didn't get nothing to speak on, at that poor stuff. I'd like to know how other folks w do it, and if you really think, Mr Editor, that my writ would set them at it—why then I'll try.

Editor. That's right, sir—that's right. Now, if yours, send in your statements, without further invitation.

PRODUCTIVE POTATO AGAIN.

In our last we made mention of a long blue potato that had been brought to us from three different places. Since writing that notice, a letter has been received from Mr Nathaniel N. Dyer, of Abington, in which he says "I raised a few to try them, and from one bushel I raised 41 2 bushels; I did not cut all of them; they were the most of them, large ones. A neighbor of mine raised from one bushel of the same kind, 73 1-2 bushels the ground not being manured much and not very rich. When I was in Boston you spoke of having a collection of different kinds of potatoes. If you think to make a collection, I have a number of kinds I will send in you." We did think at one time of making a collection but the coming on of cold weather reminds us of what we happened to forget, that if we collect and keep where they can conveniently be seen, the frost will soon run the whole; therefore, until the winter is past we shall make no attempt of the kind.

[I]t is, we presume, most particularly unnecessary to remind that portion of our readers interested in that matter, that *Thursday* of this week is Thanksgiving throughout (if we mistake not) all of good old New England. We mention the fact for the purpose of making a suggestion to those of them who have thought, as to spare of this world's goods: it is—whether it will or not sweeten the pleasure they anticipate on that tin honored occasion in regaling themselves with roast turkey and plum pudding, to reflect that some poor families through their benevolence, were partaking of the same choice viands with joyous and grateful hearts. We can not but believe that he who had performed such a deed would have done not a little of that good which is required of us on earth in order to secure that other good which is laid up for us in Heaven.

The occupation of the agriculturist is supposed many to be unfavorable to the cultivation of taste and refinement of manners. This is not so in any just legitimate sense. Attention to the superfluities of dress and the frivolities of fashion—if sacrificing substance show—if a passion for vain and frivolous amusements if a contempt for all industrious employment—if an exclusive regard to the accidental circumstances of birth or wealth, or position, constitute superior refinement manners or of mind, then I confess the farmer, and his sons and daughters are destitute of taste and refinement.

But if good sense, elevation of thought, respectability and moral worth, and a capability of discernment—it is a sensibility to all the beauties of nature and art—if an admiration of what is grand and sublime in the works of the Creator, or magnificent, or great, or noble in the works of genius, or in the developments of nature constitute or indicate good taste and refinement, the belong to the cultivators of the soil: and one well educated farmer's family possesses more genuine good taste and refinement and politeness, than all the "gentlemen and ladies" which the Parisian tailors and milliners have ever made.—*Mr Smith's Address before the Mass. Co. (N. Y.) Agricultural Society.*

There is nothing which requires so strict an economy as our benevolence. We should husband our means; the agriculturist does his manure—which if he spreads over too large a superficies, produces but little good—over too small a surface, exacerbates in rankness and weeds.—*Lacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FISHER BOAT.

BY ELIZA P. COOK.

No reer struts upon her deck—
No boat-wain pipes her crew,
Whose rough and tarry jackets are
As often black as blue,
Her sails are torn, her timbers worn,
She's but a crazy craft,
Yet luck betides her in the gale,
And plenty crowns her draught.
Let but a foe insult the land
That holds their cottage home,
And Yankee hearts will spring from out
The merry little Foam.
What lo! what lo! away they go,
The moon is high and bright,
God speed the little fisher-boat,
And grant a starry night.

No pennant flutters at her mast,
No port holes range her side,
A dusky speck—she takes her place
Upon the midnight tide,
While gaily smugs some happy boy,
"A life upon the sea,
With jolly mates, a water can,
And trusty nets for me."
But many an hour of fearful risk,
She meets upon the wave,
The ships of stout and giant form;
Would scarcely care to brave;
And many a one with trembling hand
Will trim the beacon light,
And cry "God speed the fisher-boat
Upon a stormy night."

We proudly land the daring ones,
Who cross the pathless main,
The shining genes and yellow dust
Of other climes to gain,
We honor those whose blood is with
The mingled waters found,
Who fight all death to guard the cliffs
That waters circle round,
Tis well, but let us not forget
The poor and gallant set,
Who toil and watch when others sleep,
To cast the heavy net.
Their perils are not paid by fame—
So trim the beacon light,
And cry "God-speed the fisher boat,
And grant a starry night."

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

There is a melancholy pleasure in visiting these noble institutions of modern times, especially those in our State. Once insanity was looked upon as an almost incurable evil, and its victims were regarded with fear, and caged up and chained like wild beasts. But philanthropy has of late years hoped for better things of those deprived for a time of reason; and experience, has done much to prove that the condition of all such may be greatly improved; that in a majority of cases they may be restored to soundness of mind. Much of the dread with which the insane are usually regarded, is done away, by an examination of one of our hospitals where under proper treatment, they are found, for the most part, to be harmless and easily made comfortable. Who would have believed a few years ago—that men and women on whom no clothes could be kept—who had committed homicide, were wild and frantic day and night,

and from necessity, as it was thought, kept manacled and confined,—might be seen dining together, dancing together, and even attending public worship together, without any outbreak or disturbance. And yet this may be seen daily, at Worcester or Charlestown. Insanity is now considered simply as a disease, and one, too, quite within the reach of cure, when taken in its earlier stages. The mad-house has become a hospital. Besides medicine for the body, there is also administered medicine for the mind. Great use is made of the power of associations. The deranged are treated with firm kindness and perfect truthfulness. They are not subject to severe punishments and are never derided. If any one doubts the superior efficacy of love and sincerity, over harshness and deceit, even in dealing with those whose reason is for a while dethroned, let him go to a well managed asylum for the insane and be convinced of his mistake. Nor is the good success of the new system confined only to the latter class of patients; it is found to do wonders even with apparently the most hopeless subjects, as we can testify from a recent inspection of the hospital at South Boston.

This is a city institution, built during the last year. The arrangements on a smaller scale, are similar to those at Worcester. The first patients were taken from jails and almshouses, where they had been long confined, and a majority of them were, of course, incurable. Since January last, the average number of inmates has been 105, and now a majority are curable. Most of the work about the hospital is done by the insane. They take almost the entire care of the beautiful flower garden; and one very crazy man cultivates the grape with great success. In general they dine together, like other people, fifty being seated sometimes in the same room, handling their knives and forks with great propriety. Dr Butler, the very gentlemanly head of the establishment, appears in all respects suited to his interesting office. He governs his strange household with great skill; and by a firm but at the same time pleasant and cheerful manner, finds no difficulty in securing obedience. It is very seldom that he has occasion to resort to punishment; and when he does so, it is rarely any thing more severe than a shower of cold water. One fact will give a better idea of this and similar institutions, than any general description. In one of the halls for females, we were surprised to find an infant only five weeks old, in the arms of a young woman. At first we supposed it belonged to some visitor, or to some of the attendants. What was our surprise to learn it was born in the house, of a deranged mother, who since its birth had entirely recovered, and was down stairs at work, leaving the babe to the care of these crazy women; and never was a child more tenderly tended, and never did a circle of gazes seem more proud to show off a wonderful bantling. It was striking to observe how one of the strongest, and best affections of the sex remained undiminished, and served to keep calm and peaceful these disordered minds. The little, unconscious innocent was here an angel of mercy.

It is the lot of many to come in contact, sooner or later, with insanity; and therefore, we should advise all who can do so conveniently, to visit the hospital we have been speaking of, or one like it. They will thus gather useful hints—and what is of equal importance, probably lose something of their horror of derangement, and learn to regard it as a disease whose victims are not to be feared as

dangerous, when properly treated, or given up and condemned to a hopeless malady, from which death alone can release them.—*Newburyport Herald.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels of minute, which is full twice as fast as has been accomplished by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at any angle desired. These may be had for sale at N. B. W. WILKINSON, No. 45 North Market Street, SCIDDIGER, CORDIS & CO., and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1. J. W. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Popular Magazines, with rich and beautiful Engravings.

The subscribers being the authorized agents, supply subscribers in all parts of N. England, as for the last eight years, with the principle magazines, issued in this, and other cities, as—

The Lady's Book, and Lady's American Magazine, Edited by Mrs. Hale, and Seymour, with rich and most beautiful engravings, monthly, at per year \$3 00.
The work has attained a circulation of nearly 2000 Monthly.

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine—with original stories and the choicest engravings monthly, at per year \$3 00.

The Youth's Medalion,—with Engravings and Music,—twice a month, at per year \$1 00.

The Christian Family Magazine,—at per year \$1 00. Address JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington, opposite Water Street.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of its publisher, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. H.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

VOL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

[NO. 24

N. E. FARMER.

FARM-YARD MANURE.

The quality of farm-yard compost naturally varies with the food of the animals by which it is made: that from the cattle of the straw yard is decidedly the poorest—that from those fed on oil cake, corn, or swedes, the richest. Of stable dung, that from corn-fed horses is most powerful—from those subsisting on straw and hay, the poorest. The difference between the fertilizing effects of the richest and the inferior farm-yard dung, is much greater than is commonly believed: in many instances the disparity exceeds one half;—thus, that produced by cattle fed upon oil cake is fully equal in value to double the quantity fed upon turnips. And as the food consumed so materially influences the quality of the manure, it follows, as a natural consequence, that that made in summer by the clover, grass, and tare-fed stock is much superior to that produced during the winter months by the store-fed cattle of the straw-yard, which is usually still further impoverished by the rains and dews. Hence, too, the superior richness of the manure of fattening swine to that of pigs in a lean state, and the far superior strength of nightsoil to any manure produced from merely vegetable food. Chemical examinations are hardly necessary to prove these facts. Every farmer who has had stall-fed cattle, will testify to their truth—every cultivator will readily acknowledge the superiority of town-made—that is, corn-produced stable dung, to that from horses fed only on hay and straw—and at night soil is far superior in strength to either. The relative quantities employed by the cultivator vary the same fact; for on the soils where he applies twenty loads of good farm-yard compost per acre, he spreads not half that quantity of night soil.

It is usual for the farmer, although not so common a practice as is desirable, to increase the bulk not the quality of his dung-heaps, by adding to them various other substances. Thus, as to enriching them, by adding to that of the farm-yard peat moss, the late Lord Meadowbank made many experiments with success, and his directions are a very simple and easily followed description. Let the peat-moss," he says, "be thrown out of a pit for some weeks or months, in order to lose its redundant moisture. By this means it is rendered the lighter to carry, and less compact and heavy, when made up with fresh dung for fermentation; and accordingly less dung is required for its purpose than if the preparation is made with that taken recently from the pit: the peat taken on near the surface or at a considerable depth, answers equally well. Take the peat moss to a dry spot convenient for constructing a dunghill, to give the field to be manured; lay the cartloads of it in two rows, and of the dung in a row between them. The dung thus lies nearly on an area of the future compost dunghill, and the rows of peat would be near enough each other, that workmen making up the compost, may be able to throw

them together by the spade. In making up, let the workmen begin at one end, and at the extremity of the row of dung, (which should not extend quite so far at that end, as the rows of peats on each side of it do,) let them lay a bottom of peat six inches deep and fifteen feet wide, if the ground admits of it; then throw forward and lay on about ten inches of dung above the bottom of peat, then add from the side rows about six inches of peat, then four or five of dung, and then six more of peat—then another thin layer of dung, and then cover it over with peat at the end where it was begun, and at the two sides. The compost should not be raised above four feet or four feet and a half high, otherwise it is apt to press too heavily on the under parts, and check the fermentation; when a beginning is thus made, the workmen will proceed working backwards, and adding to the column of compost, as they are furnished with the three rows of materials directed to be laid down for them. They must take care not to tread on the compost or render it too compact, and of consequence, in proportion as the peat is wet it should be made up in lumps, and not much broken. In mild weather seven cartloads of common farm dung, tolerably fresh made, is sufficient for twentyone cartloads of peat moss; but in cold weather a larger proportion of dung is desirable. To every twentyeight cartloads of the compost when made up, it is of use to throw on above it a cartload of ashes, either made from coal, peat or wood; or if these cannot be had, half the quantity of slacked lime may be used, the more finely powdered the better; but these additions are no wise essential to the general success of the compost. "The dung to be used should either have been recently made or kept fresh by compression, as by the treading of cattle or swine, or by carts passing over it; and if there is little or no litter in it a smaller quantity will serve, provided any spongy vegetable matter is added, at making up the compost—as fresh weeds—the rubbish of a stack-yard—potato shaves—sawings of timber, &c.; and as some sorts of dung, even when fresh, are much more advanced in decomposition than others, it is material to attend to this; for a much less proportion of such dung as is less advanced will serve for the compost, provided care is taken to keep the mass sufficiently open, either by a mixture of the above mentioned substances, or if these are wanting, by adding the peat piecemeal: that is, first making it up in the usual proportion of three to one of dung, and then adding, after a time, an equal quantity more or less of moss. The dung of this quality of greatest quantity is shanble dung, with which under the above precautions six times the quantity of peat or more, may be prepared. The same holds as to pigeon's dung and other fowl dung, and to a certain extent also, as to that which is collected from towns, and made by animals that feed on grains, refuse of distilleries, &c.

The compost, after it is made up, gets into a general heat sooner or later, according to the weather and the condition of the dung: in summer, in ten days or sooner; in winter, not perhaps for many weeks, if the cold is severe. It always,

however, has been found to come on at last; and in summer it sometimes rises so high as to be mischievous, by consuming the materials (*fire-funcing*.) In that season a stick should be kept in it in different parts, to pull out, and feel now and then; for if it approaches to blood heat, it should either be wastered or turned over, and on such an occasion advantage may be taken to mix it with a little fresh moss. The heat subsides after a time, and with great variety, according to the weather, the dung, and the perfection of the making up of the compost, which then should be allowed to remain untouched till within three weeks of using, when it should be turned over upside down, and outside in, and all lumps broken; then it comes into a second heat, but soon cools and should be taken out for use. In this state the whole, except bits of the old decayed wood, appears a black free mass, and spreads like garden mould. Use it weight for weight as farm-yard dung, and it will be found in a course of cropping fully to stand the comparison.

Compost, if made up before January, has hitherto been in good order for the spring crops, but it may not happen in a long frost. In summer, it is ready in eight or ten weeks, and if there is an anxiety to have it soon prepared, the addition of ashes or of a little lime rubbish of old buildings, or of lime slacked with foul water, applied to the dung used in making up, will quicken the process considerably. Peat prepared with lime alone has not been found to answer as good manure; in one instance, viz: on a bit of fallow sown with wheat it was manifestly pernicious. The opinion of Lord Meadowbank in favor of the use of peat or saw-dust as a mixture with farm-yard compost, has been recently confirmed by Mr Dixon, of Hathershaw, in Lancashire.

WOOLLEN RAGS.

These are almost entirely composed of animal matter; they are found to contain a very large proportion of albumen, (a substance similar in appearance to boiled white of egg,) minute portions of lime and silica, and traces of various salts. They form, therefore, an excellent manure, by slowly decomposing in the soil; and are found to remain dissolving in it, and forming soluble and elastic matters for the service of plants, when applied at the rate of twelve hundred weight per acre, for periods varying from two years on the heavy clays. The lightness of carriage, and its readiness, as well as cleanliness of application, render it peculiarly eligible as a fertilizer; it keeps, too, for any length of time, until the farmer is ready to apply it to his ground, and is much more slowly decomposed and consumed, than either blubber, rape cake, train oil, or bone dust.

Of these rags, the consumption by the Berkshire and Oxfordshire farmers, and especially in Kent for the hop grounds, is very considerable. I am informed by an extensive dealer in these rags, that at least 20,000 tons are annually consumed by the farmers of the south of England. My informant himself has a sale of more than 500 tons per annum, which he delivers free on board a vessel, at

any of the London wharves, for five guineas per ton. The custom of the farmer is, to cut the woollen rags by means of a chopper and block, into pieces about the size of a crown piece, and then spread them on their fields by hand, out of a common seed basket, as evenly as they can; they find that this manure is admirably adapted for hops, wheat, turnips, &c., and that the beneficial effect is as great the second year as the first; it appears that one farmer in Kent, Mr. Ellis, of Barming, purchases annually four or five hundred tons of these rags, almost exclusively for his hop grounds. The farmers of Kent think the application of the rags warms the ground; they certainly, as they slowly putrefy in the soil, afford nourishment to the crop, for wool is composed almost entirely of a peculiar animal matter, with a slight portion of phosphate of lime, or earthy matter of bones.

The very cottager is interested in these facts—for every shred of an old woollen garment is available for his garden, is an admirable manure for his potato ground, or if he has not a garden, the poor collectors of these rags, who travel about for the large dealers, will readily give him a farthing per pound for all he can collect; and yet, judging by the careless way in which very old clothes are often to be seen absolutely thrown away, in some country places, I should certainly conclude that the inhabitants were not aware of their value.—*Johnson's work on Fertilizers.*

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HAY, VEGETABLES AND CORN.

I wish briefly to draw the attention of farmers to the value of hay, compared with other crops, for the feeding of stock. An acre of hay yields one ton and a half of vegetable food. An acre of carrots or Swedish turnips will yield from ten to twenty tons; say fifteen tons, which is by no means an exaggerated estimate. It has been ascertained by experiment, that three working horses, fifteen and a half hands high, consumed at the rate of two hundred and twenty-four pounds of hay per week, or five tons one thousand and forty-eight pounds of hay per year, besides twelve gallons of oats each per week, or seventy-eight bushels by the year. An unworked horse consumed at the rate of four and one quarter tons of hay in the year. The produce, therefore, of nearly six acres of land is necessary to support a working horse by the year; but half an acre of carrots, at six hundred bushels to the acre, with the addition of chopped straw, while the season for their use lasts, will do it as well, if not better. These things do not admit of doubt. They have been subjects of exact trial.

It is believed that the value of a bushel of Indian corn in straw and meal, will keep a healthy horse in good condition for work a week. An acre of Indian corn which yields sixty bushels, will be ample for the support of a horse through the year. Let the farmer, then, consider whether it be better to maintain his horse upon the produce of half an acre of carrots, which can be cultivated at an expense not greatly exceeding the expense of half an acre of potatoes, or upon half an acre of ruta bage, which can be raised at a less expense than potatoes, or upon the grain produce of an acre of Indian corn, or on the other hand, upon the produce of six acres of his best land in hay and grain; for six acres will hardly do more than yield nearly six tons of hay and seventy-eight bushels of oats. The same economy might be as successfully introduced into the feeding of our neat cattle and sheep.

These facts deserve the particular attention of the farmers who are desirous of improving their pecuniary condition. It is obvious how much would be gained by the cultivation which is here suggested; how much more stock would be raised; how much the dairy produce might be increased; and how much the means of enriching the land and improving the cultivation would be constantly extending and accumulating. But when we find on a farm of two hundred acres, that the farmer cultivates only two acres of potatoes, one acre of ruta bage, and perhaps a quarter of an acre of carrots, we call this "getting along," in the common phrase; but we can hardly dignify it with the name of farming. I am aware that labor of a proper kind is in many cases difficult to be procured, and with our habits, as difficult to be managed. Farming, likewise, can in few situations be successfully managed, unless the farmer has capital to employ, equal at least to one year's manure and one year's crops. A large portion of our farmers, also, from the nature of their habits and style of living, are so prosperous and independent, that they have no occasion to extend their cultivation beyond what it now is, in order to meet their wants; and to incur all the trouble, vexation and risk of employing more labor, expending more capital, and increasing their care.

But it is not fair to produce such instances as any examples of the profit or unprofitableness of husbandry, when carried on, as all other branches of business, to be successful, must be carried on, with intelligence, skill, industry, enterprise; and all the capital and all the labor which can be advantageously employed in it. I will not, however, anticipate such general views of the subject, as I propose to take in the retrospect of the whole survey.—*Colman's Agricultural Survey.*

SUBSOIL PLOW.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet:

SIR,—I, too, was so fortunate as to be present at the trial of Plows at the late Exhibition of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and can bear testimony to the superiority of the centre-draught plow for purpose of cultivating the land preparatory to sowing, but whether it is equally suitable for stirring fallowed land, when it is necessary that the furrows should be set more on edge that the drag might take a greater hold upon them, remains a question, which ought, however, to be solved. Why does not Mr. Prouty take means to show the powers of his plow under various circumstances and in different soils? The premiums he has obtained, and the desire which it is natural he should feel to bring his plow into notice and competition with others, ought to operate as a strong inducement to him to use every means in his power for this purpose.

But my present object is, just to say, the subsoil plow, with its operations, have convinced me that the system of stirring the hard pan is about to become the value of the rent of our land to us; and the thing is at once so complete and manifest, that it must have struck every beholder with surprise. Many had their doubts as to the feasibility of turning the next furrow slice on to the loosened earth of the subsoil furrow, thinking it probable that the work may be harder and the land might not lie so smoothly; but such was not the case, for the furrow was turned as easily and laid as evenly as though no subsoiling had been practised. But,

only just think for a moment of the effect which the system will have on the tap-rooted plants; a more especially on the growth of the potato, which deposited on the loosened soil of the furrow a covered with manure, which will be carried down by every rain to the tap-roots of the plants imbedded in it, instead of the sets being laid upon a hard pan of the soil, at the depth of a few inches only, as they now are. I should expect that it will be the means of adding many thousand bushels our crops, especially in a time of drought, enable us to cope with "the Green mountain boys," we find it by no means an uncommon occurrence turn up from 1000 to 1800 bushels to the acre. Where are these subsoil ploughs to be obtained?
JOHN DAVIS.

Lancaster County, Pa.

Howard's Subsoil Plow can be had
Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, No. 10
North Market St. Boston.

Corn from Germ Two Thousand Years Old.

At the annual dinner of the Southwest Middle Agricultural Association, held on Friday last at the Adam and Eve Inn, Hayes, near Uxbridge, I. H. Pownall, of Spring Grove, Houslow, while congratulating the farmers of Middlesex on their high degree of intelligence and practical judgment, produced a head of corn, which he said had been grown in the neighborhood of his residence, as a proof of their meriting the eulogy he passed upon them, stated that he had that shown the head of corn to Mr. Sherborn, of Brompton, who, on examining it, immediately said it was Egyptian corn, which Mr. Pownall said was a fact, as it had grown from germ found within the covering of an Egyptian mummy, within which had been enclosed for upwards of 2000 years statement which produced a great sensation throughout the assemblage.

We should hope for everything that is good, the old poet Sinos, because there is nothing that may be hoped for, and nothing but what gods are able to give us. Hope quickens all still parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in most remiss and indolent hours. It is a kind of tal heat in the soul that cheers and gladdens when she does not attend to it. It makes peasy and labor pleasant. When Cæsar had given away all his estate in gratuities to his friends, of them asked him what he had left for himself, which that great man answered, hope.

London paper.

A Heavy Beet.—We have been favored by a fellow townsman, J. P. E. Stanley, Esq. with a gar beet raised by him on his estate a few miles from Balmore, of great size. It measures 25 inches round the thickest part of it, and weighs when pulled after the leaves had been taken 21 1-2 lbs. This beet is within 1-2 a pound the largest beet whose weight we recollect to have been published. The success which has attended the operations of this gentleman, in every department of farming undertaken by him, is another proof to the opinion we have long formed, that intelligent merchants, possessing the requisite industry and perseverance, scarcely fail to make good farmers.—*Amer. Far.*

The death of Judas, is as strong a confirmation of Christianity, as the life of Paul.—*Lacon.*

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE JUDGES ON SWINE.

At the annual term of the Supreme Judicial Court of Swine, within and for the County of Worcester, begun, held, and ended on the thirteenth day of October, the "Judges" took their seats at the usual convenient place, at an inconveniently late hour. "Their Honors," Hon. James Allen, of Oakham, Hon. Rufus Bullock, of Raynston, Hon. Benjamin Estabrook, of Athol, and Hon. Amory Hollen, of Bolton, appeared and were duly qualified. The Hon. Charles Sibley, of Barre, and Hon. Jedediah Marcy, of Southbridge, being absent, it became necessary to supply, as far as possible, the vacancies on the bench. The Hon. Samuel Wood, of Grafton, and the Hon. C. C. Hastings, of Andover, having been senators of the State, were promoted to be judges of swine.

The whole court—"all honorable men"—were impressed with awe and admiration by the view of a "vast and venerable assemblage" of swine, the collection of quadrupeds which graced the eye could not, it is true, be compared with the altitudes of another race, which have in former days thronged the metropolis of the heart of the Commonwealth. Confined within narrow limits and restrained from forming platoons eight deep, they could not exhibit such splendid spectacles as long drawn processions which have sometimes adorned the streets; but they stood along the lines of pens, stretching as far as the eye could reach, through the crowd of citizens, in fatness, fulness, mass and strength, like an army without banners.

Various estimates were formed of the quantity of pork, as observed at different stations; no diversity of opinion disputed that the quality was excellent, and that a more magnificent display had never before made the husbandman's festival splendid. One hundred and seventy-seven swine of distinguished merit, are enumerated in the census of the population of the pens, on the books of the Recording Secretary.

The congregation of the great, and fat, and good, swine waited on during the day by several officers of the militia, editors, representatives, ancient and honorable senators, the supreme executive council, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Secretary of State of the United States, and the people of the county generally in their own persons, and many distinguished strangers.

Before the session of the whole court, an unappreciated difficulty took place. The relation of such a graceful transaction would be suppressed if it could possibly be passed over to oblivion; but fidelity to truth requires that it should be noticed. It became the painful duty of the resident Justice to have an information presented of the greatest demeanor which had ever dishonored the community of swine. Two boars, it was alleged, had been engaged in a *duel*. The first blood shed during a hundred years, from the silly and cruel practice of private war, had soiled the verdure of turf between the area of the pens with its red stain. It seemed incredible that sensible hogs could be so foolish as to engage in an affair of honor, and almost impossible that a decent pig should forget the respect due to himself, the obligations of his family, his own reputation, and to the character of his race as to commit either suicide or murder. The complaint demanded immediate investigation, and justice set out promptly and without

delay in pursuit of the offenders. The accused, being arrested by the marshal of the district, were brought to the bars of their respective pens. They appeared without counsel, and therefore the defence of insanity was not urged. From the testimony it seemed that the boar of Mr Charles Hadwin, of Worcester, who occupied the station on the western extremity of the pens, entered into conversation with the boar of Mr Lyander C. Clark, of the same town, in the next adjoining apartment on the east. During the discourse, some observations fell from Mr Clark's hog which hurt the feelings of Mr Hadwin's hog. The latter animal had not fully imbibed the kind-hearted precepts of his excellent master, who belongs to the peaceful and benevolent society of Friends. Exasperated by insult, unmindful of the non-resisting principles under which he had been educated, and sensible that his honor had been injured, he was provoked to send a challenge through the rails. This was instantly accepted. They assumed, as men do, that it was proper to show which was right, by showing which was strongest and most skillful in the administration of force and arms. Their motives will be rendered clear by borrowing a part of the words of an eminent statesman in a recent address to his constituents:

"Their minds, dominated by this sophism, and having adopted as the rule of their own action, the theory of denegation of reason, and self-stultification which it implies, it is not strange that they assumed the same rule as applicable" to their condition.

Coffee and pistols were not at hand. Swill and tusk for two were provided. The parties immediately removed the obstructions to an interview, and met on the area between the pens, at the distance of twelve paces. Pierce looks were exchanged without effect. They then rushed together, and severe wounds were given and received. The seconds, discovering that this, unlike other duels, was like to become a deadly encounter, interposed without the common delay of a second, and parted the combatants with great exertion. Each of the opponents was understood to say that he would have the satisfaction of being torn to pieces for the sake of proving that he was aggrieved. Under these circumstances, it was ordered that the criminals should be remanded to their pens during the day; that they should afterwards be delivered to the custody of their owners; and, being kept in close confinement, without bail, at convenient time should be duly executed, and made to keep the peace by being divided into suitable pieces.

The first case presented for adjudication was that of a *horse*, exhibited by Mr William Cushman, of New Braintree—beautiful in form, of graceful proportions, six years old, and 16 hands high. He was born on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, where any one might be glad to live or die. He was worthy to bound over the almost boundless prairies of the West; or course with the Arab steed over the plains of the East; or, better than either, to be the sire of descendants to draw the carts and work the plows on the hill-sides of New England. As it could not be shown that a horse was a hog, and as no premium could be bestowed for other animals, the case was considered to be out of the jurisdiction; and the only opinion expressed by the judges was that they had no opinion.

Having finished what did not belong to them, the Judges proceeded to the discharge of their

other laborious duties. The great excellence of the animals exhibited, rendered it difficult to decide where the claims for premiums and praise were so nicely balanced that all deserved the first and received the last. In bestowing the marks of the Society's approbation in money, regard was had to the cost of keeping, as well as to the breed, form and size of the fortunate competitors, with the desire to encourage that stock which would yield the greatest profit to the farmer, at the least expense. If errors have occurred in the decisions, they have not happened from want of a sincere desire to give each his due, but from the brief space allowed for hurried examination and comparison, or from misapprehension of merits.

One hundred and forty of the best pigs "not less than four in number," which have ever been weighed in Worcester County, first claimed the attention of the Judges. By printed invitations, each of them had been requested to write his autobiography, and several have furnished materials to illustrate his own beginning and expected end, and to explain his experience of past living and his expectations of future dying. These testimonials of good conduct, showing that each was or would be honest, faithful and capable, in life or death, would require a quadruple "Boston Notion" for the slightest recapitulation of worth. Not being able to turn over such vast extent of paper, it must be briefly stated that a premium of six dollars was awarded to Mr Samuel Perry, of Worcester, for the best pigs, one quarter Bedford blood and three quarters native breed. The second premium of three dollars was adjudged to be due to Mr Waters Putnam, of Sutton, for his family of nine promising animals, dividing the blood of Berkshire and Leicester in equal moieties.

Beyond all these cases, appeared twenty beautiful pigs of Mr Harry Dodge, of Sutton, all Berkshire; six of Mr Talt Foster, of Worcester, half Berkshire and half Leicester; nine of Messrs. Simcox & P. B. Stockwell, of Sutton, of the Leicester and New England Race, and one of Mr Baxter Ellis, of Worcester, a striped pig, which were regarded with admiration.

The premium of eight dollars for the best breeding sow not less than two years old, having had not less than two litters of pigs, was awarded to Mr Harvey Dodge, of Sutton. The mother, of full Berkshire blood, had furnished evidence of her literary accomplishments by nursing one family of 14 pigs, born August 1, 1840—another brood of 11 children more, which came into the world January 1, 1841; and a third smaller collection of 12 infants, who commenced their residence in the county, August 6, 1841. Within twelve months and six days she had made donations of forty individuals to the population. Some of these families have emigrated, and are now settled in Pensacola and other cities of the South, or in towns of the far West.

The first premium of five dollars for the best breeding sow not less than two years old, which should have had at least one litter of pigs, was awarded to Mr Samuel Knox, of Grafton, for his matron, whose fine and full figure exhibited the beauties of the mingled Mackey and Berkshire breeds.

The venerated grandsire of Mr Knox's five stock, bore the name of *Major*, an honored rank in former time, but, unhappily, now no more distinguished in the military force of the Commonwealth, than colonels in the staff or kernels of corn on the stalk, the

supply of both having greatly exceeded the demand. The "Major" never took command of a battalion, or bore arms in the campaigns of the army of Massachusetts, but he fell in the service of his country. He died in civil life in his bed, as a citizen and a patriot should, where his pure Berkshire blood was shed by the knife. His premature decease was occasioned by damages received in his march to the pens on a former cattle show, where he bore away the highest honors of his class. His generous proprietor who fed and loved him like a devoted friend, mourned for his loss with sorrow that has not yet been comforted. Two hundred and twenty-two of the children and descendants of the departed pork could now unite in lamentations for their bereavement.

No individuals have done more to improve the swine or encourage the agricultural exhibitions of the county, than Mr Knox and Mr Dodge. They have, annually, at great expense of time, money, and inconvenience, brought to the pens large portions of their stock, and with extraordinary liberality, have contributed to the objects of the institution, without any adequate remuneration, except the satisfaction of doing good by the example of their successful experiments. Sometimes, in the hurry of the occasion, their animals have been accidentally excluded from their just places in the enclosures and reports, and have been compelled to depart in sorrow. Undismayed by adversity, they and their pigs have persevered in well doing; Mr Dodge brought with him to the festival of this year, twentythree of the inmates of his establishment, and Mr Knox produced weighty specimens of the results of his care and attention. One who has examined the ears of corn raised by the latter gentleman, nearly as long and wide as the broadswords of cavalry, which have ornamented the hall of exhibition, could not doubt that while his fields yield such defences against poverty, the household of his hogs would be rich in all goodness. The long ears of his harvests have made his pigs smile. Long may the community of swine prosper. It was decided that the thanks of the Society ought to be tendered to both, for their generous and honorable exertions to promote the prosperity of agriculture.

The second premium of four dollars, it was considered should be awarded to Mr Simeon Stockwell, of Sutton, for the lady of Leicester which he exhibited, and a gratuity of two dollars was recommended for Mr Maynard King, of West Boylston.

It must gratify the owners of the fortunate swine who have carried off the prizes, to know that they have experienced no slight competition, and that if the Society cannot bestow premiums they must give praise to all. The breeding sows of Mr Harvey Dodge, of Sutton, full blood Berkshire; of John W. Lincoln, of the same race; of Osgood Bradley, three fourths Berkshire and one fourth of New England, and of Charles Pucker, of the good old Byfield breed, would have beat their competitors if they could. Retiring from the contest, they will, it is hoped, try again on the next year, and once more show to their rivals that if they conquer in such contest, they cannot succeed without surpassing excellence.

Sixteen four-footed boars presented themselves before the Society. The first premium of five dollars was awarded to Mr Free and Converse, of Charlton, for one of the entire Berkshire lineage; and the second premium of three dollars was assigned to Mr Benjamin F. Curtis, of Worcester,

for one which was of the half blood Berkshire and Leicester breeds.

The court could not refrain from recommending a gratuity of two dollars to Mr Samuel A. Knox, of Grafton, for the best boar, through whose veins flowed a current three quarters full of Berkshire blood improved by one quarter of that derived from New England ancestry.

They could only bestow their highest approbation on the boars of Mr Thomas B. Eaton, three fourths Berkshire and one fourth Badford; of Mr Lysander C. Clark; of Mr Charles Hadwin, and of Col. John W. Lincoln, all of Worcester, and each one half Berkshire; of Samuel Perry, one quarter Bedford; of Simeon Stockwell, of Sutton, supposed to be entirely Leicester; of Lewis Bigelow, of Worcester, purely Yankee, and excellent in every point, and express their gratification at the rare spectacle of the congregation of the ancestors of that posterity which in future time will rejoice their owners with happy hearts around their firesides.

The duties of the Court were not diminished by the abundance of judgment in the most distinguished cases of merit. Behind them pressed a mighty congregation of claimants, where all might become plaintiffs or be non-suited by the opinions of the judges.

Such terms of commendation as can be found in the folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, have been at least twice used, and must pass to the third reading, unless a fresh supply can be obtained from Webster's giant American lexicon. No aid of new words would accurately express the feeling which delighted those who inspected the assembly of the great and good, and beautiful.

A whole family occupied one pen. It was anonymous. The card on the rails was blank; but it was as significant as the inscription on the pictures of Athenicum Galleries, where we read that the work of an artist is the "Portrait of a Gentleman," or "Portrait of a Lady," which might be understood without description. It was proved, however, that these were real gentlemen and ladies belonging to Col. John W. Lincoln, of Worcester. His mode of education was so much approved, that it was considered proper to advise him to extend his practice in the care of the young.

Mr George C. Davis brought a flock of pigs described by him as *Transcendentalists*. The form was orbic—the pork will be cubic. Externally they were of superior construction; the more interior quality will manifest itself when eaten. They needed no premium. They raised the outer covering of the common commonly called sod, and built a monument of earth for themselves. If they could have been aided by a fair of the fair, and allowed a few hundred years, they would have leaped up a memorial as lofty as the unfinished column on Bunker Hill. As no gentle help assisted their undertaking, and as the clocks which stand as sentinels on the watchtowers of time to mark his march, gave warning that his advance through the next centuries was rapid, it was recommended that Mr Davis should have a gratuity of two dollars.

Thirty-six hogs who had enjoyed the hospitality of the State Lunatic Hospital, attended the exhibition. The swine of Massachusetts have never been out of their heads, and heretofore their heads have not appeared to be out of them. They have been so infatuated, that without derangement of their happiness they could dispense with their

thinking faculties while under the care of Doctor Woodward. His skill, converting every thing it touches into good, has given to his stocks higher value than they ever before possessed, by allowing them to look out for themselves. The breed produced by his care, has been celebrated through pen and press. If it was possible, the Society ought to return to the Commonwealth a portion of the generous bounty which is appropriated for the encouragement of agriculture, when its officers promote the great interests of husbandry by introducing important improvements. It is more desirable to extend the benefits of the munificence of the State among the farmers, by making them acquainted in some subsequent publication, with the high merits of the list of improved races of the Old Bay State.

Mr Thomas B. Eaton, of Worcester, had a large domestic circle grouped around their venerable maternal parent, who had consented that they should be absent from home. The simple diet on which they had gained their livelihood, and their fine appearance, rendered it proper to rule that a gratuity of two dollars should be bestowed.

The art of cooking for the pigs has not advanced so rapidly as that of eating. Their tables were delicately furnished than those of men, are often spread over with living pork, and sometimes abound with delicacies. The bill of fare of one fair creature reclining in all the grace of female loveliness, a whole bundle of beauty, had not that rich variety of names which perplex the visitors of those splendid hotels called watering places, because the guests use so little water in proportion to their consumption of rosy fluid. One day's example may show the arrangements for food:

Breakfast—Potatoes and apples.

Luncheon—Apples and potatoes.

Dinner—Potatoes, apples and Indian meal.

Afternoon Refreshment—Apples and potatoes.

Supper—Potatoes and apples.

The potatoes were described as being small; if so, they were the cause of greatness in others. As a substitute for tea and coffee, the drink furnished at the repasts was the pure washing from the house, unadulterated with those foreign luxuries which are considered by many to be deleterious.

Much useful and interesting information, has been collected from many gentlemen distinguished for their love of the arts of agriculture in relation to the rearing, feeding, and good breeding of swine. Many communications in answer to circulars addressed to those who have been blessed with the care of the amiable animals, have been obtained. It has been considered most desirable to annex these in an appendix, without impairing their value by an imperfect and hurried abstract of their contents.

A delegation from the Court, soon after their appointment, proceeded on a mission to examine the condition of the swine in other regions. They found that the hog was treated with the highest consideration in the Empire State. He was permitted to frequent the principal places of resort in the commercial emporium, and in the cities, towns and villages of New York. There, he attended lectures, and political meetings, went down into cellars, ascended the steps of the palace of merchants, and visited the homes of the husbandmen. Like other free and independent citizens, he was given to hospitality, and cultivated acquaintance

with strangers by overturning them into the mud, so as to engage closer intimacy. His legs a world too long, were mutated from the rein deer—his dark body, two worlds too hank, seemed to have been whittened on the new invented revolving patent metallic razor grindstone. The long, crowbar-shaped nose formed a convenient implement for throwing up stones or throwing down walls. Looking like a greyhound on stilts, he was so fleet that he fever and ague could not overtake and shake him in a fair chase, and so thin that his shadow could not keep up with him in a race. The hog of Ohio, more dignified, reclined his colossal form beneath the Buckeye tree, and refreshed his appetite with the fruits showered down from the forests. In Illinois, the beautiful prairies swarmed with legions of swine. There, where earth, rolling into waves of verdure, expands in seas of green, the pigs cropped the fairest flowers for their feasts, and reposed, when weary, beneath bowers festooned with the crimson drapery of the creeper, and gathered for their couches blossoms as rich and rare as those which bent to the breezes which wept over Eden.

There is neither time nor space, now afforded or describing that which is indescribable. The comparison led to the conclusion—That a New England pig, well provided with means of support, and in good condition and comfortable circumstances, had better hold fast by the pens of the descendants of the Puritans, than to devote life, fortune and honor to a pilgrimage towards the Paradise of the West.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM LINCOLN.

Note.—The following table, compiled from the books of the Society, will present a view of the increasing prosperity of the Swine of Worcester county:

	1833	'34	'35	'36	'37	'38	'39	'40	'41
Boars,	2	4	3	1	4	5	18	14	16
Does,	2	2	4	3	6	3	3	12	21
Pigs,	13	22	30	67	41	68	60	82	140
Total,	17	28	37	41	51	78	81	108	177
Owners,	2	1	1	1	2	4	10	8	33
Competitors,	6	10	8	6	17	16	21	24	42

LARGE YIELDS OF CORN—THE CORN CULTURE.

We observe in the New Genesee Farmer, the following notices of large yields of corn:

1. In the proceedings of the Cayuga county, N. Y. Agricultural Fair, we find that the committee on grain awarded to Joseph F. Osborn, the first premium of \$8 for the best crop of corn, presented by specimens, both in quality of seed and quantity reduced, which yielded 144 bushels 11 pounds to the acre.

2. The second premium of \$5 for quantity (121 bushels 15 pound to the acre.) was awarded to James Sherman, of Springport.

3. In the proceedings of the Genesee County Agricultural Fair, we find that H. Brainard received the premium for the best acre of corn, 97 bushels.

4. The editor of the Genesee Farmer says—

"A Scotch farmer residing in the town of Soda, Cayuga county, N. Y., informs us that he raised, the past season, 400 bushels of Indian corn on four acres of land, notwithstanding the dryness of the

season. He attributes his success mainly to his manner of planting, and thinks farmers generally plant too thinly. His mode is, to plant in rows 3 feet apart, and drop two grains in a place only 15 inches apart in the rows. The variety used is the Red Blazed Flint. The soil is sandy loam, and 100 loads of manure were put on the four acres. The corn was ripened and cut sufficiently early to sow the ground with wheat."

5. In the proceedings of the Monroe county, N. Y. Agricultural Society, we find that Robert D. Martin received the first premium of \$7 for the best average acre of corn, the average being 94 bushels to the acre; Ebenezer Gooding received the second premium, \$5, his average being 90 bushels to the acre; and Lyman B. Langworthy the third, \$3, his average being 80 1/2.

6. Abram Cushman presented a memorandum showing a product of 98 bushels, but as he omitted to produce his vouchers, he was not awarded a premium.

7. In the proceedings of the Oneida county Cattle Show and Fair, the first premium for the best acre of corn was awarded to Julius Curtis, of Westmoreland: it was 86 bushels 36 lbs.: the second premium was awarded to Elisha Shaw, of Rome; his crop was 83 bushels 19 lbs. of very good corn.

There was another acre presented for premium by Mr. Stephen Scott, of Lee, 97 bushels 40 lbs.; this crop, for some reason not assigned, the committee regret that they were obliged to exclude.

We have recorded eleven instances of large yields of corn, and the nature of the last season being considered, we may add, of very large ones; but we regret that we are not able to lay before our readers the character of the soils, the quantity and quality of the manures used, the kind of corn planted, and mode of planting and culture in each instance, as such information would be much more satisfactory than the plan adopted, with one exception, of merely giving the results, and that one is by no means as full as we could wish. It has always been our opinion that the agricultural committees should, in publishing their premiums, require the information we name, and without a compliance with such requisitions, that no premium should be awarded, as besides the stimulating influence attendant upon the award of premiums, it should be a great object to increase the means of competition by disseminating among the people the modes of culture by which success may be attained.

In the case of No. 4, in which an average of 100 bushels was obtained off of 4 acres, close planting appears to us to have had a material agency in producing the yield, as the quantity of manure used is by no means large, being but twenty-five per cent. more than the quantity usually applied to an acre of corn land by provident farmers. In the 11 instances named, they are all above 80 bushels to the acre, 4 largely above 90, one 100, one above 121, and one over 144 bushels to the acre. These large yields, as the reader will have perceived, are all in the State of New York, where we are certain the climate is not so congenial to the growth of corn, as is Maryland and some of our neighboring States. Why then this disparity in production? We shall not answer this question; but we may be indulged with a few suggestions with respect to some few of the operating causes. With us it is unfortunate that the desire of many of us is to get a great number of acres of corn in, without being over particular in the accumulation of manure, so as to provide pasture for it when plant-

ed; many of us again plant more than we can tend, whereas to the east, he who plants corn, is careful to provide manure for whatever he may put in, and to plant no more than he can properly cultivate. Earl Stimson, of Saratoga county, N. Y., from 50 acres in corn, harvests annually about 5000 bushels of grain; his land is sand, with very little admixture of other kinds of soil in it; just such land as in this State we have seen corn growing, over which we could ride without injuring it. He farms upon the right principle—he believes that if land is worth farming, that it is worth being farmed well; that the soil like the animal stomach requires feeding, and that he who expects to extract a remunerating yield from the earth, must keep it in good tith. In a word, he repudiates the plan of taking all out and putting nothing in. He too, like the Scotch farmer in No. 1, plants close—27 inches each way. We are aware, however, that with our larger varieties of corn we cannot plant so close as do the folks to the east, but still we think that by diminishing our distances we might increase our products. And while we have pen in hand, we will use it to urge upon each of our readers to begin at once to make provision to secure the requisite manure to experiment next spring upon a few acres. Go to the woods for mould and leaves; cover your cow-yards with it, and in the spring mix its contents together, adding in the proportion of about ten bushels of lime to the acre with the compost. If you do this, prepare your ground well, put in your corn at a proper time and distance for yielding, and cultivate it as it ought to be, we think we can promise you such a crop as you may justly be proud of.—*American Farmer.*

FLOUR AND WHEAT.

The quantity of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie canal during the last week in October, at the places named below, is as follows, viz:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.
Schenectady,	532	2,890
West Troy,	25,561	63,775
Albany,	52,376	13,832
Total,	78,469	80,197

The following is the aggregate of flour and wheat delivered from the Erie canal during the month of October, at the same places:

	Bbls. Flour.	Bu. Wheat.
Schenectady,	2,796	2,969
West Troy,	88,060	201,654
Albany,	180,848	47,515
Total,	271,704	251,138

Albany Daily Advertiser.

BLOSSOM'S RESIDENCE.

A friend in Cambridge inquired of us a while since where "Woodside" was, the residence of the cow Blossom. We find the following in the last No. of the Farmers' Cabinet, published at Philadelphia:

"We would inform our inquiring friends that Woodside, the residence of Saml Canby, Esq., the owner of the remarkable cow Blossom, is situated 3 1/2 miles from Wilmington, Del. The management of this fine farm is in the English style, and forms an attractive object with those who have a proper taste for rural improvement."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1841.

CARE OF STOCK.

At seasonable times we have spoken of the producing and gathering in of hay, roots, &c.; also of the importance of making the barn comfortable. Without food and comfortable lodging, stock will not thrive. But these alone are not all that the farmer may profitably allow to his domestic animals.

Kindness or gentleness in the general treatment of all animals, is quite conducive to their enjoyment and thrift; we therefore recommend the employment of kind tones and gentle action towards the inmates of the barn. No matter how large your outlay of kindness, for the investment will yield a good interest.

The card and currycomb, by exciting the action of the skin, help to increase the circulation and to give health and vigor to the animal. The cow being generally confined to the yard in winter and accustomed to but little exercise, requires carding and rubbing more than the ox, whose exercise will open the pores of the skin and help to keep up good circulation throughout the system. And yet it is the ox that goes into company with his owner, whose hide is rubbed down with elbow grease—while the cow, needing it more, is seldom thus favored. A good carding, each morning, will be found economical food for your beasts.

Let all your animals be so well littered that their bed shall be dry and comfortable. Sides bedaubed and wet with excrements, must be both uncomfortable and unhealthy.

Feed out your hay in small quantities at a time—the cattle relish better that which has just been put before them, than that which they have fouled by their breath. Vary the variety of kinds together—fresh meadow hay, salt marsh hay, oat or barley straw, English hay, these or whatever other ingredients you may have, it is of a well to mix thoroughly and feed out to the stock. The proportions must be determined by the quantity of each that is to be consumed in the course of the winter—but make your calculations so as to have the food become better in quality toward spring, than it is in mid winter.

All hay before being fed out should be well shaken up. The more the straws cross each other, and the lighter they lay one upon the other, the better will they be masticated and the more nourishment will they afford.

Lake their owners, cattle relish variety, and it is well to vary the kinds of food frequently—a foddering of corn stalks or stover, daily, is relished not only by animals that are made to eat mean hay, but also by those which are plentifully fed with hay of the finest quality.

Roots are fed out *profusely* by some farmers to their stock. That they are valuable, no one doubts—but we have sometimes thought that where more than a peck or at most a peck and an half per day is given to a cow, that the excess above this quantity is much less serviceable than the first peck. A large quantity is too long-ening, and produces an irritation which causes much of the food to pass off too rapidly, and before it has given out the nourishment it would have furnished had it been longer retained. Where such results follow, though your stock may thrive—yet the keeping is expensive. We deem it doubtful whether the use of roots diminishes to any considerable extent the quantity of hay which an animal requires; but where roots are used, madder hay will answer the purpose, and the stock will come out in much better condition in the spring.

Be regular in your hours of feeding. This regularity contributes much to the quiet and contentment of all animals.

Keep the barn floor clean: a broom should always be kept there and frequently used. Save every thing that the stock can be made to eat. The time spent in the barn in preparing the feed and in keeping the animals clean and comfortable, is far from being thrown away.

Water should always be in the barn-yard, and it is desirable to have it under cover.

The testimony in regard to the economy of chopping hay and straw, is strong and full.

THOSE BUSHES IN THE SWAMP.

Might it not be well for you, as soon as the ground freezes up, to wage war upon the alders, blueberry bushes, water bushes, &c. which skirt your wet mowing lands? These are dainty tribes, generally feeding upon your best soils where grass would be glad to grow, and would grow profusely if it could but have a fair chance. In the winter, while the frost holds the roots in place and gives one firm foothold, these intruders may be cut close to the surface, and with much dispatch. They tell me that an acre of my land from which I took last summer a good burden of wet or fresh meadow grass was, only four years ago, covered entirely with alder bushes; these bushes were cut in winter with a hassock hoe, the man backing up to the bushes and striking between his feet. Nothing more has been done to this land, yet I have never seen above the surface a single stump, or any sign that a bush ever existed there. At the Agricultural Warehouses may be found an implement which may be called a hassock hoe, but the bit is so much twisted that the user of it may strike at the side of his feet and yet cut horizontally and smoothly. Whether it will be preferred to the hoe proper, which requires the man to strike between his feet, we are unable to form an opinion. But with one or the other, or with your axe, attack these intruders and eye sores. At this season they can be cut much more smoothly than in the summer; they can also be removed more conveniently, and where they are of any worth as fuel, the absence of leaves from the branches increases the facility with which the brush can be cut, and also makes the brush much less dirty. If then you have a few days to spare for this work, watch the condition of the ground, and when that is in the right state—frozen but not covered with snow—then lay to and cut diligently.

DIGGING MUCK.

What! muck again? Yes, muck again, and perpetually, almost. Many of the spots in which this is found are so wet in winter that they cannot be worked; but from some places you may obtain this material for compost while the ground is frozen. If you would like to open a ditch through that wet meadow of yours, where it is too soft for the team to go on in summer, try it this winter. Wait until the frost is three or four inches deep. Then, with an axe, in the morning cut the top up into cakes, and throw them off from one or two rods in length. Then take the peat spade, peat knife, turf spade, (or whatever name you choose for the implement,) and throw out a few loads; then take the team and cart off before night what you have thrown out. Muck, procured at such a time, freezes very hard in a few days, and as a consequence is very minutely pulverized when the frost leaves it in the spring. We have tried it and know. It is by no means bad work to dig muck from many spots in winter, provided you have a good pair of boots. So far as personal comfort goes, (and experience

is our teacher,) we would rather be at work in the ditch, than sitting by the anthracite coal fire writing for the farmer. But stern necessity often forbids the gratification of some of our longings. In other words, we hope to earn more money by the pen than we can by using the spade.

Don't forget to dig the muck, if you have any spot where it can be procured in winter.

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

We give today the opinion delivered by the august and honorable Court holden at Worcester on the day of the Cattle Show. It is presumed to be from the pen of Chief Justice L——, whose interest in those that are brought to the bar of the court over which he presided, bespeaks a susceptible and noble soul, and whose decisions are so happily tempered with consideration, mercy and good will, that even those whose doers are not so manifest as to entitle them to be summoned to receive a fine from the Society, will return to their home so delighted with the attention they received, as to be favored with quiet sleep, good digestion, and consequent happiness and thrift. Those who brought disgrace upon their kind by engaging in "an affair of honor," will we trust bow submissively and penitently to the sentence of the court, and cause their race in future times to avoid imitating those biped barbarians whose example is evil.

A CARD.

Since writing the above, we have received the following card, with a request that it should be published.—The thanks are so well merited that we comply with the request with the greatest possible alacrity.

To the Chief Justice of the Court upon Signs, holden at Worcester on the 13th ult.:

HON. AND DEAR SIR—The undersigned having been placed within the bars of the Court over which you presided, feel compelled by a high sense of duty, to express to you our hearty thanks for the deep interest you take in us and all of our kith and kin; for the much you have done to bring us into favorable notice, and elevate our standing; for the unvarying politeness and attention you have extended to us, and the manifest disposition you have ever shown to be an impartial judge of beauty and excellence—for even while some of us are somewhat envious of those whom you have preferred, we yet have the utmost confidence in your disposition to do right. With this expression of our thanks, be pleased to accept our best wishes for your happiness, and our trust that you may feast upon better things than pork—upon the finest beef and the most delicate poultry.

Yours, very respectfully, in behalf of
"The Congregation of the Great, and Fat and Good."

L. BERKSHIRE,
B. LEICESTER,
N. E. LEICESTER,
STRIPED FIG,
B. MARKAY,
O. BYFIELD, and
—TRANSCENDENTAL.

Nov. 25, 1841.

If *Agricola's* comments upon the letter of Eusebius will appear next week.

MEETING AT WASHINGTON.

On Wednesday, two weeks from this day, the friends of Agriculture meet in Washington, to consider the expediency of forming a National Agricultural Society. We trust that as many of the farmers of New England will be there as can find time and means to attend. The invitation is to all who are willing to take part in the proceedings.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BOWL.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

O! shun the bowl!—the draught beware,
Whose smile but mocks the lips of men:
When foaming high with waters rare—
O never touch the goblet then.
With friends we love, though sweet to sip
The nectar'd juice at close of day,
Yet trust ye not the syren lip
That wins to cheat, and lures to slay.

O! shun the bowl, and thou shalt know
A deeper spell than swims in wine;
Though bright its hours of sunset glow,
Their crimson clouds as briefly shine.
A few short days in madness past,
And thou wilt sisk unknown to years;
Without a hope beyond the blast,
Which moans above thy grave of tears.

O! leave the bowl—if thou art wise
To shun the path of guilty fame,
The burning road where anguish lies,
And perjured honor weeps for shame.
In after years some cheering ray
From virtue's smile will o'er thee spread,
And thou wilt bless the better way
Thy erring steps were loath to tread.

O! shun the bowl—as thou wouldst leave
The possion'd spot where reptiles tread;
Lest widow'd hearts for thee should grieve—
For thee untimely tears be shed.
Yea! thine may be the fearful lot
To prove, ere Time hath dimm'd thy brow,
A sire—and yet the witness not
Of them who weep his broken vow.

Hast thou a Wife whose every sigh
Deep trembles with the joy it gives?
Hast thou a child whose weak mild eye
Lives in the light its father lives?
Then shun the bowl!—the draught beware,
Whose smile but mocks the lips of men;
When foaming high with waters rare—
O never touch the goblet then!

"EVERY MAN HAS HIS PRICE."

So say some of the poor fools who think to show their wit and wisdom by sneering at human nature; and these poor fools say what is true, but not in the sense they attach to their saying. Every man has his price—but every man has not the same price; and there is the mistake many of your modern Solomon make. You can buy some men for ninnence. You can buy crowds of men for money. You can catch not a few by flattery, or by ministering to their senses, or by gratifying their love of office and power, or by appealing to their selfishness. Yet, be it remembered, these gentlemen so easily bribed—so noisy and so notorious, are not the whole race. There are others who demand a higher price; who will listen only to the commands of conscience—the calls of duty, and the promptings of a spirit of humanity. "Every man has his price?" pray what was the price of Oberlin, Washington, Martin Luther, old Hugh Latimer, and a host of others, whose memory the world still treats with reverence? We pity the man who has a mean opinion of his fellows. Reader, where you meet with such a degenerate son of Adam, beware of him.—There are persons who scent

out the bad in human nature, and in the doings of the world, even as the vulture scents out carrion. They have a sharp eye for every thing that shows man's imperfection, and liability to sin and error and folly, whilst they are as blind as bats to every instance of noble daring, every manifestation of moral excellence. Do not trust such morbid critics of mankind. Their philosophy is false: it is the product of their own selfish hearts, and not the result of fair observation. When they say every man can be purchased by money, they say what is not true. In political circles, in the world of fashion, or, perhaps, of trade, man may appear a being hardly deserving of honor. But who shall tell the virtue hidden in secret places—the love that never tires—the many acts of disinterested benevolence—the proof that there is in human bosoms something of the divine? Who shall tell this? Not he who believes in nothing but dollars and cents—cares for nobody except himself, and is eager only for his own aggrandizement. But there are those who can tell this. There are those who seek good in man, and, therefore find it. Gentle reader, be one of them.—Take our advice, and never, never, listen to any libels on your race—never believe men are either angels or devils; but look for their bright side, and you shall see it. Their dark side you cannot well help seeing.

Newburyport Herald.

PARENTAL INSTRUCTION.

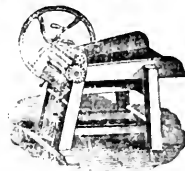
The following quotation from an address of the Principal of the Flushing Institute, Rev. Dr Muhlenburg, should be laid in the heart of every mother.

We are often asked, "What kind of boys do you want?"

Give us such boys as have been blessed with the instructions of a pious mother. This qualification for which no substitute can be found on earth—Never would we despair of the child who has been used in his infancy to hear the precepts of heavenly truth inculcated in the accents of maternal love.—Truth thus instilled live forever in the memory.—They are interwoven with all the sensibilities of the soul. They are the fortress of conscience, not impregnable, it is true, but indestructible. They furnish the mind with chords which, in later life, seldom fail to vibrate to the touch of faithful exhortation. They are as inextinguishable sparks, which being seemingly smothered under a heap of corruption, may be fanned by the breath of friendly and spiritual counsel into the pure and genial flame of piety.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.—Accounts from Mr. Gutzlaff, the German missionary, dated Pekin, 20th Nov. last, state that he was assisted in his labors by seventeen Chinese, who were serving their noviciate as missionaries. Two Japanese pupils of his were teaching Christianity to their countrymen and the Chinese at Macao; and in the same place two of his nieces had been instrumental in the conversion of 100 Chinese women of the higher classes. Mr. Gutzlaff has sent to the Mission Institute of Berlin, Germany, 38 volumes relating to the Christian worship, that were printed at Pekin, Canton, and other cities of China, and also to the Royal Library manuscripts of nine rare Chinese works, giving the description of a great number of monuments anciently existing in the Celestial Empire, all traces of which have now nearly disappeared.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this apparatus, and some of the consequences peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is toll twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or oxen power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outsiders may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No. 43 North Market Street, SCD DDBR, COB-DIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Popular Magazines with rich and beautiful Engravings.

The subscribers being the authorized agents, supply subscribers in all parts of N. Eng. and so for the last eight years, with the principle magazines, issued in this, and other cities, as—

The Lady's Book, and Lady's American Magazine. Edited by Mr. Hale, and Sigourney, with rich and most beautiful engravings, monthly, at per year \$3.00.

The work has attained a circulation of nearly 2000 Monthly.

Graham's Ladies' and Gentleman's Magazine—with original stories and the choicest engravings monthly, at per year \$3.00.

The Youth's Addition, — with Engravings and Music,—twice a month, at per year \$1.00.

The Christian Family Magazine,—at per year \$1.00. Address JORDAN & CO., 121 Washington, opposite Water Street.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$5 per year in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1841.

[NO. 27

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

AGRICOLA UPON THE LETTER OF EUSEBIUS.

MR EDITOR—I was amused by reading in your paper of the 17th ult. the letters which passed between Eusebius and his friend, on his leaving his former occupation and "turning farmer." The letters are written in a happy style, and manifest a learned leisure and playful imagination of their author. Such learned leisure and happy fancy I cannot boast, for I am a farmer, and farmers are ruder of raising good crops and turning handsome furrows, than of making apt similes and turning handsome periods.

The former business of this amateur farmer, must be matter of conjecture. The plain-spoken Eusebius does not mention it, but speaks of his "helpless incapacity." Such incapacity would have insured a failure in any business. George Cartoon, too, was unsuccessful in his attempt at farming, though according to Eusebius, he gratified his taste and satisfied his longing without a pecuniary loss, (which is more than other schemers can boast,) but George Cartoon and Raphael Guido, have no vocation for farming, nor for any other business of sober, every-day life.

Eusebius' friend, in the outset of his farming speculation, bought a score of sheep, and because he was so green that he did not know a wether from an ewe, he berates all farmers who sell sheep, as oats and hay are spoiled in a storm, and he berates the seasons because his year is not so eternal sunshine, and

"Forgets though horrors round his cottage reign,
That spring will come and nature smile again."

MR EDITOR, I can see nothing in this correspondence which should deter a sober, discreet man, to have the requisite means and common energy, and common sense, from commencing farmer. But he is of so much refinement [?] that he cannot associate with the honest yeomanry and so much delicacy that he will not pull his gloves off; a man whose friends accuse him of *helpless incapacity*, has little prospect of success in farming as he has any other laborious or pains-taking occupation. It is to be a successful farmer, in my judgment, it is not necessary that a man should have been born on a farm or educated especially for the business. There are difficulties and occasional discouragements on the farm as well as in other employments. The seasons are sometimes unfavorable; the markets bad; the horse may get me; the cattle or sheep be breachy, and worse than all, the black hen will sometimes persist in sitting on the white hen's nest. And what station condition of man has not its disappointments? You ask the capitalist, he will tell you that when he flattered himself that his mountain stood strong, his riches have taken wings. If you ask the merchant, he will tell you that the same winds and waves which have wafted his ships laden with wealth in safety to their harbor at one time, have

at another, when lashed into fury, dashed them upon a rocky shore or buried them deeper than plummet can fathom. The manufacturer will tell you of fluctuating prices, absconding or bankrupt debtors, of a ruinous foreign competition, and of degrading elements. Professional men will tell you of health, and strength, and talents wasted, and the burden of every reply will be vexation, and disappointment, and sorrow. I do not mean that men do not meet with success, and sometimes splendid success, in the various occupations which busy them, but I do mean that the instances are comparatively very few where men relinquish an employment which has become familiar to them and engage in a new speculation, or trade, or profession, and find the golden treasures which their dreamy imaginations have promised; and they as seldom improve their condition as their fortunes.

I would not advise every man of every possible temperament and habit, to "turn farmer," because every one has not sufficient capital, strength and perseverance. But I would counsel every one who is sick of the languor and tediousness of doing nothing—every gentleman *loafer* who sits moping in a "too easy chair," or lies dozing on a too downy bed, to arouse from his sloth, and to begin to live, and move, and act upon his farm, if he has the means of buying, upon another's, if he has only means and credit enough to hire it. The dirty acres cannot burn, nor sink, nor run away. Farming is a safe and honorable employment; it is the most suitable and natural to unsophisticated man.

The witty and classical Eusebius laughs at the idea of a man of taste and refinement "turning farmer." Among my acquaintance are a few farmers of taste and education at least equal to Eusebius, and in practical good sense greatly his superiors. In Plymouth county, a clergyman is a prince among the farmers; in Berkshire, a lawyer leads off the premium cattle and swine, and raises the *tallest* crops; in Middlesex, a lawyer has made the greatest discoveries in agriculture, and makes heaps of money as well as heaps of manure. One of the most elegant and pleasant farms in Hampshire has been improved in its productiveness and tastefulness by a gentleman who was formerly a merchant tailor in Boston, and made coats which would have added new graces to the fastidious and elegant Mr Eusebius: I will not say that he would have made a *man* of him, but he would have contributed all that any tailor can towards it.

AGRICOLA.

Use of Toads.—We make the following extract from the letter of a correspondent at Attakapas, Louisiana:—"A very wealthy neighbor of mine has been suffering for many years from what he calls rheumatic pains, but which is more probably gout. All the watering places and the best physicians could afford him no relief. An old Indian prescribed for him the *oil of toads*, to be used by rubbing on the suffering part. From the use of this, he has never failed to obtain almost immediate relief, even in the severest paroxysms."—*Albany Cult.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

FROZEN POTATOES.

MR EDITOR—Sir—It has often been recommended in several of the agricultural publications of the day, that potatoes which are frozen, be soaked in cold water, in order to restore them to sweetness before cooking.

Another plan is, when very hardily frozen, "to dissolve a quarter of an ounce or so of saltpetre to every peck and add it to the water" in which they are boiled.

These remedies, for aught I know to the contrary, may be perfectly effectual; but my plan is, whenever my potatoes get frozen, to let them remain so, and if there be any danger of their thawing before wanted, to place a *quantum sufficit* for the supply of the table, in a situation where such a contingency cannot possibly ensue. Potatoes that are frozen ever so hard, if taken in that state and immersed in water heated to the boiling point, (provided they have not previously undergone the operation of freezing and thawing,) are as good and palatable as if untouched by frost. I learned this lesson, which to me has been a valuable one, many years since, in the camps and logging swamps of Maine. Having no cellars, and indeed few other conveniences for keeping their potatoes, it is customary for the logging men to preserve them by exposing them constantly to the action of the frost, and which is often effectually done by storing them in the back part of the camp, but more frequently by allowing them to remain in the open air. It is not the operation of freezing, simply, that deteriorates the potato for culinary purposes; but on the contrary the gradual thawing to which they are subsequently exposed, ere they are regarded by many as being fit for food.

Respectfully yours,
Windham, Me., Nov. 29, 1841.

H. D. W.

HIENS.

The following extract from a letter addressed to us, contains an inquiry which we hope some of our correspondents will answer:

"Some of my neighbors are wishing to improve their breed of hens, and they requested me to write you on the subject. Can you inform me where the Creole and Budy and some others of the best kind of hiens can be bought?"

Passumpsic, N. H., Nov. 22. L. P. PARKS.

We have no knowledge as to where the kinds named in the inquiry can be obtained, nor do we know any thing of their peculiarities. The Ostrich, remarkable for its size, and the Dorking, which is also large, and furnished with a superfluous pair of toes, may be had of Messrs. Breck & Co. at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse.

Small miseries, like small debts, hit us in so many places, and meet us at so many turns and corners, that what they want in weight they make in number.—*Lucan.*

WHITE WEED.

The following article from the Albany Cultivator relates to a plant which is, in this vicinity, called *White Weed*. Our farmers generally dislike it, thinking that it roots out other and better plants.

That it makes good hay, if cut young, no one doubts; perhaps we can have none better. But where this weed or daisy occupies the ground almost exclusively, the crop is generally small, although these plants, by their wide-spreading blossoms, make a great show, and give the appearance of a heavy burthen upon the ground.

We know not but that cows like to feed between the stalks of this plant and eat those of its leaves which lie upon the ground; but the stalk itself and the blossom are generally left standing even when feed is short in the pasture.

Many farmers here wage an annual war upon this weed. It is feared as an exhausting and vexatious intruder. We blame no one for wishing to keep it out of his lands—but if it get possession, the harm is not very great; for while the land is in tillage, this can be kept down without great labor, and among the grain crops, and the first two or three grass crops after the land is laid down, this weed will not be very abundant; as the grasses decline, this weed increases—and it probably hastens the decline of timothy and red top.—*Ed.*

WHITE DAISIES AGAIN.

Messrs. Editors—In answer to the inquiry of "Commentator," I would state that I presume the white daisy of his place, which he calls *canonille daisy*, is the same* which makes good hay and pasture here, and that it will do the same there, if he and his neighbors can divest themselves of their prejudice against it, and treat it as a friend and not an enemy.

No man can have a worse opinion of daisies than I had from my childhood till I was more than forty years old; but for more than fifteen years they have grown in my pastures and meadows unmolested, (except when greedily eaten by my cows, horses, and sheep,) and now I would as soon part with any grass I have as with them.

I have lately conversed with several of our best farmers on the subject, and they are all of my opinion.

Let it should be thought by those where I am not known, that I keep my cattle very poor, and starve them to eat daisies, I can assure them it is not so; but I mean to keep my milch cows so that they are at all times fit for the butchers; and as evidence that I do, they killed one for me last week, that had nothing but what she got in the summer pastures with the other milch cows, and was milked twice a day till six weeks ago, and better and fatter grass-fed beef I never saw; and the daisies, although plenty in June, have been eaten by the cows closer than the other grass.

These daisies have a round blossom, from the size of a half dollar to a dollar, the leaves of the blow white and single; that part containing the seed, yellow; one blossom on the end of an erect stalk, from two to three feet high; sometimes, however, branching out for more blows, each on the end of a stem, and single. The flower stem has a few scattering narrow leaves on it. The other part of the daisy grows round the stem, and does not rise but a few inches from the ground;—in blossom here the latter part of June.

If this is the same "pest" which Commentator

*We think they are not the same.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

complains of, and spreads with such "rapidity," he and his neighbors can easily make a trial of it, and if they do it in faith, and thoroughly, I have no doubt that they will not find it a *noli me tangere*, or "touch me not," as they have been used to consider it. On this subject, it is not theory but experience with me, and I can have no possible motive to deceive. I said it was good hay for cattle and sheep, and I think equally good for horses; for my daisy-hay, being the hardest in the barn, I have fed my horse on it since haying, and never had a horse eat hay cleaner or do better than he has.

CALVIN BUTLER.

Plymouth, Ct., Sept. 16, 1841.

INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

Idleness is an inlet to most other vices; while, by industry, the powers of the mind are turned to good account. Usefulness of character depends much on diligence. Early to accustom children to industry, application and perseverance, is a necessary part of education. If indulged in idleness when young, application to business will afterwards be irksome. They should early be made sensible of the value of time, they should be made to understand that no economy is so essential as the economy of time; and that as by squandering pence, we are very soon deprived of pounds, so, by wasting minutes, we shall lose not only hours, but days and months. We must endeavor to inspire children with the spirit inculcated in the following precept: "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might."

For a young woman to have been properly instructed in the management of a family, is far more essential to her than all the elegant arts on which so much time and expense are by some bestowed. If she has been made acquainted with every particular circumstance of a servant's duty, taken an active part in family concerns, combines frugality with plenty, retrenches superfluous cost and decoration, and thus is fitted to meet adverse as well as prosperous circumstances she will be useful and respectable in her father's family, and particularly so in a married state. When domestic economy is viewed in this light, is there a woman that would disdain to rank it among her accomplishments? Or a sensible man who would not prize it in his wife?

Whatever may be our occupation in life, there is in an industrious, upright, liberal and benevolent mind, an inherent dignity, that will meet with esteem from all whose opinion deserves to be guarded.

And as frugality and industry are by no means necessarily connected with an avaricious disposition, the most opulent parent ought not to be ashamed to adopt, in the economical education of his children, the excellent motto, "waste not, want not." Early habits of care, and early aversion and contempt of waste, are interesting lessons for children to learn. The most industrious and frugal are frequently the most benevolent and useful. And it is upon this principle, that children should be taught not only to save, but that they are responsible for making a right use of what they save, or possess.

While encouraging children in industrious habits, let us not forget or neglect to encourage industry at their books, and to afford them opportunities for mental improvement, to qualify them rightly to enjoy the necessary intercourse with mankind.—*Selected.*

CRUSHED BONES.

The introduction of bones as a fertilizer, is perhaps one of the most important and successful agricultural efforts of modern days, and has been certainly one great means of sufficiently increasing the national production of corn to keep pace with an annually enlarging population. It required however, like all other agricultural improvements, much perseverance and unshaken energy in the promoters of this manner, to induce its general adoption; many a long and stubborn argument had to be answered; many hundred loads of the bone refuse of Sheffield and Birmingham had to be given away, before the cautious and suspicious Yorkshire farmers could be generally persuaded of the fallacy of the assertion that "there is no good in bones." To this tardy conviction the erroneous mode of employing them originally adopted, mainly contributed, for they were at first used without even roughly breaking them, and in consequence, they decomposed so very slowly in the soil, that the farmer's patience was naturally exhausted; he sought in vain for immediate and striking results.

The introduction of machinery, however, by enabling the cultivator to procure them in a crushed state, did away with this objection, for when crushed they putrefy with much greater rapidity; and has long since induced a consumption of this manure more than adequate to the national produce of bones. It has been necessary, in consequence, to search in other countries for a supply; and for the last fifteen years the quantity of bones imported from abroad has been steadily increasing. Thus the declared value of all the bones imported into England—

In the year 1821 was	£15,898 12s. 11d.
" 1824,	43,940 17 11
" 1827,"	77,956 6 8
" 1830,	58,223 16 8
" 1833,	97,900 6 4
" 1835,	127,131 14 10
" 1836,	171,806 0 0
" 1837,	254,600 0 0

Into the port of Hull alone, in 1815, were imported about 8000 tons; this had increased to 17,500 tons in 1833, and to 25,700 tons in 1835. These come principally from the Netherlands, Denmark, and the Baltic, but they have been imported from much more distant places, such as Buenos Ayres and the Mediterranean; and I am confident that if the seal fishermen of North America and other distant stations were aware of the fact that the bones of fish are nearly, if not quite, as valuable for the farmer as those of other animals, that they would not suffer any falling off in the supply. By the 3d and 4th William IV., c. 56, a duty of one pound per cent. on the declared value, is payable on all bones imported for farming purposes.

The following table, extracted from one by Richard Tottle, Esq., of Hull, will show to the farmer from whence the great supply of foreign bones is derived. This table contains the imports during 1827, in which year the following number of vessels entered the port of Hull, loaded with bones:

From	Vessels.	Tons bones.
Russia,	6	832
Prussia,	9	1174
Sweden and Norway,	6	362
Denmark,	57	3778
Hanseatic towns,	61	3760
Netherlands,	76	6110

Mecklenberg,	}	31
Hanover,		
Oldenberg,		

Total, 218

17,718

The import of bones into Hull has since been regularly increasing; it was, according to a letter with which Mr. Pottle favored me, equal to 23,000 tons in 1831, and to 25,700 in 1835. It would certainly be well to look to other quarters, besides the continent, for a future supply, since in some of the German States, a duty on their export has been recently imposed.

There is perhaps no nature of whose powers the chemical explanation is more easy; for of the earthy and purely animal matters of which bones are composed, there is not a single particle which is not a direct constituent or food of vegetables; thus carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen are found in the abounding oil and cartilage of bones, they are equally common, nay, ever present in all vegetable matters; and if carbonate of lime and phosphate of lime are almost equally common in plants, they are all more universally present in all bones.

To the mode and effect of applying bones as a manure, either whole, broken, or in a state of powder, the Doncaster Agricultural Association paid considerable attention, and they have made a very valuable report of the results of their inquiries, in which they say: "The returns received by the Association, satisfactorily establish the great value of bones as a manure. Our correspondents, with only a few exceptions, all concur in stating them to be a highly valuable manure, and on light dry soils, superior to farm-yard dung and all other manures. Copying the language of one of them in reference to dry sandy soils, we express the opinions contained in a far greater number.—I consider bone manure one of the most useful manures which has yet been discovered for the farmer's benefit. The lightness of carriage, its suitability for the drill, and its general fertilizing properties, render it peculiarly valuable in those parts where distance from towns renders it impossible to procure manure of a heavier and more bulky description." Mr. A. stated by another farmer, the carting of six, eight, or ten loads of manure per acre is no trifling expense. The use of bones diminishes labor at the season of the year when time is of the first importance; for one wagon load, or 120 bushels of small bone dust, is equal to forty or fifty loads of farm-yard manure. Upon very thin sand land its value is not to be estimated; it not only is found to benefit the particular crop to which it is applied, but extends through the whole course of crops."

The report adds, that bones have been found highly beneficial on the limestone soils near Doncaster, on peaty soils, and on light loams; but that the heavy soils and on clay, they produce no effect.

The mode of applying them is either by sowing broadcast or by the drill; either by themselves, or mixed with earth, previously mixed with earth and fermented. Bones which have been thus fermented are decidedly superior to those which have not done so. The quantity applied per acre is about twenty-five bushels of bone dust, and forty bushels of large broken bones. The dust is best for immediate profit; the broken half-inch bones more continued improvement. Mr. Birks says: "I were to till for early profit, I would use bones ordered as small as saw-dust; if I wished to improve my land in good heart, I would use principally

half-inch bones, and in breaking these I should prefer some remaining considerably larger." The reason for this is very obvious; the larger the pieces of bone the more gradually will given bulk dissolve in the soil.—*Johnson on Fertilizers.*

RESPECTABILITY OF THE FARMER'S PROFESSION.

Lord Townsend, who received the appellation of *Turnip Townsend*, from the wits of a conscientious court, for having introduced the culture of that useful vegetable into England, has conferred a more lasting benefit on his country than all the popinjays who have spread their butterfly wings in the sunshine of Court, from the days of William the Conqueror to those of Queen Victoria. Was it Dr. Johnson who remarked of some one sneeringly, that his conversation savored of *bullocks*? Yet the world would have been better off without a Johnson, than without a Collier or a Bakewell. Every generation produces its literary great, but not every generation nor every age produces men capable of originating great and signal improvements in those important departments of human industry which give sustenance to millions. Why should the breeder be sneered at? Is not the artist caressed? And what is the breeder but an artist in the great studio of nature? The one chisels the shapeless marble into forms of beauty—the other moulds flesh and blood, and gives beauty and value to the unsightly and the worthless. Is the latter pursued then, unworthy a gentleman and man of taste? Is he who strives to beautify and adorn this fair world, instead of a gallery or a palace—he who labors to restore animated nature to her forms of primal beauty, engaged in a vulgar or tasteless pursuit? It strikes me, on the contrary, that no occupation is more congenial to a pure and elevated taste. No man more than the agriculturist has constantly presented before him images of beauty. His occupation does not of itself necessarily bring him in contact, or but slightly, with man's moral or physical infirmities. The world is not to him a great "whited sepulchre." Its sunny smile is not a mask hiding the features of vice and woe. I would not preach up a crusade against any other of the professions: I would not drag them down, but I would raise the *producer up*—raise him up in his own estimation. I would have him appreciate aright the dignity of his calling. Man was formed to labor and to be useful. The primal curse of labor was a blessing in disguise. There should be no drones in the great hive of humanity. Labor enables its followers.—*Albany Cult.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

MESSERS. GAYLORD & TUCKER.—I send you per first packet for Albany, three portraits of my thorough bred, full blooded Ayrshire Cow, Swinley, imported by me from Scotland in 1833. She was six years old in May last. She gave me a calf on the 31st of March last, was milked three days regularly, previous to dropping her calf, and had drawn from her in that time from 45 to 50 quarts. Commenced setting her milk for butter, on the 1st day of April. The calf was not allowed to touch a teat, but was fed on the mother's new milk for 3 days; after that on skimmed milk. Quantity of

butter made from Swinley in April, was 13 and 4 1/2 lbs. In May 32 and 4 1/2 lbs. (In this month there was a falling off in her milk.) In June the quantity of butter was 41 and 7 1/2 lbs. In July and August, her milk was not kept separate from other cows. On the 7th of April, her milk for that day, weighed 13 and 9 1/2 lbs. On the 2d inst. commenced weighing her milk and making butter from it; in four days it averaged 25 8 1/2 lbs., and made just 5 lbs. of butter.

My pasture has been very poor and short during the season, owing to dry weather, and too much stock for the quantity of pasture. From the time Swinley was turned out to grass, up to this date, she has had, by measure, two quarts of Indian meal regularly every day.

She will be exhibited at the annual show at Bridgewater, on the 27th inst., together with other blood, half blood and native stock.

Respectfully yours, GEO. RANDALL.
New Bedford, Sept. 9, 1841.

SCANDAL.—Dr. Bethune says, with much truth, that "slander is more accumulative than a snowball." It starts from the mouth of the originator a mere atom, and passes from lip to lip, accumulating volume and substance till it swells to a size appalling to the disinterested, and wholly beyond the recognition of its first parent. It is like a salad, which every one will season to his own taste, or the taste of those to whom he offers it, and each taster is so pleased with the sweet morsel, that he gives it another dash from the castor, and passes it on to his next neighbor. Those who have the least inherent purity of their own, are ever the most free and liberal in multiplying the fables and magnifying the sins of others. In nine cases out of ten the reckless traducer of another's character judges of his victim after the dictates of his own heart—which being corrupt, corrupts all his thoughts, taints with corruption his surmises of the action, thoughts and motives of others.—*Emancipator.*

RELIGION.—We have seldom read a more finished description of this heavenly principle, in easy language, than the following, extracted from the *English Monthly Review*:

"Religion—that messenger of heaven—dwells not exclusively in cells or cloisters; but goes forth among men not to frown on their happiness, but to do them good. She is familiar and cheerful at the tables and firesides of the happy; she is equally intimate in the dwellings of poverty and sorrow; she encourages the innocent smiles of youth, and kindles a glow of serenity on the venerable front of age; she is found too, at the bedside of the sick, when the attendants have ceased from their labor, and the heart is almost still; she is seen at the house of mourning, pointing upward to the 'house not made with hands'; she will not retire so long as there is evil that can be prevented, or kindness that can be given; and it is not until the last duty is done, that she hastens away and raises her altar in the wilderness, so that she may not be seen by men."

He that to what he sees, adds observation, and to what he reads reflection, is in the right road to knowledge, provided that, in scrutinizing the hearts of others, he neglects not his own.—*Lacon.*

HYBRIDS.

There is something very curious in the mixing of seeds. In the case of Mr Whitman's turnips, as related below, where were two kinds in one pod, which was produced from a single blossom, and the farina or pollen (which is allowed to be the fertilizer of the seed) of both the ruta baga and the flat turnip must have fallen upon it and impregnated the seeds accordingly. One would suppose that the seeds would all of them have become mongrels, or as they are called, *hybrids*. But it seems that they did not. The mixture or hybrid character does not always show itself the first year in the seed. It is related that the celebrated English horticulturist, Thomas Knight, mixed the farina of a dwarf kind of a pea with a tall grey pea. The seed that year resembled the common grey pea as usual, but the next year the product of those seeds partook of the nature of both its parents, and a new variety was thus formed. Some time since, a friend in York county gave us an ear of Tuscarora corn, which grew by the side of some of the common sweet corn. The kernels of the sweet corn we picked out; the remaining kernels were to all appearance fair specimens of the Tuscarora corn. These we planted by themselves, at a distance from any other, but in the fall we found kernels of the sweet corn mixed in with the other. Next spring we picked out the kernels of sweet corn as before, and planted nothing but fair looking Tuscarora. At harvesting time we found the same mix as before. The third season we again picked out the sweet kernels, but in the fall we still found some mixed in with the Tuscarora, and this too when it was planted each year so far from any of the sweet variety that the pollen of the one could not blow on to the other. How long it will be before we shall be able to get the sweet corn blood eradicated from the Tuscarora, we cannot tell. It shows, however, that seedsmen cannot be too careful in keeping plants from which they wish to obtain seeds, separate from others of the same genus.

What are called Dale's Hybrid turnips, which is a turnip with a ruta baga bottom and a flat turnip top, we presume originated by mixing the pollen of the two varieties, and perhaps if Mr Whitman examines, he will find some among his that will be of the same or of a better variety than Dale's.—*Maine Farmer.*

RUTA BAGA AND FLAT TURNIP SEED IN ONE POD.

MR HOLMES—In a former communication I promised that I would inform you of my opinion, and the evidence I had that ruta baga and English or flat turnip seed would both grow in one pod.

Last year, in the spring, I set out my roots for seed, as usual. Beets, carrots, onions, ruta baga, English turnips, &c. The two last were set near each other; when they became ripe, I carefully gathered them separately. On the 17th of last June, I planted the same seed which I gathered from the ruta bagas, where no seed grew last year except a few weeds. They came up as usual:—about one sixteenth part proved to be flat turnips: both kinds were in almost every hill. The tops have resembled both kinds the summer through. The flat or English turnip bottoms resemble the ruta bagas in many respects. When convenient I will endeavor to forward you a sample of some of the roots.

Enclosed are two kinds of water melon seeds, that grew the summer past from the largest sized

seeds. The small sized seeds, when I was a boy, over fifty years ago, were called the small sweet melons. The small kind I have not planted or raised any for several years past.

The seeds that I planted last spring were not of my raising, but were all of the largest sized seeds. I am of opinion that both kinds of the melon seeds were planted and grew near each other the last year, similar to the ruta baga seeds.

If you think the above facts are worth publishing in your columns, they are at your disposal.

J. WHITMAN.

N. Turner, Nov. 1841.

EXPENSE AND PROFIT OF A POTATO CROP IN VERMONT.

The following communication from Mr Rich, is of a kind which we always welcome. *Exact accounts are what all farmers like to look at—they are what all farmers should keep.* In what way is it possible for a man to determine accurately which of his crops are, taking a series of years together, the most profitable, unless he does not take the expenses of each and its worth? It is true that observation and good judgment may help him to get near the truth, but this is all. The first of January will soon come round again, and before it arrives, we advise every young farmer—(we don't do so very willingly except the old ones)—to provide himself with a book in which to keep a journal. If this is done, he has it in his power to turn at any time to all the minutes he wants, to enable him to sum up the profits and loss of every crop.

Shoreham, Vt., Nov. 15th, 1841.

MR ERROR—Sir—In reading the agricultural papers of the day, I frequently meet with the mode, culture, expenses, and loss or gain of farm crops, which I think is an advantage to the farmer, especially where they are particular in giving the description of soil and mode of treatment. Being induced from the frequent recommendations in the papers, to keep debt and credit of farm crops, I will give you a statement of one acre and five eighths of potatoes. Soil, about one half a deep loam, the other loam and sand, (rather moist.) It had lain to grass two years, and on the 12th of June I drew twentynone cartloads of long manure, and spread it evenly over the ground, and plowed it under to the depth of eight inches, immediately after spreading. The herds grass and clover had attained a good growth; so much so, that it was necessary to have one hand keep up with the plow, and with a forked stick prevent the grass accumulating about the center. It was then thoroughly harrowed, and then furrowed and planted as soon as possible. The ground was furrowed three feet one way, and planted about two feet the other; the potatoes being cut and covered two inches deep. First hoeing, 15th July: cultivator run twice in each furrow; second hoeing, 28th July, and cultivator used as in the first. I endeavored to have my hands hoe them on the level system as much as possible; but owing to their being furrowed very shallow, and the mode new, they were hilled more than I intended to have them. The season was good until the second hoeing, and from that time to the 15th of September was too dry, (which was the case throughout the county.) From that time to the 11th October, they grew very fast, and on harvesting them I had four hundred and seventyseven and a half bushels of potatoes. Now for the account:—

Dr.		
To 21 loads of long manure at 3s.		\$10 5
1-2 days plowing, with 2 yoke of oxen and 3 men,		5 2
Man and horse 3 hours in furrowing,		5
32 bush. seed potatoes, at 2s. per bush.		10 0
1-2 days planting, at 75 cts. per day,		1 1
First hoeing, 3-4 days, at 75 cts.		2 0
Second do. 2-3-1 at 75 cts.		2 0
Use of horse for both hoeings,		1 0
1-2-3-1 days in harvesting,		9 5
Interest on land, at \$50 per acre,		4 8
		—
		\$48 1

Deduct two thirds expense of manure for succeeding crops,

7 0

\$41 1

Cr.

By 477 1-2 bush. potatoes, at 2s.

\$159 1

Deduct expenses, 41 1

Profit, - - - \$118 0

or \$72 62 per acre.

I wish your opinion or some of the contributors to your valuable paper, on the following inquiry:

Last spring I purchased 55 loads of bone manure from the slaughter house in my vicinity, and put them on to three and three fourths acres of land, it having lain eight or ten years to pasture. The head and jaw bones were broken to pieces little and then turned under. The piece was planted to corn on the 7th June; produce, 40 bushels per acre. Soil, a deep muck, inclining to clay and rather moist. This piece of land I wish to seed to grass next spring. Will spring wheat be likely to do well, if not, what will? Any information will be thankfully received by

Your friend and subscriber,

QUINTUS C. RICH.

P. S.—I have charged nothing for board in the above statement on the potato crop, as my labor cost me from 10 to 12 1-2 dollars per month.

I think there is one great error with these who write, in withholding their names. Pieces merely signed with a letter of the alphabet, do not carry such strength with them as those where the author's name is attached.

Is there a remedy for warts on cow's teats?

Q. C. R.

I am tempted by the foregoing statement to give an account, from memory, of my own potato crop. My book is twenty miles from here. It was a wonderful crop.

About the last week in May, I took a strip of land three rods wide and forty long; plain pasture land with but little herbage on it. Soil mostly light colored loam, inclining to a sandy loam. Broke up and sowed 2-3ds of this with two yoke of oxen and two men 1-2 a day. Next morning broke up the remainder with one yoke of oxen and on man, one hour and an half. One fourth of an acre of this land, was planted to potatoes. Before plowing, I spread upon the 1-1 acre three loads of rotting (not exactly rotted,) straw, potato vines, meadow mud, &c. which I found in the barn-yard where I purchased the place. After plowing I spread about four loads of the same powerful manure up on the furrows and harrowed it in. The land was then marked out 4 feet one way and 3 feet 3 in the other. Then I planted 4 1-2 bushels of a

ormy and inferior potatoes *as were ever seen*. Why plant such? they were brought on to the round before I saw them, and I then knew not here I could get any others—*look next time here you buy, said I to myself.* Also, I planted pecks of a new variety, far fetched, which cost 1 per bbl. They were hoed twice—and now how many potatoes do you suppose I obtained from the whole piece? Why, about *thirteen bushels*; and *as good as good as I planted.*

And now for the debt and credit:—

Dr.	
Interest on 1-1 acre at \$25 per acre,	\$0 31
Plowing and harrowing,	1 00
7 loads of manure (?)	3 50
4 1-2 bushels of seed at 2s.	1 50
7 pecks do.	3 25
Hoeing,	50
Harvesting,	1 00
	\$11 06
By 13 bushels, at 2s.	4 33
Loss,	\$6 73

It would spoil a good story to state that a hail storm shattered the vines of these potatoes into reds, and that they never recovered from the effects of the pelting—and there may be no occasion say that the main object was to get the land somewhat mellowed and fitted for a crop the next season. Were such things mentioned, the main object of these statements might be defeated, which to show that though farmers often get a large profit from particular acres, they also are liable to losses on other parts of the farm; and that their business, though a good and respectable one, is not, on the whole, so lucrative as many may imagine, who make their inferences only from such accounts as appear in the papers, where writers generally speak of those parts of the farm which have no well, and leave failures, blacksmith's bills, repairs of fences, repairs of buildings, &c. &c. unnoticed. I could make out an account—and as fairly too as many others are made—which would show a farm

Dr. 1841, about	\$500 00
Cr. 1-2 bushel turnips sold,	12

Loss, \$499 88

and yet it would require a statement of *facts* to satisfy me that I have fared worse than many others, who can give accounts of large and profitable crops.

An effort is making, and we rejoice at it, to bring agriculture into more marked favor than it has hitherto enjoyed. But partial and delusive statements can never do this. Every man who is allured into it to *his cost*, will be likely afterwards to speak of the pursuit in terms of disapprobation and contempt. Unfairness will obstruct the efforts of those who would have farmers hold their own occupation in higher esteem. The unfairness we refer to, is not any that can be pointed out in particular accounts, but it is necessarily found in an untruthful agricultural press, where no pains are taken to keep the public informed that there is another side to the picture.

Remarks like these would be unnecessary were farmers accustomed to give accounts of failures as readily as they do of success; but this is hardly to be expected of them. But do not misunderstand

us: we have no wish to decry husbandry—we are making no attempts to do it. But our desire is that its merits should be fairly and fully presented—let its discouragements and its hardships be told in connection with its profits and pleasures; for even then it will stand and command attention and respect. It will make its way better in the world for a full and frank account of itself.

The inquiry of our correspondent relative to spring wheat, we can give no satisfactory reply to, for we know not how the soil and climate where he lives usually act upon that crop. We can only say that the bones will do the wheat no harm, but will probably be of service to the crop.

Harts.—Some English journal says that if a solution of alum be applied three or four times to warts on cattle, they will be removed. We know nothing of the value of this prescription.—*Ed. N. B. PAR.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—In my early days, my father, being fond of good horses, paid great attention to their health, and whenever he apprehended that his horse was affected with the bots, had recourse to strong salt water, generally brine in which beef had been salted, and it appeared to have a favorable effect on the animal. The brine was given first without any thing preceding it; but after my neighbor made the following experiments, we changed our course of practice. A two years old horse having died of the disease, our neighbor opened him, and taking the œsophagus (or *ozen*, as it is perhaps more generally called,) from the stomach, split it open, and exposed the grub to fair view; he found their heads deeply embedded in the cellular substance; he then dropped a few drops of brine on some of them, which induced those that it touched to contract and adhere with greater tenacity; he then dropped on some others some molasses, which instantly produced a different effect; they appeared to expand and slacken their hold; on to these he then dropped some beef brine as at first, which caused them immediately to let go their hold and fly off from their former station. He found that by this course, he could dislodge them whenever he pleased; hence the expediency of administering something sweet and agreeable before the brine is given, is clearly suggested. As there is no doubt that the insect which is called the bot bee, depositing the egg or nit on the hair of the horse, produces the grub in the stomach by being taken in at the mouth, it is very desirable to prevent their continuance on the horse where he would be likely to take them into his mouth by biting himself, which I have seen one horse show great reluctance to do; he deliberately viewed the part thickly covered with nits, and after some hesitation contracting his lips with his teeth, bit the part, and then as if to avoid all adhesion of the nits, he gave a very sudden motion to his lips. These little eggs or nits are easily removed and destroyed, by rubbing on them almost any kind of oil or greasy substance.

AN AGRICULTURIST.

Words are in this respect like water, that they often take their taste, flavor, and character, from the mouth out of which they proceed, as the water from the channels through which it flows.—*Lacon.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.

Having by accident discovered a way to relieve cattle when choked by attempting to swallow too large a piece of ruta bags, or other roots, I thought I would communicate the process of relief to the Cultivator. Some two or three years ago, my beef cow got choked with a turnip, and having tried the usual mode of pouring soft soap down her throat without the desired effect, I concluded to butcher her before the turnip had done its work; she had fallen down before I could get a knife ready; so I took hold of the fore leg to turn her in a better position for opening the veins in the neck, when I perceived that she was relieved, and soon got up. I attributed it to drawing the fore leg forward and out from the body.

I have recommended the same process to my neighbors, some of whom have tried it with complete success. I would suggest that each fore leg be pulled alternately.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID F. LOTT.

VEGETATION OF SEEDS.

An article recently appeared in the Hartford Courant, on the subject of the vegetation of the seeds of plants, by being placed on the surface of untilled ground. A correspondent says it reminds him of a similar experiment made in Coventry, Ct., some twentyfive years ago, by the Rev. Abel Abbot, as follows:

He occupied a small rough farm, and having a pasture very thickly covered with small bushes, brakes, &c., he cut them down, and laid potatoes on the surface, at suitable distances, and then the bushes, &c. over them, adding some straw, enough to cover them so thick as to keep them moist, and did nothing more to them until autumn, when he removed the covering and found a fine crop of potatoes on the surface of the ground, waiting only to be picked up!—*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

GRAFTING WALNUTS.

Mr. Storer—I noticed a communication in your valuable journal of last week, by "A Subscriber," who inquires "if walnuts can be grafted and cultivated like apples; and what time to graft the same."

In reply to your subscriber, and for the information of your readers who may be desirous of cultivating that valuable fruit, the walnut, I can state that it can be grafted in the same manner, and with the same success as the apple, the pear, and other cultivated fruit trees.

The best time for performing the operation is the last of May or the first of June, or when the buds begin to expand and take the leaf form.—*Ibid.*

"Why is it that the love of flowers takes such deep hold of the heart?" Why? Why it is because they are emblems of love. Show me one who does not feel his own heart expand as he watches the expanding beauties of some delicate flower, and you will show me one who knows nothing of that pure and perfect affection of the heart which binds the human family together.—*Leigh Hunt.*

The praise of the envious is far less creditable than their censure.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1841.

AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE—ALL MEMBERS OF ONE BODY.

The eye cannot say to the hand, I have no need of thee; nor again the head to the feet, I have no need of thee.—St. PAUL.

Farmers, mechanics, and merchants are all members of one great body politic. The labors of each class are serviceable to both the others. Neither easy to another, "I have no need of thee." The bonds of mutual dependence and sympathy between them all are strong; so that, as a general rule, when one prospers, the others are partakers in the profits; and when one suffers, the others suffer with it. Whatever states of public opinion; whatever events; whatever legal enactments; whatever national treaties are permanently beneficial to either one of these great pursuits, confer a share of good (and that no stinted one,) upon each of the others. Jealousies, envies and discontents among those members of the great American body, are as unnatural and as baneful as such feelings would be among the brothers or the sisters who dwell beneath a single roof. Mutual respect and good will; mutual rejoicing in each other's welfare, should ever be entertained by farmers, mechanics and merchants. The opposite of this is folly; all rash and unfeeling for attempts to persuade either class that it is slighted, trampled upon or undervalued, are worse than folly—they tend to engender discontent, and to produce evils, which coming upon any one class, must come upon all.

Are farming and farmers slighted or undervalued by public opinion or by the legislative assemblies of this country? But before answering that question, let us remark briefly upon the importance of husbandry and its dependencies upon other pursuits.

Agriculture is usually called the *great business* of the Union and of the world; it is represented as lying at the foundation of both manufactures and commerce; furnishing them with a large part of the raw material that they work upon, and giving sustenance to those who are engaged in them. Farming might possibly exist without mechanical assistance; but a bare existence is all that it could have without aid from mechanics. Should the farmer say to the mechanic, "My pursuit is older and more important than yours, for I furnish food for the world;" the mechanic might ask, in reply, "What progress could you make in your work without the plow, the yoke, the hoe and the spade, which I make? Though you do furnish food, you could not procure enough to keep the world from starving, without the aid of those implements which my skill produces." Manufactures, in some form, must have been born ere man tilled the earth with any thing other than his fingers and sticks. The two pursuits have come down together and in inseparable connection, from the first ages of the world. The farmer depends upon the mechanic for his tools, his clothing and his shelter. The mechanic relies upon the farmer for his bread and meat, wool, linen and hides. Each pursuit absolutely requires aid from the other. Each is essential to man's comfort and welfare, if not to his existence. Each is honorable and should be honored. Each should be favored by public opinion, and preserved against harm, if need be, by legislative protection.

As things now are, agriculturists look to mechanics not only for their tools and clothing, but also as the buyers of the surplus products of the farm. Let manu-

factures—we now use the word in its popular sense—let these languish, and the demand for what the farmer produces, will slacken, and he will find it difficult to sell for cash. Always when mechanics are thrown out of their accustomed employment, many of them turn their attention to the soil; then the number of producers increases—the number of buyers diminishes, and the profits of the regular farmer come down. The pecuniary interests of the farmers are promoted by that prosperity in manufactures which calls vast numbers away from the plow, lessens the amount of agricultural produce, and increases the number of purchasers. Consequently whatever favors the manufacturing interest, and, in most cases, whatever benefits commerce, and draws a large number of people into those pursuits benefits agriculturists at the same time. From this it will follow, generally, that our laws regulating commerce, and those which increase our manufactures, act in favor of the farmer, for though the prosperity of other pursuits may oblige him to pay higher wages upon the farm, the price of his produce has a still greater rise.

Commerce calls many thousands of our citizens away from the field to build our ships, to navigate them upon every sea, and to dwell in cities for the purpose of distant and foreign traffic. All these many mouths must be fed upon the productions of those who labor upon the soil. Nor does the victualling of our navy and merchantmen, and the feeding of those who buy and sell and get gain, comprise the whole benefit which agriculture here derives from commerce. Many of these ships go from us laden with cotton, tobacco, flour and meat, to markets abroad, and thus raise the home price of the productions of the soil. Were the cotton and tobacco fields of the South appropriated to the raising of grain, the market price of nearly every article that New England farmers raise, would be sensibly reduced.

These general remarks, if sound, show that in all such of the doings of government as have been wisely suited to encourage and protect the other branches of industry, have at the same time been acting effectually in favor of agriculture, by furnishing it a brisker market, less competition, and greater profits. This is nearly all the aid that seems desirable. Bounties by government upon the productions of the soil, we deem unwise; but appropriations for the purpose of acquiring and disseminating knowledge in relation to this important science and art, might be wise and useful. Further, could we say a word which might find its way into the halls of Congress, we would suggest legislative wisdom, whether it might not be well to take off the duty that must now be paid upon foreign seeds.—The direct aid of government to agriculture needs but little.

But what is the estimation in which farmers and farming are held? There is but little cause for complaining of the prevailing opinions in relation to this point. Perhaps some of those who have but just bleached the brown from their faces which a country sun painted while they were pulling weeds from the soil, and who now sweep the stores of the city, may look with contempt upon the farmer and his occupation; a few there may be who think that labor in the field is degrading. But having mingled considerably in all grades of society, from the rich to the poor, we have never known the agriculturist, *as such*, to be despised or sneered at by any of those whose character for judgment and discrimination stamps their opinions upon the public mind. In the halls of legislation, in all public places, and in the press, farmers and their pursuits are always mentioned as honorable. And when electioneering campaigns are carried on, how loudly does this party and that one too, proclaim that their candidate is a *farmer*.

The great change that is desirable is, that the *farmers*

themselves should regard their own calling with deep interest and more favor. Could they but be brought to hold themselves in as much esteem as those of other pursuits readily accord to them, no other change of public opinion would be desirable. The change we speak of would manifest itself in their general disposition to have their sons and daughters laborers on the farm and in the dairy-room—in their efforts to understand better the principles of agriculture—in efforts to teach their families more that pertains to the pursuit;—in an independent but *modest* deportment when in the society of less rustic people, and in their more contented and cheerful tone when speaking of farming, its hardship and pleasures, its profits and its losses. Far be it from us to say that there are not many among them who are such as we desire to see; but this cannot be said of all nor of the mass.

With these views we can have no sympathy with any who would labor to elevate farming by appeals to meet of other pursuits to hold this calling in more respect. Nor could we join a cry that farmers are depressed and degraded by the laws and the opinions of the New England States.

The tendency is now already sufficiently strong in men of other occupations, to become owners and tillers of the soil.

These opinions, if well founded, show that the pursuit is regarded with sufficient favor. Who can desire that other callings should be so far abandoned as to destroy or much injure the farmer's market?

Instruction in their art, and a just appreciation of its respectability, and of the blessings which the practice of it affords, are what their friends should strive to assist farmers in acquiring.

BLACK POTATOES.

We have received from Rev. Mr Worcester, of Bridgewater, some potatoes, which he says are called in New Bedford the "Black Butman"—in Fall River, "Black." This we recognize as an old acquaintance, whose face we have missed for years. Some twenty years ago it was productive, and in the spring and early summer was remarkably good for the table.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1841.

By L. P. Grosvenor—Pound Royal and Chandler Apples—the latter from the original tree—offered for the Wells premium for the best winter fruit.

From Noah Kendall, Woburn—a large Apple, weighing 20 oz when taken from the tree.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

The inquiries of J. West will be attended to in our next.

As we cannot judge of the motion of the earth by any thing within the earth, but by some radiant and celestial point that is beyond it, so the wicked, by comparing themselves with the wicked, perceive not how far they are advanced in their iniquity; to know precisely what lengths they have gone, they must fix their attention on some bright and exalted character that is not of them, but above them.—*Lucan*

As the next thing to having wisdom ourselves, is to profit by that of others, so the next thing to having merit ourselves, is to take care that the meritorious profit by us; for he that rewards the deserving, makes himself one of the number.—*Id.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BACKWOODSMAN.

BY EPHRAIM PEABODY.

The silent wilderness for me!
Where never sound is heard,
Save the rustling of the sparrow's foot,
And the flitting wing of bird,
Or its low and interrupted note,
Or the deer's quick, crackling tread,
And the swaying of the forest boughs,
As the wind moves overhead.

Alone, (how glorious to be free!)
My zoed dog at my side,
My rifle hanging in my arm,
I range the forests wide,
And now the regal Buffalo
Across the plains I chase;
Now track the mountain stream, to find
The beaver's lurking place.

I stand upon the mountain's top,
And (solitude profound)
Not even a woodman's smoke curls up
Within the horizon's bound.
Below, as o'er its ocean breadth
The air's light currents rove,
The wildness of moving leaves
Is glancing in the sun.

I look around to where the sky
Meets the far forest line,
And this imperial domain—
This kingdom—all is mine,
This lending heaven—these floating clouds—
Waters that ever roll—
And wilderness of glory, bring
Their offerings to my soul.

My palace, built by God's own hand,
The world's fresh prime hath seen;
Wide stretch its living halls away,
Pillared and roofed with green.
My music is the wind that now
Pours loud its swelling bars,
Now hails in dying cadences,
My festal leaps are stars.

Though when, in this my lonely home,
My star-watched couch I press,
I hear no fond "good night"—think not
I am companionless.
O no! I see my father's house,
The hill, the tree, the stream,
And the looks and tones of my home,
Come gently to my dream.

And in the solitary haunts,
While slumbers every tree
In night and silence, and himself
Seems nearer unto me,
I feel his presence in these shades
Like the enfolding air;
And as my eyelids close in sleep
My heart is lulled in prayer.

THE TRUE HONOR OF MAN.

The proper honor of man arises not from some of those splendid actions and abilities, which excite high admiration. Courage and prowess, military renown, signal victories and conquests, may render the name of a man famous, without rendering a man truly honorable. To many brave men, to many heroes renowned in story, we look up with wonder. Their exploits are recorded. Their praises are sung. They stand as on an eminence above the rest of mankind. Their eminence, nevertheless, may not be of that sort, before which we bow with inward esteem and respect. Something more is wanted for that purpose, than the conquering arm, and the intrepid mind. The laurels of the warrior must at all times be dyed in blood, and bedewed with the tears of the widow and the orphan. But if they have been stained by rapine and inhumanity; if sordid avarice has marked his character; or low and gross sensuality has degraded his life; or the great hero sinks into a little man. What at a distance, or on a superficial view, we admired, becomes mean, perhaps odious, when we examine it more closely. It is like the Colossal

statue, whose immense size struck the spectator afar off with astonishment; but when nearly viewed, it appears disproportioned, unshapely, and rude.

Observations of the same kind may be applied to all the reputation derived from civil accomplishments; from the refined politics of the statesman; or the literary efforts of genius and erudition. These bestow, and within certain bounds, ought to bestow, eminence and distinction on men. They discover talents which in themselves are shining; and which become highly valuable, when employed in advancing the good of mankind. Hence, they frequently give rise to fame. But a distinction is to be made between fame and true honor. The statesman, the orator, or the poet, may be famous; while yet the man himself is far from being honored. We envy his abilities. We wish to rival them. But we would not wish to be classed with him who possesses them. Instances of this sort are too often found in every record of ancient or modern history.

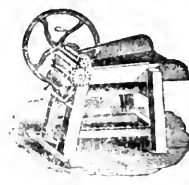
From all this it follows, that in order to discern where man's true honor lies, we must look, not to any adventitious circumstance of fortune; nor to any single sparkling quality; but to the whole of what forms a man; what entitles him, as such, to rank high among that class of beings to which he belongs; in a word we must look to the mind and the soul. A mind superior to fear, to selfish interest and corruption; a mind governed by the principles of uniform rectitude and integrity; the same in prosperity and adversity; which no bribe can seduce, nor terror overawe; neither by pleasure melted into effeminacy, nor by distress sunk into dejection: such is the mind which forms the distinction and eminence of man.—One, who, in no situation of life, is either ashamed or afraid of discharging his duty, and acting his proper part with firmness and constancy; true to the God whom he worships, and true to the faith in which he professes to believe: full of affection to his brethren of mankind; faithful to his friends, generous to his enemies, warm with compassion to the unfortunate; self-denying to little private interests and pleasures; but zealous for public interest and happiness; magnanimous, without being proud; humble, without being mean; just, without being harsh; simple in his manners, but manly in his feelings; on whose words we can entirely rely; whose countenance never deceives us; whose professions of kindness are the effusions of his heart: one, in fine, whom, independent of any views of advantage, we would choose for a superior, could trust in as a friend, and could love as a brother—this is the man, whom in heart, above all others, we do, we must honor.—Blair.

DENOMINATIONS IN BOSTON.

A writer on "City Missions" in the Boston Recorder, gives the following statistics of the members of the different churches in the city:

	Churches.	Members.
Orthodox Congregationalists,	13	3,750,
Baptist,	9	3,000,
Methodist,	10	1,800,
Other Evangelical, (including Episcopal),		1,000,
All others, Unitarian, Universalists, Catholic, &c.,		1,600,
Total of all denominations,		11,150, or
1 in 6 of the population.		

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stick Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply *Sturges's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at a required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. I. WELLS, No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, COLLIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON.

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, 5½ miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery by leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscriber J. & F. WINSHIP, Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers as moved with a foot treadle, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of handling grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders the very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of the man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are being daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be \$1 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

ALLEN PUTNAM, N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TITTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

NO. 24

N. E. FARMER.

SHEEP.

We would very gladly favor the farmers of the terior with more information relative to sheep an we have heretofore given, if our correspondents would help us. In the immediate vicinity of Boston, sheep are seldom found upon our farms. We may be as well for us to acknowledge frankly that we know nothing about them, excepting what we may have derived from books. But while we are unable to furnish any thing upon this topic on our own experience or observation, we will try cheerfully publish the thoughts and opinions of others.

Mention has already been made in our pages of "Treatise upon Sheep," by Ambrose Blacklock, an American edition of which can be had at the bookstores of Boston and New York. As far as we are competent to judge, it is a work of merit. We give below an extract from its pages relative to the feeding of sheep upon turnips—for while the English customs differ so much from ours that any of his remarks will be useless here, he throws many other general remarks which may be useful on this side of the Atlantic:—

"The fattening of sheep on turnips is much promoted by their having access to a grass field, more especially if it happen to contain whins or heather. It is from want of attention to this that sheep are liable to disease when eating turnips, for, apart from the benefit that accrues to them from a dry air, they are enabled to turn their food to better account when consuming bitter herbs. It is no unusual thing for turnip-fed sheep and cattle to become quite lean, as the farmers say, 'almost the lifting;' for no other reason than that they have been confined too strictly to one article of diet. They have been denied access to plants containing all things the one most necessary for the maintenance of their health—*bitter extractive matter*—as it is called by chemists—without a due proportion of which the most nutritious substances cannot be turned to account. 'As an essential ingredient in the provender of herbivorous animals, may, I think, be admitted as a fact, that its importance is in an *inverse ratio* with the nutritive powers of the food.' Thus accounting for the length of time that sheep will continue to thrive on turnips alone.

"With all the advantages, however, which accrue to the sheep when on turnips, from the quantity of nutritive matter which these roots contain, a progress when restricted to them frequently falls very far short of the expectations of the owner. In the greater number of instances, also, farmers are unable to account for their want of success in this department, so that I may be excused for endeavoring to point out, at some length, the causes of their failure. To proceed:—

"The point in sheep management in which our farmers are most deficient, is turnip-feeding; in which upon which most will pique themselves as being perfect, though, speaking guardedly, hardly one

man in twenty understands the rudimentary principles on which sheep-feeding should be conducted. They are unacquainted with the habits of the wild animal, and, unlike any other class of men, interest themselves little in the fundamental study of their calling. There is not a showman, or a bird-fancier but knows to a tittle the peculiarities of the creature that he has in charge, and endeavors, to the best of his ability, to provide such food as its instincts crave. Not so, however, with the store-farmer. He cares not to inquire whether the sheep is naturally calculated to subsist on one kind of nutriment; and if so, whether they will, when left to the exercise of instinct, resort to turnips of their own accord; whether the sheep is usually restricted to confined localities, similar to our fields, or is the unrestrained rover over an extensive pasture. Yet it is from investigations of this kind that we are to derive our mode of treating sheep, and are to form plans beneficial to ourselves, from their being, in a manner, improvements upon nature. We find, from a perusal of the works of travellers, and from the anatomical peculiarities of the sheep, that it is fitted for residence in countries precipitous in surface, and scantily supplied with herbage; consequently, it must range over a vast extent of ground for a subsistence, and its food must, owing to the varied features of the country, consist, not of one or of a few plants, but of a most extensive mixture of herbage. Experiment also points out that the deductions from these observations are correct. Sheep, in fact, consume a greater number of plants than any other domestic animal. Linnæus, in examining into this subject, found by offering fresh plants to such animals, in the ordinary mode of feeding, that horses ate 262 species, and refused 212; cattle ate 276 species, and refused 218; while sheep took 387 species, and only refused 111. We find, too, great difficulty in preventing sheep from springing over the dykes and hedges that we place as boundaries to their rambling habits, yet how seldom do we see the true cause of their determination to set them at defiance. We may partly account for it by considering their analogy to the goat, and their propensity to scale rugged eminences; but I think these movements rather indicate an anxiety to change a pasture already exhausted of variety, for fresh fields, and herbage abounding in that miscellaneous provision which nature apparently reckons essential for them. Shepherds own as much, and will tell you that frequent change of pasture is the soul of sheep husbandry, though they see no reason why sheep should not be kept for many successive weeks on a patch of turnips. They admit the necessity of a frequent shifting in the one case, but deny it in the other. Magodric, a celebrated French physiologist, has shown by experiment, that it is impossible to keep an animal in a healthy state longer than six weeks on one article of diet, death frequently taking place before even the end of that period; but our sheep farmers, in happy ignorance of the fact, confine their flocks for months to turnips only. And what, may I ask them, is the consequence of the practice? Why, that it is not un-

usual to meet with sheep-owners who lose at least one out of every fifteen, and all owing, as may easily be proved, to this mode of management. In the first place, the turnip is a kind of food entirely foreign to the nature of the sheep, and one to which at first, they evince great repugnance. There are many varieties of sheep incapable of feeding on turnips, owing to the form of the face, the upper jaw projecting considerably past the lower, hindering the chisel-shaped teeth from being brought to bear upon the root. None of our British breeds certainly have this as a regular feature, nevertheless they are liable to it; and there are few farmers that have not, several times in their lives, met with *grum-mouthed* sheep, as they are called in Scotland, from their profile resembling that of the pig, and suiting them for poking in the earth, rather than for eating in the usual way. Again, if the structure of the sheep's mouth proves that it is not adapted for eating turnips, the composition of the turnip no less satisfactorily shows that it is not calculated as food for the sheep. Bitterness is essentially necessary in the food of all herbivorous animals; without it, indeed, they sooner or later fall into ill health. This property is shown by chemists to reside in the extractive matter of plants, which has, therefore, been called *bitter extractive*. The quantity is also found to be in the inverse ratio of the nutritive powers of the plant; that is to say, where the plant abounds in alimentary matter, the proportion of bitter extractive is small, compared with what it is where the former is deficient. Turnips contain a large quantity of matter capable of affording nourishment to the body, but they yield little or none of the bitter principle. In consequence of this, sheep acquire fat rapidly for a time, when placed on turnips; but, experiencing a want of the medicinal bitter, begin with equal rapidity to lose the advantages they so recently gained. Their appetite becomes depraved, and, from being shut out from access to the stomachic intended for them by nature, they take to devouring earth or any substance capable of serving as a substitute for it. 'With regard to the natural use of bitter extractive, it may be laid down as a truth, that it stimulates the stomach, corrects putrefying and unwholesome nutriment, promotes tardy digestion, increases the nutritive powers of those vegetable substances to which it is united, and furnishes a natural remedy for the deranged functions of the stomach in particular, and through the sympathetic medium of that organ, for the atony of remote parts in general.' All, indeed, concur in setting a high value on this constituent of plants—all, with the exception of those whose interests are most deeply concerned in a knowledge of its importance. Farmers, in general, cannot perceive the utility of attending to concerns apparently so trifling, though in the right conduct of these they depend materially for success. Say, I have known men arguing, that in six weeks they have given ordinary sheep an excellent coating of fat, by keeping them on turnips only; though, on strict inquiry being made into the nature of the field in which they had been kept, it has always turned out that the sheep

had access to other things, their owners having wilfully shut their eyes to the true circumstances of the case. Depend on it, no sheep will continue in health during six weeks on turnips alone, much less will it continue throughout that time to take on fat. Much of the mischief attending a want of bitter matter, is obviated by the plan of allowing the sheep corn, salt, oil cake, and hay, which serve, especially the last, as tolerable substitutes for it. Good hay ought always to be plentifully supplied to sheep on turnips, as, from the variety of the plants composing it, it contains much that is not to be found in turnips. Besides, one of the most useful bitters with which we are acquainted, (the *Bigbee*—*Mentha trifoliata*) occurs in meadow hay, and is a plant sufficient of itself to save the animal from the consequences of neglect. Whenever you hear of remarkable instances of sheep becoming quickly fat on turnips, you may safely believe they have had liberty to nibble something in addition to the ordinary provender. They have had access to broom or whins, perhaps only to bushes that are laid as a defence on dykes, or only to the scanty pickings on the edges of fields; still they have by such means in a manner satisfied the craving for bitter aliment, and enabled their stomachs to turn to better account the otherwise unprofitable turnips. Broom is at all times an excellent medicine for sheep, and one which they are partial to, and which ought therefore to be placed, if possible, within their reach."

For the N. E. Farmer.

STOOKING CORN—CASTING FOAL.

In the Farmer of Nov. 24, we have Mr Durand's method of stooking corn, from the Albany Cultivator. With him I entirely agree, that cutting up corn is the easiest, safest, and best way of managing, both for grain and fodder; and also that laying down the corn, or binding it into bundles, is tedious and unnecessary. I take five rows, selecting two good hills on the centre row, and twisting their tops together for a foundation; then cut and set round these two hills as much as will make a stook of a suitable size; put your arms round the stook, and take hold of about half a dozen good stalks, cross them, bring them forward and tie with a grain knot. Then double down the tassels and bind with one stalk, or twist them together, and the stook is done. I think my way rather the best: for two hills stand bracing and give the stook such a support that they cannot blow over. The space in the centre gives the air a chance to circulate, and the corn will not damage in any weather; even if put up green and wet. But I think the greatest improvement on Mr Durand's mode is in tying with the stalks; this, though difficult to describe, is done in an instant, and saves the trouble of making bands. Doubling down the tassels is of no great consequence, but adds to the neatness of the stook, and a very slight fastening is sufficient. Corn put up in this way, will stand for any length of time in any kind of weather, and be perfectly safe from every thing but vermin. When you wish to cart it, let one hand bend over the stook, and another cut the standing hills with a sickle, and both together throw it in the cart.

Now my hand is in, I wish to make an inquiry, and state a fact, hoping that you, Mr Editor, or some of your readers will favor us with your opinion.

I have often heard that the sight of fresh beef would make a mare with foal miscarry, but always considered it as a moon story. Is it true or not? Now for the fact. We had a four-year old mare which had brought a fine colt last spring, and was again with foal. About three weeks since, some beef was to be killed on the barn floor near her stable. A neighbor who was assisting, said she must be turned out of the barn or she would lose her colt. As it was cold, and stormy, I would not consent, but to pacify him, put her in a remote part of the barn, and mostly out of sight of our operations, and when the beef was carried in and the floor cleaned up, she was returned to the stable. In a few days I perceived that something was the matter with her; she was dull and sluggish; hair looked bad, and something was evidently the matter, though I did not suspect the real cause, but laid it to her lambers and shedding her teeth. In just fourteen days she miscarried. This one case establishes nothing, and though every body here is sure that the same effect will follow the same cause, yet no one can give me another instance in their own knowledge. I can easily suppose that beef or any thing else that would frighten a mare, might produce this effect; but this mare was not frightened, betrayed no uneasiness, and kept eating the whole time. For old traditions unsupported by evidence, I have but little respect; but as all true theories are formed by a collection of facts, I submit this with the hope it may prove in some way useful.

Kennebec Co., Me., Dec. 5th, 1841.

Our correspondent B., in his sensible remarks, has said all that seems necessary, unless more facts can be adduced. We never before heard of the existence of the opinion he alludes to, and have nothing to say either in its support or refutation. Can any one give us other facts?—E.

CHOICE OF WHEAT.—SURFACE MANURING.

Absence from home during the latter part of October, and continued indisposition since, have prevented our paying attention to several of the past communications at the time of their appearance, when comments would have been better timed, and perhaps more satisfactory than now. These several omissions will now be supplied.

We entirely agree with our valued correspondent, Mr A. Nicol, in considering it an important desideratum, that some of our most experienced and successful wheat farmers shall present their opposite views of preference for each of sundry different kinds of wheat as the supposed best crop. And without designing to exclude, or to slight such information or opinions from any other source, we could especially request the opinions of Messrs. Bill Carter, of Shirley, John A. Selden, of West-Porter, and William B. Harrison, of Brandon, because, understanding that these gentlemen prefer different wheats, and because the judgment of each of them deserves high respect. We could name many others from whom opinions on this subject would be no less valued, but of whose preferences of kind nothing has been heard.

In our own general practice for more than the twenty last years, we have adhered to the "mountain purple straw wheat," and, on the whole, have preferred it to any other kind. Sundry other kinds have been tried as part of the crop, because supposed at the time to be preferable; but each has

been afterwards abandoned, and the mountain purple straw again sown exclusively. Our preference was founded on the belief that this kind, on a general average of years, was at least as productive as any, and that the grain was better able to withstand wet weather during harvest, than any white wheat, and perhaps most of the red wheats. As late wheat would be more liable to be injured by rust; and any bearded wheat is less manageable in reaping, shocking and thrashing by machines. The grain is supposed by experienced millers to make the richest and best flour—though of course not so white, and therefore not so highly priced as the flour of the thin-skinned and milder white wheats. These, our grounds of preference, are stated to invite correction of our judgment, and opposing views from better sources of information.

If the writer of a recent communication signed S., at p. 628, had been a reader of the earlier volumes of the Farmers' Register, he would have seen many confirmations of his opinion, (though still deemed in his region both novel in practice and heterodox in theory,) of the propriety of applying putrescent manures to the surface. We have fifteen or eight years considered the advantage settled by sufficient experience; and the rational theory as being perfectly satisfactory. And it is as improving to soil or crop, or even nearly so to apply manure to the surface as to plow it under; it offers a gain of 50 to 100 per cent. in the value of the general manuring operations of a farm, in the greatly increased convenience. Under the formerly supposed necessity for plowing under manures to prevent their waste, they could be applied but at certain times, and under certain conditions of manure, and of crop. But, if it be permitted to apply to the surface, the application is not only almost always more easy and convenient, but the manure may be laid on when too coarse to be easily plowed under, or when the state of the land or the crop would not permit plowing. For cultivated crops, and short or partially rotted manure, we should care very little whether it were plowed under just before planting, or given as top-dressing very soon after; and considerations of mere convenience would induce the choice of either mode. But perhaps the very best application of coarse manure is on clover, (or other grass) not designed to be grazed or mown. The manure gives as much and as early benefit to the clover as it could to any tillage crop; and the increased growth of the clover serves to speedily cover and shade and keep moist the manure, so as to induce its speedy rotting; and as fast as it rots, its enriching parts are taken up by the growing crop, and through its increase, the quantity of manure is multiplied for the use of the next grain crop. If pine leaves are laid over wheat after the sowing and harrowing, and before the plants come up, there is not only a slight early benefit from this coarse and poor manure, but a valuable protection from the winter cold, both to the wheat and the clover seed sown thereon. So far as this can be done, at so busy a season, it is the best mode of using the rakings of pine land. The trash might be raked up and left in heaps during the previous autumn and winter, as it rots very slowly in heaps.

The greatest economy of applying the manures to the surface, furnishes the explanation of all that is true and beneficial reported in the article at page 613, as a new and wonderful discovery made in France. We have no question that the fact

corn stated are much exaggerated, and some of them altogether mistaken, or falsely stated. Of these, are the statement of the growth of wheat on *pane of glass*, and without the aid of soil, and that of two inches thickness of wheat straw serving to prevent the growth of all weeds. But, rejecting such exaggerations and false statements, there is no doubt of the established truth of the general principle which is there presented as a new discovery; that is, that a covering of vegetable matter will serve well as manure, and also (if thick enough) preserve the moisture and mellowness or tilth of the soil, and smother weeds. Two inches thickness of straw could not however, effect any of the latter objects.—*Farmers' Reg.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

HORN-AIL.

Mr Editor—Having persuaded myself that the practice of boring the horns and applying spirits of turpentine, &c., in the disease called horn-ail, which is so very prevalent in America, is entirely wrong in principle, and has the most pernicious consequences in practice, I deem it not improper to recommend, by the means of your valuable periodical, a system of cure by which, during a long tertiary practice, both in France and in Philadelphia, New York and Harrisburg, I have been successful in most cases; while by the common way proceeding no animal is saved, some either not being struck by that disease, or getting cured by nature itself.

This disease is also called the "red water," or blood in the back or loins, and arises principally from the cattle being at grass during the summer months which are very dry and without shade, and from their being exposed to excessive heat of the sun and to great cold in winter time; there are various other causes, as moory pastures, moist weather, &c., to all which cattle in this country are generally exposed; sour and mouldy hay, the excessive feeding on corn-stalks, also contribute a good deal to this disorder.

As this disease is of an inflammatory character, the application of spirits of turpentine and the like, which produce inflammation, is entirely wrong, and boring the horns is at most curing symptoms and not the disease. I recommend to every owner of stock the following mode of cure, tried by me a good many times with success:

When an animal is observed to be suffering from this disorder, one or two quarts of blood, according to the size of the animal, are to be drawn immediately from a neck vein; then two table-spoonfuls of the following powder are to be given three times every day, the powder being previously dissolved in a pint of lukewarm water; this is to be continued until the animal recovers:

Glauber's salts,	6 ounces.
Cream of tartar,	2 "
Purified sallpetre,	2 "
Powdered root of althea,	11-2 "

is necessary besides, to rub the animal frequently during the disease, principally on the back. But the animal should be costive, either of the following clysters is to be given:

Take a handful of canomile flowers, two handfuls of flaxseed; boil them in two quarts of water, strain them, and add eight ounces of linseed oil and three table-spoonfuls of common salt. This clyster is to be applied by the means of a syringe.

Should these articles not be at hand, take one quart of wheat bran, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, strain, and add eight ounces of dissolved oil and two ounces of common salt. This clyster is to be lukewarm when applied to the rectum or straight-gut, by the means of a syringe or a fit funnel.

JOSEPH FEHRER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1841.

Woman and Agriculture.—Agriculture is undoubtedly the first and most important of industrious pursuits. And it is an occupation in which, from the earliest histories of the human race, woman has delighted to engage, and by her labor, and more especially by her counsels, assist in bringing to a state of perfection. Yes, in this honorable pursuit, man has been assisted by that partner which the Eternal, in his goodness, has given him to share his toils, alleviate his cares, and embellish his life. Indeed, by looking over the past, by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive through the glimmering light, which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated as the "flower of the human species," has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of Agriculture.

Let us look to Egypt. By raising the veil which fiction and heathenism have thrown over truth, we shall find that in remote ages, while Osiris, the wise king of that country, who was afterwards deified, was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his Queen, was giving them those precepts in Agriculture, which rendered the Egyptian dominions the richest in the universe. They thus became familiar with the mysteries of embankments, irrigations, and drainings, in order to derive all the benefit which could be afforded by the deposit of the benignant Nile. Isis chose the ox as her type, on account of its great usefulness in Agriculture; and the Egyptians imagined that the soul of the celebrated Queen, after her death, animated the ox!—*Selected.*

From the Maine Farmer.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN SELECTING SEED WHEAT.

MR EDITOR:—Every thing that will advance the interests of the grain grower ought to be made known, especially in a country where the importation of bread stuff is as common a circumstance as in the State of Maine. And no farmer who has actually tried an experiment, and knows by experience that the process will succeed better than any former management, whether it be in the selection and preparation of seed, or the manner of preparing the ground on which it is cultivated, ought to be backward in communicating the result of his experience for the benefit of others.

But without further remarks I will proceed to state what this important discovery is, and leave it with those who are willing to benefit by the experiments of others to go and do likewise.

In the selection of seed wheat, take at least 6 bushels of a good quality, then take a sieve or screen with holes sufficiently large, so that 5 bushels of the 6 will pass through it. The one bushel that remains will be kernels of the largest size, and this should be used for seed. When this seed is grown and germinates, it will be found that the blades which spring from it will be uniform, and

present the same healthy appearance, and will maintain the same equality until the time of harvesting. Thus instead of having so great a proportion of small weakly stocks start from diseased or punched kernels, which can never produce any thing but small straw and consequently wheat of an inferior quality, the whole will stand a fair chance to come to maturity, divested of many evils which attend the sowing of grain where sifting is neglected.

But says the reader, this important discovery of which you speak, don't amount to any thing after all. It has been known for years, that to sift out the small grains from seed wheat is a good idea, and is now generally practised among our best farmers. I will respectfully ask such, have you ever known sifting carried to the extent I propose? If you have not, you know but little of the real benefits that will result from this discovery and a practice in accordance with its reasonable theory.

I am informed that Isaac Bowles, Esq. of this town, tried the experiment the past season, and the result was what he had good reason to expect. The most perfect growth of wheat he has ever raised. All the heads were about the same size, the straw even, and no part seemed to have the advantage from the time it was sowed up to the day of harvest. And here I will express a wish that Mr. Bowles will make his views and experience on this subject known to the public, as he can speak from his own experience in this matter. I believe if this practice should be adopted generally, by the farmers of this State, the quality and quantity of the wheat crop would in a very few years be increased one quarter by the simple process of sifting seed in the proportion I have named, and no farmer need be afraid of injuring his seed by carrying the principle to too great an extreme. Any one who candidly reflects on the subject, must be satisfied I think of the propriety and reason there is in the suggestions I have made. The improvement is within the reach of every farmer, and he can satisfy himself on this point.

Winthrop, Nov. 1841.

P.

From the same.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

MR HOLMES:—As it was expected that all those who had the Black Sea Wheat which was imported last year, would give an account of the manner of its treatment and success, and some are bound to do it. I now proceed to give an account of mine. I had two bushels of large good looking wheat. It was sowed on the 20th of last May, on land in good order after a crop of corn, the soil was a clayey loam, a good wheat soil. From some cause it came up thin, and was evidently too thin the whole time of its growth. It is a larger species of grain than the square headed wheat which was mixed to some extent in the Black Sea Wheat imported by Payson Williams. Either from the late sowing or its being too thin, or something else, the wheat shrunk considerably in the kernel, but after all we obtained twenty and a half bushels. I have not ground any into flour. If sowed in good season sufficiently thick, I know not why it may not be a good variety. The Society has ordered other varieties to be imported which will be in season for next year, especially the bald wheat.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Me.

For the N. E. Farmer.

I'VE COME TO HELP.—CHOPPING HAY.

MR. ERRON—I don't exactly call myself a book farmer, although I take your paper, which is, when at the end of the year put together, something of the shape of a book—in which are to be found many pretty things and good things, which my good wife and I (or never so old a better one,) likes to read as well as myself. You, Mr Editor, have been calling out for help, and want we farmers who expect to be quiet this winter, to turn out and lend you a hand. Now, the same application which has taken a little of the starch out of Farmer A's fingers, has affected mine; and wife's head and my fingers have concluded to go together—(don't think I mean to strike her! I mean, to work together);—and perhaps with her head and my fingers, we can help you. She is a very observing woman, and she says we get along better and the farm looks slicker than it did before we sold them are turkies to pay for the N. E. Farmer, and she will make me pay for that paper year after year. And seriously, the truth must come, it has taken a good deal of the starch out of my notions of things about the farm. You have talked so much about *muck*, that wife says you would make a capital husband, for she is satisfied that that is the stuff, when we clean our boots, after digging, before we go into the house, and because she and you think alike about the conversation you had, just before you talked with Farmer A, when you told about a man's getting a woman to lend him a hand and give him a heart.

I've been wanting to tell you how much it saved me in feeding my cattle, and how much more milk the cows give, and this wife sees clearly, cause now they eat nothing but *mince meat*, as they have all their fodder cut for them, which saves me one third of the hay and adds to the amount of milk, and could you see them are cows and oxen in the spring, you would think that they had Thanksgiving all the time; and with a few roots, the expense is not near so much as when I fed them without cutting and without roots. As one of the *lille indispensables* begins to cry, wife says stop—so you will hear no more from farmer

—Z.

ECONOMY OF PASTURES.

The question has often been mooted and discussed, whether it be better to depasture stock, or soil them? that is, whether it be more economical to let them run on the meadows and gather their own food, or keep them up through the grass season, and cut and carry the grass to them; but as yet the old custom of depasturing prevails, though every one who has made the experiment of soiling, bears testimony to its superiority on the score of the economy of provender, as well as manure. In England, where there has been much experience, the difference in favor of the last system of feeding, is so apparent, that but very few attempt to controvert the claims which are there put forth in behalf of its advantages. To be sure, labor, a great essential, is in that country much cheaper than here, but as half the labor of a hand would be competent to cut a sufficient quantity of clover for, and to fodder 30 head of cattle, that should not be permitted to operate to the non-adoption of the plan, as the cost would not be any thing in comparison with the value of the extra quantity of manure

which would be made under a well devised and properly executed system of soiling, over and above that which ensures from depasturing. Even if it took the same quantity of land to support cattle under the former system, which it does not, as we will presently show, still the great saving in manure alone should be of sufficient moment to influence the judgment in behalf of the latter.

Let us see how the two systems compare:

In grazing, an acre of good grass is considered necessary to the support of each head of stock; of ordinary grass one and a half, or two acres are not more than enough.

In England, where the soiling system has been very generally adopted, and carried on with care, according to Mr Curwen's experience, some years since, three acres of grass cut and carried, supplied thirty milch cows with 28 lbs. each, daily, during a period of 200 days. And this gentleman observes, that to have supplied a similar number of cows with a like quantity for the same period, would in the usual way of management, have required 75 acres of land for its production. And to have grazed such a number of cows at liberty that length of time, must, it is obvious, have taken a very considerable number of acres. Again he says:

"This vast produce from so small a piece of land, may at first appear very problematical; but experience and good management will soon convince the dairyman that he may realize the advantage, great as it may appear. To enable the meadow to support this exhaustion from the scythe, it should be cleared at the end of every autumn, from all kinds of weeds and rubbish, and fresh grass seeds of the best kinds, cast upon the bare places. A coat of good rotten manure, or ashes, should then be allowed, consisting of all that can be collected from the household, or procured elsewhere, mixed up and augmented with virgin earth."

If we admit that the number of acres assumed by Mr Curwen, three and a half to each cow, be too great, and take one, the minimum quantity named by us, as the proper one, then there will still be a saving of 27 acres of grass by the soiling over the depasturing system. And if we reserve this grass to be cut for hay, it will give a sufficient quantity to carry the cows through the winter, or foddering season; so that, to this amount there will be a clear gain. Then let us add the immense quantity of manure, which will be accumulated in the soiling yard, and we cannot hesitate a moment in coming to an opinion as to the relative merits of the two plans of feeding stock; for all will admit, that summer made manure is very far better than that made in winter, as also that the most of the droppings in pastures is lost, by means of evaporation and rains, to all the available purposes of the farm, and no one will contend that the cost of the price of half the labor of one hand, and that of a horse and cart during the time, should be considered to be of more value than the savings we have pointed out. Suppose that, in addition to the accumulation of manure from the droppings of the cattle, the yard be covered some 9 or 12 inches deep with mould or other earth from the woods or headlands, to act as absorbents of the cattle's stale—we say, suppose this be done, and we will venture the assertion that every square foot of such mould or earth would be so saturated with the urine of the cows as to be equally as valuable as their droppings. Thus then, in whatever

light we may consider the subject, the advantages in favor of soiling are apparent to the judgment.

It may be urged against the soiling system that it would not afford the requisite exercise to the stock. We are free to admit that exercise, to a certain extent, is necessary to the health of the brute creature, but at the same time we are free to maintain, that all that is indispensably necessary to ensure health and comfort, may be obtained in a yard of a fourth of an acre in extent, and we doubt much if regularly fed and watered therein at stated hours through the day, and salted semi-weekly, whether they would not maintain as much physical vigor thus confined, as they would roaming at large in a pasture of many acres. It is questionable with us also, whether they would not yield fully as much, if not more, milk and butter. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a trial, and we therefore commend it to our readers' attention.—*American Farmer.*

"We agree fully with the editor of the *American Farmer* that "the advantages in favor of soiling are apparent to the judgment." But many experiments are needed before the question can be satisfactorily settled. The opinion that cows confined to a yard embracing only one fourth of an acre would have sufficient exercise, we are far from being ready to adopt. Could it be conveniently done, we should require cows to take more exercise than they now generally get; especially such as find luxurious pasturage in summer. And may not the evil—if evil it be—find a remedy, if our heifers are trained to the yoke, and the cows made to work—to work not as constantly as our oxen do, but with sufficient frequency to strengthen the system and give firmness to the health? Look at the human animal, and judge from your observations whether labor or idleness is most conducive to health and to the furnishing of nourishment for the young.—Ed. N. E. F.

ASSISTANCE TO EDITORS.

We gave a call for help; the judicious and excellent editor of the *Connecticut Farmer's Gazette* has done the same, and has appended our call to his own. His appeal suits our views and wants so well, that we must repeat it in part:

"It is true we have been more industrious with our own pen, and the amount of editorial matter has been much greater than heretofore; but surely the farmers will not rest satisfied with our attempt to enlighten them from the meagre storehouse of our own knowledge. We have not cultivated all the farms in the State; we have not raised the best crop of corn and potatoes; we have not made the greatest improvement in the manufacture or application of manures; we have not tested the different breeds of cattle, or sheep, or swine, and determined which are the most profitable stock for the farm; we cannot fill the columns of the paper with the results of our own practical experience and observation. This duty devolves on others, and all that we can do is to offer our columns as a medium of communication between one farmer and another, and urge them to use the privilege we tender them.

"Our paper is intended to be a *farmer's paper*, and the farmers of Connecticut have it in their power to make it of inestimable value to each other.—Only come forward, brother farmers, and do your duty to yourselves and to each other, and it would be impossible to estimate the value of the paper.—If any of you have succeeded in managing your

us or your stock with less trouble or greater profit than heretofore, let us know how you have done it, and we will tell others; and then they will give us an account of *their* doings and we will give *you*. In this manner you will be benefiting yourselves and each other; your children will be bringing up stores of useful knowledge; you will be getting richer and wiser; your consciences will be lighter; your slumbers will be quiet; your years will be pleasant, and you will be far more respectable and happy. For your own sakes, then, say come forward at once and discharge your duty."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

As reported to the Valuation Committee, 1840.

Acres of tillage land, including orchards killed,	250,038
Labels of wheat,	101,178
" rye,	453,705
" oats,	1,226,300
" Indian corn,	1,775,703
" barley,	149,004
Bands of hops,	237,941
Labels of hemp,	7
flax,	2
broom corn,	580
Acres of English and upland mowing,	440,930
Labels of hay, yearly produce of the same,	467,537
Labels of fresh meadow,	184,892
Labels of hay, yearly produce of the same,	135,930
Labels of salt marsh,	39,305
Labels of hay, yearly produce of the same,	26,202
Labels of pasturage including orchards masted,	1,210,154
Labels of the same will keep with the after feed of the farm,	263,560
Labels of woodland exclusive of pasture and enclosed,	729,792
Labels of unimproved land,	955,283
land unimprovable,	360,278
land used for roads,	90,074
land covered with water,	157,524
Whole quantity of land returned, acres,	4,491,812
Labels one year old and upward,	60,030
Labels and asses one year old and upward,	117
Labels on four year old and upward,	46,584
Labels on three year old and upward,	143,591
Labels and heifers one year old and upward,	88,562
Labels on six months old and upward,	343,390
Labels on six months old and upward,	90,315
Amount of real estate doomed,	73,378,837
Amount of personal estate doomed,	43,861,305

THE WHEAT CROP OF ENGLAND.

The following is from the Mark-Lane Express, Nov. 15th:

Some of the reports received during the last fortnight, do not speak quite so despondingly of the yield of wheat, now that it has been pretty extensively put to the test of thrashing, as the accounts circulated immediately after the harvest; and it is evident that the produce is decidedly deficient both in quality and quantity; so various, however, are the estimates of the deficiency, that, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, it is hazardous to venture on a positive opinion. Our impression at present is, that the total yield of wheat of the United Kingdom will prove about one sixth below an usual average, but that the quanti-

ty required from abroad to make up the falling off in our own growth, may easily be obtained, if our own merchants do not rush into rash speculations, without paying such exorbitant prices as have recently been given. America has a surplus of wheat, which will, in the shape of flour, find its way to this country. In the Mediterranean, large purchases have already been made, which must be sent here, and it is highly probable that many of the large holders in the Baltic will, (when they ascertain that the British merchants refuse to pay the high prices to which they have lately become accustomed,) consign to us on their own account. We have, on several former occasions, endeavored to put this matter clearly before our readers, for the sole purpose of warning them against entering too eagerly into extensive investments in foreign wheat, and thus keeping up the value of the article, at the principal continental ports, higher than seems warranted by circumstances."

For the N. E. Farmer.

BONE MANURE.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—Having completed my experiments for this season, in the use of crushed bone as a manure for potatoes, agreeable to your request, I will now give you some account of my use of that article.

The field, an old pasture, plowed the September previous, a part of which was well stocked with whortleberry bushes; the other part had never been plowed within twenty-five years. The soil, stony loam. On the 15th of May, thirtysix bushels of crushed bone was mixed with two cords of good horse stable manure, about the same quantity of loam, and three bushels of plaster of Paris, by alternate layers of each. In two weeks the heap was in a fine state of fermentation; it was then well worked over, and left ten days, to decompose the bone. The tenth of June we commenced putting the compost into the hills, and planting on three acres, and finished on the fifteenth. Another part of the field was manured from the same stable at the rate of five cords to the acre, and planted within the same time. Three fourths of an acre, another part of the field, was limed when planted, and before hoeing, three gills of ashes and plaster was put to each hill. The cultivation on the whole field the same.

Results. The crop good for the season. The part manured with the bone compost, and that with the stable dung, produced about equal quantities per acre; that with lime and ashes, about two thirds.

The bone has more than answered my expectations; every bushel of it has proved equal to a common cartload of stable dung for one crop of potatoes; what its effect will be on next year's crop, remains to be proved.

I intend next season to continue experiments with the bone on other crops.

Yours, respectfully,

A. TUFTS.

Dudley, Nov. 15, 1841.

Men are born with *two* eyes, but with *one* tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct one would suppose they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who have seen into nothing.—Lacon.

OBTAINING CREAM FROM MILK.

A process of divesting milk of its component portion of cream, in an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr George Carter, of Nottingham Lodge, and is thus detailed by that gentleman, in a paper presented to the Society of Arts:

"A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a peculiar richness is produced in the cream, has long been known and practiced in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that county being well known to every one by the name of *clotted* or *clouded* cream. As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the country. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates, twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon (or any given quantity) of milk is poured immediately when drawn from the cow, into it, and must remain there, at rest, for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment through the lip; it is then permitted to stand 12 hours more, (i. e. 24 hours altogether,) when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistency that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed by gently raising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom, by the ringed handles, by which means the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without removing any of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results: Four gallons of milk treated as above, produced in twentyfour hours, four and a half pints of clotted cream, which, after churning only fifteen minutes, gave forty ounces of butter; four gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthenware pans, and standing fortyeight hours; produced four pints of cream, which after churning ninety minutes, gave thirtysix ounces of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream, therefore, is twelve and a half per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject, I can produce any, the slightest improvement in the quantity or mode of producing an article, which may properly be deemed one of the necessaries of life."
—*Fam. Gaz.*

On the subject of cream, the experiment which I send you above may be tried with two tin milk pans, by putting an old horse shoe, or any other convenient thing, into one for the other to set on, then pour in boiling water; next put in the pan that contains the milk—let it stand in cold weather 12 hours—the plan is good for making winter butter, making more and better.

A. CHURCHILL.

It is with diseases of the mind, as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disorder, and half cured when we do.—Lacon.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

BONES—BONE DUST—CRUSHED BONES.

Our pages have contained for the last few weeks, more articles upon bone manure than any other topic. The reason of this is simply a conviction that this means of enriching the soil is not sufficiently regarded. Having made use of crushed bones for various crops, and applied them under various circumstances, and this not in one year only, but in 1838, '39 and '41; and having seen their effects not upon the first crop merely, but upon two and three subsequent ones, we set a high value upon them. It is our intention to use them more extensively the next season than we have done before, and for the single reason, that when we sit down with pencil and paper figure up cost and efficacy, we find this a cheaper manure than any other that we can buy.

The results of our experiments have in part been made public in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1838, and in the back numbers of the N. E. Farmer. There is no occasion to repeat them here. Our purpose in this article is not so much to prove their worth, as to give some cautions and directions in regard to the use of them, and suggest a mode by which the farmer may turn to good account those which he is daily removing from his table, or which he obtains from the heads and legs of the animals which he slaughters, or may get from such animals as he loses by death.

In England, 40 and 50 bushels of crushed bone are applied to an acre. But it is unsafe for us to follow their example. Their climate is vastly more moist than ours, and their cultivated soil is generally much heavier. Heating manures may profitably be applied by them in quantities which would burn up the crop in our summers. Bones are obviously very heating; and we are satisfied that where they have been used in this vicinity, the quantity applied has been too great. We shall not in future use more than twenty bushels upon an acre, and generally shall use much less than that. They must be used as aids to common manures, and to muck and sand. And that their influences upon the muck and upon the silex in the sand, may be fairly brought out, ashes or the ley of ashes should be one of the ingredients in the compost heap. Let them be well fermented and then apply them sparingly. The fermentation, however, is not designed to make the bones themselves directly act with more power upon the soil—but it is to weaken them by making them give out a portion of their fertilizing properties to the muck, or soil, or sand with which they are mixed, and thus enable you to spread the bone in a diluted state.

Such bones as are usually ground, have previously been boiled, and as much of the oily and gelatinous matter has been taken from them as boiling can remove. One might at first imagine that bones thus treated would be found of but little value. The matters extracted by the soapboiler are unquestionably good fertilizers, but the phosphate of lime is the property in the bone that constitutes its greatest value as a manure—and this, the boiling does not remove. Experiments in Europe have shown that the difference in effect upon the soil between those that have been boiled and those that have not, is very small.

In England they are found useful, particularly on light soils. Some friends whose eyes have gazed upon fields of Old England, tell us that light soils there might be called heavy here. Consequently bones may be found

beneficial with us upon the greater portion of the land that we cultivate. Experiment alone can determine.

How can farmers turn unbroken bones to good account. In one the back numbers of our paper is an article from one who subscribes himself "A Mechanic," which gave us a valuable suggestion, and which may be acted upon by every family. According to our recollection this mechanic remembered that his mother when she made soap, put bones in the leach—and that the action of the ashes softened and almost consumed the bones. Might not a tight box or tub be procured which might be set in the ground, into which bones and ashes and water could be put from time to time, and thus the bones be eaten up. If so, and we believe they might, then the two or three bushels of matter that could be taken from this tub once or twice a year, would be found an exceedingly valuable addition to a compost heap of 20 or 30 loads. Two bushels of bones thus digested, would probably furnish as much phosphate of lime as the ruta bagas on an acre of land would require; and this crop requires more than any other.

SAND IN COMPOST.

Through the post office a letter has come to us from Mr. J. West, containing some important inquiries and stating some practices prevailing in the neighborhood of the writer, that seem to us peculiar and worthy of attention. As Mr. West omitted to mention his place of residence, and as we are unable to read the post mark, we must ask him to favor us with the name of the place where sand is as highly valued for compost as loam or muck. Is it sea sand, or the sand of inland hills and plains? The writer says: "Some farmers here use sand alone, contending that it is the best thing for mixing with manure; some use loam, others muck and sand." He then asks: "Does sand retain the salts and gases of the manure, as well as loam or muck?" We say, no. But if the compost is to be applied to soils that are composed mostly of loam or muck, it is not improbable that sand will be the better article in the compost. For by its mechanical action it will increase the friability of such soil, and the silex, or flinty particles in the sand, may furnish to these soils alkali, in which they are often deficient. But if the soil is sandy on which the manure is to be applied, we should prefer first muck and next loam in the compost. In other words, the principal ingredient in the compost should be different from that of the soil on which it is used.—These remarks embrace our answer to the following questions:

"Is sand when mixed with hog manure for the purpose of manuring in the hill for corn, as valuable as loam or muck?"

"What is the value of sand for carting into cattle or hog yards, compared with loam or muck?"

The character of the soil on which it is to be used must determine.

"Where muck cannot be had, will sand pay the farmer for the trouble of mixing it with manure?"

Yes—if his soil be not very sandy. And even in case it be sandy, the manure would be rendered more serviceable by the separation of its particles by sand, and probably these particles of sand which have never been subjected to the action of the fibrous roots of plants, may yield their silex more readily to the growing crop than those particles which have long been subjected to the action of living fibres.

"If a sand hill is near at hand, and muck a mile distant, will it be for the farmer's interest to use sand with his manure?"

Yes—but he must not fail to send the team for the muck also.

Those who have noticed our course during the past year, have learned, we hope, to take such statements as the foregoing, as nothing more than *our opinions*. We cannot be responsible for their soundness. Every farmer should take what he has seen and experienced, in connection with what he reads, when deciding upon questions like those we have been noticing. The subject here brought up is one of great importance, and we shall be very glad to receive light upon it from any one who can aid its elucidation.

MR SLEEPER'S ADDRESS.

AN ADDRESS delivered before the Agricultural Society of Westboro' and vicinity, by JOHN S. SLEEPER, Esq.

This address by the editor of the Mercantile Journal maintains that that *curse—labor—is a blessing*. The position is sound. And his further position that agricultural labor is among the most useful and honorable of industrial employments, is equally correct. The address throughout abounds in appropriate and useful general reflections and advice. Near the close we find this sentence: "If there is any class of persons who are disposed to undervalue the labors, or bring discredit on the occupation of the farmer, it is the farmers themselves." Here we agree with the author fully. The same sentiment we have often uttered, and it should be repeated until farmers are willing to have their sons be farmers and until farmers' wives shall be willing to have their daughters become farmers' wives.

The address is published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. We shall give extracts from it in future numbers.

MR COLMAN, the late Agricultural Commissioner, has given notice that he is about to take charge of the editorial department of the New Genesee Farmer, published at Rochester, N. Y.

THE BEST SEED TO SOW.

There is one kind of seed which many farmers would find it much to their interest to sow more plentifully than they do. Its peculiar advantages are that it may be sown at all seasons of the year, on every variety of soil, and with every crop. Wherever planted, it always springs up immediately and gives a profitable crop. The name of this article is every where known, and *nothing* should be every where found: we mean *discretion*. Sow this in the garden and the field—sow it with corn—with potatoes—with grass—with every thing. It lessens the cost of all crops—it saves in the consumption of all crops. Sow it—it is the best seed.

CANKER WORMS.

The warm weather of the last week has caused the Canker-worm *grub* to run rather freely in this vicinity.

THOSE CHIPS.

John, get a basket and go and pick up all the chips about the yard, before the snow comes and covers them up.

THE CARDS.

Boys, have those cows been well carded every morning since Thanksgiving? Remember that we told you they ought to be.

MEMORANDUM.

That compost heap ought to grow rapidly in open winter weather.

We have seen it announced that Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me., is about to establish in that city a new agricultural paper.

THEMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Name of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded orthonal exposure, for the week ending Dec. 13.

Table with 5 columns: Dec. 1841, 6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 13, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 975 Beef Cattle, 200 Steers, 4200 Sheep & 150 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle. Last weeks prices were hand-sustained. We quote first quality, \$5 50 a 6 00 cond quality, \$4 50 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 25 to 5 00.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote Mess \$4 12 a 4 25, \$5 1, \$3 12. No. 2, \$2 50.

Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 15. Three year old, \$14 24.

Sheep.—Dall. Lots were sold a 67cts., 92cts., \$1 12, 42, \$1 75, \$2 00 and \$2 25.

Wool.—\$3 cts. Lots were sold to peddle. At retail, 4 2 and 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 00 to 3 50 per bushel. Red Top 10 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c.

FLOUR. The usual transactions of the week have been generally interrupted by the unfavorable state of the weather and high condition of the roads in the country for traveling.

ROYALSONS. No change exists in the market, and day sales at quotations. Forlard there is a fair degree of demand.

Some common newils 3 3-4 a 5c per lb. Beet—Mess, 4 mo. new, \$9 50 a 10 00—Navy—\$3 50 a 4 00.

RYE. A great dullness has prevailed in the market, throughout the week, and dealers having large stocks are inclined to continue their operations.

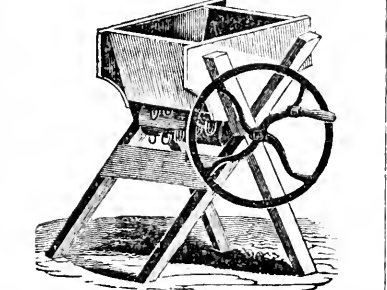
Wool. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation does not exceed 3 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 3 cts. per pound, 32 per cent. ad. val. and 45. per pound.

The demand for all descriptions has been limited during the week, and consequently but few sales have been made. A public sale of foreign coarse was made on Wednesday last.

YOUNG MAN WANTED. The advertiser wants a smart and intelligent young man upon a Farm. he will have opportunity to be instructed in the Nursery and Gardening business in all its varieties.

TRANSPLANTING. The autumn is preferred to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Peers and Plums.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting turn Rape, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them.

DUTCH BULBS. The subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have just received a splendid assortment of Dutch Bulbs, consisting of double and single Hyacinths of all colors.

HUCKTHORNS WANTED. The subscribers would like to purchase 10,000 Buckthorn plants, 2 years old. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 61 and 52 North Market street.

GRINDSTONES. An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or rubble, and clearing the ground in the best possible manner.

Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Plouy & Meurs, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, resort with Mr. Howard's.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cutters, will cost about \$14 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

FENCE CHAINS. Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes.

TYE UP CHAINS. Just received by Packet Coromunda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

SUN DIALS. Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c. The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, do hereby inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be seen in the United States.

- 1500 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 300 Common do. do., 200 Cultivators, 100 Green's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do., 100 Common do. do., 1000 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 500 Common do. do., 200 Cultivator's Seed Sowers, 50 "Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Sey's Stones, 300 Wm. Austin's Ruffles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear,
Heap'd in the hollows of the grove,
The wither'd leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours,
The rain is fallen where they lie,
But cold November rain
Calls us not, from out the gloomy earth,
Therelovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet,
They perished long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died
Amid the summer glow;
But on the hill the golden-rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook
In Autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear, cold heaven,
As falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone,
From upland, glade and glen.

And now, when comes the calm, mid day,
As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill.
The south wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood
And by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died,
The fair, meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side:
In the cold moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely,
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmet it was, that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers.

He that has energy enough in his constitution to root out a vice, should go a little farther, and try to plant a virtue in its place; otherwise he will have his labor to renew: a strong soil that has produced weeds, may be made to produce wheat with far less difficulty than it would cost to make it produce nothing.—*Lacon.*

THE POOR OF ENGLAND.

The following extracts are from the journal of an agent of a benevolent society in Birmingham:

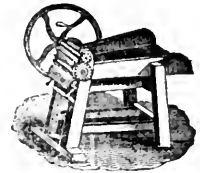
JUNE.—“The reiterated complaint of want of employment is truly distressing, and the melancholy consequences are visible in the cheerless abodes of the poor: furniture and clothes gradually consigned to the pawnbrokers' shops;—these things often deaden the energies, and lead to neglect, recklessness and despair, and too often prevent access to the heart. I saw, a few days since, a poor child 'dying by inches,' from want of proper nourishment, and lying in an old deal box. An evening or two since, I called at a house having scarcely an article of furniture, no fuel, nor bread; the poor woman with her children, pale and emaciated; the man had been out of work for several months; and was here like an armed man, and would that I could say that this is a solitary case!”

JULY.—“My labors increase daily, and my work literally grows on my hands; and unless my heart greatly deceives me, I feel, notwithstanding the difficulties and sometimes the discouragements of my office, an increasing desire to go on,—to spare not myself, so that good may be effected by my exertions. I have now called on nearly four hundred families; many of these calls give me real pleasure, as in many instances I discover a stronger desire to see me at each repeated visit; although this feeling chiefly manifests itself among the sick, the aged, and the very miserable, *it is by no means confined to them.* I have not received a rude answer, and scarcely a cold reception, during the last four weeks, and very rarely before; and considering that I have called on persons of different classes and dispositions, and without the slightest previous knowledge of each other, this I think speaks well for the poorer inhabitants of Birmingham,—indeed for the age, and for human nature. The poor, generally speaking, properly appreciate kind treatment and a regard for their feelings; and I am persuaded that if the wealthier classes would mix more with them—not with the haughty parade of condescension, but in the feeling manifested by the words of Peter to Cornelius, ‘Stand up, for I also am a man,’—great mutual good would be the result, and much of that sullen feeling of distrust, displayed by the laboring classes against their employers, would cease. It is astonishing the good done by a few words of cordial sympathy on the minds of the most destitute and miserable.”

JULY 13th.—I saw a poor creature, Elizabeth —, lately residing in — Court, Bristol Street, a married woman with two children,—her husband travelling in search of employment;—the poor woman is in a most deplorable state, having this morning been turned out of her house for arrears of rent, and having no means of procuring another lodging. I saw and relieved her some time ago, and she has since told me, that but for the first loaf of bread I gave her, her children and herself must have perished of hunger.”

SEPTEMBER.—“Never, perhaps, was the hand of liberal, yet judicious and discriminating charity, needed more than at this time; for never was distress—nay, appalling destitution—more prevalent than now. A cabinet-maker, on whom I have called, is forced to break stones; earning, in one week, only two shillings, for the support of himself, his wife, and five children. The family, one day last week (as I was assured by a neighbor), had not tasted food until a late hour in the afternoon.”

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 61 and 62 North Market Street, a good supply *Stanley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. One of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. WILKES, No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CHINA CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINSHAW'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad,—5 miles from the city.



The Proprietors of this extensive nursery leave to inform their friends and the public, they are ready to furnish orders in any amount for Forest Trees, indigenous and exotics.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c. Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery. Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages. Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. B. B. Co., Nos. 61 and 62, North Market Street, will be despatched the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers J. & F. WINSHAW

Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841.

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones, in ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders it very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, governs the stone more in his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Boston. July

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 30 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 22 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

OL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1841.

[NO. 25

N. E. FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESS.

The Farmers' Register contains an Address to the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county, &c., by W. S. MORTON, President of the Society. The object of the address is to show that man, by the laws of nature is doomed to labor, and that obedience to this law generally ensures success. After opening the subject in a happy manner, the author imagines a traveller making observations in the "Old Dominion." Similar sights may sometimes be met with elsewhere:—

"Let our traveller now come about the homestead, and he will find the dwelling-house good, bad, or indifferent, as the case may be. The same may be said of the granary. The stable is apt to be indifferent—in many instances very bad; with wet and filthy floor, and sometimes with mire so deep at the door, as to require some hunger to induce a horse to encounter the entrance. Perchance near the door there may be piles of manure, long used by the rains, not actually put there to spoil, but thrown out to prevent the horses from being half buried, or lying down. This is admitted to be an extreme case, but for its slovenliness and filthy deserves rebuke. Imagine our traveller gazing at an animal which might have stood in relief among Pharaoh's lean kine, begrimed with filth, and covered with ice, its hollow eyes mournfully turned towards the fodder-stack, with its hinder legs almost crossed, to present the sharpest edge possible to the wind, while its fore ones are stretched, with almost dying energy as props. Here he from Yorkshire, England, or our own southern Branch of Potomac, he might feel some doubt about the species of this poor beast: he would be certain, however, from its horns, its mournful wailing, and cawing its cud—if cud it had to chew—that it belonged to the genus "Bos." Such a picture as this, also, is very rare, but, I think I have seen something like it. The owner of this animal means to improve his stock when he gets ready. But what is that our stranger is inspecting so narrowly? Its face is sharp, and it is sharp all over. It looks as if it had just passed through a grating mill. He has read of the opossum, and he would like to take a look at its pouch. It roars, however, most furiously, and if it only had ears, he would suspect it must belong to the hog family. Perhaps the owner of these animals sells corn. Some few instances of such misguided, left-handed economy may be found in our country, and as no punishment can be inflicted on them except ridicule, they should have enough of that. I am happy, gentlemen, to feel assured that such extreme cases of mismanagement are not to be found in our vicinity, or among our members; and to think that I perceive evidences of something like improvement. Let us earnestly endeavor to make these much more manifest.

But let us introduce our traveller to the people. He be fit to make observations at all, he has already observed that success in agriculture, or in-

deed any thing else, depends much more upon them, as agents, than upon anything on which they may operate.

Permit me to premise, that whatever reflections may be made in relation to the young, arises from no unkind feeling towards them, but from a deep and mournful conviction, that their faults are produced mainly by errors of their parents and teachers, and errors in public sentiment.

The time was, when our boys were drilled in the rudiments of education, by sound scholars among the Episcopal clergy. Afterwards, by well qualified clergymen of other denominations. These gentlemen rigidly inculcated on their pupils, that while they were boys, they certainly were not men, and, when necessary, they made them sensibly feel the truth of this. The impression was so deep, that even after they became men, they could hardly believe it. But the conviction of the truth, in this instance, had a much better foundation in reality than it would, had it been assumed in advance of the fact.

In more modern times, somebody discovered that the clergy had too much important business to occupy every moment of their time, to spend any part of it in the education of youth; even before any safe and well adjusted scheme for their education could be devised.

Since this discovery, parents and teachers have got together by advertisement, and every other conceivable mode, except the right one, that of a thorough knowledge of character. These teachers have generally been knowing ones enough to find that the best way to become popular and to get the most scholars was, to electioneer among the boys. Since then, the boys have been knowing ones too—have had their day—have been men—and some of them great men at fourteen. And now, who does not see that they, in a great measure, rule the country?

It would be needless to give a detailed account of female education, in this country, in former times. Suffice it to say, that girls learned but very little at school. They were taught to read, write, and cypher a little, by a matronly lady, in the family or at school in the neighborhood, while very young; after which their education was chiefly domestic and maternal. The best of books were put into their hands, and they acquired a taste for them, and such women as they made immeasurably greater men than he who addresses you have told the world.

Our stranger in forming acquaintance, begins with the young ladies. He first sees them at church. He is struck with their mode of getting there. He has somehow learned that their mothers were not too proud to ride to church, *two on a horse*. But now he sees a single sylph-like being, who he could have easily imagined to have flown there, issuing from a fine carriage, which cost her father more money than he can leave her as a legacy. Our traveller is a bachelor, and wishes to take the grand master's degree in life. He has a great horror of carriages, as their introduction brings with it all manner of luxury into a commu-

nity. He begins to think this is not the country for him, but, like a prudent man, resolves to look further. Her dress probably cost more than her mother thus expended in five years, or her grandmother in her life-time. He finds that they all come to church in carriages, and that there are more of these on the ground than can be readily counted. He thinks he cannot settle in Virginia. He must look further. On getting better acquainted, he finds that the ladies are very accomplished in novel-reading, know something of grammar, geography, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, in short, of almost every thing, except, perhaps, self-denial in expenditure, the source whence money comes, and the art of house-keeping. He makes his auguries of the future prospects of agriculture in our dear old dominion. "What a pity," he thinks, "that these fine girls have not been well grounded in a thorough taste for the British classics generally, and especially such poets as Milton, Thomson, Young and Cowper!"

He turns to the boys. Many of these he might have taken for young Indians, had their skins been red, and their persons wrapped in blankets. Their hair, dressed *a la mode* Cherokee, hangs down to their throats. Their velvet hands are covered with silk or kid gloves. Their dress, of the most costly materials, is fashioned in that style which but a few years ago fixed upon those who had the firm hardihood to assume it, the appellation of dandies. Their supercilious glance and magnificent stride proclaim more loudly than words, "who but we?" "We are the lords of creation!" And many of them carry out this sentiment; for they rule all about them. Such marvellous precocity amazes our stranger. But he perseveres in his investigations, and finds that they really are men, for they have their wine parties, and card parties, and sometimes spend more money in one of their nightly orgies, than their fathers make—as clear profit—in a whole year. And that they swear in oaths as long and as senselessly arranged as their own dishevelled locks. "What are their calculations?" he asks in amazement. Why, they expect, as soon as they become legally men, they will, by instinct, or in some other mysterious way, be perfect prodigies, and feeling that they have indeed tasted of the tree of knowledge, they threaten, that if the *old man*, as the father is irreverently called, undertake to control them, they will march to Alabama or Mississippi, or be off to Texas. But how comes such deep depravity at so early an age? It is found (oh horrid!) that these parties are generally contrived by one or more older boys with the same profession of hair on their heads, either natural or artificial, and a perfect map of it on their faces and throats—and that all this is their diabolical work. Now, as to the fashion of the hair, I am not very particular; but when it becomes so perfectly the rage, as to give an impress to character, and exert an influence on morals, it deserves rebuke. It is true, I have not learned that since the days of Samson, length of hair had any connection with strength, either of brawn or intellect, and if one does not fall into some delusion on this

subject, it matters not much how he wears his hair. It would be very pleasing, however, to see our boys dressing in a style becoming the relation they sustain to society, and giving fair promise that they will prepare, in the best manner, for the high and responsible destinies which await them. They will think with what deep affection and absorbing interest they are regarded by their seniors and parents.

I am an ardent friend of the boys: I could most cordially wish them to be laboriously preparing for the theatre of manhood, and for incomparably surpassing the deeds of their fathers. The example of Phaeton is too vividly recollected to trust them as yet with the reins. When they get ready, I shall most heartily unite in cheering them into the ranks.

For the girls, I feel the most delicate and the deepest anxiety, and am assured, that whenever their fathers and brothers shall fall into the right track, they will sweetly glide into that course to which the public welfare so loudly calls them.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, that the best agricultural periodicals may be published, the best essays may be written on the improvement of farming, the best implements of husbandry may be invented, the best races of stock introduced, philosophers may speculate, the ministers of our holy religion may preach, yet after all, appalling as the thought may be, we must WORK! Yes, we must WORK!

EXTRACTS FROM SLEEPER'S ADDRESS.

Small Farms.

"A vine-dresser (in ancient Rome) had two daughters, and a large vineyard. When his eldest daughter was married, he gave her a third of the vineyard for her portion, notwithstanding which he continued to have the same quantity of fruit as before. When his youngest daughter was married, he gave her half of what remained, and still the produce of his vineyard was undiminished! This extraordinary result was the consequence of his bestowing as much labor on the *third part* left after his daughters had received their portions, as he had been accustomed to bestow on the whole vineyard.

A good moral may be drawn from this apologue, even by the farmers of New England in this enlightened age. Cultivate a little land well, and it will be more profitable in proportion to the labor expended, than the cultivation of much land in a careless and unfaithful manner. This self-evident truth has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the agricultural community, and it cannot be too often repeated, until small farms become the order of the day, and the land of New England is cultivated as it should be, and trebled, nay, quadrupled in population and value."

Plowing as it was.

"It is not many years since, that in some parts of Scotland the plows used to be drawn by four horses abreast, and required the attendance of three men. The business of one man was to drive. For that purpose he placed himself between the middle horses, with his face towards the plow to guide it straight, and in this position he stepped backwards with the reins in his hand. Another walked before the horses with a *cleeked* staff, which he fastened in the front of the beam, and by this means regulated the depth of the furrow, by raising or lowering the plow, as occasion required. The plowman

followed after, with a hold of the stults, and in this formidable and ludicrous manner, they repeated their attacks on the soil!"

Is the Old Way always the Best?

"Once upon a time there was a certain ancient vender of fish, who was in the habit of tramping from place to place, carrying his merchandise on an old horse, with a couple of baskets, into one of which the old man used to pack his fish, while in the other, by way of counterpoise, he would stow an equal weight of stones. One day a neighbor who had some brains in his head, remonstrated with our itinerant hawker of marine merchandise, on the absurdity of his conduct, and endeavored to prove to him that it would be much better to put fish into both baskets, and altogether dispense with the stones, as the horse then would be able to carry double the quantity of fish, or the same quantity with twice the ease.

The fishmonger, who, by the way, was a great stickler for good old customs, and had a profound veneration for the wisdom of our ancestors, either would not, or could not, comprehend the logic of his reforming neighbor; and gruffly told him that his plan might do, for any thing he knew, but that his father and grandfather used to carry fish in one basket and stones in the other, and he was determined to do the same as long as he lived, as he hated all oew-fangled notions from the bottom of his heart!

Now we are, all of us, ready to condemn the conduct of this man, and to wonder at the stupidity and force of prejudice which are so strongly exhibited in his conduct. But there are few, very few, among us, who are not, unconsciously perhaps, pursuing a similar course; that is, contemning the light of experience and intelligence, and following the track of our ancestors, who may have erred through a want of practical knowledge.

It is common to cry out against *innovation*; but it has been well said, 'there can be no *improvement* without *innovation*.' And there is probably no business in life which is more susceptible of improvement, which will derive more advantages from experience, from facts, and from experimental science, than Agriculture. Associations like the one I have the honor to address, where intelligent husbandmen meet and compare notes, and state facts or express opinions, all tending to enlighten or inform, must therefore be highly beneficial. And every man, however humble in his own opinion, however uneducated, is capable of acquiring valuable knowledge by observation, which it is his duty to add to the general stock."

Not so Poor as you think, Sir.

"Men forget that the intrinsic value of a farm does not consist in its number of acres of barren land, but in its productiveness, in the excellence of the acres of which it is composed.

And this reminds me of an anecdote, with which many of my audience are doubtless familiar. A good practical farmer, one day, travelling through a part of New England, came to a spot, where two large farms were situated. He gazed upon the half-tilled soil with a feeling akin to sadness. At length, seeing a man with a physiognomy betokening a broken spirit, busily employed in the hopeless task of destroying the weeds which overtopped an immense field of yellow looking corn, and believing, of course, that he must be the owner of this extensive but barren tract of land, he said to

him, in accents of commiseration, 'My friend pity you from the bottom of my heart.' 'Oh,' said the other, while a smile of pride and exultation played around his mouth, and for a moment illumined his wo-begone countenance, 'I am not so n to be pitied as you imagine: for neighbor Jen who lives just over the hill, owns *one half* of land!"

From the New Genesee Farmer.

A CARD.

At the desire of Mr Bateham, [the proprietor] the subscriber announces to the friends of the Genesee Farmer, his engagement to remove Rochester, and take, on the first of January ensuing, the exclusive editorship of this work. I am not without a just diffidence that he undertakes this enterprise; but, with honorable intentions, I am persuaded that in the generosity and public spirit of the New York Agricultural community, he will find a welcome. He leaves the good old State, the land of his nativity and the sepulchre of his fathers, not without many strong emotions; he does not feel that in going to New York he is going from home. He has been long acquainted with New York and her citizens; and has always the deepest interest in her enterprises and improvements. He has always regarded her cultural progress and success with admiration; now that in addition to the common ties of friendship and political fraternity the two States are linked together by iron bonds in the great interests of internal trade and commerce, he feels his removal much less a separation from home than the friends of his youth.

In going into New York, he feels that he is going among old acquaintances. He had many of the pleasure of an intimate friendship with the lamented Buell; and he is happy in standing in same relation of mutual respect and esteem to the present enlightened and indefatigable editor the Cultivator. Her Allens and Thomases, Wadsworth and Gaylord, and Rotch and Vail and Ball and Hlydenburgh, and Beckman Grove, and Bement and Hall, and Walsh and Rensselaer, and Dunn and Corning, seem to like old and tried friends, united by a bond too sacred to be polluted by any base and selfish interest—the bond of a common devotion to the advancement of an improved husbandry, and the social, intellectual, and moral elevation of the rural and boring classes.

He goes to New York to continue the labor which forty years of his life have been devoted to unite his humble efforts more closely with theirs in this common cause, the cause of his comfort, of good morals, of private and public good. He will be most happy to be recognized as a laborer. He goes to New York with no assumption of authority either to teach or to lead. Noing is farther from his thoughts. He goes not to drive the team, but to *drive* in the team; and when he has wind enough left, he promises, with goading or whipping, to do his best to keep draft steady, and his end of the yoke square. He has no higher earthly ambition than that it may be said of him, when the bow is pulled from his bow, "he has done a good day's work."

The object of the present note is merely to make his bow to his New York friends, and to say that he hopes for their better acquaintance; and that when he calls again, somewhere about New York

shall "if the old folks are willing, respectfully leave to stay all night." He has now just dropt and won't intrude.

Respectfully,
HENRY COLMAN.
Boston, Nov. 27th, 1841.

For the N. E. Farmer.

HENS.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—I notice in New England Farmer of the 8th inst., an inquiry under the signature of L. P. Parks, relative to improvement in the breed of hens, and whereof the best breeds may be obtained—which inquiries I propose to answer.

I have had some experience in that line, and had many of different breeds: I have found none profitable as a cross of the Malay and Java ds. They lay early in the spring, and not endeavor to be good layers, but excellent mothers. My object with me is to be in advance of my neighbors in the market, and in this I have been successful. I raised, this year, over one hundred chickens by the last of July. From that time to the 20th of August, I sold them all from 20 to 25 cts. per lb. at wholesale, they weighing from 8 to 10 lb. per pair dressed while at the same time neighbors, with the common fowls, were not to get theirs to market before October, when I would command only 8 to 10 cts. per lb. This shows your correspondent the advantages resulting from an improvement of breed. As it respects my mode of treatment, &c., I will cheerfully communicate to such as desire the information. I now on hand six pairs of the kinds described, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms by your friends who may desire to purchase.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN GILES.

Bridgewater, Dec. 13th, 1841.

"THE POULTRY YARD."

This is the title of a work by Peter Boswell, of New England, an American edition of which we have recently published by Wiley & Putnam, New York. This edition has not found its way to us, but our English copy we have read from page to page to the end. The work is from the pen of one who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, and his treatise would give much valuable information to most of our farmers in relation to ducks, geese, turkeys, &c.; their origin, habits, wants and the proper modes of feeding and raising each kind. Experiments there detailed show that rye is not generally well relished by poultry, but that all the other grains are. Boiled potatoes and roots generally are found beneficial. A quantity of grain which a hen will eat in a week when she has it always by her, is found to be 92 pints of wheat, 69 " of maize, or Indian corn, 58 " of rye, 35 "

The experiments which we made two or three years since, led to the conclusion that a hen would consume of yellow (or southern) corn, about five or six bushels per year. The cost of keeping a hen when confined, is probably about \$1 per year. A number of eggs which can be obtained from a hen is variously estimated at from 125 to 175. The smallest of these numbers is as high as can be calculated upon with any safety. And so many

as 125 should not be expected unless the fowls are well fed and sheltered.

Mr Boswell speaks highly of the "Poland," a Hack hen with a white tuft on the head. These he names as one of the most useful varieties, particularly on account of the abundance of eggs which they lay, being less inclined to sit than any other breed—whence they are sometimes called *everlasting layers*. Our observations agree very well with these remarks upon the Poland.

Several inquiries have recently been made of us relative to hens—and the best reply we can make is to advise those who are seeking information, to obtain this work of Mr Boswell's. Its cost probably will not be more than 37 1/2 or 50 cts.—Ed.

ON RAISING POTATOES FROM SEED.

A correspondent of the Massachusetts Plowman says:

"Having been frequently asked how to raise potatoes from the seeds of the balls, and believing it very important to produce new varieties by this process, I will describe my mode of doing it. When the balls are ripe, wash them, wash out the seeds, dry and lay them away for use. Sow them like carrots or parsnips, and keep the plants free from weeds. Each stalk will have one potato, and seldom more than two. They vary in size, but are not often larger than a pigeon's egg.

Care should be taken when digging them, to notice whether two or more belong to any one of the stalks. Two or more belonging to one stalk are of one kind and variety, and should be secured in one paper, and planted in one hill. I believe that there are as many sorts or varieties as there are stalks the first year.

Save only the largest and best shaped—preferring the kidney shaped. Plant them fifteen inches apart, with only one potato in a hill, except when more than one belonged to one stalk. You will then have as many sorts as you have hills.

When you dig them, keep the different sorts separate, and save only the best. The next spring, plant all belonging to one hill, and then put down a stake; then all from another hill, and put down another stake; and so of the rest.

In this manner I have obtained fourteen bushels of one sort the fourth year. The labor is but little, and I think the advantages are great. S. W.

Bridgewater, Nov. 27th, 1841.

There is unfortunately a sort of mania which pervades our country once in a while in favor of a particular thing or a particular kind of stock, which is scarcely limited within the bounds of reason. The Merino sheep have had their day; the blood horse his day; improved cattle have had their day; the mulberry fever has raged and it has left the patient in a complete state of collapse. These over zealous efforts might even produce benefits by disseminating a good thing through the country; but sometimes they are so overdone as to produce destructive and revolting reaction. The pig, the hog, is now lord of the ascendant, and more particularly attracts the attention of the whole country than any thing else in the farming way. Mr Lessing, Mr Bement, Mr Martin and Mr Hurlbut, are the great men of the day, and if they do not quarrel too much among themselves, we may yet chance to elect one of them to the presidency. You will see here all the favorite varieties of that use-

ful animal, the hog now become so universally popular. The amateur in good hams, and the speculator in pork and lard, may feast their eyes here to-day to their hearts' content. The truth is, it would seem, we have been so long required by resort "to go the whole hog," that we now go to him voluntarily and from pure choice.—Gen. Emory's Address before the Maryland Ag. Soc.

Lucerne.—We published in our last paper from the pen of Mr Robert Baker, England, upon the culture of this excellent, though with us, neglected grass. Since then we have paid a flying visit to Mr Beltzhoover's farm, near this city, (Baltimore,) where we had the pleasure of seeing a patch of about a third of an acre, and was pleased to learn that it had fully realized the highest expectations which that gentleman had formed of its value as a soiling grass, and as a proof we were pointed to an additional patch which had been sown this fall, the which, if we were not opposed to croaking, we would say, we fear that its setting was delayed to late. We learned that the first patch to which we alluded above, afforded five or six cuttings in the present spring, summer and fall, yielding well at each cutting. The advantages of an acre or two of this grass upon a farm, to be used as green meat for the working horses and milch cows, we think cannot be too highly appreciated, and we would again urge it upon our brethren to make the necessary arrangements this winter, to set a small quantity of ground next spring with it.—*Amer. Far.*

Film in the Eye of a Beast.—A correspondent of the Yankee Farmer suggests what he considers a new remedy for a film, i. e. spitting tobacco juice into the eye of the animal. He remarks, that he has seen it tried only twice, but each time with entire success; and with very sensible caution concludes, by saying "the remedy requires to be more fully established." We can assure our cautious friend that the remedy has been fully established down South for years. The memories of our oldest tobacco chewers reach not the antiquity of its discovery. We have often seen tobacco juice spit in a horse's eye, when weeping or looking weak, and entire relief afforded.—*S. C. Temp. Adv.*

Burning of Anthracite Coal in Stores.—Much use is made of hard coal in stores, and great use is made of iron vessels for evaporating water to regulate the atmosphere of the apartments thus heated by coal fires. Instead of putting water in the iron vessels, put a quantity of dry sand, and in this sand, set an earthen bowl containing pure water, and this renew every day, and at the same time rinse out the bowl, so that it is made clean. Water evaporated in iron vessels is very offensive, which renders the atmosphere of the apartments impure as well as disagreeable. For parlors where the atmosphere is desired to be pleasant and agreeable, a small quantity of Cologne or perfumed water may be added to the clean water, which will diffuse itself in the atmosphere of the room and make it pleasant.

The heat produced by hard coal is very different from that produced by bituminous coal, and is injurious to persons in delicate health. Rooms in which hard coal is burnt, require more ventilation than those where bituminous coal is used.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

CATALOGUE AND PEDIGREE

Of Mr Jaques' Cream Pot Breed of New Cattle, bred by him, and belonging to the Ten Hill Stock Farm, to be offered at public sale, on Tuesday, the 11th January, 1842, at 10 o'clock, &c. M

BULLS.

Don Cream Pot, (No. 3)—Red, calved Dec. 30th, 1831. Got by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); dam, the *Cream Pot* cow; grand dam, the *Groton Cow*, by *Coelebs* (No. 1).

Don is probably one of the most valuable bulls ever offered for sale. His color, a deep glossy red; his form, constitution, temper, vigor and activity, are all that can be wished. And what is of the utmost importance, he transmits these properties to his descendants. His weight is 3000 lbs.

Cream Pot bull (No. 2) got by *Coelebs* No. 1; dam, the *Groton* cow.

Coelebs (No. 1) not being recorded in Coates' *Herd Book*, under this name, (his name having been changed on his passage to America,) has led some to doubt his being *thorough bred*. But the original documents which accompanied him at the time of importation, and now in possession of Mr Jaques, lends him to believe that he was *thorough bred*.

It has been remarked by our best judges of stock, that the cows by *Coelebs*, have proved for deepness and richness of milk, superior to those from any other bull known in this country.

Leo, (No. 4)—Red, with a few spots of white; calved March 18th, 1833; by a son of *Wyeomet*; dam, *Cream Pot* cow; g. d., *Groton*.

Orange, (No. 5)—Red; calved Aug. 11, 1837; by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); dam, *Orange*, a native.

Medium, (No. 7)—Red; calved Aug. 15, 1839; by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); dam, *Molly*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Silver Skin*, a native.

Curst, (No. 8)—Red; calved Sept. 21, 1839; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Comfort*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Civilia*, gr. g. d. *Countess*, gr. g. d. *Flora*, imported.

Count, (No. 10)—Red; calved March 10, 1839; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Kato Bolivar*, by a son of *Bolivar*, g. d. *Kate*, by *Col. Powell's Bolivar*, (see Coates' *Herd Book*.) d. a native.

Silvers, (No. 12)—Red; calved Jan. 14, 1840; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Civilia*, g. d. *Countess*, by *Coelebs* (No. 1); gr. g. d. *Flora*.

Clyta, (No. 13)—Red; calved Jan. 18, 1840; by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); dam, a native.

Globe, (No. 16)—Red; calved April 27, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Groecian*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Glossy*, gr. g. d. *Cream Pot*, gr. g. d. *Groton*.

Diamond, (No. 18)—Red; calved April 15, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Dolly*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Dodge* cow, a native.

Obligoo, (No. 20)—Red; calved May 4, 1811; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Olive*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Orange*.

Arch, (No. 21)—Red; calved May 21, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Anna*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. a native.

Limpid, (No. 22)—Red; calved May 22, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Lemon*, by *Cream Pot* (No. 2); g. d. *Lilly*, by a son of *Coelebs*, gr. g. d. a native.

Helvetic, (No. 23)—Red; calved May 24, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Winslow Cow*, g. d. *Israel Munson*, Esq.'s *Tuberose*, imported. See Coates' *Herd Book*.

Cassius, (No. 33)—Red; calved Oct. 6, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Cypress*, g. d. *Coral*, gr. g. d. *Cribbage*, imported.

Herod, (No. 31)—Red; calved Oct. 7, 1841; by *Don* (No. 3); dam, *Huldah*, g. d. the *Heard* cow, gr. g. d. the *Fiske* premium cow, a native.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 1. *Civilia*.—Red; calved Dec. 1827; dam, *Countess*, by *Coelebs* No. 1; g. d. *Flora*, in calf, by *Don*, May 18, 1841.

2. *Fanny Cicero*.—Red and white; calved 1831; dam, *Flora*, by *Cicero*, No. 29; in calf by *Brilliant Cream Pot*, Nov. 8th, 1841.

Cicero, by *Coelebs* No. 1; dam, *Flora*.
Brilliant Cream Pot, by *Don*; dam, *Betty*.

3. *Kate Bolivar*.—Red, with a star; calved March 17, 1832; dam, *Kate*, by a son of *Bolivar*; g. d. *Kate*, by *Bolivar*; dam, a native, in calf by *Don*, April 1st, 1841.

4. *Cream Pot Cow*.—Red; calved April 27, 1825; dam, *Groton*, by *Coelebs* No. 1; (uncertain as to her being in calf.)

Groton.—This cow was purchased by *Ralph Haskins*, Esq., of *Mr Hall*, of *Groton*. The owner knew nothing of her origin. She had no leading points of any particular foreign breed. Her color was a deep red. She was of medium size, of good form for a native, and *silky and elastic*, or excellent in the *handle or touch*; and distinguished for the quantity and extraordinary richness of her milk. *Coelebs* being crossed with this cow, their first progeny was a heifer calf; the next was a bull calf. The heifer, when at maturity, proved so superior an animal, particularly for the quantity and rich quality of her milk, having given 21 quarts of milk per day, and her cream having produced at the rate of 21 lbs. butter per week, and this on grass feed only, induced *Mr Jaques* to adopt the name of *CREAM POT* as a family name for this breed of cattle.

5. *Glossy*.—Red; calved May 9, 1827; dam, *Cream Pot*, by *Admiral*, (see Coates' *Herd Book*.) g. d. *Groton*. In calf by *Don*, May 18, 1841.

6. *Olive*.—Red with a star; calved Oct. 6, 1834; dam, *Orange*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2; in calf by *Don*, Sept. 26, 1841.

7. *Billy*.—Red; calved Jan. 2, 1835; dam, the *Dodge* cow, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Don*, March 10th, 1841.

8. *Coral*.—Red, with some white spots; calved Jan. 24, 1835; dam, *Cribbage*, an imported cow, by *Romulus*, No. 28. In calf by *Don*, March 10th, 1841.

Romulus—dam, *Flora*, by *Cicero*.

9. *Gaze*.—Red; calved June 3, 1836; dam, *Glossy*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2; g. d. *Cream Pot*, gr. g. d. *Groton*, in calf by *Don*, Aug. 30th, 1841.

10. *Dolly*.—Red; calved Dec. 11, 1835; dam, the *Dodge* cow, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Brilliant Cream Pot*, July 10th, 1841.

11. *Cherry*.—Red; calved Jan. 1st, 1836; dam, *Civilia*, by *Generosus*, g. d. *Countess*, gr. g. d. *Flora*, in calf by *Don*, Nov. 24th, 1841.

Generosus, by *Devonshire*; dam, *Countess*.
Devonshire, imported by *Hon. B. Rodman*, (see Coates' *Herd Book*.)

12. *Coquet*.—Red and white; calved Jan. 6th, 1836; dam, *Cribbage*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Don*, Aug. 6, 1841.

13. *Gipsy*.—Red, with a star; calved June 26, 1836; dam, the *Gowing* cow, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2; g. d. a native, by a son of *Coelebs*, No. 1; in calf by *Brilliant*, April 4th, 1841.

14. *Anna*.—Red; calved Nov. 10, 1836; dam, a native, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf, by *Don*, Aug. 6th, 1841.

15. *Lemon*.—Red; calved March 23, 1838; dam, *Lilly*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2; g. d. a native, by *Coelebs*, No. 1; in calf by *Don*, Aug. 21, 1841.

16. *Cypress*.—Red and white; mostly red calved June 12, 1837; dam, *Coral*, by *Leo*, No. 1. Some uncertainty of her being in calf; she has in the pasture with *Brilliant*.

17. *Groecian*.—Red; calved July 13, 1837; dam, *Glossy*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Don*, Aug. 15, 1841.

18. *Huldah*.—Red; calved July 15, 1837; dam, the *Heard* cow, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2; g. d. *Fiske* cow. Some uncertainty of her being calf. She has run with *Brilliant*.

19. *Only*.—Red; calved Aug. 23, 1837; dam, *Olive*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Don*, Aug. 1841.

20. *Bountiful*.—Red; calved Sept. 11, 1838; dam, *Kate Bolivar*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Don*, July 8th, 1841.

21. *Bonquet*.—Red; calved April 11, 1838; dam, *Raghorn*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Don*, Oct. 24th, 1841.

Raghorn, dam, a half blood, by *Bolivar*.
22. *Orter*.—Red; calved May 16, 1838; dam, *Orms*, by *Don*, No. 3; g. d. *Orange*, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Don*, Aug. 1st, 1841.

23. *Diana*.—Red; calved June 8, 1838; dam, *Dolly*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Brilliant*, No. 9th, 1841.

24. *Cosset*.—Red; calved Sept. 23, 1838; dam, *Coquet*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Don*, Aug. 1841.

25. *Crimp*.—Red, with a star; calved Jan. 2, 1839; dam, *Civilia*, by *Leo*, No. 4. In calf by *Brilliant*, July, 1841.

26. *Topaz*.—Red; calved April 22, 1840; dam, the *Thorp* cow, a native, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Brilliant*, Aug. 1841.

27. *Charm*.—Red and white; calved April 2, 1840; dam, *Coquet*, by *Don*, No. 3. In calf by *Brilliant*, Aug. 16, 1841.

28. *Nymph*.—Red; calved July 12, 1840; dam, *Nell*, by *Don*, No. 3; g. d. a native, by *Cream Pot*, No. 2. In calf by *Brilliant*, Oct. 20th, 1841.

29. *Constant*.—Red and white; calved Sep. 20, 1840; dam, *Fanny Cicero*, by *Leo*, No. 1. *Me* be in calf; ran in pasture with *Brilliant*.

30. *Ghent*.—Red; calved Nov. 12, 1840; dam, *Gipsy*, by *Don*, No. 3. *May* be in calf, as No. 23.

31. *Branch*.—Red; calved Jan. 9, 1841; dam, *Kate Bolivar*, by *Leo*, No. 4.

32. *Chrystal*.—Red; calved June 1, 1841; dam, *Cosset*, by *Don*, No. 3.

33. *Colagne*.—Red and white; calved Aug. 11, 1841; dam, *Fanny Cicero*, by *Don*, No. 3.

N. B.—The *Cream Pot* Cow, *Cream Pot Bull* (No. 2), *Leo*, (No. 4), and *Glossy Cream Pot*, were bred by *Ralph Haskins*, Esq., and purchased of him by *Mr Jaques*.

The Bulls are numbered in this catalogue as they are recorded in *Mr J.'s Herd Book*. The Cows are numbered 1 to 33, only for this catalogue.

In selecting and breeding these animals, greater care and attention were requisite; for not one in a thousand of our native cows combine and transmit as breeders, the properties most desired for the dairy, the stambles, the yoke, &c. *Int Mr Jaques* by adhering to the principles that *like produces like*, that the strongest strains of blood must predominate, and that the good or bad properties, whether of color, or character, are transmissible.

long experience, close observation, and a judicious exercise of the eye and hand, has been enabled to rear a race of animals, combining, in a great degree, all these properties—animals, which are pronounced by the best judges in this country, to be, if not superior to any known.

Mr Henry Colman, Commissioner for the Agricultural Survey of the State of Massachusetts, in his 2d Report pp. 61 to 70, gives some further account of this stock. But for a more full pedigree, reference can be had to the Herd Book, kept by Jaques.

SOUTH DOWNS SHEEP.

At the same time will be sold, about twenty South Down Rams and Ewes. The original stock was selected in England with great care. They are probably better adapted, for all useful purposes, to this country, than any other ever introduced; and are too well known to need further remark.

From the Albany Cultivator.

LONDON LACTARIES.

To those unacquainted with this vast metropolis, the almost incalculable amount of supplies the labor of its inhabitants must necessarily require, an article of milk must not appear the least striking.

The writer of this little notice—an invalid, during an interval in the vicinity—is enabled to give the following description of Laycock's dairy, near London. The lactary covers a space of sixteen acres, including the layers, grain rick yards, &c. It contains nine cow-houses, each about one hundred and forty feet in length, twenty-four feet broad; either of these contains four cows, thirty-two on a side. There are six milking pens, and an infirmary for such of them as may happen to require temporary separation; in instances, however, considering the great care kept, and the artificial mode of treatment, but rare, the writer being assured by the resident veterinary surgeon, Mr Stavley, to whose possession the former is indebted for his information, nearly the only inconvenience felt is, that arising from lameness. The animals, all of the finest description, are constantly kept in their houses day and night, in the summer season only being turned out for a few hours daily into the layers. They are rarely kept here longer than twelve months, during which period they are regularly milked, and what may appear extraordinary to those ignorant of the management, the process of fattening is on with the milking; so that by the time they are what is termed "dry," most of them are fit for Smithfield market, and but few of the number (being sold constantly kept), require stalling after the period of milking is at an end.

The writer has viewed several in an extraordinarily high state of condition, (almost fit for a Fatima show,) at the time the Cambrian and Highland women were sitting upon their stools, each reclining, with inconceivable volubility her vulgar tongue, and "filling her milking pail." This number affords twelve hundred gallons of milk per diem, upon the average: it is taken away nearly hour of the morning and afternoon by the vendors, who purchase here to retail in the metropolis.

The average worth of each cow is about £15, and, assuming the number kept always to average

six hundred, (the minimum rather than otherwise,) gives a capital of 10,000, always allotted to stock this stupendous dairy with cows only.

Their feed consists of grains, mangel wurtzel, the Swedish turnip (the latter in fattening,) and hay; at the rate of

1 bushel of grains;
25 lbs of mangel wurtzel, or turnip;
12 lbs. of hay,
to each; or
150 bushels of grains;
15 tons of wurtzel and turnip;
3 6.28 tons of hay,
per day, to the total number.

The quantity of butter made here is, for an obvious reason small; and rarely exceeds 100 lbs. per week.

The number of pigs kept here is about 400, some bred, others bought in, but all fattened here.

Forty horses are always required, and constantly employed upon the dairy.

The layers are capable of receiving 1600 head of fat cattle, exclusive of sheep; and the average number for Smithfield market resting here weekly, is 800; the charge of layerage being 3d. per head, and fodder at the rate of 3s. per 25 lbs. or truss.

Such is one of the London Lactaries:—there are many of them, some of larger, several of equal, and a few of inferior extent.

From this brief description of one, however, some idea may be formed of the consumption of this nutritious article of our food, but which, nevertheless, forms so inconsiderable a portion of it, called milk.

J. R.

From the Yankee Farmer.

COUCH OR WITCH GRASS.

MR EDITOR—I noticed in your paper of November 25th, No. 45, an extract from the Maine Farmer, informing farmers how to eradicate couch, witch grass, joint grass, or wild rye. It is astonishing to see how tenacious people are to slight the best blessings that Providence confers upon them. Some time ago, within one or two years, I wrote a long article for the Yankee Farmer, explaining the superior properties and value of this grass above all others. The sum of these good qualities is, superior quality of the hay, and superior quantity.

The very things which are alleged against this kind of grass, are the very things which will recommend it to the favor of every one who wishes to raise good hay, whenever its properties shall be fully understood.

It is a great complaint that it cannot be gotten out of the soil when once in. This is one of the recommendations that it has, because the expense and risk of re-seeding are avoided, which, on an average are probably 50 per cent. to every farmer, taking into the amount the loss by drought and frost, of all other grasses, neither of which ever destroys witch-grass.

The only misfortune, and which creates all this odium against this species of grass is, the want of a proper knowledge of the proper manner of cultivating witch-grass lands. If properly managed, they would undoubtedly be found most convenient and profitable of any. I will remark here, that if any other grass now known, should be treated with the like abuse, not a spike of it would remain on the earth. This one fact shows that this grass in itself is superior to any other. I likewise remark

that, in rough lands, where the plow cannot be freely used, it is not so convenient to cultivate, because it cannot be worked to so good advantage.

The way I propose to farmers to cultivate where this grass abounds, is this: Whenever the crop of grass indicates decay, as all grasses will in a few years, turn the ground over and raise one crop, and then let the field go again to mowing. And I propose this method: If corn is to be raised, let the land be, till it is time to plant. Then spread what manure is to be put into the land, and turn it over with a broad, deep furrow, and plant the corn immediately. The land will need no hoeing, as there will be no weeds, and the grass will not be up so as to injure the growth of the corn. By the fall, this grass will be up so as to make a good fall feed, and next year it will be fit for the scythe. If turned over thick, with an even furrow, the rains and frost will make it sufficiently smooth for mowing. The turf being turned under, and kept under, serves to keep the ground moist and loose. So, if the owner wishes for a crop of any kind of grain, turn the ground over and sow the grain immediately. The grass will not re-appear so as to injure the crop, but will give a good fall feed, and be ready for the scythe the following year.

To raise potatoes on turf land of this grass, drop the potatoes in rows on the grass, and cover them by turning two back furrows upon each row. Then, when the potatoes are gathered, break up and level the ground, and it will be fit for mowing the next season. And I remark, generally, that ground once filled with this grass, never needs re-seeding. It only wants to be loosened to give the roots a chance to form and grow anew. No other grass can be renewed in this way; but must be re-seeded. This is a great saving to the farmer, especially as he is also relieved from all the risk and loss by drought and frost, that is, the loss by drought-kill and winter-kill, which losses are very great upon all other kinds of grasses.

In the article alluded to, it is stated that the best way to eradicate this grass, is to put in hogs, and let them root it up and eat the roots, because they are very fond of them. It is true that hogs are very fond of the roots of this grass, and will thrive well on them. This is an additional proof of the value and richness of this grass, and it is to be regretted that the farmers have not as much sense concerning this grass, as the hogs have. If they had, they would be as careful to protect and keep it, as the hogs are to uproot and eat it.

This grass will grow and flourish well upon a greater variety of soil than any other known grass, and the hay, when made, requires but about two thirds the barn room to house it. These advantages are worth something to the farmer.

Suppose the farmer wants a crop of English turnips. He may mow or turn in the crop of grass, and then sow his turnips. The field will be fit to mow the next season.

Lands that can be taken up and cropped once and then returned to mowing the following year, would be much more profitable to the farmer than those which have to be kept up for several years to fit them for re seeding.

Taking all these advantages into view which this grass presents over all others, I do confidently hope and believe that some few farmers, at least, will have enterprise enough to so far outdo these vulgar prejudices against witch grass, as to give it a full and fair trial.

PHILO.
Portland, Dec. 2, 1841.

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1841.

SALE OF CREAM POT STOCK

Our readers are referred to the catalogue and pedigree in this paper, for particulars in relation to the animals to be sold at the Ten Hill Stock Farm, Charlestown.

We are disposed to call particular attention to this stock. Now when these animals are to be sold and scattered through the community, their claims to peculiar excellence and worth should be fairly considered. Out of what has the breed been formed and what are its characteristics? An imported bull (Cochebs), a noble animal, and one of the very best of our native cows, are the parents of this breed. Whether Cochebs was a *thorough bred* animal or not, (a point which is undecided,) is in our judgment a matter of little moment. That he was in himself an animal of uncommon beauty and excellence, and that his descendants partook freely of his excellences, has been generally acknowledged, and never, to our knowledge, doubted. This is all that we care to know. The cow *Groton*, was a *decrepud*; and was remarkable for the quantity and richness of her milk. These were the animals with which Col. Jaques commenced the formation of an *American breed*.

The course adopted was wisely chosen for procuring animals that should combine the excellencies produced by judicious breeding in England, and an adaptation to the climate and circumstances of this country. And what has been the result? What are the characteristics of Col. J.'s stock? This question we must answer very cautiously, because our positive knowledge upon the subject is quite limited. We know of no facts which should raise a suspicion that the Cream Pots are not animals of more than common worth. More than this—we are able to call many of them animals of extraordinary beauty of both form and color. That the milk is rich, and that the cream is converted into butter with uncommon ease, there can be no doubt. Evidence of this has repeatedly been given to the public. We have never seen elsewhere so thick a coating of cream upon the surface of the milk in a common milk-pan, as we witnessed in Col. J.'s milk room last winter. How his cows compare with others in the quantity of milk yielded, we are unable to state. He calls them—we doubt not correctly—good milkers as to quantity; but we presume that he would choose to make *richness* rather than *quantity* of milk, the test of excellence. Be this as it may, the stock in its purity should not be lost. If it is preserved, we have strong faith that it will be found valuable for the dairy and for beef, and that it will in a few years be highly prized.

The present worth of this stock turns upon the question whether the animals generally possess a property which the owner claims for "Dox," viz. that "*he transmits these properties to his descendants.*" We believe that in much of this stock the blood is so pure and so well fixed that the chances for getting offspring like the parents are much greater than in ordinary cases. This belief rests upon the principle that "like produces like." A principle which is sound, though in its application we must look not at the immediate parents merely, but must go back to grand parents and great grand parents. We lately found the principle recognized in a review of the "Life and Writings of John Jay." The writer says "that the marked traits of Jay's character were early developed, and came as much from nature as from cultivation. The lineage from which he sprang was like himself. Through three descending streams was like

myrtyrs' blood in his veins. His paternal ancestor, Pierre Jay, was one of the heroes of Rochelle, who preferring exile and poverty to the loss of a good conscience, quitted France forever. On the maternal side, also, through two successive links, do we trace him up to the same strong stock—the simple, true-hearted, uncompromising Huguenot; and seldom, if ever, we think, did ancestral blood flow more purely or strongly. Of his father and mother a somewhat better picture is drawn." Thus far the reviewer; and he has illustrated the point that we wish to make prominent, viz: that in taking the position that "like produces like," we are to apply it not to the parents only, but to grand parents of several generations. And thus applying it, we should expect that many (not all), of the offspring of a likely bull that happened to come from ordinary parents, would be but indifferent animals. On the other hand, if the bull were from a *good stock*, though not himself a remarkably fine animal, we should expect. From him, in the majority of cases, fine calves.

Now, as Col. Jaques began 12 or 15 years ago with very fine animals, and as he has used none but good parents in producing his present stock, our principles and reasoning bring us necessarily to the conclusion, that the animals he now offers for sale must be very valuable to such farmers as are extensively engaged in raising stock. Consequently we hope his sale will be well attended, and we trust that this first attempt to form a distinct and valuable *American breed*, will receive, in the liberal prices bid, a fair remuneration for the expense and skill bestowed.

To show the estimation in which Col. J. was held in 1830, as a suitable person to manage a stock farm, we copy the following:

"Boston, Nov. 13th, 1830.

"The undersigned, Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, in relation to the letter of Col. Samuel Jaques, making known his intention to establish a Stock Farm in the vicinity of Boston, and requesting of this board an opinion on the utility of such a farm to the community, and their approbation of him as a suitable person to manage it, have considered the subject, and unite in the opinion, that an establishment of the kind would tend greatly to advance the leading branch of New England husbandry. It is well known, the raising of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, has been a favorite and successful pursuit of Col. Jaques for many years, and that he has an established reputation in all parts of the country as an intelligent and skillful breeder. His decided taste, his experience and enterprise, qualify him eminently to conduct a Stock Farm, on a liberal scale, beneficially to the country.

THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
WM. PRESCOTT,
E. HERSEY DERBY,
JOHN HEARD, Jr.,
R. SULLIVAN,
P. C. BROOKS,
JOHN WELLES,
J. THORNDIKE, Jr.,
JOHN C. GRAY,
JAMES JACKSON.

BENJ. GUILD, Recording Sec'y

LIEBIG'S CHEMISTRY—SECOND EDITION.

We are indebted to the publisher, John Owen, Cambridge, for a copy of the second American edition of this interesting work. This edition contains in addition to what is found in the first, upwards of thirty pages of notes and appendix.

I CAN'T AFFORD IT.

Mr Thrifty. Why don't you, neighbor Dolittle, die and reclaim that meadow of yours, and manure your fields more, so as to make your farm of eighty acre keep ten cows instead of five, besides your oxen at horse?

Mr Dolittle. Why, Mr Thrifty, the truth is, I can but just make both ends meet now, and if I should go to laying out any thing more for manure and labor, should only run into debt.

Mr T. Are you sure that you should be the poorer for hiring two or three hundred dollars, and laying out in improving your lands?

Mr D. Why, certainly; if I run in debt three hundred dollars, ain't I three hundred dollars the poorer for it?

Mr T. No, not if you invest the money where it will give you a greater interest than you pay.

Mr D. That's true enough; but if I lay it out upon that swamp or in buying manure, who is going to pay me interest upon it?

Mr T. Your cows will.

Mr D. Cows pay me interest! That's a good one. How can cows pay me interest? I should like to know.

Mr T. Let us look into this matter a little. You have to spend your whole time, summer and winter, attending to your farm and stock; you have to keep yoke of oxen and a horse; and all that you can keep besides is five cows;—an't it so?

Mr D. Yes.

Mr T. Your cows give you 30 dollars income apiece annually. Your oxen gain 10 dollars in growth. This is all the income you get from your stock, and you now have to hire a man two months in the summer, which costs you, wages and board, \$50. Suppose then, now that you should hire a man for seven months at \$20 per month, including board; suppose you allow ninety dollars worth of work upon your four acres of meadow, and that this allowed each year for two years, will reclaim it. When this is done, the meadow will yield you a tons of good hay—enough to winter three cows, will now you do not get from it more than enough to winter one; and what you do get is poor stuff. How then you gain by laying out 30 dollars a year for two years, and ten dollars a year extra for tools and work of oxen on the meadows, say in all 200 dollars; by laying out this sum you get enough more from your farm to enable you to keep two cows. The interest on your money is 12 dollars—the interest on what you must lay out in purchasing the cows, three dollars. The sum required to cut and make the hay, above what you now expend, is six dollars: in all, your interest and increased annual expenses may be, say 30 dollars. This is no more than the income from one cow—you will have then the income from the other as clear profit. Your land, which now is not worth more than 25 dollars an acre, will at once be worth 75. If you can only make both ends meet now, I say you can't afford to let that meadow and those fields remain in their present state. The truth in the case is, Mr Dolittle, that you are not rich enough to afford the time that is wasted by keeping just stock enough to keep you from attending to any thing else in the winter, and yet not enough to keep you busily employed. You are not rich enough to afford to spend one half a day in going to market with 20 lbs. of butter, when you might so manage as to carry and dispose of 40. Many of the items of expense on the farm, as the cost of keeping team—the expenses of marketing—the expenses of feeding the stock, &c. &c., are very far from being in the direct ratio of the number of animals kept. It is those poor, therefore, who think they can't

afford to improve their farms—it is such men who can't afford to let them remain as they are

YANKEE FARMER.

We notice in the last number of the Yankee Farmer, that that paper is to be merged in the Massachusetts Ploverman, edited by Wm. Buckminster, Esq.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Barometer at the Thermometrical at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded northern exposure, for the week ending Dec. 19.

Table with 4 columns: Dec. 18th, 6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 20, 1871.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 775 Beef Cattle, 250 Stores, 3500 Sheep & 440 Swine.
Pates.—Beef Cattle. We quote first quality, \$5 50-5 75. Second quality, \$1 50 a 5 00. Third quality, \$1 25 a 4 25.
Barrelling Cattle.—We reduce our quotations. Mess 4 00. No. 1, \$3 00. No. 2, \$2 50.
Stores.—Two year old \$7 a 15. Three year old, \$14 21.
Sheep.—Sales quick, but no advance. We quote lots 1 00, \$1 33, \$1 62, \$1 87, \$2 00 and \$2 25.
Swine.—One entire lot, 3 34 and 4 34. Selected \$4 4 and 5. At retail, from 4 12 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

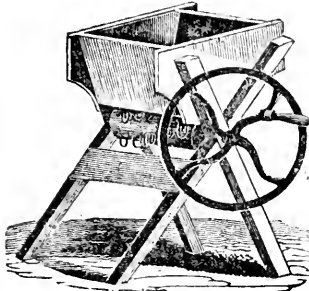
SEEDS. Hens Grass, \$3 00 to 3 25 per bushel. Red Top, to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c.
FLOUR. Owing to the continuance of bad weather, and the state of the market, the transactions of the week are of little importance; holders generally manifest more anxiety to realize, and for cash on the spot some parcels have been bid at an 8-below regular prices.
BALTIMORE HOWARD STREET, 4 mos. cr. \$6 50—do wharf, 37—do, free of garlic, \$6 50—Philadelphia do, 4 mos. 50—Fredericksburg, lowered, 4 mos. \$6 37—Alexandria, half mountain, \$6 37—Georgetown, \$6 50 a 6 75—Richard Canal, \$6 37—do, City, \$7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, 5 mos. \$7 00 a 7 25—Geesee, common, cash, \$6 25—do, fancy brands \$6 50.
PROVISIONS. The sales of the week have been confined to a limited demand from the trade, without change of former prices.
BEEF.—Mess, \$1 mo new Bl. \$3 00 to 10 00—Navy—23 50 a 30 00—No. 1 \$7 25 a 8 00—do Prime \$8 50 a 6 50—Pork—extra clear, 3 mo. Bl. \$13—do Clear \$11—do Mess \$3 50 5 25—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—do Mess from \$12 00 a 1 25 a 9 50—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—Clear \$11 00 a \$12 00.
GRAIN. The market exhibits an unusual degree of dullness, owing to heavy stocks in the hands of regular dealers, and the continued pressure in the money market.
CORN.—Northern, bushel 66 to 67—Round Yellow 66—Southern Flat Yellow 64 a 63—White do 61—Barley, 65 65—Rye Northern 70 to 75—Oats—Southern 43 a 50—Northern, do. 49 to 50—Bran, per bushel 75 a 1 50.
HAY, per ton, \$20 to 25—Eastern Screwed \$17 to 19.
CHEESE.—Shipping and 1 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 3.

EGGS, 16 a 25.
WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per cent ad val. and 4 cts per pound.
Some sales of fleece have been made during the week at a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent, on the prices of former days—most. Minor sales of pulled with much variations on recent prices.
Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 1 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do 24 do 40 a 42—Do 1 2 do 45 a 34 1/4 and common do 30 a 34.
Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 27—Do, unwashed, 10 a 11—Fleeces do 3 a 10—Saxony, clean, —Rauos Aggs unpicked, 7 a 10—Superfine Northern pulled lins 42 a 45—No. 1 do do, do 35 a 38—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 20.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.

The advertiser wants a smart and intelligent young man upon a Farm, he will have opportunity to be instructed in the Nursery and Gardening business, in all its varieties, has opportunities for valuable information, will be of great service to him if he is disposed to learn. The age not to exceed 16 years; he must bring undoubted recommendations for integrity and good morals; he will be wanted for several years. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer. Dec 8.

WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangl Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is, their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to eat of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.
Parsal, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM & CO. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1517. Nov. 17.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 62 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:
1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.
200 Common do. do.
200 Cultivators.
100 Leonard's Straw Cutters.
50 Willis' do. do.
100 Common do. do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
50 Common do. do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
60 " Vegetable Cutters.
50 Common do. do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.
200 Grain Cradles.
100 Ox Yokes.
1500 Doz. Saw-Tree Stones.
300 " Austin's Rifles.
Cast-Steel Shovels.
Common do.
Spades.
Grass Scythes.
Steel Scythes.
Common do.
Hay Rakes.
Garden do.
Mammre Forks.
Hay do.
Pair Trace Chains.
" " "
" " "
50 doz. Halter do.
1000 Yards of Fences do.
25 Grind Stones on rollers.
March 17.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY ORAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely near turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and saving the amount in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,
"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Proddy & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S."
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.
There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of the Plough, which can be removed without having to furnish a new landside, this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$20 60, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.
The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

TYG UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.
These chains, introduced by E. H. DENAY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market St.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Shelton & Mo re's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

LETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. Letang Lime, such is the superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Ulops Insurance Office, State St., Boston. Sept. 8. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing, 200 " " Trace and leading Chains, 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St. kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without smoking. Oil Canisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1817

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market st. April 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HAPPY.

BY J. M. B. BAYLEY.

The happy! the happy! and where are they
 Rolling along with the glad and gay?
 Is their abode in the "halls of state,"
 The cot of the poor or the dome of the great?
 Are they found in the priestly pile,
 Facing its "consecrated" aisle?
 May you behold them among the fir
 In the place of mirth, or the house of prayer—
 Are the happy there?

Do they roak with the heirs of fame,
 The proud of heart, or the noble in name?
 Rush they on with the giddy throng,
 Rant vith the jags of the dance and song
 May they be traced to the convent wall,
 Where Monk or Abbot alike enthrall?
 Is their walk in the rich parterre,
 Amidst the bloom of the bright and rare
 Oh, no! not there!

Dwell they in those "pheres above,
 'Mid beams of bliss and the light of love
 Have they home in realms unscen,
 Set in beauty and hung in sheen?
 Is the throne of their seat forever given
 In the crystal courts of a boundless heaven?
 Glam they a place with "spirits," where
 God is the glorious theme for prayer?
 The happy are there!

IMMORTALITY.

MRS. STROCKEY.

A butterfly basked on a lady's grave,
 Whose a lily had on its shining track;
 Why art thou here with thy gaudy dye?
 Where she of the bright and the sparkling eye
 Must sleep in the church-yard low.
 Then it lightly soared thro' the sunny air,
 And spoke from its shining track:
 I was a worm, 'till I won my wings;
 And she whom thou mourn'st like a seraph sings—
 Would'st thou call the fliest one back!

NATURE'S TESTIMONY TO GOD'S TRUTH.

Every revolution of the seasons witnesseth to God's truth. In his works and his word he established them of old, and hung on the bow of promise that so they should continue. And the summer cloud still wears that ancient emblem of his faithfulness. Seed time and harvest, summer and winter, day and night, still alternate in annual or daily testimony that his word *changeeth not*.

Trusting in God's veracity, however unconsciously and undevoutly, yet really trusting in it, the husbandman plowed the land and planted, and waited—his life, the life of all living things staked upon the faithfulness of Him who alone giveth the increase. And the pledge kept through six thousand years, was again redeemed. Day by day it redeemed again on and on to its consummation. The receding frost, the mellowing soil, the swelling bud, the shooting blade, the opening flower, the ripening fruit, redeemed it. The genial sun, the quickening showers and dew, day and night, revealed a God that *forgetteth not his word*. And the earth has been covered all over, and the storehouses of men are filled with the tokens of a faithful God.

Look into the spangled heavens; look upon the teeming land; on the sea, keeping its bounds; upon the clouds gathering above; on the streams

threading their way through the green meadows—look at all or of the innumerable, the stupendous and the minute phenomena of nature—look through the telescope or through the microscope—look with the eye of science or of poetry, and you see every where and every moment, not only the immediate workings of a being almighty, allwise and omnipotent, but *faithful and true*—keeping the covenant which he has made with our fathers from generation to generation, and *has redeemed to us year by year and hour by hour in our life-long experience.*—*Unpublished MS.*

Dr. Franklin's Toast.—Long after Gen. Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar over all Europe, Dr. Franklin chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when, as nearly as I can recollect the words, the following toasts were drank:

By the British Ambassador. *England*—The sun, whose beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth.

The French Ambassador, glowing with national pride, drank—"France—the moon, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations; consoling them in darkness, making the dreariness beautiful."

Dr. Franklin then rose, and with his usual dignified simplicity said, "George Washington—the Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, and they obeyed him."—*Anon.*

Squash Bonnets.—They do have some strange "fixins" in Texas. Only think of a lady with a culinary vegetable on her head for a bonnet! and yet such is the fact. The *Houston Telegraph* says that many of the western planters lately introduced the culture of a species of squash that may be manufactured into bonnets, and several of the western ladies have already obtained beautiful bonnets from this hitherto despised vegetable. These bonnets are formed from the fine glossy fibrous lining of the interior surface of the squash, and are remarkable for the strength, lightness and delicacy of the texture composing them. They are so tenacious and flexible that they may be easily washed like silk. It is said a milliner some time since, took one of these to one of the eastern cities of the United States, and it became quite an object of admiration. Possibly in a few years (says the *Telegraph*), these squash bonnets may become all the fashion; and even the *pumpkin heads* of the North [hear the *squash talk!*] may be decked with squashes from Texas.

"What's that horse out of?" said a fellow, with a view to quiz a farmer's boy, who was riding an old horse, which showed less blood than bone.

"Out of?"

"Yes, what's he out of—do you know?"

"Yes, I do."

"Well, what?"

"Out of oats."

If men have been termed pilgrims, and life a journey, then we may add, that the Christian pilgrimage far surpasses all others, in the following important particulars: in the goodness of the road; in the beauty of the prospects; in the excellence of the company, and in the vast superiority of the accommodation provided for the Christian traveller, when he has finished his course.—*Leon.*

Building Horses. A wag observing a pair miserably lean horses waiting to have their unstandings secured by a few nails, stepped into shop and gravely accosted the man with "Do build horses, sir?" "Build horses!" exclaimed the astonished son of Vulcan, taking off his p cap and lengthening down his round good-natured face—"build horses, sir! what do you mean?" "Why," replied the wag, "I saw a couple of *fr* standing at the door, and I thought I'd just inquire—*Soleoed.*"

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most merit of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is so to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two els a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been cut by any other machine even when worked by horse or power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made up together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article, one of these machines a basket of apples may be par in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. WILLES, No. 43 North Market Street, SCUDDER, DISA & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sep. 1 1841. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLER.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers, moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of running grindstones, easy with which they move upon the rollers, renders very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor is saved, and the person in the act of grinding governs the stone more to his mind by having the control of his work. Stones hung in this manner a coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give a great satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. Jul

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 30 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to grant subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

Vol. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 29, 1841.

190. 46

N. E. FARMER.

A LETTER FROM THE WEST.

BY TRAVELLING ON THE PRAIRIE, AND OTHER MATTERS.

The Editor of the New England Farmer:

MY WORTHY FRIEND—No doubt the recollection of an evening's ride which you and I had together, during my late visit at Boston, is yet vivid in your mind. For our visit to that delightfully pleasant living place of the dead, which does honor to the living, as well as to those who have taken up their resting place in the groves of Mount Auburn and the pleasant hour that we spent amid the shadow of the artificial paradise which has been created by Mr CROMBIE—together with the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which we received from that nobleman by nature, Mr PHINNEY, have left deep impressions upon our minds that a long series of years cannot efface. It was altogether one of those delightful days that seem as though created for the purpose to efface the recollection of many other days of misery from our minds.

You remember that we were "thrown off the track," by which we were necessitated to take an evening ride over ten miles of strange road during that evening. But how different night travelling upon such a road, from what it is upon a broad, cultivated prairie, I will endeavor to illustrate by a description of an evening ride upon the night of the 13th of November.

After a boisterous passage around the Northern Lakes, during storms of wind, snow and rain, and rough days and nights of fog that prevented the enjoyment that the picturesque scenery of these regions always afford during a summer passage, I arrived at the city of Chicago on the 12th of November, and hardly waiting for the boat to touch the wharf, I bounded upon the shore with all the elasticity that the prospect of reaching home by an extension of only 10 miles of my journey, and a beautiful sunny day—the first in two weeks—was calculated to inspire me with.

As there was no public conveyance to my place, my first effort was to seek a private one, which I found no matter of some difficulty, as the late rains had so affected the roads, or rather the soft prairie soil which surrounds this city, where roads will one day be constructed, that the usual abundance of farmers' wagons were not among the things seen. After an hour's tramp through the unpaved, and muddy streets, I succeeded in getting the services of pigs and poultry, plows, forks, fruits and rubbery that had accumulated upon my hands by the liberality of my agricultural friends, upon the wagon of one of my neighbors, and succeeded in hearing of another with a horse team, who had one ten miles out that evening. But that delicate was soon obliterated by the kind offer of the very gentlemanly editor of the Chicago "Union Agriculturist," who sent his team to the hotel, with directions to his man to take me out that evening until I overtook my friend's wagon.

Myself and a companion, with a heavy lot of baggage, and heavy loads, gave me a much more unpleasant ride than the one which we had together. But a warm supper and warm welcome, and a sweet night's sleep, during which I dreamed of the bright spots in my late delightful tour, restored me to myself again, and with the sun, I set my face toward that place, of all others in this world the most enticing, to the fond husband and father.

My friend being persuaded that the drive could be easily accomplished during the day, made some delay, proving in the end that "delays are dangerous," for just before dark we entered upon a prairie that is about five miles across, without habitation, fence, or what you would call a road. As all the "improvement" ever made upon it was to stick a row of stakes to guide the first wagons until a track was made that could be followed afterwards. But in this as in many of the paths through life, the want of union, the want of thought or care for those that come after us, or the disposition of every one to seek out a new and better route for himself, had left "the road" but a sorry blind man's path. To add to the difficulty, the prairie had just been burnt over, thereby destroying all contrast between the white grass and black track which travel makes upon our very black soil.

But, like the thoughtlessness of youth, or the heedlessness of many of more adult age, who travel the dark paths of life, we pressed forward while there was yet light, without a thought of how soon we should need more than a mortal eye, to guide us along our dark and gloomy path.

The stranger in this region, who upon his own native mountains has often enjoyed the beauty of the long lingering twilight of an autumn evening, has often been surprised at the sudden transition upon the prairie, from clear light to the darkness of midnight. Such is the fact, and it came upon us on this evening so suddenly, that we did not perceive that the horses had left the track, until I observed to the driver that either him or the wind had changed its course. For, guided by former well bought experience, I had almost instinctively observed upon entering on the prairie, that the wind was directly in our faces, in order that we might, in the absence of all other guides, steer our course by the wind, for that is not more changeable than many of the guides through life that we are wont to steer by.

The sharp ring of the midnight bell, strikes less alarm to the ear of the denizen of some busy city, when it announces that the devouring element is unchained, than did my words to the ears of my companions.

"We're lost," is not the most pleasant sound to men in our situation. And then too, just as I was anticipating that in a few minutes more I should come in sight of the lights in my own house and neighborhood, to be left in utter and impenetrable darkness, was gloomy indeed.

I caution those who would despair with such a chilling prospect before them, not to emigrate to the West; at least, not until we, better pioneers

than they, have marked out better paths for them to follow.

When we found we were where we know not where, a council of—not war, but peace, was held to contrive "ways and means" by which means we could follow our way in peace,—the only valuable result of which was, a determination to go ahead somewhere, which you will allow was a much wiser conclusion than to go nowhere. The old man who had been driving, also concluded to yield the reins to my government, while he stood it, in the hope of putting his foot into the right track, which he in a short time gaily shouted that he had done, but in which opinion I was decidedly skeptical; and after following it a mile or two, I became still more decidedly certain that we should never reach a happy termination of our journey, unless we mended our ways.

Although, east, west, north, and south, the cheerful blaze of some distant prairie fire shot its red rays up to the clouds, there was nothing to indicate which way, north or south, or east or west, might be. To steer by the wind entirely, might be some like my present writing—warily.

In vain did I search the horizon to discover some known object. How anxiously did I look for some known star—all were hid. No—there, is that a star? If that twinkling little light close down to the ground was in any other direction, I should say it was a candle, or the bright and cheerful light of some log cabin fire. It must be. At all events, it seemed that our only chance to escape from the dreary prospect of a night upon the prairie, was to steer for that light.

But when a man undertakes to steer through the world by the dim light of another, without any innate principle to guide him, he will be left in as great a quandary as we were, when in passing over some inequality of the ground, that light failed from our view. But as if to prove that a greater and better light will always shine upon those who strive to guide themselves aright through life, just at this time the clouds broke away and showed the North Star.

I now began, as the sailor would say, to work up my reckoning, and by drawing a map in my mind of the various courses that we had travelled since dark, and by the aid of a match, ascertaining the time, I formed the opinion that I could steer direct for home.

But there was one difficulty:—there was a river in the way, and it might not be so easy to find the bridge; yet, if I was right in my calculations, if I steered a certain course which I was then able to do by the wind, I should strike a road before I did the river, and thereby save myself a duck, although I could not help thinking that I was a goose for being caught in such a scrape. But as the result proved, my companions gave me more credit for being a fox than a goose. Certain it is, I smelt my way out of a more unpleasant situation than I hope to get in again very soon.

But there was a blessing in store for me sufficient to repay all my toil and anxiety to reach home. A wife and children blooming in health, full of joy

at my return safe and well along them. Oh! who would not travel in darkness across the wild waste, to meet such a reception.

And now methinks I hear you exclaim, after having groped your way thus far, what is my "darkness made visible," what has all this to do in the columns of an agricultural paper?

True there is not much of the practice or theory of farming here, but there is amid the bushel of chaff, perchance a grain of wheat, that some of your readers may find a some delight in sifting out, as they sit of a long winter evening, around some cheerful hearth of my own native and still loved New England. They will learn something of "life in the West," and from the hearty reception that I met with from a goodly number of them, they will, I am sure, learn with pleasure, that after a journey of some five thousand miles, which I made on purpose to witness the improving state of agriculture in the United States, I have at length returned safely to my own home, well pleased with all I have seen, and well satisfied to live upon our fertile soil, and suffer many inconveniences that the emigrant to the West must necessarily do; still hoping with a fond hope that the time is not far distant when such a fertile soil as now lies waste before me, will be so improved, and thereby be the means of improving many of my fellow creatures, that if you should ever visit me, as I hope you may, you would find such a road as would not endanger you to the liability of losing yourself upon a Western prairie.

And now to you, Mr Editor, and my excellent friend, the proprietor of your journal, and to my numerous agricultural acquaintance who read your pages, accept a most hearty "God speed the plow," from your western friend,

Lake C. H., Indiana.

SOLON ROBINSON.

BONEOLOGY!

The grand secret, or the cat let out of the bag!

To the Editor of the Farmers' Gazette:

SIR—The above caption will no doubt strike you as singular, and at the same time cause you to wonder, in the name of type, pens, ink and paper, to what purpose could such a text be converted, to make it worthy of a space in your paper. I would only say, Mr Editor, by the way of prelude, that as it is nothing new for banks to make large capitals from nothing—make nutmeats from wood—cheese from clay—honey from treacle—beard's crease from hog's flesh—and a thousand other *clever*s moulded from the same little word, I will try my hand for once, to see whether I cannot produce something out of that which many persons in this country suppose to be nothing.

You of course are aware, sir, that your useful little paper of Nov 26, contains an article quoted from the *New England Farmer*, headed "Bone Manure—Some Mistake." The article in question acquaints its readers, that within the last twelve months, 500 tons of bones were purchased by [of] a Mr Ward, and sent to England, and that the same ship came back for another cargo! Then the writer makes the following comment: "These facts show that there is more worth in the bones than we in this vicinity attach to them. Our own observations as to the action of bones upon dry soils, give us a highly favorable opinion of its permanent efficacy. In the third and fourth year after its application, its effect in promoting the growth of grass

has been obviously very great. How much longer it will continue its action, time alone can tell."

I would say to the writer of that article, that he speaks like a philosopher; for not only are his surmises perfectly true as to the worth of the bones, but his opinion as to the use of them also.

I guess, Mr Editor, without further comment or *homes* of contention in the matter, you will take it for granted that no nation upon earth knows the uses, qualities, virtues, and efficacy of bones better than the people of Great Britain. You will allow, also, that, although we cannot give them credit as being a *tooth picking*, we may without fear of contradiction, pronounce them a *bone picking* nation. Yes, and from all we read and hear, *bones*, and no *bread*, is the order of the day with them, (that is, for the poor.) You have not forgotten the four last lines of a song the writer published some few years back, touching the *Big Buzes* and *Hum Buzes* which so long governed that nation. The lines ran thus:

"I'm a Bull of the Old British breed—
Like many, had grown spare and lankey;
As the *Big Bulls* took all the best feed,
I changed from a *Bull* to a *Yankee*."

"Them was my sentiments," and doubtless those are the sentiments of a thousand others. But enough of this; let us leave these legions of bone epicureans to pick their bones in sympathy and quietness, while we look into the grand secret we are in quest of.

The secret, Mr Editor, is, that there are more ways of using bones to profit and advantage, than that of making *soup*, or even manuring the land with them. Yes, I have known numbers who, at one time in their lives, lived upon *picking of bones*, and afterwards got a *fat living by bone picking* (or otherwise, *bone boiling*.) The fact is, merchants of this description manage to erect a machine termed a *Mill*, or *Bone Smasher*, wherein all bones, after going through the ceremony of soup making, and being well picked by man and dog, are gathered up and sold by the bushel to these bone smashers and boilers, who then pound and pulverize them into small powder; after which they are transplanted into an enormous large kettle and boiled until every particle of fat and marrow is extracted. It is then carefully skimmed into barrels or hog-heads, placed there for that purpose, until full; then headed up and exported to some foreign market, as *genuine first rate Russian tallow!* The dregs are with avidity bought up by the farmers for manure, at an enormous profit!

There's the secret, Mr Editor, and no mistake. What think you? Have I not convinced yourself and readers, that I have *boned* and manufactured something out of what they supposed to be nothing? I guess I have. Have I not also shown them that they may make better use of their bones at home, than they can by sending them abroad? And have I not given them the idea, (that is, if they did not know it before,) that they can as well erect bone pounders, make tallow, and save the ashes for their own land, as well as for their neighbors across the water? If I have convinced them on that head, and that they are satisfied, and will keep their bones at home, why, so is

Your honest, sincere, and *muscle* friend,

WM. GOODWIN.

The Grape Vine.—Five millions of acres are devoted to the cultivation of the vine in France. The value of the annual crop is estimated at 500,000,000 francs, or about a million dollars.

From the Maine Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF ROOTS.

Norridgewock, Dec. 6, 18

Messrs. Editors—Believing that the cultivation of roots is the root of all good farming, I devote this communication to that subject. I expect Marshall's return in this State, the produce of was as follows:

Wheat.	818,166 bushels
Rye.	137,911 "
Corn.	950,529 "
Oats.	1,076,409 "
Buckwheat.	51,543 "
Barley.	355,161 "

3,419,748

Potatoes, 10,302,380—more than three times for every bushel of grain grown in the State, valuing wheat at 75c, rye, corn and barley at 60c and buckwheat at 25c, the grain crop amounts to \$2,163,292. The potatoes at 1s. 6d. amount to \$2,575,595. I am for the present willing to value the potato crop, (what I candidly believe it to be) worth, for sustaining animal equally as much as every bushel of grain raised in the State. I have no doubt this view of the matter will appear startling to some of your readers. The truth is, what comes to us with great certainty and from very ordinary means, attracts less attention, than that which is uncertain and requires our utmost skill and perseverance, and not always to be had.

We talk and write, and labor and employ best skill and means to grow corn and wheat and our success or want of it, are fruitful subjects for contemplation for the year; whilst by sticking our potatoes any where and almost any how, England is, as it were, annually saved from starvation. I am aware that agricultural papers have been much occupied for several years on the culture of turnips and top roots. If those who are running mad on this subject will hold still a moment I will tell them what I know about it. Potatoes in this section has grown as many roots as grass within eight years as I have, and I will shall substitute the potato for it, almost wholly a field crop. My reasons are as follows: Our climate is not so well adapted to its culture as more humid one of England. The plants are liable to be injured by flies and grasshoppers. Weeding, transplanting to fill vacant places, the thinning out the plants, require more care one man in ten will devote to the subject.

Not being as valuable as potatoes, more care is required for the requisite quantity. They are too offensive to the olfactories to occupy a large over which human beings dwell.

True, they are a fine article for all kind stock, and store hogs will do tolerably well on either raw or boiled. If cooked, it must be dug away from the dwelling, for the effluvia is very offensive. They keep badly the second season and are not worth half as much as potatoes, if so.

I have tried the winter radish, mangel wurzel, sugar beet, blood beet and common carrot on a small scale. Those who choose can try them on a large one, and if they get rich by it, we Yankee will always stand ready to follow.

I have not tried the white carrot, although I have seen some very large ones. They appear coarse and will require cutting for cattle or sheep. The

have barn cellars and suitable tillage and ate with own their hands only, may generally all in raising turnips for stock, but I think I know them a better way.

All soils except those which are so rough and to require fall plowing and the mellowing of peas, peas and oats, or buckwheat, potato corn should in general be the first crop rotation, where the use of manures makes a the process. Of all the modes I have tried, er on a fresh sod or stubble, that of spreading g manure in May, and turning under, has best, both on account of labor and crop. produces more advantage on some lands some seasons than others. This season, on d, two bushels of plaster increased the crop o bushels per acre, or about seventeen per

thing which most astonishes me in relation most important of all crops, is, that our fark so little pains as to the variety they plant. ference on the same field, of equally fine etatoes, is more than two to one. The blue e "Christie," from Aroostook; the "Round rom New Brunswick, "the flesh colored," orcester, are three to two compared with angooses or common yellow—more prolific e far-famed Rohan, and equally so with the Reds, and far superior to any of the e Chenangoes excepted.

ery prolific potato usually has a strong, ot attaching it to the top—pulls up by it, fifty per cent. cheaper dug, than shy bea- Four stalks in a hill are enough for me; ho plant whole, large potatoes, may get a rop, but I doubt it.

ately seen some very fine calculations profits of the potato crop—and among other six hundred bushels stated as the quantity ought to be grown to the acre. All this ell on paper, and for ought I know may be on some other soils than we possess in et.

my farm, I would not grow 600 bushels to e if I could—I am sure the policy would be e. Notwithstanding I am as sensible as can be, that we spread our means usually much surface; still I believe the opposite is only applicable to cultivation in the vif cities where hoed crops form the principal

country and market such as is most of our o one crop in a rotation should be forced to ry or neglect of others. In preparing for and corn crop, I have my calculations on in of four or six years—one hoed crop— eat or barley—then two or four years to

d has not been sapped, ten or twelve cords maure from the barn-yard, spread on the ard in May; say from the tenth day, for- the acre, is the proper quantity for the farmer, because it will give him, on an ve- properly planted and tilled, between two hundred bushels. The next year he will ter wheat than if he used 25 or 30 cords; eceeding years as much grass as will be ofitable, as regards firmness and sweetness.

Next I will speak of the method of plant- cultivating which has proved most success- Your ob't serv't,
JAMES BATES.

CARROT CROP.

The Genesee Farmer contains the following ac- count of a crop of carrots raised by a Mr Shaffer, which reached 653 1-2 bushels per acre :

The soil on which I raised my carrots, is a black heavy loam; (Genesee Flats,) not liable to suffer much from drought or excessive moisture. The previous crop was potatoes. Twentyfive loads of well rotted manure were applied per acre, and plowed under in the fall. It was then left till the time of planting—20th of May; I then com- mence and plough a narrow land on one side of the field—this I harrow and roll immediately, be- fore it becomes dry, which leaves the surface fine and smooth for planting. I then mark out the rows, two feet apart, with an implement made for the purpose, resembling a heavy rake with two pegs or teeth two feet apart, which is drawn across the field by a man, first putting up three or four stakes to measure with and go by, so as to make the rows straight.

I soak the seed 48 hours, then roll it in white plaster before sowing. Two pounds of clean seed are requisite for an acre. I measure off the ground and ascertain how many rows there will be, before I commence sowing; then I measure the seed and calculate the quantity per row; then a boy drops the seed by hand along the drills, calculat- ing the requisite quantity for each row. Another person immediately passes along with a hoe and covers the seed one half to three fourths of an inch deep, with fine earth, smoothing it down firmly with the back of the hoe, which leaves the rows distinctly visible and greatly facilitates the first weeding.

As soon as the plants show the third leaf, I hoe and thin them, leaving them from 3 to 6 inches apart. I keep them clean of weeds during the summer, and about the 1st of November I harvest the crop; dig them with a spade and put them in a cellar.

The following is, as nearly as I can estimate, the expense of raising and value of my crop, of one acre of carrots :

Preparing the land and planting, 5 days work.	
Hoeing and thinning, 1st time,	9 do.
" " " " 2d "	6 do.
" " " " 3d "	6 do.
" " " " 4th "	4 do.
Digging and securing crop,	10 do.
Say 48 days labor, at 75 cts. per day,	\$30 00
Two pounds clean carrot seed,	3 00
Expense of crop,	\$33 00
I feed my carrots to horses, and consider them worth at least half as much as oats.	
Say 653 1-2 bushels at 1s. 3d.	\$102 10
Value of the tops for full feeding, at least	10 00
Total value of crop.	\$112 10
Deduct expense, as above,	33 00
Nett profit of the crop,	\$69 10

GEO. SHAFFER.

Wheatland, Monroe Co., N. Y.

Remarks.—Our readers will perceive that Mr Shaffer has omitted to reckon the rent of the land and the value of the manure used for the above crop. These items we should judge, would reduce the nett profit to about sixtyfive dollars—a liberal sum for one acre.—Eds. Gen. Far.

SHEEP

Influence of vegetation on form and disposition.—

Vegetation influences, to a great extent, the form and disposition of the animal. Such changes may be brought about either by the plenty, or scarcity, of the forage; or by the nature of the country on which that forage is produced. Animals found on hilly countries are always widely different from those of the plains. Their bodies are light, their legs long, and their habits of that inquiet kind which renders them hostile to any thing like restraint. It is for these reasons, that when once a flock attaches itself to a range of hills, and becomes suited to the means of subsistence, it may preserve itself for ages apart from neighboring varieties, and present, after a long series of years, those qualities in their native purity for which it was noted by the earliest observers. The sheep of a level country are distinguished, on the contrary, by heavy bodies, short legs, and easy tempers. They are, in fact, constructed on Dutch proportions, and are imbued, as a natural consequence, with those imperturbable and steady going habits so characteristic of the bulbous bottomed Hollander. Subdued as they are by the nature of their locality, they readily submit to man, who tators them at will, and works on them those profitable changes from which have originated our im- proved varieties.—Blacklock's Treatise.

Familiar Acquaintances.—Of all visitors in the editorial room, we should think that our contemporary of the Concordia Intelligencer enjoyed some of the most insinuating in manners. He says:—"Louisiana is a delightful country, but very snaky. Our office and sleeping room are so near to, that they may be said to be inside of a cotton field. Every night on going to rest we have to shake the snakes out of bed; we consider it amusement to kill three or four before getting to sleep. What makes us write about snakes is, that we have just been disturbed by a long garter crawling over the table, making rather free with our newspapers!"

Croup—An old subscriber called upon us yesterday, and informed us that, by the publication in our columns a few days since, of a very simple and easily attainable remedy for the croup, we had been instrumental in saving the life of an infant of his, on Sunday night. The ingredients are sliced onions, and sugar layed on the slices in layers—the syrup being administered. He wishes us to "keep it before the people," as a sovereign and almost instantaneous remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

A party of English people were visiting an elegant private garden at Palermo, in Sicily, and among the little ornamental buildings, they came to one upon which was written, "Non aprire"—that is, "Don't open." This prohibition only served to excite their curiosity, and they very uncivily proceeded to disobey the hospitable owner's injunction. On opening the door a forcible jet of water was squirted full in their faces—a very just, though not severe retribution.—Selected.

There is nothing formidable about death; but the consequences of it, and these we ourselves can regulate and control. The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life too short if it do not.—Lacon.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

We are gratified to learn that the sales of clover seed in this market have greatly increased within the last three or four years—and we trust they have done so elsewhere—because we are taught to believe from this single fact, that the spirit of agricultural improvement has taken the proper direction. With the aid of clover, plaster and lime, if these fructifying agents were properly used, we are confident that all the old worn out fields of the old States may be brought up to a state of profitable fertility, whilst those of the new ones may be preserved from deterioration. Where grounds have become so far exhausted as to be inadequate to the production and sustenance of a good crop of clover, they may be very readily so far restored, by turning in two successive crops of buckwheat or oats, which may be raised in one season, as to enable them to do so, provided a bushel of plaster to the acre be sown thereon at the time of sowing the buckwheat or oats. The proper time for plowing in either of these grains, is when they are just in flower, and before the formation of the kernels. At the time of being plowed in, a roller should precede the plow, to compress the herbage, and thus enable the plowman to turn the whole well in. After the plowman shall have done his work, a careful hand or two should go over the field with a wooden spade or some other suitable instrument in hand, to shove in and cover whatever of the vegetable matter that may have escaped being turned under by the plow. This done, a roller must be passed over the field, in the same direction that it may have been plowed, to consolidate the earth, and thus promote the decomposition of the vegetable coating turned under. In two weeks after the second crop shall have been plowed under, it will be found that the retroactive process will have been sufficiently carried on to justify the sowing of the grain. As soon as the grain is sowed, let about from 25 to 40 bushels of lime to the acre be sown thereon, and finish by rolling. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the earth sufficiently dry to allow of the operation, clover seed, at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. to the acre, should be sown thereon and harrowed in with a light harrow; and that operation should be followed by the roller. No fears need be entertained of injuring the crop of grain by drawing the roots out with the harrow to perish; for nearly all will be restored by the roller, and the impetus for tillering that will be imparted by the working which the grain will thus receive, will more than make up for any loss which may be sustained by the dragging up of the plants; so that while the grain itself will derive a positive advantage from the cultivation, certainty is ensured, by the covering of the clover seed, to its vegetation.

We have always thought, and all our experience goes to confirm our opinion, that many of the failures in the setting of clover, arise from the circumstance of casting the seed upon the earth without covering, and relying upon the cracks and crannies left by the frost to perform the rest of the work. It stands to reason, that if seeds, so delicate as are clover, be sown upon a hard baked surface, as is most generally the case, a very large percentage of them must perish, for want of an earthy covering to protect them from the influence of sun and air. Moisture, heat and air, we all know are essential in the germination of all kinds of seeds, and though these may sometimes be found on a surface partially bare, yet the surest way to succeed, is by

placing such as we may commit to the earth, in such a position as will secure to them the full benefit of these advantages. By harrowing winter grain in the spring, the pores of the earth are opened favorably to the admission of sun and air, and we thus place it in a condition to derive the greatest amount of good from the genial influence of the spring rains. Let us view the subject as we may—and we have thought often upon it, and had some little experience—we have come to this conclusion, that, whether it be the intention of a farmer to sow clover seed or not, all autumn sown grain would derive very material benefit from spring harrowing and rolling.—*American Far.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CASH BOOK.

A little care prevents much trouble and cost.

It is a very easy and simple affair to keep a cash book, and yet how few farmers do it. Any person who can write, can keep a book of this description, and many advantages accrue from it. On one page of your cash book set down every thing sold, and the sum received for it. On the other side put down all your outgoings and expenditures; and when it is begun, if the amount of cash on hand is put at the top of the column of receipts, at any time by adding up the two pages and taking the difference of them, will show the balance of cash you should have in hand; and if there is any disagreement, there must be some error of entry, or there must be "a hole in the purse." A book of this kind accurately kept, would show at the end of the year, or any other time, the amount of wheat, corn, potatoes, butter, poultry, eggs, or any other articles sold, and the sum received for them. It would do more: it would show your outlayings for stock, seeds, implements of husbandry, repairs, clothing, tea, coffee, sugar, salt, &c. &c. and also for wages, and would present a very curious document for family examination at the end of a twelve-month; and if there should be found to be "a hole in the purse," it would indicate the spot where repairs would be most necessary.

A farmer keeping a book of entries of this description, would always know his latitude and longitude, as a captain of a ship does when on the ocean, and he would be less likely to run on the shoals, or get among the breakers. As it is not very usual for farmers to take receipts when money is paid on ordinary occasions, and not in very large sums, and as the memories of many people are very frail, such a book of entries as has been referred to, would be of essential service as a record of payment, when no other evidence of it existed, and might prevent litigation and trouble in case of the decease of one or both of the parties. On the death of the head of a family who has kept no regular record of his receipts and payments, much difficulty, and sometimes heavy losses have occurred, besides a great deal of trouble and anxiety to those who were obliged to grope in the dark in settling his estate.

It is well that very many worthy, intelligent farmers are careful to preserve an accurate statement of all their worldly concerns, duly arranged in proper form, and such rarely find "a hole in the purse."

But there are many others who would at once plead guilty, or if they did not, could readily be convicted on responsible testimony, of totally neglecting to keep any intelligible series of entries in

a book, of their ingoings and outgoings, and the able persons who often complain of "a hole in the purse," and yet they are not careful to have repaired in due season.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report on Orchards.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, held at the Secretary's office, Dec. 16, 1841—

Mr Welles, the Chairman of the Committee awarding the premium for the best orchard, made report, and the premium of fifty dollars, was by awarded to Capt. George Randall, of New Bedford, which report was accepted, with the request that the Committee would publish their report, with much of the communication of Mr Randall as their judgment should direct.

A copy from the record,

BENJ. GUILD, *Rec. Secy*

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in Massachusetts, consisting of Messrs. Welles, Prescott, Phinney, Codman and Quincy, having, by the Chairman, examined the orchard of Capt. Geo. Randall, report—

That it appears said orchard was set out April, 1837. Its extent was about 3 1/2 acres. The soil was good, but rather light, and was in a good state of preparation for the trees. The ground had been since annually cultivated for a crop; the benefit of which, both in the thrift and production of orchard, seems generally agreed in. The number of trees was 212: their distance apart, 25 ft. There was a doubt with the Committee when the distance might not have been advantageous enlarged even to 35 or 40 feet. In four years it had acquired, several of them, near the roots, about thirteen inches in circumference, and at three feet above the ground, eleven inches by measurement. Many of the trees had extended in the growth the limbs during the past season, from 15 to near 30 inches.

Mr Randall's communication contains an account of a wash of oil soap, &c. which has been used by him on the trees in this orchard, since they were set out. If this application should operate to prevent the ravages of the borer, it will be of an important utility, as this depredator, with the can worm, seem to threaten the very existence of our orchards. All which is well and fully set forth in the communication above alluded to, which your committee recommend should be forthwith published. And the committee further recommend that the premium of Fifty Dollars be awarded as paid to Capt. George Randall, for the best orchard.

All which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee,
JOHN WELLES,
Chairman.

New Bedford, 17th Aug., 1841.

To BRAS. GUILD, Esq., Boston:—Sir—I have young apple orchard in the town of Rochester, Plymouth county, Mass., and ten miles from the place, which I wish to offer for a premium; do, by this letter, offer, or apply for the premium, to the best orchard in the Commonwealth, that has been planted out four years from the nursery.

Respectfully, your obt^s serv^t,

GEORGE RANDALL

The following comprises Mr Randall's useful observations :

Description.

The extent of the orchard, 3 1-2 acres; the number of trees, 212; their distance apart, 25 feet; names of the apples or varieties, 57—as follows: Mela Carla; Flushing Spitzenberg; Lady; Sector; English Russet; Knight's Pippin; Crossing; Punwater Sweeting; Red and Green Summer Pearmain; Pear Apple; Anory; Red Doctor; Aggles' Sweeting; French Nonpareil; Peck's Bassant; Gravenstein; Black Gellyflower; Dawson; Dyre; Coney; Prince's Harriet; Summer Russet; Orange Sweeting; R. I. Greening; Superior Sweeting (from the garden of the Hon. Jas. Wolfe, Bristol, R. I.); Esopus Spitzenberg; the Pearmain; Mawney Sweeting; Newton Spitzenberg; No Core; Yellow Bellflower; Tewksbury Winter Blush; Werner, (from Canaan, N. Y.); Summer Greening; Codling; Porter; Roxbury Russet; Marigold; Hubbardston's Nonsuch; Cooper; Seek-no-farther; Summer Sour; Ben; John Codwin; Green Newton Pippin; Pennock Red Winter; Summer Rose; Catlin; Baldwin; Fall Pine; Bellflower; Winter Sweeting; Honey Seening; Lily Pippin; Early Sweet Bough; Nonech.

Treatment.

The ground has been planted to roots, every year since, and including, 1837, viz: to potatoes, carrots, ruta baga, sugar beets and mangel wurtzel. The manures used, have been common stable; compost of stable, loam and swamp mud; lime compost, spent ashes, plaster, and a small quantity of guano.

The trunks and lower limbs of the trees have been well washed with oil soap, sand and water, every spring and fall since they were planted out; or which a coat of oil soap has been put on with painter's brush. The oil soap is made by refining and bleaching sperm oil, and is composed of from 1-3 to 35 per cent. potash, and the balance kerosene oil and impurities from the oil.

The first pruning was done the first of May last year; at which time every tree had the earth removed from around it, to examine for borers, not one tree was found to contain a borer, or any indication of one.

The soil, a sandy-gravelly loam, and naturally light.

Observations.

I have noticed that shallow planting with all trees succeeds much the best, and can, I think, be accounted for philosophically. The roots are luxuriant in a good soil, and are more immediately under solar influence.

My mode of planting is as follows:—The mutilated roots of each tree are carefully cut off smooth; then the small fibrous ones, and engrafting salve is put over large cuts. The roots are immersed in water for above one half hour before planting, thereby inducing the mould or loam to become attached to them. The hole to be dug sufficiently large so that every root may extend without bending or being cramped. I put nothing around the roots but surface earth, and that carefully worked by hand, each root and fibre thus laying horizontally and naturally. I use no manure in setting. One bushel of fine stable manure was put round each tree the first of November, and repeated for two years.

I prefer raising the earth around trees when first planted, above the common level, and thereby give them firmness, than to plant deep, placing a tree deeper than it originally stood, with no prospect of finding the surface earth, thus becoming a moss covered and stunted tree, whose roots have been searching a cold and uncongenial soil, with little or nothing to give them vitality.

As to the time for planting, from the little experience I have had, I much prefer the spring of the year.

Much has been said and written in favor of autumnal planting. It may be that English authors have done much to encourage this opinion. In Old England I should expect them to succeed well in fall planting; they have but a few degrees of frost compared with New England.

In answer to your inquiries as to the oil soap, I say that from 8 to 10 lbs. of oil soap are put into a common pail, we put on a sufficient quantity of warm water, so that when commingled with the soap, it is about as thick or a little thicker than paint when mixed for use. With this pail of soap, thinned as described, the man having a small tin pail, or bag, or pocket, filled with fine sand, tied round his waist, with a coarse crash cloth and a paint brush, is ready for operating. He first wets his cloth with soap, then scatters on some dry sand, and gives the trunk and branches a good rubbing, after which, with a paint brush, he puts on a coat of the soap, prepared as above, equal to a thick coat of paint. It is well to select for this work the termination of a storm of rain, when the moss or any roughness on the bark, will yield more readily to rubbing.

Respectfully, your obt' serv't,

GEO. RANDALL.

The preceding useful observations in part made in Mr Randall's first application to the Secretary, Mr Guild, for premium, and afterwards enlarged by the request of the Committee.

CALVES AMONG SHEEP.

Some farmers who have kept calves among sheep, recommend this method as decidedly superior. We have tried it with success, and noticed a great improvement in calves, in a month or two after put with sheep, when the sheep and calves were fed with hay only, the same as previously given to the calves.

The digestive powers of young cattle are very strong, and well calculated to dispose of coarse fodder, and on such fodder it is generally allowed that they do the best. Whether the calves receive an advantage from the coarse fodder on which they mostly subsist when with sheep, as the sheep readily pick out the finest, or the dung and stale of sheep dropped on the fodder has a good effect, we cannot tell.

The orts of sheep are sometimes found to possess medicinal virtues for other stock. We once owned a sick horse, whose disorder seemed proof against other medicine, and by keeping him wholly on sheep's orts, which were mostly raked out of the manure, where they had laid for a month or two, and which were readily eaten, a speedy cure was produced. We knew not enough of *horology* to determine what the disorder was. It was attended with a severe cough, loss of appetite, leanness and general debility.

It has been stated, and by our observation confirmed, that calves that run with sheep are never

infested with lice, and not liable to disorders; and this method of taking care of them is very convenient, as they may be kept in a yard with the sheep, separate from the other cattle, and watered in the morning before other cattle are turned out, which are liable to disturb or injure them. After the stronger cattle are housed early in the evening, the calves may again go to the water in peace and safety.

When calves run with sheep, it may be well to to them up a part of the time in the latter part of the winter or in the spring, else they will be more difficult to manage the second winter, if not accustomed to confinement, and frequent handling to tame them the first winter.

We have never known the practice of keeping calves among sheep to be pursued extensively, therefore we recommend it for experiment, as it is highly approved of by all who have tried it, as far as our information extends. Please try this way and report to us the result.—*Farmers' Journal*.

A Curiosity.—There was in the market, yesterday, a kidney and suet which weighed 138 lbs! It was lately part and parcel of a cow, and the whole animal after it was slaughtered weighed only about 600 pounds. The other kidney weighed only four pounds. Commonly, the kidney of an animal of 800 pounds weight, weighs about 6 or 8 pounds. The cow had been fed for fattening during the summer, ate heartily, was driven from Manchester to Beverly just before she was killed, and appeared to be well and lively. The beef was very poor, almost the whole nutriment seeming to have tended to this enormous kidney. Some years ago there was a case here of a kidney weighing sixty or seventy pounds, but we never heard of one which quite equalled the present.—*Salem Reg.*

Salt your Wheat.—We copy the following from an exchange paper, and if correct, the information is of value to the wheat grower :

"Salt is said to be a complete preventive against the destruction of wheat by the weevil. Mix a pint of salt with a barrel of wheat, or put the grain in old salt barrels, and the weevil will not touch it. In stacking wheat, 4 or 5 quarts of salt to every hundred sheaves, sprinkled among them, will entirely secure them from the depredation of the insect, and render the straw more valuable as food for cattle."—*Ky. Far.*

Transplanting Trees.—Most nut-bearing trees may be as much improved by transplanting and grafting as fruit trees are. The hickory and chestnut may thus be made to bear nuts far better flavored and three times as large as they produce in an uncultivated state. In a good soil they will soon come to maturity; and for shade, fuel, or timber, the chestnut, butternut, and hickory are not inferior to the unproductive horse chestnut, elm, and maple. Late in autumn or in spring is the time for transplanting, for which and for grafting the same course is to be pursued as with the apple or pear tree, care being taken to place the roots about the same depth in the earth that they naturally grow.—*Farmers' Register*.

Wealth, in this country, may be traced back to industry and frugality; and the paths which lead to it are open to all.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1841.

OUR COURSE—PAST—FUTURE.

For the space of a year, now, have we collected and prepared the matter which has filled the columns of the *New England Farmer*. Of our success, we obviously are no suitable judge.—The paper might have been made more *entertaining*—we could have made it more *amusing* without the slightest effort. But *usefulness* has been our aim—sober instruction mainly our means. Our other labors and cares have not been small. Our own aims in regard to the paper have not been reached. We are not satisfied with our own doings—but the respectable Publishers desire that we should renew our engagements with them, and we do so.

In future we hope to keep us free from subjects foreign to agriculture, as we have during the past year. We hope also, but dare not distinctly promise it, that our pages hereafter shall be occupied with shorter and more pointed articles than heretofore. Another change may perhaps be introduced! As far as other pressing matters will allow of its being done, we propose to fill several pages of each paper with different articles upon some one subject. For instance, we may make Cows the principal topic in one paper, Swine in another, Corn in a third, &c. If this course shall be distinctly decided upon, we may give notice of our subjects in advance, and request communications and inquiries in relation to them. This course, if found agreeable to our subscribers, will render the paper more valuable and convenient as a reference. For by this course, much matter upon a particular subject will be brought together upon the pages of a single paper.

To our friends who take an interest in the *Farmer*, we will say that our other labors in addition to the care of the paper will apparently be less the next year than they have been during the last, and that we shall try to give them better instruction and advice. But we must bespeak their kind aid: they may help us, both by writing for our pages and by efforts to extend the circulation of the paper in their neighborhood or town.

A TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BY MISS CATHERINE E. BEECHER.

The publishers, Marsh, Capen, Lyon & Webb, have furnished us with a copy of this work by Miss Beecher. The book evinces extensive and accurate observation; and contains many just and forcible remarks upon the responsibilities and duties of American women.—It is refreshing to find a lady of a strong and well furnished mind, distinctly denouncing the growing habit of regarding all vigorous exercise and all application to the laborious parts of housekeeping as ungentle and un ladylike. We are glad that the disastrous consequences of bringing up girls in ignorance of the labors in the kitchen and the garden have been so distinctly set forth. Miss Beecher has produced a good work, exposing evils which are accumulating upon those who are now growing up to womanhood, and evils which their children must inherit. She goes farther than this, and shows how the evils may be avoided. Her advice, generally, is good, and her principles are correct. The book she has furnished, deserves to be extensively read, and its instructions should be heeded.

Among all the philanthropists of the day, none are engaged in a more important work than those who draw attention to, and strive to ward off the increasing physical feebleness and dependence of American females—

for as long as the laws of the immutable God remain unaltered, domestic comfort and happiness, intellectual strength and vigor, moral power and courage, religious health and efficiency must decline in the land, as the physical health of the community declines. Though here and there an individual who is weak in body, may exhibit domestic, intellectual, moral and religious qualities in wonderful beauty and strength, yet it is not so with the community. Men generally are so far dependent on the state of the body for giving efficiency to their virtues, that any system or any practice which wars against the public health, wars at the same time against the free and full development of the intellectual powers and the social and religious affections. Praise, therefore, be to those who faithfully attempt to preserve American women from the mediocrity which hangs threateningly over them, and not them alone, but also their children.

CUTTING WOOD AND TIMBER.

Every good farmer in the interior will, before the spring opens, get out and work up his fuel for a year, or at least for the greater part of a year. It has been a disputed question whether it is best to cut clean in the wood lot as far as you go, or to select here and there the decaying trees and such as have done growing. The harm done to the surrounding young trees by the fall of a large one upon them; the bending and trampling of vigorous shoots when going through the lot in various directions with the team, and the greater labor required to obtain a given number of cords, are all reasons in favor of making clean work. And this course is to be preferred where wood is abundant. But where it is scarce, the farmer if he can contrive to pick out trees that will never grow more, and thus without doing much harm to young trees, may find it for his interest to spare all such trees as are making wood fast from year to year. This certainly is the best course, if he looks forward not more than twenty or five and twenty years. But if he can afford to look forward for more than a quarter of a century, and consult the interests of the next generation, perhaps he will give them a better growth, by cutting all as he goes now, and letting trees come up which shall be uniform in age, and which may approach uniformity in size and maturity when it shall next be found advisable to clear the same land.

Much of the farmer's summer fuel in the vicinity of the seaboard, consists of the trimmings of his orchard, the topplings of his willows, &c. &c. Economy in the mere expense of collecting and cutting up this kind of fuel, will require the farmer to trim his trees in mid winter and have the brush all chopped before the hurrying work of spring comes on. But mid winter is generally thought to be a less proper time to trim an orchard than the spring and early summer, so that there is a reason for delay. Which of these reasons should be allowed to prevail, may depend much upon the worth and condition of the trees from which branches are to be taken. If there be on the place forest trees or aged fruit trees, from which but little if any thing but fuel is ever expected, no great harm can be done by trimming these at the most leisure season, and working up the limbs thus obtained while the winter affords leisure for doing such work; but healthy and valuable fruit trees should not be pruned until the season is near at which the wounds will heal most speedily.—Get up, while winter lasts, as much of your wood and brush as you can, without harm to the orchard.

A lady, in the *Maine Farmer*, says that a cracker pounded and put into a pumpkin pie, has the same good effect as eggs. One cracker for five plate pie.

A FACT? BUTTER—AN INQUIRY.

An intelligent gentleman, conversant with the doing of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, informs us that while that Society annually offered handsome premiums on butter, there was in our market a fair supply of good New England butter, that would command from thirty to fifty cents per lb., but that now when no premiums are offered, such butter is not to be found. The growers now have none but Goshen or New York butter which they call good. And this gentleman adds, that though this Goshen butter is quite uniform in quality and free from bad properties, it is no as good as that good New England butter which could be had in the days of premiums. Where is the butte from our best New England dairies? Can any one account for the gentleman's facts and answer his inquiry.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The friends of Agriculture who met at Washington on the 15th inst., formed a society, and made arrangements for future action. The account of their doings did not reach us until the greater part of our matter for this week was in type. In the next paper we shall copy the full account of their proceedings.

ENGLISH MUTTON.

There were sold last week in the Quincy Market House, several carcasses of English mutton, brought out in the ice house of the last steamship. It was bright and in good condition—fat as pork. The fat on the ribs was between two and three inches thick. It was sold for from 16 to 25 cents per lb.

FAT GOOSE.

Col. Jaques showed us last week a dressed Bremen goose weighing 15 lbs. The goose was not behind the mutton in fatness.

Father Time is not always a hard parent, and though he carries for none of his children, often lays his hand lightly upon those who have used him well; making them old men and women inexorably enough, but leaving their hearts and spirits young, and in full vigor. With such people, the grey head is but the impression of the old fellow's hand in giving them his blessing, and every wrinkle but a notch in the quiet calendar of a well spent life.—*Barnaby Rudge*.

It sounds odd for a professed republican to deny the equality of man—thus repudiating the glorious declaration of independence—and attempt to prove it by a flimsy series of affirmations about the different conditions and capacities of mankind. He ought to know, if he lays claim to common intelligence, that equality in reference to natural rights is all that is avowed by the believers in the doctrine he assails. It would be the height of absurdity to declare that all men were endowed with the same amount of natural talent, or conditioned alike in life. Every body knows better. The paltry volunteer in the ranks of despotism, who endeavors to explode that divine doctrine of the equality of man, by such contemptible epiphany, deserves the scorn and execration of every lover of freedom and our common country, exalted as she is by her free institutions over every government on earth, those free institutions being based on the equality of all mankind.—*Selected*.

The most contemptible of all cowards is he who is afraid to do right.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure for the week ending Dec. 26.

Dec. 1841.	6 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	20	22	32	N W
Wednesday,	21	15	20	N.
Thursday,	22	11	14	N.
Friday,	23	10	23	N. E.
Saturday,	21	15	35	N. W.
Sunday,	25	28	33	N.
Monday,	26	11	22	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Dec. 27, 1841

Reported for the New England Farmer
At Market 100 Beef Cattle, 50 Stores, 2530 Sheep and 520 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle The prices obtained last week are fully sustained. We quote first quality, \$5 50 to 5 75. Second quality, \$4 75 to 5 25. Third quality 5 00 to 4 50.

Butchering Cattle—Mess \$1 00. No. 1, 3 00. No. 2, 50.
Sheep—We quote lots at \$1 12, 1 21, 1 33, 1 42, 75, 1 92, and 2 25.

Swine—One lot, selected, at 3 14 and 4 14; 3 and was the only offer for the remainder. At retail, from 4 6.

STATEMENT OF BRIGHTON MARKET FOR 1841.

46,607 beef cattle, sales estimated at	\$1,757,126
3,794 stores, "	357,160
28,650 sheep, "	182,975
1,872 swine, "	103,541
	\$2,400,801

4,160 beef cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$1,990,577
2,736 stores,		
4,112 sheep,		
2,350 swine,		

3,263 beef cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$1,901,864
5,252 stores,		
3,400 sheep,		
6,088 swine,		

5,830 beef cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$9,058,004
9,573 stores,		
4,640 sheep,		
6,104 swine,		

1,644 beef cattle,	Sales estimated at	\$2,419,231
6,216 stores,		
8,206 sheep,		
7,052 swine,		

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

SEEDS. Herd's Grass, \$4 00 to 3 25 per bushel. Red Top, to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c. Cx Seed, \$1 30 to 1 45 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, 83 c. bushel.

FLOUR. The market has been much depressed throughout the week. The accounts received per steamer Columbian of a decline in the English market, and the statement at the stock in New York was ascertained to be nearly 6,000 bbls. together with a heavy stock in our own market, has caused buyers to hold back for lower prices. Moderate sales from stores of Genesee, common brands, at 86 c 6 31; do fancy do, 86 37 a 6 50. The demand for them has been for Fredericksburg at 86 37, 4 mos; 200 Richmond country, 86 25, cash; 300 do Howard street, 50, 4 mos; 300 do Georgetown, extra brand, 86 50, 60 rs. cr. The market closes dull for all kinds.

Baltimore Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. 86 50—do. wharf, 37—do. free of garlic, 86 50—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. 37—Fredericksburg, lower, 4 mos. 86 37—Alexandria, same quantity, 86 37—Georgetown, 86 37 a 6 62—Richmond Canal, 86 37—do. City, 87 00—Petersburgh, 80 c.—Genesee, common, cash, 86 25 a 6 31—do. fancy adds 86 37 a 6 60.

PROVISIONS. In Beef and Pork, the transactions,

which are quite limited, exhibit no material change on former quotations. Sales on long Land 6 1 25 and some parcels inferior, 5 4 to 6 per 100 lbs.

Beef, Mess, 1 mo new 14 1/2, 10 00—Navy, 5 50 a 6 00
No. 1 6 25—do Primo 6 50 a 6 50—Pork, Extra clear, 1 mo. hhd \$13. do Clear \$11 a 12 do Mess 8 a 9 2 1/2
do Prime 8 20 a 7 50 do Mess from other States 8 25 a 9 50 do Prime 8 70 a 7 50.

GRAIN. Since our last weekly report the market has exhibited no symptoms of any improvement, buyers are disposed to operate to a moderate extent at a low rate for new yellow, but holders ask 6 1/2 and low for white, at which rate some sales have been made, sales of red, white, and do northern round 6 1/2 a 6 50, per bushel. Oats remain without change on former prices.

Corn—Northern, bushel 66 to 67—Round Yellow 66—Southern Flat Yellow 61 a 63—White do 60—Barley, 63 a 65—Rye Northern, 47 to 73—Oats, Southern 47 to 50 Northern do, 48 to 50—Bran, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

HAY, per ton, \$20 to 25—Eastern Screwed \$17 to 19
CHEESE—Shipping and 1 cent, 4 to 6—New 4 to 5.
EGGS, 16 a 25.

WOOL. Duty. The value when at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts per pound, free. All wool of the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad val. and 1 cts. per pound.

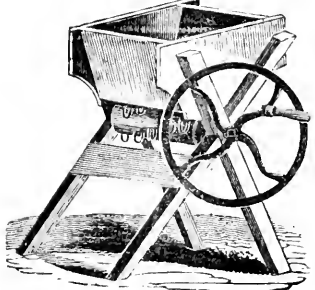
During the last ten days sales of fleece Wool have been made to the extent of about 100,000 lbs., at some reduction in the prices obtained 50 days since. A small lot of Lake-well fleeces, very coarse, sold at 30c.; common and very low grade, 32 a 35c. 1 2 to 3 1 pound, 37 a 40c; full blood, 44 a 46c, and a few thousand pounds, full blood and mixed Saxony, at 48c; No. 1 pulled at 35 a 37 1 2c; superfine, 37 1 2 a 40c, and extra 42c. per lb.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 17 a 50 c—American full blood, do 43 a 36—do 3 4 do 40 a 41—1 1/2 do, 1 2 do 25 a 37—1 4 do common do 30 a 32—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 26—Do unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengal do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean.—Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 42—No. 1 do do, 33 a 37—No. 2 do do do 25 a 29—No. 3 do do do 15 a 20.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.

The advertiser wants a smart and intelligent young man upon a Farm, he will have opportunity to be instructed in the Nursery and Gardening business in all its varieties; his opportunities for valuable information, will be of great service to him if he is disposed to learn. The age not to exceed 16 years; he must bring unimpaired recommendations for integrity and good morals; he will be wanted for several years. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.
Dec. 8.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine, with a little attention, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.
Sept. 1

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No 51 and 52 North Market St.
Sept 1

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMIE LOHMEYER & CO. 147 Essex Wharf
1841 Nov 17.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

100 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs,	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
200 Common do do	150 " Common do
200 Gravel do	100 " Spades
100 Green's Saws	500 " Grass Scythes
100 Green's Straw Cutters,	400 " neat Scautles
50 Willis' do do	200 " Common do.
100 Common do do	500 " Hay Rakes
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers,	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do do	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers,	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do do	100 " Truck do
200 Hand Corn Mills,	500 " Dratt do
200 Grain Cradles,	500 " Top do
100 Hx Yokes,	50 doz. Halters do.
1500 Doz. Split the Stones,	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austins' Rules.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

LETTING LIMES.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's Letting Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St, Boston.
Sept. 8. 3m



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears; but if your land is heavy, fair or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twentythree and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the show, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$6 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Pure Sperm Oil.
No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Cansisters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 181y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE HYMN.

TEXT:—*Zion*,—from the Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music.

From the mountain top and valley,
See! the banner streaming high!
While the sons of freedom rally,
To the widow's lonely cry,
Sisters weeping,
Bid us to the rescue fly.
Now the tramp of Temperance sounding,
Rouse! ye freemen, why delay?
Let your voices all resounding,
Welcome on the happy day,
When that tyrant
Must resign his cruel sway.
Nor again shall he molest us,
(Though he has oppress'd us sore)
Nor his poisonous breath infest us—
Soon we'll drive him from our shore,
All uniting,
Shout—the monster's reign is o'er.
Could we hear the mother pleading,
Heaven relief would quickly send,
Can we see our country bleeding,
Still refuse our aid to lend?
No! dread monster,
Here thy triumph soon shall end.
Must we see the drunkard reeling,
(Void of reason) to the grave,
Where's the heart so dead to feeling—
Who would not the wanderer save?
God of mercy,
'Tis thy blessing now we crave
Dearest Saviour, oh, relieve us,
Unto thee we humbly bow,—
Let that fiend no more deceive us,
Grant thy loving favor now;
While against him
Here we pledge a sacred vow.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

Upon this proverb as a text, the Newburyport Herald sermonizes thus:

If all the wisdom expressed in old and homely uttered proverbs, were reduced to practice, the world would speedily change its face for the better.

They are, many of them, the concentrated judgment of ages, the essence of human thought and experience. Even as acres of flowers are pressed and distilled, to extract a few drops of the otto of roses—even so our homely proverbs are the brief and invaluable results of much argument and much observation—of the long lives and varied fortunes of the race. How pitiful and significant they are! They are almost enough in themselves to teach men how to live, guides and finger posts all along the road, through time. Just think of a few of them. "Rolling stones gather no moss." How many rovers, without home, money, or reputation, have proved that to their cost and shame. "Long lived trees make roots first." Without a good foundation, the costliest superstructure will not last. "Idleness is the mother of mischief." Every body who has dealt with loafers or children knows that. "Haste makes waste." "Make hay while the sun shines"—and many others to be found in Poor Richard's Almanac and elsewhere—how full of meaning the whole tribe! But among them all there is none whose counsel it were better to follow, than this—"an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Let us take it for a text to a short discourse, part of which we will give now, and the rest, when the mood takes us.

If society did half as much to prevent evils as

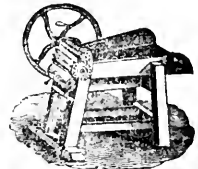
it does to remedy them, society would exhibit a vast deal more of common sense, enjoy a vast deal more of peace and comfort, than it does now. Many are the modern schemes for the reformation of the world; but none of them will do much, unless they remove the *causes* of ignorance and vice. Some schemes have this for their object. But still very little, comparatively speaking, is done to anticipate and guard against trouble. It is a poor time to build forts, when the enemies' batteries are already pouring out their hot shot. It is miserable policy to shut the barn door, after the horse is stolen—and you cannot pump the slip dry until you have stopped the leak. Voters will not study the constitution on election day, and lessons on the rights of property are not very efficacious, if the teaching of them be left to tread mills. Yet not much more wisely does the community act. Crops of crime grow as regularly as crops of corn; and there is an annual harvest of sin, just as there is an annual harvest of wheat. Somebody has remarked, that among every generation of babies, although you cannot pick him out, there is the poet, orator, hero, painter, of the coming age; in short, some one to fill every place death makes vacant. This is true, and what is worse, it is also true that a regular supply of vagabonds, thieves, incendiaries—whole armies of miserable wretches, are born and reared up, to people jails, and adorn the gallows. Alas that it should be so! but so it is. So much so, that many appear to think it a settled fact, that there must be just so much wickedness propagated from age to age, and kept alive and active in the world. But this idea is a libel upon Providence. Vice and pauperism are not necessary. If society did not sow them, society would not reap them. Neglect a field, and weeds will grow; feed a horse on shavings and he will die. Exactly so with the lords of creation: the laws of their nature, and of their being must be obeyed, or they will, to a greater or less extent, be a plague to themselves and to their fellows. This is simple truth. Every body admits it, but few act upon it. It is as certain that ignorance and idleness will produce crime, as it is that fire will cause gunpowder to explode. So if we do not prevent evils, we shall surely have enough of them to cure; yet to do the former would not cost any more than it now costs to do the latter. Are people aware how much they are regularly taxed to support crime? These massive court houses, penitentiaries, prisons, and alms-houses—these armies of watchmen, constables, and sheriffs, take a great deal of money out of our pockets. The appropriation the current year, by the county of Suffolk, for prisons, courts, and house of correction, is only *fourty thousand dollars!* and this is not the whole of the bill. But it cannot be helped. Why not? Oh! because people are very near-sighted—have a strange fancy of saving at the spigot and losing at the bung-hole, and believe in *one* sense that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." If they would only look a little way into the future, and act upon the principle, that in villages and towns the end should be *man* and not money—that the only truly prosperous places are those where human souls grow and prosper—that, as Dr Channing says, "Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity," if people, we say, would only act on this doctrine, the millennium might not come, but something like the dawn of better days might be anticipated.

A Black Joke.—No man loved a good joke better, or was more addicted to the indulgence of pain-loving propensities, than the late Ju. Payne, of Plymouth county, Mass. Among inferior officers of the Court over which the Ju presided, was one Quasho, a negro, who was ployed to make fires, sweep the Court House, One day, when coming out of the Court House encountered Quasho.

"Well, Quash, what news?"
"Ha'n't heard any; you heard any, m Payne?"

"Yes, Quash—the devil is dead."
"Ha'n't heard he dead before," said Quash, *know he been in pain [Payne] long time.*—*Selected.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH FRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North 1st Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stack Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a full grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two fells a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or a power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made altogether very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PAPERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply *Stanley's Superior Apple Papers*, a very useful article. One of these machines a bushel of apples may be panned in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off as required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. 1 WHEELER, No 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, GIBBS & CO., and ROSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1. 6W JOSEPH FRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLER.

Grindstones of different sizes bound on friction rollers moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones, and one with which they move upon the rollers, renders very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, governs the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give unsal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH FRECK & CO., Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Boston. July

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper, having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within 10 days.

ALLEN PUTNAM

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to transmit subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BUCK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WARHOUSE,) WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

No. XX.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1872.

No. 37

N. E. FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture from the different sections of the United States, was held, pursuant to public notice, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 15th of December, 1841, when,

In motion of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, of Alabama, the Hon. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, was jointed President of the meeting, and the Hon. J. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. Edmund Deberry, North Carolina, Dr. James W. Thompson, of Iowa, Joseph Gales, Esq., of the District of Columbia, Benj. V. French, Esq., of Massachusetts, James T. Gifford, Esq., of Illinois, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, and Robert E. Horner, of New Jersey, were appointed Secretaries.

The President, having very ably and pointedly presided the Convention, appointed the following committee to present the Constitution of the Society: Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of D. C., Hon. D. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, Hon. Zadoc Casey, of Illinois, Hon. G. Keim, of Pennsylvania, John Jones, Esq., of Iowa, Peter Thatcher, Esq., of Massachusetts, C. F. Mercer, Esq., of Florida, who, after having retired for a few moments, reported the following Constitution, which was read and adopted:

The style of this society shall be "The Agricultural Society of the United States." Its objects shall be to improve the condition of American husbandry, and from its central position to serve as a medium of communication and of action with other cultural societies throughout the Union.

Article 1. This society shall consist of such members as shall, at the formation of the same, sign the constitution, and pay to the treasurer two dollars, one dollar annually thereafter as long as they continue members.

Art. 2. Any citizen of the United States may become a member of this society by paying the required for membership.

Art. 3. Any agricultural society in the United States shall become an auxiliary society upon paying to the treasurer the sum of ten dollars, upon application, and five dollars annually thereafter; each auxiliary society shall receive no less than five printed copies of the annual proceedings of this society, and shall also be represented by a delegate or delegates as they may appoint to annual meetings of this society, and on all questions to be decided by the society, such delegates shall be entitled to ten votes.

Art. 4. Any person paying to the treasurer ten dollars, shall receive a diploma of membership for

Art. 5. The officers of this society shall consist of one President, one Vice President from each State and Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, and a Board of Control,

consisting of five members, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 6. The President, and in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents, shall preside at all meetings of the society. By the concurrence of the Board of Control, he may call special meetings of the society, giving public notice thereof by advertisement, at least three weeks before said meeting. He shall draw all drafts on the treasurer for moneys paid out, which drafts shall be countersigned by the Recording Secretary; and the treasurer shall at the next annual meeting make a full statement of all receipts and expenditures, setting forth as well the items as the amount thereof.

Art. 7. The Vice Presidents of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, and of the District of Columbia, shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Control, provided no act shall be done by said Board without the presence of a quorum of the original Board.

Art. 8. The Recording Secretary shall keep a full record of all the proceedings of the Society, and supervise the publication of them as may be directed.

Art. 9. The Corresponding Secretary may be one of the five members constituting the Board of Control, and in addition to conducting all the correspondence of the Society, shall keep a record of all expenditures ordered by said Board, and, in short, perform for said Board all the purposes of a secretary, and shall receive such compensation therefore as said Board, with the consent of the President, may allow.

Art. 10. The Board of Control shall consist of five members, living in, or at a convenient distance from this city, who shall perform all the executive duties necessary to the purposes of the Society, not specifically assigned to other officers. They shall avail themselves of all the means in their power to become acquainted with the agriculture of foreign countries, and through such aid as they may be able to receive from our diplomatic agents abroad, as well as our consuls, shall, if consistent with the pecuniary means of the Society, introduce from abroad whatever they may think materially calculated to improve the agriculture of this country, whether it consists of information as to new and improved modes of culture, seeds, plants, additional articles of cultivation, agricultural implements, or domestic animals; the disposition of which shall be made at the first annual meeting of the Society.

Art. 11. The Board of Control shall also use the necessary means of having a large exhibition, at each annual meeting, of improved agricultural implements and machinery, with a full and public trial of the same; of improved stocks of all kinds, and particularly of inviting the exhibition of such animals as have taken premiums at other agricultural shows, with the view of testing the superiority of prize animals themselves; also, of the different breeds of animals, for the purpose of comparing the advantages of each. They shall affix to such exhibitions such premiums as they shall adjudge suitable, appointing such judges as they may select, to

award the same, which judges shall not only assign their preferences, but shall draw up a detailed report of their several examinations, setting forth fully a description of the articles or animals adjudged, and the grounds upon which their preferences are awarded.

Art. 12. It shall further be the duty of the Board of Control, when they think it expedient, to procure a model of such implements and machinery as may have received a premium, to be kept in some suitable and convenient place, selected as an agricultural repository, for the inspection of the public, and particularly of members of the Society.

Art. 13. The said Board may also award premiums for prize essays, to be read before the Society, for well conducted and well reported experiments in agriculture, having reference in the same to the prevailing agricultural productions of the different sections of the Union.

Art. 14. The said Board shall give notice by advertisement, of the time and place of such exhibitions, the premiums to be awarded, and the committee by whom they are to be awarded, and for the expense attending the discharge of the duties herein imposed, they shall draw requisitions on the President, setting forth, severally, the items of expense, which requisitions shall be recorded by the Recording Secretary; and the President, if he approves the same, shall thereupon issue his draft on the Treasurer for the amount.

Art. 15. The said Board shall also be instructed to make efforts to obtain funds for the establishment of an agricultural school in the District of Columbia, and appurtenant thereto, a course of public lectures on Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology and Entomology, as appropriate sciences to the great business of agriculture, which, with the buildings and improvements thereon, shall, in the language of Smithson, be set apart forever as an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.

Art. 16. The Board of Control shall procure an appropriate seal for the Society, to be attached to diplomas or other documents or instruments which may be issued to honorary members or other persons, under the direction of the Society. They shall fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation or otherwise, either in their own body, or the list of the officers, to continue until the next general meeting.

Art. 17. In further aid of the purpose of this society, the said Board shall invite some suitable person to establish an agricultural publication in this city, and shall also petition Congress for the incorporation of this society.

Art. 18. The first general meeting of this Society shall be in the city of Washington, on the first Wednesday in May next, and thereafter at such times as the Society may direct.

Art. 19. All moneys paid to the treasurer either for subscriptions or as donations to the Society, shall be deposited to the Society's credit, in such bank or institution as the Board of Control may direct, and can only be withdrawn upon the requisi-

tion of the President or acting President, counter-signed by the Secretary and Treasurer.

Art. 20. This Constitution shall be amended only by a vote of two thirds of all the members present at an annual meeting of the Society—but the Board of Control may, by the aid of the President, establish any needful by-laws for the better order of the Society, not incompatible with this Constitution—which by-laws may at any time be amended by a majority of the Society present.

Art. 21. Elections for all officers of the Society shall be held by ballot at every general meeting thereof—but until an election at the general meeting in May next, the following persons shall be a committee to appoint the officers herein before mentioned, and to make publication of the same in ten days from this time.

On motion, J. S. Skinner, Esq., Hon. D. H. Lewis, and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth were appointed a committee to wait upon the chairman and solicit a copy of his address—for publication.

On motion of Mr Terry, of Mass., it was *Resolved*, That the Board of Control of the Society be instructed to present a petition to the present Congress of the United States to set apart the Southsoman bequest for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Society.

The Hon. Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire, Hon. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, Hon. Wm. C. Johnson, of Maryland, Hon. D. H. Lewis, of Alabama, Hon. John Hastings, of Ohio, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, of the District of Columbia, John S. Skinner, Esq., of the District of Columbia, and J. F. Callan, of the District of Columbia, were appointed a committee to select the officers of the Society provided for in the Constitution, to serve until the regular election in May next.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, That subscription papers be left with the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the Librarian of Congress, and with the Secretaries of this meeting, where persons desirous of becoming members may enrol their names.

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the District.

And the Convention adjourned.

J. P. CALLAN, } Secretaries.
R. F. HUNTER, }

The Committee, appointed by the Agricultural Society of the United States to select the Officers of the Society to serve until the first general meeting and exhibition on the 4th day of May next, have met, and do hereby recommend and report the following gentlemen to fill the offices annexed to their respective names. The Recording Secretary is requested to publish the list, and give special information to each individual of his selection.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Chairman, for the Committee.

President—JAMES M. GARRETT.

Corresponding Secretary—John S. Skinner.

Recording Secretary—John F. Callan.

Treasurer—Edward Dyer.

Board of Control—Levi Woodbury, Eliza Whiteley, Alexander Hunter, John A. Smith, W. J. Stone.

Vice Presidents—Maine, George Evans; New Hampshire, Isaac Hill; Massachusetts, B. V.

French; Connecticut, Eli Ives; R. Island, Gov. Fenner; Vermont, Wm. Jarvis; New York, C. N. Bennett; New Jersey, C. S. Green; Pennsylvania, Geo. E. Keim; Delaware, J. W. Thompson; Maryland, Thos. Emory; Virginia, Edmund Ruffin; N. Carolina, Ednaund Deberry; S. Carolina, Wade Hampton; Georgia, W. Lumpkin; Alabama, Dixon H. Lewis; Louisiana, Alex. Mouton; Arkansas, Archibald Vell; Tennessee, F. B. Gordon; Mississippi, M. W. Phillips; Kentucky, Chilton Allen; Missouri, Lewis F. Linn; Illinois, A. W. Snyder; Indiana, Solon Robinson; Michigan, Isaac E. Crary; Ohio, John Hastings; District of Columbia, H. L. Ellsworth; Florida, R. W. Williams; Iowa, Timothy Davis; Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, are ex-officio members of the Board of Control.

PHYSICAL DEBILITY OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

Extracts from Miss Beecher's Treatise on Domestic Economy.

But the second, and still greater difficulty, peculiar to American women is, a delicacy of constitution, which renders them early victims to disease and decay.

The fact that the women of this country are unusually subject to disease, and that their beauty and youthfulness is of shorter continuance than that of the women of other nations, is one which always attracts the attention of foreigners, while medical men and philanthropists are constantly giving fearful monitions as to the extent and alarming increase of this evil. Investigations make it evident that a large proportion of young ladies from the wealthier classes have the incipient stages of curvature of the spine, one of the most sure and fruitful causes of future disease and decay. The writer has heard medical men, who have made extensive inquiries, say, that probably one in every six of the young women at boarding schools, are affected in this way, while many other indications of disease and debility exist, in cases where this particular evil cannot be detected.

In consequence of this enfeebled state of their constitutions, induced by a neglect of their physical education, as soon as they are called to the responsibilities and trials of domestic life, their constitution fails, and their whole life is rendered a burden. For no person can enjoy existence, when disease throws a dark cloud over the mind, and incapacitates her for the proper discharge of every duty.

It would seem as if the primeval curse, that has written the doom of pain and sorrow on one period of a young mother's life, in this country had been extended over all; so that the hour never arrives when "she forgetteth her sorrow for joy that a man is born into the world." Many a mother will testify, with shuddering, that the most exquisite sufferings she ever endured, were not those appointed by Nature, but those which, for week after week, have worn down health and spirits, when nourishing her child. And medical men teach us that this, in most cases, results from a debility of constitution consequent on the mismanagement of early life. And so frequent and so mournful are these and the other distresses that result from the failure of the female constitution, that the writer has repeatedly heard mothers say, that they had wept tears of bitterness over their infant daughters, at the thought of the sufferings which they were des-

tinued to undergo; while they cherished the fond wish that these daughters should never! At the same time, many a reflecting young woman is looking to her future prospects with very content feelings and hopes from those which Providence designed.

American women are exposed to a far greater amount of intellectual and moral excitement than those of any other land. Of course, in or escape the danger resulting from this, a great amount of exercise in the fresh air, and all methods which strengthen the constitution, as periously required.

But instead of this, it will be found that, to the climate and customs of this nation, are no women who secure so little of this health and protecting regimen. Walking, and rural gardening, in the open air, are practiced the women of other lands, to a far greater extent than by American females. Most English women in the wealthier classes, are able to walk six or eight miles on a stretch, without oppressive fat and when they visit this country, always express their surprise at the inactive habits of American ladies. In England, the regular daily exercise in the open air is very commonly required by mother, as a part of daily duty, and is sought by young women as an enjoyment. In consequence of a different physical training, English women those circles that enjoy competency, present an appearance which always strikes American gentlemen as a contrast to what they see at home.

An English mother, at thirty or thirty-five, is in the bloom of perfected womanhood; as fresh and beautiful as her daughters. But where are the American mothers who can reach this period and unworn? In America, young ladies in the wealthier classes, are sent to school from childhood; and neither parents nor teachers, make it a definite object to secure a proper amount of fresh air and exercise, to counterbalance this intellectual taxation. As soon as they pass their school days, dressing, visiting, evening parties, and strolling amusements, take the place of study, the most unhealthy modes of dress add to physical exposures. To make morning call do a little shopping, is all that can be called exercise in the fresh air; and this, compare what is needed, is absolutely nothing, and on accounts is worse than nothing. In consequence of these, and other evils, that will be pointed more at large in the following pages, the young women of America grow up with such a delicacy of constitution, that probably eight out of ten become subjects of disease either before or as they are called to the responsibilities of domestic life.

Want of Employment and Care, a cause of Debility.

"Inactivity of intellect and of feeling (says Combe) is a very frequent predisposing cause every form of nervous disease. For demonstrative evidence of this position, we have only to look the numerous victims to be found among persons who have no call to exertion in gaining the means of subsistence, and no objects of interest on which to exercise their mental faculties, and who consequently sink into a state of mental sloth and nervous weakness. If we look abroad upon aocient we shall find innumerable examples of mental nervous debility from this cause. When a person of some mental capacity is confined for a length of time to an unvarying round of employment, which

neither scope nor stimulus for one half of his life, and, from want of education or society, no external resources; his mental powers, for of exercise, become blunted, and his perceptions slow and dull. The intellect and feelings, being provided with interests external to themselves, must either become inactive and weak, or upon themselves and become diseased."

The Benefits of Laughter.

Another resource for family amusement, is the various games that are played by children, and in the joining of older members of the family is a great advantage to both parties. All men unite in declaring, that nothing is so beneficial to health than hearty laughter; surely our benevolent Creator would not have rendered us risible, and made it a source of health and enjoyment to use them, and then have made it so to do. There has been a tendency to assume on this subject, which needs to be removed. Such commands as forbid foolish laughing and jesting, "which are not convenient," and which all idle words and vain conversation, cannot to any thing but what is foolish, vain and idle. But jokes, laughter and sports, when carried to such a degree as tends only to promote social feelings, and happiness, are neither foolish, nor "not convenient." It is the excess of these things, and not the moderate use of that Scripture forbids. The prevailing temper of the mind, should be cheerful, yet serious; there are times, when relaxation and laughter are proper for all. There is nothing better for children, than that parents and older persons should encourage the sports of childhood. Mature minds can make such sports more entertaining to themselves, and can exert a healthful moral influence upon their minds; and, at the same time, can gain pleasure and amusement for themselves. How laudable, that so many fathers, who could be thus cheerful and happy with their children, throw away their opportunities, and wear out soul and body in the pursuit of gain or fame!

DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

There is a strange disease prevalent amongst the noble animal, particularly team horses, in this vicinity, which apprehend the evil is extended. Some teams are affected, and many valuable horses are killed. As it is not known what the disease is, no particular remedy can be applied. When there is a stiffness of the joints, followed by a swelling of the limbs, body and head, and some are blind. *Notes Falls Gaz.*

Correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser

Editor—I am induced from a fondness for the noble animal, the horse, to give you for publication a recipe, which was found eminently successful last year, at the South, in curing the disease prevalent amongst the horses there; which, I have recently made its appearance here also, already many valuable horses in this city, are diseased; not described in veterinary books, is highly infectious, and fatal if neglected. The symptoms are swelling of the legs, inflammation and weeping of the eyes, a good deal of fever, sometimes a running of the nose. It is attended to in time, it readily yields to the proper treatment, viz:—Bleed the horse freely in the neck, mouth, or nose; I prefer the latter;

and give immediately a cathartic ball, composed of sulphur, coppers, and nitre, in the proportions of three of sulphur to two of coppers and one of nitre; the ball as large as a pullet's egg. Then give freely a strong solution of glaucous salts—as much as the horse will drink for two or three days, and the cure will be complete. The forage given after the symptoms appear, should be, of course the lightest and most cooling kind; such, for instance, as cornfodder and chopped straw, with a few oats, &c.

From the Maine Farmer

OLD THINGS.

Mr. Editor—Perhaps the following remarks may be like an old almanac, entirely out of season, but if any one can profit by a perusal of them, I shall be satisfied.

Theoretical persons are apt to condemn the conduct of their fathers in the management of their farms. Although much may justly be condemned, yet I am fully persuaded that very much may be learned. These remarks have been elicited by recollections of some of my father's notions on farming. Although destitute of scientific attainments, he possessed a shrewdness of character and a close power of observation that enabled him to carry on his farm in such a way as to add several hundred dollars to his real estate annually. But what I wish to notice at present is, his method of replenishing his barnyard with materials for manure. Soon after haying, when a neighboring swamp which he called his *gold mine* became sufficiently dry for digging, he would take us boys with a hired man to a spot a few yards from the bank, and commence digging a trench parallel to the said bank, and throwing the muck in a ridge towards it. By this process the muck was drained and dried.

Now it is well known that muck contains carbonic acid in too great abundance for immediate application to the soil; but by this process, much of it escapes in drying. From 50 to 100 loads were thrown up at a trifling expense in a single day. As soon as the ground became frozen he would set us to work hauling it into the barnyard where was a reservoir sufficient to hold 300 loads, where it laid until the next year, till it became saturated with the salt from the neighboring manure heaps. Now by these steps, lime was hardly necessary to neutralize the acid, for by the time it was ready to be applied as manure, it was entirely free from it. Another advantage arose from the division of labor. For while draining the ditch we were kept shoveling without the intermission of setting carts, besides when ready to haul in the fall, it was so light that a cart could soon be filled, and what without draining would have required two yoke, would now be hastily accomplished with one.

I have another recollection in regard to the application of muck directly from the swamp. There was in the neighborhood of this swamp a barren sand hill which would not produce any thing but sheep sorrel. A quantity of muck at the rate, as near as I can recollect, of 60 or 70 loads to the acre, was hauled on this hill in the month of August, and spread so it became dry enough to burn, and as soon as the rain came it slacked. It was then plowed in, and planted early the next spring with potatoes, and such potatoes to cook you never saw; their only fault was, they were too mealy to hold together when boiling.

A quantity of muck was likewise hauled on a piece of sandy mowing land soon after haying, and spread. There was a decided improvement in the crop the next year. The hard-grass grew remarkably stout, but not so thick at the bottom.

It was in this way that my father from a poor young man, rendered himself an independent farmer. This muck heap was, with him the regulator of the market, for if hay brought a good price, he could sell it without seriously impairing the fertility of his farm, and if stock was the most profitable to sell, he always had some on hand for the market. I am aware that old things may not be so welcome to the readers of this go-ahead generation as something new; but I am quite sure that if we would combine the new with the old, much greater progress would be made in agriculture. The more I examine farming as a science, the more I am convinced that scientific farming consists in the application of very simple principles within the reach of every individual. **AGRICOLA.**

HINTS FOR THE SEASON.

Winter is now upon us—and the farmer must be vigilant to secure what he has gained by the labor of summer. Flocks and herds need close attention, or they will soon lose much that has been gained by a half year's care.

Animals thrive rapidly in warm weather;—thus thriving may be continued through winter, by creating artificially the advantages of summer;—for instance,

The green and succulent food of summer is imitated by feeding roots copiously;

The comfort of summer may in degree be conferred by having good stables and other shelters;

And other things may add materially to these, as the frequent salting of food; the free use of good litter; and constant supply of pure fresh water;

To feed an animal on dry food exclusively, would be like feeding a man on dry Indian meal, which would be rather hard;

To deprive it of shelter, would be like making a man sleep in the snow-drift, which would be rather cold;

And to deprive a man of drink and condiment, he would think was short allowance. All would have a tendency to thin off his flesh; and what would reduce the flesh of a man, would tend to reduce the flesh of an animal. A want of comfort is a waste of flesh.

Horses that have run to grass all the past season, should not be kept on dry hay and grain; the danger of disease, so common at this season, would be greatly lessened, if they had a liberal supply of roots. They soon learn to eat all kinds.

Be very careful not to waste fodder—have good racks and feeding troughs.

Chop up cornstalks finely for cattle; the body of the stalks, usually wasted, is the richest part. If Wm. Webb, of Delaware, can make 1000 lbs. of sugar from an acre of cornstalks, and the leaves are stripped off, such rich and sugary fodder should not be thrown away. Salt it and meal it, and they will soon eat it.

Straw or coarse hay, sprinkled with brine, is readily eaten by cattle, and the salt does them good.

Repair broken tools. Thrash your grain before the rats eat it.—*New Genesee Far.*

Forth N. E. Farmer.

MUCK, &c.

MY EDITOR—At the earnest solicitation of your correspondent, "J. H. D.," I will give you some of my experience with the use of muck. It is now four years since I commenced the use of it, and from the crops that I have obtained where it was properly applied, I think it must be of great value.

The first season I planted a piece of potatoes containing 22 rods, manured with 19 loads of compost formed of muck, taken from a swamp the summer previous, and mixed in the month of April with manure from my sheep pens, probably about four loads of manure to five of muck. Fermentation soon commenced, and the heap was once turned. Produce from the 22 rods, 310 bushels. The next season the same ground was sown to ruta bagas, dressed with eleven loads of compost, similar to that used the previous year; produce, 595 bushels. I also planted one piece with potatoes, using muck in a *one slab*, without any apparent benefit. The last season I planted one acre to corn, manured with 30 loads, manure (taken by my logs from muck, brakes, &c.); produce 75 bushels.

I have also used considerable on grass ground, which I spread in the fall, apparently with good effect. From what experience I have had with muck, I have come to the conclusion that it is more beneficial to mix it with manure, or some other substance that will cause fermentation.

In another part of the paper containing J. H. D.'s report, I notice an account of the destruction of the turnip crop in England. Having the last season lost my ruta baga crop by the same means, I have tried to investigate the cause of the maggot, and have come to the conclusion that they were produced by the manure. The land on which they were sown, had been in grass for several years previous to 1840, when it was broken up and planted with potatoes, using very little manure. About the middle of June last, it was sown to ruta baga, having been dressed with a heavy coat of compost, formed of manure taken from the hog-pen, and earth taken from under the barn. While the crop was fermenting, it was infested with swarms of small flies, which I have no doubt were depositing their eggs, which produced the maggot. I think the evil might have been avoided had the compost been prepared earlier in the season, or of materials less attractive to the fly.

As you have called for help, if you think the above will be of any service, it is at your disposal.

Respectfully, yours,

EBENEZER SMITH.

Middfield, Dec. 22d, 1841.

Meaning of the term MUCK.—We find this word bearing different significations, not merely in different sections of the country, but also in different counties and neighborhoods of our own State. Some apply it exclusively to decayed vegetable matters, mostly leaves found in some moist or wet hole, and having no fibrous roots among it, and no tenacity. Others include in the term, *peat* in all its different degrees of solidity and firmness—and others still apply it even to matters taken from low lands which are wet and heavy and which remain rather heavy after freezing and drying. As a necessary consequence from this, the term is often made to convey to many readers, ideas which the writer of the word had no intention of conveying. Our use of it makes it include the *first two*

kinds, namely, the leafy matters taken from some wet hole; and also peat earth, *swamp muck*, peat and the like—but we exclude the last, that is, the *heavy earthy matters* which are sometimes designated by that name.

The word, as we use it, embraces substances that are very unequal in value as manures. The inequality may arise from the different properties of the trees which originally covered the swamp and its surrounding uplands; from the different degrees of decay which the vegetable matters have undergone, and from the peculiar properties of the waters which ooze up from below and impart of their properties to the muck or peat. No one should infer that because A. finds the peat or muck from his wet meadow, swamp or muck hole very valuable, that therefore B. will find the matters which compose his low lands *equally good*. The fair presumption is, that if these matters are found, when *skillfully used*, of service on one farm, that it is worth one's while to ascertain by fair experiment, whether similar matters, on another farm are not well worth using there also.

When farmers give details of their experiments, they would render them more valuable by describing as accurately as they can, the appearance of the muck, its color, its tendency to pulverize or become fine under the action of the sun or of frost, its degree of decay, its freedom from fibrous roots, or its fullness of such roots; by telling also the *kind of wood* which is found imbedded in the muck; the kind of earth which surrounds the muck hole or swamp, the nature of the bed on which the muck rests, and whether the waters running from the meadow deposit any mineral substance. When these things are described, the description helps other farmers to means of judging whether they have on their premises an article like the one described.

The success of Mr Smith, as related in the communication above, is certainly uncommon, and is a valuable testimony to the worth of his muck. Nearly 630 bushels of potatoes and 1000 of ruta bagas per acre, are extraordinary crops.

Not less valuable is the remark that in a *raw state*, (by which we infer its state when first taken from its bed—unfrozen—undried)—not less valuable is his remark that in this state it produces no benefit. The great difficulty has generally been that farmers have applied muck before it has lost the acidity (sourness) which belongs to it when it is first dug. Perhaps however, the gentleman means that he used it unmixed with any manure, and found it of little value. If so his experience is valuable. All experience, or nearly all, makes muck worth more for forming compost, than for use in an unmixed state.

From some experience and more observation, we have for some time believed that strong manures from the barn-yard or the hog-yard, often produce luxuriant foliage, worms and rot, in the ruta baga, than they do large and fair roots. We have little doubt that Mr Smith is correct in ascribing the existence of the worms to the kind of manure used. It is possible that by the earlier mixing of his heap he may avoid the evil, but we should only expect him to *lessen it*, not *remove it*—while he has so much hog manure in the composition applied.

We thank Mr Smith for this "help," and shall be grateful for more favors of like kind.—ED. N. E. F.

Do not your harnesses want oiling?

from the Journal of the English Agricultural Society

TURNIPS.

Proper distance for the Plants.—Swede turnips with dung are sown upon drills of the width of inches from centre to centre; and white turnip drills from 28 to 30 inches; with bone manure and for spring food, a width of 26 inches is sufficient. The quantity of seed used is 2 lbs white, and 3 lbs. of swedish per acre. For purpose of clearing and working the land effectually between the rows, it is of great importance that room enough be given for the action of small plow and sculler, and that the drills be perfectly straight. In a district where such a breed of turnips is cultivated, and which affords but populous villages and towns to supply extra laborers, it is necessary that as much of this kind of work as possible be done by horse-hoeing, leaving to manual operation only the thinning of the plants and removing weeds from the top of the drill. The latter is light work, and is performed with great quickness and dexterity by young women and boys who strike the hoe through the young plants in a way which, to a stranger to the process, conveys the idea of utter destruction, but is found to be a sufficient number, and those the strongest, at very regular intervals. To give room for a full crop of white and other circumstances are favorable swede turnips should be allowed an interval of 6 inches between the plants in the row; and white turnips from 10 to 12, although on poor land, white sowing, inferior manure, and for spring food will be prudent to leave them much closer. A large weight cannot be produced but from large bulbs. A moment's consideration will show that the last inch in the diameter of a large turnip, of itself be equal to several small ones; even this, however, a medium is to be observed, for very large turnips, if not consumed early, do not stand long, and are inferior in nutritious quality.

The average Crop in Northumberland, (the North of England.)—It would not be safe to state average produce of the district at more than 25 tons for swedes and 28 for white turnips, when cleared top and root.—although 40 tons have been grown and 35 are not uncommon—but such large weight are only produced by an extra quantity of dung which endangers the succeeding crop of corn lodging, and consequently the grass seeds all with it: of the latter, the kind which produces the largest bulk is the tankard, but from its shape and size it is so much above the ground that it is injured by the earliest frost, and it is therefore advisable to sow it only on such land, and in such quantity as is intended to be fed off by Cattle at latest. Next to it is the globe turnip, which the seed be raised from well selected plants, preserves a good shape and nutritious quality. Several varieties of the swedish kind and also of the birds are cultivated, each probably possessing properties which render them applicable to peculiar situations, but which it is unnecessary here to treat of in detail.

Mode of Tillage.—The first operation upon turnip drills, so soon as the plants are of sufficient size to bear it, is to take the soil from the side of the drill with the small single-horse plow, by going along one side and returning on the other, which cuts down also any weeds that may have sprung up, and lays them in the hollow of the drill; the plants are then thinned and the top of the dr

of weeds, which are also drawn into the row by hand-hoeing. Where bone dust has been used, it is recommended rather to thin the plants by pulling than by striking the hoe through them, as in that way less of the bone manure is worn off from the roots of the turnips. After ten or twelve days, when the weeds have had time to germinate and the plants have recovered their upright position, a sculler is run along between the rows, turning the soil which the little plow had laid on, and striking the weeds with which it is mixed. The turnips are again hand-hoed, and after a while, unless a tendency to weeds renders another hoeing necessary, in which case the sculler may be again applied, also, a double mould-board plow is run along, laying the soil back against the sides of the drill, but not so high as at all to cover up the bulb, which would prevent the growth of the crop. This is the finishing process, previous to which the little plow and sculler will have been used, or less frequently employed, as the tendency of the seeds or an unkindly state of the land from any rains or other causes, may render advisable. There is, however, great truth in the common saying, "the more the iron is among the turnips, the better the leaves begin to spread across the inter-rows between the rows, the better," even if there be no weeds to overcome, the turning back and forward of the soil, and the free admission of air, are a great effect in promoting the health and growth of the plants.

Properties of the Turnip affected by Soil and Climate.—The superior feeding quality of the turnips of Northumberland and the counties north of Tweed excited the surprise of agriculturists from Cambridge and other counties where good turnips are produced, but which they say will not bring stock naturally without adventitious aid. This may be from a combination of causes—the greater fertility and loaminess of the soil, the larger size of the turnips and their more solid texture, from the greater moisture in general of the climate. They are certainly less subject to the ravages of the fly at the outset, and of mildew afterwards; for though frequently attacked by the fly, they are seldom overcome by it. Their success in this respect may be mainly ascribed to the vigor with which the plants generally come up in consequence of the mode of cultivation: pains are taken to have the manure in a proper stage of fermentation, so that it may be spread smoking in the drills and covered up immediately—a process (that of fermentation) which it is better should go on under the feet than above it, although in a crop like turnips, where the object is to produce an immediate effect, nothing being of so much importance to its success as a rapid and unchecked growth in the first stage, a more advanced stage of decomposition is necessary than in the case of wheat and crops which continue for many months to draw their nourishment from the soil and the manure incorporated with it. The Northumberland farmer places the manure, of whatever kind, in the situation where the plants must at once strike into it, and the more delighted the greater difficulty he experiences in keeping up with hoeing them; while the mode of sowing, much used in the midland counties, upon a flat surface with a large portion of the dung drawn to the top and left to the influence of the sun and wind, fills him with astonishment.

Don't forget to card the cows daily.

MANNER OF SOWING GRASS SEED IN ENGLAND.

Grass seeds are universally sown by a drill which lays them with great regularity, and avoids all the inconvenience and unequal distribution occasioned by unfavorable winds in sowing by hand. It is drawn by one horse, and attended by a man who drives the horse with reins while he walks behind the machine and sees that all is going right. The horse walks in the furrow between the ridges, which keeps him in a straight course, and the machine sows to the middle of the ridges on each side, being constructed to sow 12 or 15 feet, as may be required, and to deliver various quantities of seed, according to the amount per acre wished to be sown. All descriptions of seeds intended for sowing, are mixed thoroughly together by frequent turning on the granary floor before being carried to the field and put into the machine. A man and horse will easily sow 30 acres in a day on ridges of 15 feet wide. Seeds sown upon wheat are commonly rolled and lightly harrowed; those with barley are sown at the same time, *i. e.*, previous to the last turn with the harrow by which the seeds are covered, a roller following to leave a smooth surface. The seeds sown consist of a mixture of red and white clover, a little trifolium, perennial rye grass, and occasionally timothy or Italian rye grass and cocksfoot: in the portion intended for hay, a larger quantity of red clover is introduced and less of some of the others; clover hay is thought to be improved for horse feed by a mixture of rye grass and it is more easily made.

The drill for sowing grass seeds is an important improvement (by its equal distribution of the seed over the land, its capability of sowing in any wind, and its lightness, with which a man and horse can easily sow thirty acres a day,) over the old plan of sowing by hand, which was obstructed by wind and rain, and where one patch would be found much too thick and another destitute of plants, so as to leave a good deal of land unoccupied. It is not possible to ascertain the fact with precision, but I do not hesitate to state an opinion, that had sown by such a machine will produce more hay, and graze a greater quantity of stock than that left in the patchy condition which follows the unequal distribution of small seeds by the hand, subject always to the fatal influence of the winds. Corn drills are not in general use, because the land is well cleaned for the turnip crop, and unless for the extirpation of weeds, broad-cast sowing produces more corn, the land being more equally accessible by the roots, which draw nourishment from all its parts; whereas in drills they are clustered in narrow rows, and the ears are less regularly exposed to the sun, especially if the drills lie from east to west. Rollers, scullers, scarifiers, and other implements, are much the same as those found in other districts: the double turnip drill with rollers, sowing two rows at once, is universally used.—*Jour. Eng. Agr. Soc.*

POULTRY.

Signs of Health and Age in Fowls.—The health of fowls is observable in the fresh and florid color of the comb, and the brightness and dryness of the eyes, the nostrils being free from any discharge, and the plumage of a healthy gloss. The most useful cock is generally a bold, but savage and active bird, cruel and destructive to his hens, in his fits of passion, if not well watched, and even to

his own offspring. Hens above the common size of their respective varieties, are by no means preferable either as layers or setters. The indications of old age are paleness of the comb and wattle, dullness of color, a sort of stiffness in the down and feathers, length and size of talons, and the scales upon the legs becoming large and prominent.

Qualifications of a Poultry Keeper.—In extensive farms, there must always be a person that can be depended on, for the management of fowls, an office usually entrusted to an elderly woman or a girl. To acquit herself properly of this employ, she must be cleanly, careful, mild, patient, clever, attentive and vigilant; when all these qualities are combined in her, she is a perfect treasure, and ought not to be parted with for slight cause.

Her first duty in coming into office is to try to render herself liked by the fowls, the management of which is entrusted to her, to maintain peace amongst them, to settle their quarrels, to make herself acquainted with the peculiar disposition of each, to distinguish those that are not so shy, by speaking to them in a language which they understand, and by evincing her affection for them by caressing gestures. No one except the keeper whom the fowls know, and the voice and sight of whom rejoices them, must go into the hen house, for fear of scaring or disturbing the hens in laying. The inconvenience would be still greater, were a stranger to go and disturb them when they are sitting, or tending their chickens.

The keeper should also know—

1. That raisin stones stop the laying of hens, and that during which time their use must be forbade them.
2. That very nourishing and slightly salted food are favorable to it.
3. That the pip giving notice that the hens have experienced a dearth of water, or have drank some foul, she must, after making them undergo the operation which is proper in this case, pay attention in giving them always plenty of good water, being careful to let them have it lukewarm in winter.
4. That in a looseness occasioned by too moist food, she must give them that which is dry and rather astringent.
5. That in costiveness, it is useful to employ loosening food, such as beet root, lettuce, &c.
6. That in the itch, or other diseases of the skin, it is good to cool them with potherbs chopped up and mixed with bran soaked in water.
7. That when they have the gout, she is warned to take more care of the hen house.
8. That when the shells of the eggs are rather soft, it is because they are rather inclined to turn fat. It is then proper to diminish their proportion; it is also proper to mix up a little chalk in their water, and to put a little brick-dust in their victuals.
9. In fine, that she must avoid giving them paste of bitter almonds destitute of oil, bitter almonds being poison to them.—*Boswell's Poultry Yard.*

A wife worth having.—Miss Charlotte Mitchell, of Georgia, was recently married; and on her wedding day appeared dressed entirely in silk of her own manufacture—cap, gloves, stockings and dress—equal to the best pongee. Ladies, do you hear that? Such a girl, says the Baltimore Republican, would be worth more to a young man just starting in the world, than a thousand dollar farm, and half a dozen pianos to boot.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1842.

THE NEW YEAR.

We might comply with custom, and wish our readers and friends "a Happy New Year," were not the year a few days old before we have an opportunity to speak. Let that pass.

Farmers now should square accounts with neighbors and all with whom they have dealings. If the money is not on hand, foot up the books and adjust matters so that nothing shall remain to be done but to hand over the money when it comes.

Also, commence keeping accurate accounts of all moneys received and paid in 1842. Likewise procure a book in which to keep a regular account of all work, all modes of culture, and all crops during the year. If this work be *new*, it will be found convenient and profitable.

Be constantly getting things in preparation for spring and summer use on the farm—fuel, fencing stuff, tools, &c. should be got in readiness for use while winter lasts.

Plans of operation for the next season should be formed and matured.

Let industry, economy and good husbandry be resolved upon now and carried out through the year.—While these things are attended to, forget not the higher duties of honesty, temperance, command of temper, kindness to man, and faithful service of God. Remembering and doing these things, the new year when it shall have become old, will have been a *happy one*.

THE INSTITUTION OF PLOWING MATCHES.— JOHN PRINCE, ESQ., OF ROXBURY.

We know not when plowing matches were first instituted in England; but the first in this country was held in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Mass., in 1817. While, however, a county society was the first to put in practice here this means of benefiting agriculture, we have little doubt that the publication by the State Society of its mention in August, 1817, to have a plowing match at Brighton, in October following, suggested the idea to the people in Berkshire, who held their cattle show a week or two earlier. Before the officers of the State Society, this project was brought forward by John Prince, Esq. To him, more than to any other man, are the farmers of the Commonwealth indebted for whatever good has resulted from these contests with the plow. Mr Prince also imported in 1817, the first plow with a cast iron mould board, which was used in these contests of skill, and thus furnished a model which has been adopted and improved upon until the old wooden mould-board plows have disappeared from all the fields of the State. And not in this matter only but in various ways and for many years has Mr Prince been laboring and appropriating means to advance and benefit the cause of agriculture. Few men among us have done more for the farmers generally, than this gentleman. Not merely has he made, and often made, "two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," but his importations of fruit trees, of agricultural implements, and of domestic animals, have furnished for many an orchard choice trees, for many a laborer more convenient tools, for many a farmer better stock.

Massachusetts Legislature.—This day the law-makers of the Commonwealth assemble to commence their labors. We trust that they will work as vigorously and faithfully for the State, as they would wish individuals in their private employ to work for them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

This national Society has been formed. Its Constitution is given on another page of this paper. We must omit notice at present of many of its features. But there are one or two points which we will notice now.

The government is, very judiciously, to be confined to a *free men*, and those are to reside near each other. Under any other arrangement, nothing could be expected but delays and inefficiency. But even now the project will fail, unless the Board of Control shall be composed of *men of the right stamp*. Upon the judicious selection of these officers, hangs the question of life and death, or nearly that, with the Society. If these are prudent, economical, discreet and efficient men, all may go well. If, on the contrary, they are hasty, extravagant, and *talkers* rather than *workers*, the institution will become embarrassed and must die. Here is the *grand point* to be attended to by those who are acting in this matter. This is what we wanted to say, and to say now. It is important to be *wise and cautious in the choice of the Board of Control*.

Should the Society flourish, and should a farm be cultivated under its direction, we hope that measures will be taken there to procure a *thorough* analysis of each variety of soil and subsoil upon the farm; and also of every common cultivated plant, and of every different manure.

We have often felt the want of trustworthy tables, giving the chemical composition of every grain and its stalk—of every root that is used for food—of every thing in short that the agriculturist cultivates as an important crop; and in addition to this, we have wanted to know what all the common manures are composed of. Had we such tables, the question, and it is an important one, could be settled, whether chemistry can lead as safely to a wise and successful adaptation of manures to particular crops. Such tables when constructed, would be useful every where, if it could any where.

On the proposed farm we hope that the chemical composition of the soil, of every thing applied to the soil, and of every crop taken from the soil, will be ascertained. To do this will require the services of the very best chemist for a year or years; and, also, an experienced and competent man should direct all the operations in the field, and note the results. Nothing here should be left to conjecture.

We speak of *thorough* analyses, and emphasize the word; we do this because very fertile soils and some that are almost barren, in some instances, are found to differ from each other but little in their composition. We have heard that soil from the fertile banks of the Nile, has 97 of its parts in 100, precisely the same as exist in the almost barren soil on Sekoak plains. This shows that only three parts in an hundred, taken from or added to a soil, may change it from fertile to barren or from barren to fertile. If then barrenness and fertility lie within 3 per cent. of each other, no analyses are of any worth but those which are strictly accurate and full.

Such analyses, we believe, have never yet been made, excepting in the case of a comparatively few articles. An opportunity, as we judge, may now occur for accomplishing a valuable object which has never yet, in any country, been fairly attempted. We trust that here, when the work goes on, the question will be settled, wherein and how far science may be the safe guide of art in matters of husbandry.

Farmers at the North and East, even though they may never think of meeting with the Society, should remember that the payment of the small sum which is required to constitute themselves members, will be valuable

aid to those who are moving in the measure, which designed to be of national benefit.

At some future time, we may notice the other object of the Society, and perhaps explain more fully our view upon the importance of bringing science and art into their closest possible union in the operations upon the experimental or model farm.

WESTERN RAILROAD

This road is now open to Albany. Last week the city officers of Boston, in company with many other gentlemen, made a visit to Albany, where they were feasted and toasted profusely. On their return, they took with them the government of Albany, and in their turn gave the feast and toasts, &c. The iron road which now affords an easy communication between this city and the State of New York through its whole length to the Lakes, promises to add much to the business and growth of Boston.

Candles were used for lighting the hall in Albany, on Monday evening, which were made in New Bedford on Monday morning. On Wednesday evening, in Boston, the company feasted upon cakes made from flour, the wheat for which was threshed in Rochester on Monday morning, and the barrel in which it was brought composed in part a standing tree, on Monday morning.

FARMERS' MEETINGS AT THE STATE HOUSE.

We trust that such members of the Legislature as are interested in Agriculture, will at an early day in the session, re-institute such meetings for the discussion of questions connected with this great branch of industry, as have been held in years past. Hitherto the meetings have been interesting and instructive.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC.

The seventh number of this useful annual, by S. N. Dickinson, (Thos. Groom & Co., publishers, 82 State Street,) has made its appearance. For people in the city, and such as are accustomed to visit and do business here, this is an exceedingly convenient and useful little work. We happen to know that one young man, a stranger, who commenced marketing here the last autumn, found this a safe and sufficient guide to every part of the city, and to every man who deals in such articles as he had to dispose of.

BUEL'S FARMER'S COMPANION.

A third edition, revised and enlarged, of this valuable work, has just been published by Marsh, Capen, Lyon and Webb. The sound judgment and clear style of the late Judge Buel as a writer upon agriculture, are so universally known that any thing we might say in commendation of this work, would be superfluous. The author's name alone tells all that need be said for the body of the work. The glossary or definition of terms, and the index in this edition, are very full. The work may be very safely recommended to the farming community, as one well worth their purchase and perusal.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Jan. 1, 1842.

Remarkably large and fine specimens of Celery were exhibited by Mr Samuel C. Mann, of Dedham.

SAM'L POND.

When we cannot engage in an undertaking with the approbation of conscience, we may be sure we are wrong if we proceed. A feeling of self-gratulation always accompanies an effort to do right, though it result in calamity to ourselves.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer

Readings of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded & sheltered exposure for the week ending Jan. 2.

Jan. 1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Sunday,	27	12	27	N. E.
Monday,	27	27	36	E.
Tuesday,	29	26	34	N. E.
Wednesday,	30	25	35	N. E.
Thursday,	31	24	33	S. W.
Friday,	1	10	25	W.
Saturday,	2	32	41	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Jan 3, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, 2100 Sheep and 2100 Pigs.

Cattle.— Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week, about the same prices were obtained for a like quality. First quality, \$5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, 4 75 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 50 a 4 50.
Sheep.—We noticed a few beautiful sheep, but could not obtain the price they were sold for. We quote lots \$1 12, \$1 37, \$1 62, \$1 88, and \$2 25.
Pigs.—A selected lot to peddle 3 14 and 4 1-4; a lot to close nearly all barrows, 3 1-2. At retail, from 4 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 00 to 3 25 per bushel. Red Top, to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c. Essex Seed, \$1 80 to 1 85 bu. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. Cary Seed, \$5 per bushel.

FLOUR. There has been considerable Flour sold this week, at previous reported prices, comprising 500 bbls. of New York, \$6 1-4, and fancy, 6 3-8 cash; 500 bbls. Georgetown, \$6 44 a 6 50 per bbl.; 200 do. Alexandria \$6 a 6 37; 300 do. Fredericksburg, \$6 25 a 5 37, 4 mos; 3 do. Howard street \$6 37 a 6 50, 4 mos credit.

The quantity of flour received at this port for the year ending 31st December, 1841, was—

From New York,	239,114 bbls.
" Albany,	76,091
" Kingston,	34
" Baltimore,	62,740
" New Orleans,	62,534
" Fredericksburg,	21,900
" Richmond,	17,931
" Georgetown,	15,016
" Alexandria,	12,962
" Petersburg,	5,092
" Norfolk,	676
" Philadelphia,	12,293
" Ports in Delaware,	1,027
" New Jersey,	100
" Connecticut,	453
" Massachusetts,	2,070
" New Hampshire,	70
" Maine,	619

Total bbls. 574,213

In 1840,	550,359
In 1839,	451,667
In 1838,	379,741
In 1837,	443,246

Baltimore Howard Street, 4 mos cr. \$6 37—do. wharf, 25—do. free of garlic, \$6 37—Philadelphia do. 4 mos, 25 a 31—Fredericksburg, lowered, 4 mos. \$6 25 a 6 31—Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$6 25 a 6 31—Georgetown, 37 a 6 50—Richmond Canal, \$6 31—do. City, \$7 00—do. fancy common, cash, \$6 25—do. fancy brands \$6 37—Ohio via Canal, \$6 00 a 6 12—Indian Meal in bbls., \$3 00 3 25.

PROVISIONS. But little doing, and prices of the last week for most articles continued.

Beef.—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. \$10 00—Navy—\$8 50 a 9 00—No. 1 \$8 00—do Prime \$5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear, mo. lib. \$13—do Clear \$11 a 12—do Mess \$3 50 a 3 90—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—do Mess from other States \$3 25 9 50—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50.

GRAIN. There is a large stock of Grain in market, and it is as still depressed. Sales Southern white Corn, 57 a 60 c—old crop, 59 a 60c; yellow flat, 60 a 63c; some parcels of old yellow flat, 61c; and northern round, 60 a 70c; 60 bushels Delaware Oats, 45c. per bushel.

HAY, per ton. \$20 to 25—Eastern Screwed \$17 to 19.

CHEESE.—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 8.

EGGS, 16 a 25.

WOOL. Duty The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts per pound, 32 per cent ad val and 4 cts per pound.

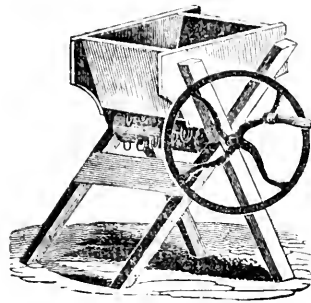
Limited sales of fleeces and pulled at prices within the limits of our quotations.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, 18 17 a 50 c. American full blood, do 45 a 50. Do 3 1/2 to 4 1/4. Do 3 1/2 to 4 1/4 and common do 30 a 42. Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 26—do unwashed, 19 a 24. Bengalia do 8 a 10. Saxony do Buenos Ayres unwashed, 7 a 10. do do packed, 12 a 14. Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 a 42. No. 1 do do do 5 a 37—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 25.

PROMUETTE

500 Barrels Pomuette may be had on application to the subscriber, at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 NASSAULT, New York. Jan. 5, 1842.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Manzel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs
- 300 Common do. do.
- 200 Cultivators.
- 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
- 50 Willis' do. do.
- 100 Common do. do.
- 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
- 50 " Vegetable Cutters
- 50 Common do. do.
- 200 Hand Corn Mills.
- 200 Grain Cradles.
- 100 Ox Yokes.
- 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.
- 3000 " Austin's Rifles.
- 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
- 150 " Common do.
- 100 " Spades.
- 500 " Grass Scythes.
- 300 " Patent Snaiths.
- 200 " Common do.
- 500 " Hay Rakes.
- 200 " Garden do.
- 200 " Manure Forks.
- 300 " Hay do.
- 500 Pair Trace Chains.
- 100 " Truck do.
- 100 " Draft do.
- 500 " Tie up do.
- 50 doz. Baler do.
- 1000 yards Fence do.
- 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

KEEPING LIME

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Lime of E. Etan. Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, under the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston Sept. 8. dm



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to fly the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Fronty & Myers; but if your land is heavy, or of a rocky nature, with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, in the same piece of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one-half inches to the same piece of team. All acknowledging that Howard's Ploughs are now the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the show, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St. kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which we warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting. Oil, Casters of various sizes. Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1817

SCN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Morse's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMM C. LOHMEYER & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1841. Nov. 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Deane, Esq of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coronanda, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUNTING IN VERMONT.

Extraordinary Sagacity and Perseverance of the Canine Race.—A letter in the Vermont Sentinel, dated at Troy, in that State, gives the following curious incident in a hunter's life:

During the past week, Mr. Moses Hayward, of Troy, with his two hounds, went in pursuit of game. A fox was soon started, and the dogs, which were well accustomed to the chase, having run together for a long time, pursued with unusual vigor, sending forth at every bound, as they passed the surrounding hills, their well known howl. He kept within hearing of them the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon they separated, and he entirely lost them. He then went home, thinking that they would return at night, as usual—but they did not arrive.

The next day with a friend, he set out and spent a long time in searching for them, but all proved unsuccessful. Eight days from this, two of his neighbors happened to be passing a piece of woods scarcely a mile from his house, when they chanced to hear a faint howl. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded. Here, they found one of the dogs standing at the mouth of the hole in which the fox had burrowed. The sagacious animal, instead of avoiding them as he always did when strangers approached him, ran to meet them, though so weak and exhausted by hunger as to be unable to move without the greatest difficulty, wagged his tail, leaped and bounded like the most devoted spaniel when meeting his master after a long separation, as if he knew not how to contain or express his joy at their arrival. He then ran back to the hole, set up a mournful howl of distress, then again ran back to meet them and urged them forward by every means in his power like the most rational being, as if he knew the life of his companion was in the utmost peril.

Tools were immediately procured for digging, and they set themselves to work. As soon as this was done the poor starving animal seemed to be contented and willing to leave his companion with them and come home, for the first time during the whole eight days. Here he did not stay longer than was necessary to satisfy his hunger, but immediately went back to see the result. The men, after digging to the depth of twelve feet, came in contact with the dog, completely mounded in the solid earth, but still alive. They soon liberated him, but not without much difficulty, and the two dogs met apparently with much joy. It was like the meeting of old cherished and absent friends.—The hole was then cleared out, upon which the other dog rushed in, brought out the fox, which had long been dead, and both grappled as if to glut their revenge with all the ardor that they would if he had been taken alive, when fresh in the chase.

It appears that the dog had burrowed the fox in the afternoon before named, when one of them followed it to the distance of twenty-five feet, when he overtook and killed it. He then worked his way back to within twelve feet of the entrance where a root five or six inches in diameter crossed the hole; this he gnawed entirely off, but in the mean time a large stone had rolled, which blocked up the passage so closely as to leave only a small opening just sufficient to supply him with fresh air.

Here he lived eight days without a morsel of food, at the same time digging out the hole in order to escape, but which served only to confine him more closely until at last he was unable to move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without calling for assistance, not leaving him once in the whole time—presenting an example of the most devoted attachment rarely equalled by that of any of the human species.

Here is a pretty good bit. It is copied from the Philadelphia Ledger:—

Fashions for December.—The fashions for this month are important. They have caused us a great deal of consideration, and will, of course, be followed by all who pretend to taste, fashion and style.

The ladies being fine, hearty, robust, and of sound constitution, may go very thinly clad during this month. They should not put on any extra under garments, which only tend to destroy the beauty of the figure. They must wear silk stockings, and on no account, how sloppy soever the streets may be, wear any thing but the thinnest of pumps. Double soled shoes, whose only utility consists in keeping the feet dry, must not for a moment be thought of; and French clogs are not to be endured for a moment. The beauty of the foot must on no account be sacrificed to the weather.—At this time the dry goods merchants expose in their stores Canton and other flannels. Ladies must not be induced by these temptations to spoil their figures with flannel petticoats. The article is only introduced into the market for the use of Quakeresses, who study vulgar comfort, and care nothing for fashion. It is quite sufficient to say that these people wear worsted stockings and thick shoes.

The other fashions are, short silk dresses, with velvet short cloaks of the night-gown fashion, made more for show than service, and velvet bonnets which cover only half the head—crimson linings are the rage.

Gentlemen being weak, delicate, and particularly liable to consumption, may do what they always have done—take care of themselves. They may wear cork-soled boots, and strong stout over-coats, of the pattern of the time of George II., lined and quilted.

It is only the ladies who are privileged and enjoined to set the weather at defiance. It is a beautiful idea. It shows at once the superior courage of the female sex, which many have doubted. Men dare not do it."

Anecdote of a Dog.—The sagacity of dogs is truly wonderful. If they are not reasoning beings, their instinct, as it is called, is quite as useful to them as the reason of some bipeds.

As I was going to my dinner, the other day, and passing the store of James Houghton & Co., in Washington street, I observed a large dog with his mouth full of a basket of meat in his mouth, trying to open the door with his paws. In returning to my place of business, I met Mr. H., the owner of the dog, and asked him if it could be possible for his dog to carry his dinner so near his mouth without tasting it, when he was hungry? He said the dog was in the habit of going to market, and buying his own dinner; that he always brought it to his store, and was contented to eat what was given to him.

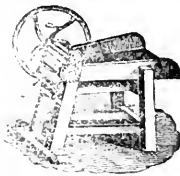
Mr. H. further stated, that the dog one day, in returning with his dinner, was attacked by another

dog—that his dog sat down carefully his bit and after giving his assailant a good shaking, up his basket and proceeded on his way.—*Y. Medallion.*

Tupper's Hill.—It is the boast of the fishermen and consters of the north that they tell whereabouts they are, without any instrument but the lead, and with no other observation than scrutiny of the sand brought from the bottom it. A few years ago one Captain Bunker was cruise, and being confined to his cabin by illness, he directed that the lead should be bro down to the berth for his inspection. The belonged to Nantucket and was in sand bar. The mate of the vessel, a wag and doubter of Captain's infallibility, greased the lead and dip it in the ballast, carried it down to the berth. Captain Bunker's eyes dilated with astonishment as he asked, "Do you say you got this sand sounding?"

"Yes sir!"
"Then by thunder Nantucket's sunk, and are right over Tupper's Hill!"
The mate went on deck.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North 1st Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applicable to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effect of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers, and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of the man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, exerts the stone more by his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones but in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 10

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.
A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2.50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRUCK & CO. NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12, 1842.

[NO. 28.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Monroe (La.) Olive Branch.

SILK BUSINESS IN LOUISIANA.

I will buy cocoons (of silk worms) of the next year's crop to the 15th June, and will give at the rate of from three to four dollars per bushel for cocoons clear of loss, according to the quality. Spoiled or otherwise defective cocoons will be rejected. I will give eggs of silk worms and mulberry mulberries to those willing to engage in an easy and profitable occupation of raising silkworms, and who will apply for them no later than the 15th of February. Information as to the best mode of raising silk worms in this climate, as acquired by long experience, will be willingly given orally to all persons desirous to obtain them.

H. BRY.

MR. EDITOR—In transmitting to you the above advertisement for insertion in your paper, I think proper to explain the motives which prompt me to encourage thus the culture of a most valuable crop, widely known in our State. It is obvious that I have no pecuniary object in view, as all I may purchase will probably be a dead loss to me. But I can, by this means, be the cause of the establishment of a single filature in our State, money I never have been expended to better purposes. My intentions are, if a sufficient number of persons appear willing to engage in the reeling of silkworms, to propose the establishment of a filature, on a small scale at first, by subscription. I believe that persons understanding well the reeling of the cocoons, can be procured from Philadelphia, not only to reel at once what cocoons may be procured, but also to teach the art of reeling, which is easily acquired by a practice of two or three months; and I cannot but entertain the hope that the reeling of silk will, at some not very distant period, be as common with us as the carding and spinning of cotton is at present, and that the whole part of our community will be as expert in the one as they now are in the other. A filature of ten reels could be established in any of the parishes of Louisiana, at the probable following expense, to wit: Purchase a quarter section of land, good second rate, in the pine hills, at \$1 25 per acre, \$200; necessary buildings on a simple plan, comfortable plan, about \$500; ten reels, (Montrose,) and cost of transportation, at \$20 h, \$200; other fixtures and contingencies, about \$200; making in all a total of 1,100. Let me say that it would amount to \$1,500, to which may be added a small sum to purchase cocoons, and merchantable reeled silk, in its raw state, finds ready market, the money expended in purchasing cocoons is soon reimbursed by the sale of the silk, and the same operations may be renewed several times in the year. The sum required for that object need not therefore be probably more than between \$300 and \$500. If the establishment is well managed, the profits will afford sufficient

means to increase it, as it must naturally grow in importance if successful; and here it may be observed, that in Philadelphia a filature of ten reels can be started with a capital of \$300, not only because the silk can be sold for cash daily or weekly, according to the wants of the proprietor, but also because, instead of purchasing land and erecting suitable buildings, convenient houses are rented, on very low terms, either in that city or its neighborhood. I believe, however, that in our State it would be better to adopt the plan here proposed, as suitable land can be easily had, the improving of which cannot fail being profitable to the establishment. Filatures could be formed also in the towns and villages in our State, where houses could be rented. But the discussion of this as well as of other matters connected with this undertaking, would at present be premature, and will have necessarily to be left to the discretion and judgment of the persons who may be entrusted with its management.

This establishment would require a superintendent, ten girls to reel, and ten children to turn the reel; and could turn out on an average, ten lbs. of reeled silk per day, which could find a ready market at from \$5 to \$6 per pound. A bushel of good cocoons as can be raised in this parish, would produce from one to one and a half pounds of silk. A large quantity of silk worms could also be raised on the same land. To ensure a complete success, a sufficient quantity of cocoons ought to be procured, mostly by purchase from the neighborhood, to keep all the hands employed during the whole year. This cannot be accomplished at once, but it will take place as soon as the settlers, finding it a profitable business to be engaged in, will turn their attention and industry towards that object. Such establishments could be made in every parish in our State, particularly in those where the quality of the soil is inferior to the rich land on the margin of the water courses. If that was attempted, no doubt can be entertained of success, if judiciously managed. Silk would become one of the staples of our country. Its production would before long acquire an importance of which we can at present form but a faint idea. Although the importance of the culture of silk begins to be pretty well understood in most of the States of the Union, yet I shall offer a few remarks as to its results in Louisiana. Few countries are better adapted to that object than the Southern States. An experience of fourteen years has proved to me that it is by far and without exception the surest crop that can be attended to in this climate. Silk worms can be raised on the banks of the Mississippi and bottom lands as well as in the hilly part of the country; but it cannot be expected that the wealthy planter, engaged in the culture of cotton or sugar, would deem it advisable to enter into new pursuits, the success of which may appear to him doubtful, although a quantity of silk worms could be raised on every plantation, without at all interfering with the main crop. It is in the pine hills in the north-western part of the State, and in West Florida, that the introduction of that culture will be em-

nently useful. It will materially add to the wealth and strength of the State. Millions of acres of those lands, considered now of but little value, will rapidly be inhabited by industrious farmers, who cannot at the present low price of cotton, cultivate it to advantage; several having no other assistance than what they can derive from their wife and children, have already abandoned that culture, as the few bales which they could bring to market did not remunerate them for their labor and expenses. We cannot anticipate a better market for our cotton. Great Britain is now trying to raise in her East India possessions the cotton wanted for their manufactures. They can succeed; for the labor of the Hindoo does not cost one fourth part of the working hands of Louisiana. Although it is not to be expected that Great Britain will ever try to do entirely without American cotton, (for if they did, we would, in self defence, endeavor to have a market at home, by increasing the number of our manufactures, and thus become their most formidable rivals all over the world,) yet that measure will have its effect to a degree which cannot permit us to entertain the hope that even the present low prices will be obtained but for a few years longer. It may well, therefore, be considered important to provide beforehand for a substitute to at least a part of our present crops. None can be so easily introduced, and with a better prospect of success than silk. The market for that production cannot be glutted for many years to come. Besides the many millions of dollars worth of manufactured silk imported annually into the United States, our raw silk will find a ready market in Europe. France alone, notwithstanding all the efforts of individuals and the encouragement given by the Government to the culture of silk, imports yearly twenty millions worth of the raw material to supply her manufactures, the greatest proportion of which they import from Piedmont, the balance from the southern part of Italy and the Levant.

To conclude, I cannot help repeating that, to ensure success it is necessary to obtain a sufficient quantity of cocoons to keep the persons employed in reeling, as constantly occupied as possible. Allowing but two hundred days of reeling in the year, each reel would yield about 200 pounds of silk per annum, to produce which would require at from 500,000 to 600,000 cocoons a year. It is therefore highly important to encourage immediately, and by all possible means, the raising of silk worms in our State.

H. BRY.

Now that the morus multicaulis fever has passed away, having carried many fortunes to the grave, and rendered more pletoric a few purses, the public pulse is sufficiently regular and steady to admit of a calm consideration of the question whether the silk business can be made a profitable one in New England. Though during the past year we have refrained from saying much upon the subject, we have never thought that the people of this country would always rely upon foreign nations for silks. In many families at present, par-

ticularly those in which there are many females, the rearing of silk worms and the reeling of silk might be engaged in at once, with as fair prospect of getting remuneration for the labor expended, as in most of the common pursuits. The preceding communication, which has been referred to a committee of Congress, is calm, and bears the marks of a mind that has reflected deliberately upon the subject.—*Edw. N. E. P.*

PRESIDENT WAYLAND'S ADDRESS.

We have been favored with the copy of an address delivered before "the Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Domestic Industry," by FRANKS WAYLAND, Oct. 6, 1841.—From a man devoted exclusively to literary pursuits—from the president of a college—no one will expect an address that unfolds the mysteries of agricultural science, or that particularizes the best processes of cultivation. But the general opinions and views of a clear, strong, observing and well cultivated mind, are always interesting and instructive. We have read the address before us with much interest and satisfaction. It is more to the point and more forcible than often comes from the pen of a man who has no practical acquaintance with farming. The views presented are throughout sound and pertinent, and are given in a clear and forcible style. We copy the following paragraphs, which are all that we can find room for in the present number:

Means of Happiness and Success within your Reach.

"We are bound, as wise men, to survey, and survey attentively, the means of happiness within our reach, and I say this emphatically. There is in this part of our country, a very prevalent impression that the only means of improving our condition is to remove far off to the prairies of the West. That an enterprising and industrious man may succeed well at the West, I have no doubt. But I am yet to learn that an enterprising and industrious man may not succeed well at home. It is certainly wise to inquire whether it "be not better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others that we know not of." It would be well to inquire whether the same labor, skill and self-denial at home, would not produce as great an amount of happiness here, as in Illinois, or Iowa, or Missouri, or Wisconsin. Let us, at any rate, inquire, what we can make of our opportunities here, before we resolve to surrender them up for something in the far distance which we may possibly attain, but which must be attained by enduring severe toil and by incurring most serious disadvantages both to ourselves and to our families.

"Much, I know, is said of the cheapness of the land at the West. But I doubt whether there be the difference in this respect which many persons imagine. When you pay the government prices for land at the West, you pay for nothing but land. But when you buy a farm in one of the older States, you buy all the fixtures, fences, barns, roads, clearing, cultivation, with a part in all the schools, meeting houses and public buildings which have been erected in the vicinity, together with proximity to a market, which, in many situations, is almost at your very doors. This last circumstance is a matter of very great consequence. If in one district wheat be so far from the market, or if roads are so bad that it be worth no more than twenty-five cents a bushel, while, in another district, owing to contrary circumstances, it is worth one hundred

cents, one acre of the land last mentioned, is worth four acres of the other. All these circumstances, should be taken into consideration, before a farmer in New England determines to remove, with his family, to the West. I need not say that he will remember of course the difference in opportunity for education and religious worship. I believe that when all this is taken into consideration, the land, at the ordinary prices in New England, is cheaper than at the West."

Means of Humoring our Changeable Climate.

"Our climate may, probably, be humored advantageously by a choice of seeds. We have heard frequently, of late, of the failure of Indian corn, in consequence of short seasons and early frosts. It may be that the seasons have changed, but it seems to me much more probable that our seed has changed. We know that almost every kind of seed loses a portion of its vitality by being frequently raised on the same soil. May not this be the case with several of our crops? Corn is raised well in regions North of us, where the season is shorter. A gentleman in Saratoga county, New York, lately informed me that by procuring seed from a more northern part of the State, he had raised corn fit to get into the barn, in eighty days from planting. Might not we render our crops much more secure by changing our seed every few years, and thus introducing occasionally, seed which had been accustomed to a more northerly climate and a shorter summer.

"Again, may we not render our climate more serviceable by a greater attention to its changes? By unexpected changes, and by changes which are expected, but which do not happen, how much time and property are annually lost. Might not the use of instruments materially lessen this loss? What master of a vessel would, in the present day, make a voyage without a thermometer and barometer? And I apprehend that the knowledge to be derived from these instruments is as valuable to the farmer as to the seaman. I saw, last winter, with great pleasure, a barometer hanging in the room of a farmer in Somersetshire, England, of very moderate property, and he informed me that he would not on any account be without it. I was told that the use of it was very common among agriculturists there. Why may we not derive equal benefit from the same means.

"And, lastly, let me inquire whether our climate would not be materially improved by higher manuring and more perfect cultivation. I fancy that careless farmers, who pay but little attention to improving their soil, are most apt to be overtaken by early frosts, and to be injured by summer droughts and unseasonable rains. The plant which springs up upon a rich soil, and under the most careful cultivation, grows much more rapidly, comes to maturity sooner, and is of course less liable to be injured by frost. For the same reasons, it attains to a more vigorous constitution, and will, with greater impunity, bear the changes of the seasons. If this be the fact, it will offer an additional reason for bestowing more attention to the condition of our lands. Not only will they thus produce a larger crop, but they will produce a better article, and their production will be less likely to fail us from any variation of the seasons."

Birds the Farmer's Friends.

"Just remember what myriads of grubs and worms a robin, or a crow, or a woodpecker destroys

in a season, and remember what an amount of grain those insects would have destroyed, if they had been suffered to come to maturity. Audubon is so impressed with the value of birds in this respect as to affirm, that were there no crows we could have no corn, for it would all be destroyed by the insects which the crows feed upon. So he adds were there no birds that eat cherries, we should have no cherries—the worms would eat them all before us.

"Let us learn a lesson of wisdom in this respect. I wish that a law were passed prohibiting the shooting of all birds except such as are carnivorous. I believe that until this is done, we shall be able to make no headway against insects. We may encircle our trees with lead, or with tin, we may amoint them with tar, or entwine them with straw, it will be all of no avail. The birds will do the work far us far cheaper and more effectually, and will give us their music into the bargain, music as good as that of the piano, though it cost not so much in the learning. I believe that such a law as I have spoken of, exists in Massachusetts. Would it not be well for us to follow her example. But whether such a law be passed or not, I hope that every farmer of Rhode Island will drive every bird-killer off from his farm, and teach his children to protect and foster these invaluable assistants that Heaven has in kindness sent him. We spend a large sum of money every year in providing means of protecting our trees from insects. Suppose a young fellow should amuse himself by going through our fields with a hatchet and destroying these attempts at protection. We should cause him to be arrested and punished immediately. But we allow him to kill our birds, though every bird is incomparably more valuable a protection from insects than all the artificial means that we can possibly devise."

To Apprentices.—The only way for a young man to prepare for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious. Never complain that you are obliged to work; go to it with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respected by your employer, and the community. Make it your business to see and promote your employer's interest: by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own. Select useful studies, and assiduously pursue them. Few persons can complain of a harder master than Franklin's, yet he laid the foundation of his greatness when an apprentice. Success depends not on the amount of leisure you may have, but upon the manner in which it is employed.—*Gov. Hill.*

New York Egg Market.—It has been ascertained that half a million of eggs are consumed every month in New York. They are brought down the Erie canal in barrels, and New Jersey, and even Pennsylvania, supplies the Gothamites, with this essential article of domestic utility. One woman in Fulton market sold 175,000 eggs in ten weeks—supplying the Astor H-house with 1000 each day for five days of a week, and on Saturday 2500.—*N. Y. paper.*

Large Pig.—A pig only 9 1-2 months old, was slaughtered in this town last week, by Mr M. A. Chandler, which weighed, when neatly dressed, four hundred and two pounds.—*Augusta Banner.*

EXTRACTS FROM MISS BEECHER'S TREATISE ON DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

White Wash.—There is nothing which so much improves the appearance of a house and the premises, as painting or whitewashing the tenements and fences. The following receipts for whitewashing, have been found by experience, to answer the same purpose for wood, brick, and stone, as oil-paint, and are much cheaper. The first is the receipt used for the President's house at Washington, improved by further experiments. The second is a simpler and cheaper one, which the writer has known to succeed in a variety of cases, lasting as long and looking as well as white oil-paint.

Receipt.—Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with boiling water, covering it during the process. Strain it, and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste, put in boiling hot; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting; and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water. Mix, and let it stand several days. Then keep it in a kettle on a portable furnace, and put it on as hot as possible, with a painter's or whitewash brush.

Another.—Make whitewash in the usual way, except that the water used should have two double-handfuls of salt dissolved in each pailful of the hot water used. Then stir in a double-handful of fine sand, to make it thick like cream. This is better to be put on hot. Coloring matter can be added to both, making a light stone color, a cream color, or a light buff, which are most suitable for buildings.

To wash Woolen Yarn.—Wash in hot water, using a tea-cupful of ley to half a pail of water, and no soap. Rinse till the water comes off clear.

To wash Black Worsted or Woollen Hose.—If ewe, soak all night; then wash in hot suds, with eggs' gall, a table-spoonful to half a pail of water. Rinse till no color comes out. Then stretch on locking-frames, or iron them when damp on the wrong side.

To wash Painted Muslins.—Wash in one or two portions of lukewarm suds made with white soap. Rinse twice in cold water, putting in the last rinsing-water a tea-spoonful of oil of vitriol, or virgineous acid. Stiffen with rice water made by boiling a pint and a half of rice one hour, in a gallon and a half of soft water, and strained. Stretch and dry in the shade, wrong side out. Then sprinkle and roll one hour before ironing.

To cleanse Gentlemen's Cloth Coats and Pantaloons.—The writer has tried and seen others try, the following method with remarkable success, on all sorts of broadcloth articles of dress. Take one beef's gall, half a pound of saleratus, and six gallons of warm water. With a clothes-brush dipped in this mixture scour the article, laying it on a table for the purpose. The collar of a coat and the grease spots (previously marked by a stitch or two of white thread) must be brushed with this mixture repeatedly. After this take the article and rinse it up and down in the mixture. Then rinse it up and down in the same way in soft cold water. Then without any wringing or pressing, hang it up to drain and dry. When dry dampen with a sponge and iron on the wrong side, or else spread something between the cloth and

iron, ironing till perfectly dry. It is best to rip out pockets and linings, if the articles are worth the trouble. Also brush the article before washing. It is often best to iron no part but the skirt, and press the lapets and cuffs.

Another Mode of washing Handcloths.—Shake and brush the article. Rip out pockets and linings. Wash in two portions of strong suds, putting a tea-cupful of ley in the first. Do not wring but roll them tight and press the water out. When entirely dry sprinkle them, and let them lie all night. Iron on the wrong side or with an intervening cloth, till perfectly dry. For light woollens white soap must be used. Iron on the right side with an intervening cloth.

To wash Merinos, Bombazines and Challis.—Take out all gathers and plaits. Free the article from dust. Make a suds of warm (not hot) water and white soap, adding a spoonful of ox-gall. Then wash in a weaker suds, adding for dark things a handful of salt, and for light things a tea-spoonful of oil of vitriol. Do not wring but fold and press the water out on a table, enteching it in a tub beneath. When nearly dry roll in a damp towel and let it lie an hour. Iron on the wrong side. Do not let them remain damp very long. For black bombazines, put in ley instead of ox-gall.

To prepare Beef's-Gall, or Ox-Gall.—Send a bottle or jug to the butcher, and request that it may be filled with beef's gall. Perfume it with any strong essence that is agreeable. Keep it corked and in a cool place. If eventually it smells disagreeably, the smell will be removed by drying the articles in the fresh air.

THE LABORING CLASSES IN ENGLAND.

"There are signs in the political horizon which we do not love to see. The storm appears to be gathering, the clouds to be thickening and lowering. The misery which at the present exists and is increasing in the manufacturing districts, is beyond what the power of the sword can eradicate and cure. There are thousands on the brink of famine, starvation, eye, tens of thousands who know not in the morning how they are to get through the day. There are men maddening in their misery, and reckless of what may come or what may happen. There are women and children and babes in arms all pining together under the gnawing and craving pressure of hunger. There are infants vainly striving to draw their nourishment from the breasts of their exhausted mothers. And disease is busy, and death is busy with them also; and as if these things were not enough, the Yeomanry, we are told, when the Tories come into power, will be busy, too, gleaming amongst what remains when death and disease have got in their harvest from the prolific field of wretchedness and misery. And why is all this? why are the millions of this country condemned to a state worse than slavery? Why? Simply that pomp and pride and vanity may be pampered, as they add luxury to luxury, pleasure to pleasure, and gratification to gratification, while those who so indulge them it is to be hoped for the sake of human nature, never count the cost, never dream of the price of calamity, sorrow, grief and woe, at which their enjoyments are purchased and their appetite for splendor and their passion for display ministered to and fed. And when the "worm

turns upon the foot that presses it into the earth," when the people worn out by oppression and under the affliction of famine, murmur at the forlorn and most miserable condition, straightway the Pharisees of the land meet their complaint with a mocking talk of YEOMANRY, YEOMANRY. It makes the blood of every honest man first run cold, and then boil over with indignation, to hear of such things."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

Powder of Slippery Elm.—We live but to learn and obtain knowledge. Being in the country a few days since, on a visit to a sick friend, I was shown an article entirely new to me, which is said to be remarkably nutritious and palatable for debilitated and sick persons. It was flour, prepared by the Shakers from Slippery Elm, and used the same as arrow-root. One table-spoonful of this flour, boiled in a pint of new milk, is excellent to feed infants weaned from the breast; they will not only fatten upon it, but it will prevent bowel complaints. It makes an easy and nutritious diet for consumptive and dyspeptic persons. From the character I received of it, I presume that it only need be known to become of general use.—*C. S. Gazette*.

Put a Ring in his Nose.—Mr L. Wood, of this town, wishes us to say to his brother farmers that if they have a pair of fractious and high strung steers to break, the best way to manage them is to put a ring in each of their noses, and then by a string you can make them "aw and go," at the word of command. He has tried this mode several times, and therefore speaks from experience. He says that he had rather break four yokes of steers after being furnished with a ring as above, than one yoke without. It is a small job to put in a ring, and the labor and time saved in the training of the animals is immense, to say nothing of the saving in the "wear and tear" of patience.—*Uaine Farmer*.

Breeding in-and-in.—The system of breeding in-and-in proves, in fact, as destructive to flocks, as marriages of near relations to the human kind. We would not witness an every-day entailment of diseases, if people would forego their unnatural love of money, and cease their endeavors to keep it in "the family," by forming matrimonial alliances with those who are near of kin. The law of God forbids us to wed those who stand in certain degrees of propinquity; but, if we and our descendants avail ourselves of the limits of this law, and marry on its verge a certain number of times, misery must infallibly be the lot even of the tenth generation; and instead of being fathers of a mighty people, few and full of sorrow will be the days of our children; while in place of retaining in their possession our darling wealth, it will, ere long, pass into the hand of the stranger.—*Blacklock's Treatise on Sheep*.

Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness which he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question. Would you be willing to take my property and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No, indeed." "Well, that is all I get."

For the N. E. Farmer.

MISCARRIYING OF MARES FROM SEEING FRESH BEEF.

Mr. Perry.—*Str*.—In your paper of 15th December, Mr. B. inquires, if it be true that the sight of a fresh beef will make a mare with foal miscarry. He observes that he had always considered it a moon story. He then relates a fact. The fact I am not disposed to dispute. But I will relate another fact which will go to prove that this old saying is in reality a "moon story." Seven or eight years ago, my brother had a mare with foal, and we were then living together; his mare and my horse occupied a stall beside each other, opening directly into our barn floor. It so happened that we butchered some dozen of young cattle during the winter, and for want of a better place, we butchered them all in this floor, in full sight of my brother's mare, and not many feet from her stall. I had always been told from a boy, that the sight of fresh beef would cause a mare with foal to miscarry, and I believed it to be true, and of course advised my brother to remove his mare to another part of the barn. But he considered it, as did Mr. B., a "moon story," and so she remained in full sight of the whole process of butchering until the whole was complete. All of this did not in the least affect the mare. In due time, which was three or four months from the last butchering the mare brought forth, and the mare and the foal were bright and right. So, Mr. Editor, since that I have considered that saying a "moon story."

OTIS BRIGHAM.

Westboro', Mass., Dec. 28, 1811.

ASTONISHING INCREASE OF CREAM AND BUTTER!!

The following is from the Ky. Farmer. We have little faith that the process described will be of one tenth part the value ascribed to it; but perhaps there are some dairy women who may have a disposition to give it a trial, and if they should, we shall be happy to hear with what success.—Ed. N. E. F.

A Secret for a Farmer's Wife.—While the milking of your cows is going on, let your pans be placed in a kettle of boiling water. Strain the milk into one of the pans taken hot from the kettle, and cover the same with another of the hot pans, and proceed in like manner with the whole mass of milk, and you will find that you will have double the quantity of good, rich cream, that will give you double the quantity of sweet and delicious butter.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

"ONLY HALF A DOLLAR."

We dined with our friend Tomson the other day. It was the first time we had been to see him since he quit his large house in Walnut St. and moved to his present small one. His lands, his loans, and his stocks have turned out to have no more substance than the leather of Glenn's Saponeous Compound. His fourteen sections in Indiana and Illinois are from some cause or other, rottenness from a market, prevalence of milk sickness in the neighborhood, or something of that kind—worth less than the original government price. The Hug-a-mug and Derry Down Rail-

road Loan, and the stock of the Phyllop Bank, in which he was interested to the amount of forty-eight thousand dollars, are now quoted so low that he considers them worth little or nothing.

In doing, the conversation was partly about the change in Tomson's style of living. We have always been very intimate, and he tells us all about his affairs: "I have told Mrs. Tomson," said he in the course of the talk, "at least one hundred times within the last month that I found our expenditures must not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year." "I will vouch for your having said so a thousand times," rejoined our hostess. "I hear nothing but retrenchment, economy and reform! The cry is as loud and frequent in this house as it used to be among the Harrison men before the election." Then Mrs. T. addressed herself to us particularly. "Why sir, will you believe it, I asked Mr. Tomson to order a quart of ice cream. He knew you would dine with us; but no, it would cost eighty seven and a half cents, and so he must economize, and now we have no ice cream!" After the delivery of this speech Tomson took out his pocket book and made a memorandum in it.

The conversation turned. We remarked that the streets had not looked very nice recently, and ventured to suggest that the new city administration had not yet got warm enough in their places to take a peep out of the windows and see in what a dirty condition are the thoroughfares. To this remark Mrs. Tomson assented, and added that for her part she regretted nothing so much as the giving up of her carriage. "Indeed," she added, "I hate cabs, but this morning I was out shopping, and the streets were so uncleanly, that I got into a cab in Second street, and rode home." "Were you tired, my dear, so that you could not walk?" asked Tomson. "No, but I didn't want to walk, and the cab was only twenty five cents?" Tomson took out his pocket book and made another memorandum in it.

"You were out, my dear, shopping this morning, you say. What did you buy?" inquired Tomson. "Nothing at all. I saw fifty things I wanted, but I knew you would begin to lecture about economy the instant you should see them." "Well I admire your self-denial in buying nothing." "Nothing! Oh no, I bought this little pink plush cravat for myself—the cheapest thing I ever saw. They ask a dollar and a quarter in Chestnut street for the same article, and what do you think I gave for it?" "Well," replied Tomson, "have you not a pink silk one, and do you need this new one?" "Not positively, but then it was only three quarters of a dollar." Tomson took out his pocketbook and made another memorandum in it.

"Well, Mrs. Tomson," said we, "you have certainly not given your husband cause to lecture you to-day on retrenchment, economy and reform, if three quarters of a dollar is the amount of all your shopping." "Stop," exclaimed the lady, "I have not shown you one purchase I made, cheaper than the plush cravat. Do you see this pair of mitts? What do you think I gave for them?" We could not guess, but Mr. Tomson asked of what use they were. "Oh, none at all," answered his wife, "but they are so pretty and so very cheap. I gave only half a dollar for them!" Tomson took out his pocket-book and made another memorandum in it. "Tomson! what are you writing in that book?" we asked, inquisitively. "Well, I will show you," said he, and then placed the book in our hands, where we read in pencil the following entries:

Credit J. T. for Ice Cream not bought,
Charge Mrs. T. for Cab hire when she could walk,
Charge Mrs. T. for pink plush cravat not wanted,
Charge Mrs. T. for Mitts not wanted,

OCTOBER 25.

87 1-2 cc 1

only 25 cents.

only 75 cents.

only 50 cents.

\$1,50 cents.

After we had examined these, during which Mr. and Mrs. Tomson sat silent, he took the book wrote something more in it, and then returned to us with his calculation:

Multipled by 365, the number of days in a year.	\$1,50
	750
	900
	450

\$517,50—Five hundred and forty seven cents and fifty cents a year.

"You see," said Tomson, "only twenty five cents, only half a dollar, is at a rate of more the five hundred dollars a year out of my pocket!"

CORN ROOT.

About a year since, a gentleman called at our office and gave us a partial account of a root which was said to abound in a certain swamp in the town of Brookfield in this State, which possessed remarkable nutritive qualities, and was found to be equal if not superior to Indian corn for fattening hogs.

It was stated by our informant that the discovery of this root was somewhat on this wise: A farm whose premises bordered on and extended into the swamp, a few years since fenced off a lot adjoining it, for the accommodation of his hogs during the summer months. The swine not only had the range of the hog pasture, but were allowed free access to the swamp. After a few days occupancy of their new territory, it was but seldom that the hogs would come up to feed at their wonted calms and fears were entertained that they would "hold their own" through the summer. It was soon apparent, however, that they were thriving rapidly, although they at length wholly rejected the food offered them. Finally, the owner on one occasion followed them into the swamp, and watched their operations; when he found that they were busily engaged in turning up the surface of the swamp, and feeding greedily on something which their researches developed. On examination, the whole swamp was found to abound in large nutritive roots, on which the hogs were thriving remarkably, and on which feed alone they finally became uncommonly fat; and the pork proved to be of extra quality.

This fact becoming generally known to the farmers about the borders of the swamp, it became customary for them all to turn their hogs into the swamp to fatten. The superior quality of the pork thus made, was a means of obtaining the highest market price; and our informant stated that pork made in this swamp was always sought for in preference to any other, and always commanded an extra price.

These roots are represented as growing to large

ensions—from the size of a large ear of corn to that of a man's arm, and even larger. From the shape, as well as from the purpose to which it was applied—being a complete substitute for corn in fattening of pork—this root took the name of *Corn Root*, and as such is known in the neighborhood.

Our informant gave us the names of several gentlemen in Brookfield and towns adjacent, to whom we might apply for more particular information concerning this root. We wrote to some of these gentlemen, but received no answers; and we had in our mind the idea of ever hearing any thing further in the subject, until some time last fall, when one of our subscribers in Brookfield happened to call on us at the office. On making inquiries of him, he stated that he had frequently seen the *Corn Root*, and could undoubtedly send us a sample of it together with something more definite in relation to its history. During the last week we received from this gentleman the following letter, which contains all the information we at present possess on this subject. If our correspondent can any means send us one of the roots, he will not confer a personal favor on us, but do an essential service to the agricultural community in general. It this root can be introduced into other towns, and used for the same purpose, and with the same success that the Brookfield farmers have attained, it must prove of immense value to our country; and we should rejoice in being instrumental in its general dissemination all over the State.—*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

Brookfield, Nov. 27, 1841.

DEAR SIR—Agreeable to your request, I made some inquiries about the *Corn Root*, some time ago. I was told by a gentleman who lives near to the place that the root had become scarce, and those who had formerly found it a source of very great advantage in raising and fattening hogs, now found it quite scarce. Two reasons were assigned by him for its scarcity which now exists. The first which he mentioned was, that when the hogs found a root, they stuck to it until it was gone. The second reason was, that about four or five years ago, considerable labor and expense were laid out at the mouth of the creek, in lowering the rocks, in order to measure, to drain it; and this draining had the effect to lessen the growth of the *Corn Root*.

The information I obtained from a gentleman whom I can rely on, as he is not now, nor ever has been, in any way interested in those swamps where the *Corn Root* grows. I have since been able to ascertain that his statements were correct.

I am yours, &c.

S. H.

PREPARATION OF TOOLS.

The present is a proper season for farmers to repair and prepare their tools. As the spring is necessarily a very busy season, it would be a standing rule with every farmer to repair himself beforehand with the various implements requisite in the prosecution of his pursuits. There are but a few farmers, probably, who do not possess sufficient skill in the mechanical arts to enable them to furnish for themselves, and with their own hands, many of the most important implements usually found upon the farm. Harrows, rakes, drags, racks, and carts of all descriptions—besides a large variety of other articles not essential in the management of the farm, may

be supplied at this season at comparatively small expense. Those who have never practiced upon this important principle, and who have been accustomed to have recourse to their mechanical neighbors for every implement necessary in their line, would be surprised at the saving which its systematic adoption would effect in a single year. Many a man who would think himself ruined by a slight demand upon his exchequer to defray the unnecessary expenses of some in-door duty which he had reason to suppose was within the capacity of the "good dame" or her daughters to perform, does not hesitate in making large and ruinous disbursements, annually, for implements which a little industry and self-determination would enable him to supply himself. "Economy is wealth," says the old adage, and we would therefore seriously recommend to every one who is in the habit of under-estimating his mechanical capacities, and running to a mechanic whenever a cart gets smashed or a barrow broken, to provide himself with a book and set down the various small items of expense to which this practice gives rise.

Such a practice can involve nothing very difficult or expensive in its prosecution, while it can, at the same time, scarcely fail we think, of being productive of the best results.—*Maine Cult.*

From the Maine Farmer.

AVERSION TO NEW INVENTIONS.

DEAR DOCTOR—We frequently read of wonderful discoveries in agriculture, which strike us as new and surprising, and go out in the highways with the expectation of proclaiming an unheard of and wonderful experiment. But we are often met with the repulsive information, that we are only enumerating an old and long published truth. This result convinces us that there is more truth than poetry in the declaration of Solomon, "There is no new thing under the sun." I supposed that the announcement in a French periodical, that grains of every kind could be scattered upon the surface of the earth, and covered with straw, and a bountiful crop so produced, was all that it purported to be—an actual promulgation of something hitherto unknown. But I have learned that it is no new thing with our farmers. It was known and practiced by the first settlers on this river more than half a century ago.

I do not know that any grains were raised in this way, but potatoes were frequently thrown upon the surface of the ground, and covered with straw, and no further care taken of them till harvest time arrived. The straw was then removed, and a good bed of good sized potatoes, and average increase from the quantity deposited, were the sure return. If this had been the best and surest mode of raising potatoes, why was it abandoned? It was certainly easier to produce them in this manner from a small piece of ground, than the present mode of plowing, manuring, planting, hoeing and digging. It must be then that the experiment did not always succeed, but that casualties would occur to destroy the increase to which the present mode is not liable. Our farmers, though in the main, industrious men, are not so very fond of labor as to prefer the present method to an old one, if it secured to them an equal return for a less bestowal of care and toil.

Laboring men, sometimes, look with jealous eyes upon the use of machines which economize in labor. But notwithstanding all the inventions of all

the adepts in machines, "the sweat of the brow" is as much required and as much expended, as in ages when the hand was almost the sole "labor-saving" implement.

A curious instance of this aversion to such innovations was once given on this river. Before the invention of the "tread back nigger," the long carriages after the saw had run its course through the log, were thrown back by hand—a lever was placed between the spokes of the rag-wheel, and it required all a man's strength, with the heavy timber of that period, to give the wheel a backward revolution. The throwing back of the carriages in this way, was a slow and toilsome operation, and it often required more time than was consumed in sawing the former run. It would seem, then, that the "tread back nigger" coming to the aid of the millman, would have been sure of a kind reception, and his proffered services gladly accepted. Lake Watt and Arkwright, he was a wonderful economizer of toil, and, like them, he received only vituperation from his own generation. The old millmen were jealous of this new competitor, and one man, when the nigger was put in operation, actually threw down his axe, shouldered his jacket, and left the mill, declaring that "it would be no work at all to saw in a mill, and any tool could manage one with that nigger wheel to roll back the carriages, when he ought to do it himself." The old millman prided himself upon his frequent exhibitions of skill and strength in throwing back, by personal force, the carriage sides, when cumbered by a log of huge dimensions. The glory and boast of his occupation was gone, and there was no satisfaction in working longer in the mill. But the "nigger," though slandered by one, who ought to have considered him his best friend, and praised him without measure, kept his place, and gradually by his "tread back" course, worked himself into high favor. And now, the expulsion of the "tread back nigger" would be the signal for a general strike with millmen. Though no abolitionist has penetrated to his obscure station, and prayed that he might be absolved from perpetual bondage and unrewarded toil, yet he is not forgotten. Whenever his footing becomes insecure, by his constant walking, it is made safe at once, and his fall is guarded against. Should his head work become deranged, caused by his perpetual back whirl, the needful remedies are at once applied, and his blind stagger gives place to a sober revolution; and his revolution is ever backward—an exception to the general rule. Black though he be, alone of all his name, he is regarded with no antipathy, and his way of life is as smooth and uninterrupted and easy as a weekly plucktion of grease can make it; so that at the very period of labor, he is all the time living on the fat of the land.

There are yet many in the agricultural community who still persist in carrying a stone in one end of the meal bag, because their fathers did so before them. But the number of those who reverence their ancestry so far as to be more careful in imitating their errors, is rapidly diminishing. They may love their parentage, if they will, "errors and all," but they have enough of their own, without reckoning those which belonged to their dead fathers, and not to them, into the account. They had better "let the dead bury their dead," and follow living and safe counsels for themselves.

Yours truly,
SALATHIEL.
Saco River, Dec. 1841.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1842.

FIRST AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Agreeably to previous notice, members of the legislature and friends of agriculture, met at the State House in Boston, on the evening of January 7th, 1842. Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, called the meeting to order. Allen Putnam was chosen Chairman, and S. W. Cole Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman stated the plan that had been pursued at the meetings the previous year.

Then a committee was chosen to nominate a list of officers for the season, and report at the next meeting.

The following question, proposed by Mr Merrim, was adopted for discussion at the next meeting—

What ought to be done by the Legislature and Congress to give an equal impulse to Agriculture with the sister arts?

After the necessary preliminaries had been attended to, there was a brief but pertinent consideration of

MUCK.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, stated that he was not a farmer, but that he was interested in farmers and their pursuits, and that he was desirous of learning in order that he might communicate and do good. He desired to learn something of the worth of muck, meadow mud, swamp muck, or whatever else its name; how it should be used and on what soils.

After a silence of some minutes, the Editor of this paper stated that he was unwilling to have so important a matter to the farmers fall undiscussed—and that he would say a few words.

He commenced by remarking that the articles which pass under the names of muck, swamp mud, meadow mud, bog muck, &c. have been used with very different success. In some instances it has been found serviceable, in others not so. This may be owing in part to the different qualities of the article taken from different localities. The matter obtained from the wet holes is mostly decayed vegetable matter, and its quality may be varied by the kind of growth which has been sustained in ages past, upon the swamp and the surrounding uplands. An intelligent gentleman once expressed to him the belief that where the growth upon the swamp had been maple and that upon the surrounding uplands had been hard wood, that the muck is better than where the original growth was pine. The speaker knew not whether the opinion is well founded.

The mineral matters in the bed below the muck and in the adjoining uplands, which impregnate the waters that ooze up through the muck, may affect the character of the muck as a fertilizer. From these views it follows that if one man has found his muck serviceable upon a particular soil, it is by no means certain that other muck will be found equally valuable upon a similar soil.

He believed that the great cause of failure is the use of the article in an improper state. All vegetable matters in their process of decay become acid—while they remain in the wet bed, the acid is retained in them—and as long as the acid is there, the muck is not a fertilizer. He had two years since an account of the use of muck from a very intelligent farmer of Westboro', who then represented that town in the legislature, which very distinctly points out the different effects of muck when applied in its fresh state, and when not used until it has been dug several years. This gentleman purchased a small farm a mile distant from the one on which

he lives. The former owner dug a considerable quantity of muck, and applied about one half of it in its fresh state to a field which he planted to corn—the crop was little or nothing. The next year oats and grass seed were sown—both failed to do any thing. The other half of the muck, supposed to be worthless, was left undisturbed in a heap for several years. When my informant (Mr B.) became the owner, he plowed up the same field on which the muck had been applied, and spread the heap there that was on hand. He planted to corn and had a fair crop; then sowed to oats and grass seed, and both did well. Time, or rather the action of frosts and the atmosphere, will remove the acid—but we may hasten the process by the use of dung, ashes, lime or alkalis of almost any kind, and may thus speedily fit for use. It is always well to let it have one winter's freezing.

As to the proper soil on which to use it, he thought that, as a general rule its benefits are the greatest on light and sandy soils. There may be a chemical reason for this. Whenever one finds a rock or stone imbedded in the muck, the stone is always white. This is owing to the fact that the acid in the muck has drawn out the alkalies coloring matters from the rock, and combined with them. Immediately around the rock, the acid in the peat is neutralized by matters obtained from the rock itself. Put muck then upon sand or rocks and it will get from them alkalies, and will be thus prepared, in part at least, to become a fertilizer. On other soils, also, the muck is often very conducive to fertility.

A gentleman whose name is not known, thought that such results as are here described, could exist only where the rocks contain some lime.

Mr Fitch, of Sheffield, stated that by the mouth of two or three witnesses a word is confirmed. There could be no doubt that this swamp mud was in many cases highly serviceable. A friend of his in Dutchess county, N. Y. where the soil was on a slaty and clayey gravel formation, was in the habit of applying this muck, after it had been dug one year, and found it as valuable, load for load, as barn manure. None can doubt its worth, for upon throwing up a ditch bank through a meadow where none but the coarse water grasses grow, there will in a few years be on this bank a heavy growth of grass of good quality. His observations tended to confirm the views of the Editor in regard to its great value upon sandy lands.

[We have given but a meagre report of the interesting and valuable remarks of this gentleman. The situation in which we were placed, deprived us of opportunity to take notes.]

Mr Buckmaster, editor of the Plowman, dwelt more fully upon the different and unlike substances, taken from the wet holes, than those who preceded him. The matters from holes which contain mostly decayed leaves, wood and the like, he called muck, and stated that it might generally be applied immediately to the soil. In meadows where there is a growth from below, the substance is peat. But peat is very different in its texture and properties—some is black and firm, having but little fibrous matter, while other is composed mostly of fibres. The former is as much better than the latter as hickory or walnut wood is better than white pine. Another substance, heavy and black, found where hussocks abound, contains (as he was understood to say,) no vegetable matter, and is of little value as a fertilizer. The muck and peat he thinks good. Upon sandy and gravelly lands these articles are found to produce highly beneficial effects—particularly upon gravelly knolls. There, perhaps for reasons already suggested, the acid of the muck may be neutralized by alkaline matters in the small stones. But we do not profess to know the

cause—the fact is all that is important to practical use. Also, it is probable that the muck or peat here has valuable mechanical action—helping to retain moisture and to keep the land from drying up. Gravel is warm nature; the muck is cold, and a mixture of two gives the proper temperature. Here is a remedy on some cold lowlands, gravel is a better dress than clay or even the best garden mould. On meadow more loose in texture, and warmer, the other substance, clay, loam or mould, will be found most serviceable.

Mr Collamore, of Pembroke, stated that he had a some use of meadow mud. A few years since, he the winter cut a ditch through a meadow and cast the mud to the upland. By mixing with the mud a cask of lime, he formed thirty cartloads of compost. On some of this he planted potatoes, and by their he planted potatoes upon barn manure. In autumn he asked the man who was digging the potatoes, and was ignorant of the applications that had been made the soil in the spring, whether he found any difference in the potatoes on the different parts of the field, where the plaster was put, they are best. The mistook the particles of lime for plaster. Another tion of the compost was spread on corn land; on upper and poorer side of the field. The Agriculture Commissioner visiting Mr Collamore in the summer was enabled by the superior size of the corn, to tell for the muck or compost extended. Mr C. thinks with a cask of lime and muck enough, he can make loads of very good manure for light lands.

Mr Merrim, Editor of the Cultivator, stated that one instance muck put into his hog yard late in autumn did not freeze much in the winter, and when used next season was of very little service. While m dog at the same time, and put where it was satum during the winter with urine from his cattle, proved very good. He stated also other facts generally confirming the statements of those who preceded him.

The conversation relating to muck, was a very pleasant, and as we think, useful one. Our report of less full than we wish it was, though the important is mostly if not entirely included.

FOURTH AND LAST REPORT OF THE AG- CULTURAL COMMISSIONER.

This Report fills more than 500 pages—is exceedingly well written—contains very many valuable statistics and will add to Mr Colman's reputation. It relates principally to the agriculture of Franklin and Middle counties. While we give it general approbation, there are many passages and pages, which, though well written and interesting, seem to us misplaced in the bureau report of a public officer. We shall have occasion hereafter to notice it more particularly, and to extract largely from its contents.

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM.

This work, issued monthly, is edited by S. G. Coe, rich, author of Peter Parley's Tales, and is published by Bradbury & Soden, 10 School street. No other work in our vicinity equals Mr Goodrich in pleasant and telling. The general tone of his stories is healthy and moral, while they both entertain and instruct the class of readers for whom they are designed. This Museum would find a welcome, and would be useful in every family where there are children.

STILL ANOTHER AGRICULTURAL PAPER.
"The British American Cultivator," published in Toronto, edited by W. G. Edmondson, is the title of a monthly paper, well got up, and gives promise of being a valuable work.

For hens—Fowls should never be kept till they are Young ones lay more eggs, and young ones are apt to lay them when they are removed to a distance than when kept where they were bred. Any may pay for a newspaper for years with the profit of a single hen well bred to laying eggs, and one of buckwheat with a very few potatoes will keep a crop full during the winter—and two hours on a suitable soil will often be sufficient, without manure, to raise a bushel of buckwheat. Who that cannot afford to take a newspaper—*Mass Farmer*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer. The Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded exposure for the week ending Jan. 9

1842.	[6 A.M.]	[12, M.]	[5, P.M.]	Wind.
1	3	8	10	N. W.
2	4	16	25	N. W.
3	5	23	22	N. W.
4	6	2*	21	N. E.
5	7	42	42	N. E.
6	8	20	30	S. W.
7	9	31	33	N. W.

* below zero

MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1842
Reported for the New England Farmer
Market 310 Beef Cattle, 820 Sheep and 180 Hogs—**Beef Cattle**. We quote the same as last week. First quality, \$3 50 a 5 75. Second quality, 2 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 50 a 4 50.
Hogs.—Nearly all the sheep at Market have been sold. We quote lots at \$1 50, \$2 00 a \$2 50, and 100 lbs.—A small lot selected, 3 1-4 and 4 1-4; a lot at 3 1-4. At retail, from 4 to 5 1-2

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly
EDS Heris Grass, \$3 00 to 2 25 per bushel Red Top, clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c. Seed, \$1 83 to 1 55 lb. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. Carrot, 85 per bushel.
WHEAT. There have been no sales of Southern of any importance, and the business done in Genesee has been solely to supply the immediate demand for home consumption. There have been several arrivals from New Orleans no sales had been made at the close of our report at 86. The quantity of Flour received at New Orleans from 60 to 100 barrels of Duval's, 84 lbs 63 3/4 lbs 100 a more Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 37—do wharf, 6 25—do. free of garlic, \$6 37—Philadelph. do. 12 a 13 12 a 6 25—Fredericksburg, low'd 12 a 4 mos. \$6 12 a Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$6 12 a 6 25—George's \$6 25 a 6 37—Richmond Canal, \$6 25—do. City, Genesee, common, cash, \$6 25—do. fancy brands \$6 37—do. Howard Canal, \$6 09 a 6 12—Indian Meal in 33 00 a 3 25.
VISIONS. No material change has occurred in article under this head since the last report, and prices are continued. The quantity of Pork received from New Orleans during the past year exceeds the imports in preceding year 21,265 bbls, and of Lard, 1270 lbs 100 lbs 63 lbs. Ham, 650 bbls., and 540 lbs.
—Mess, 4 mo. new hbl. \$10 00—Navy—\$7 50 a 9 00
—1 3/4 mo.—do. Prime \$5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra, cash, hbl. \$13—do. Clear \$11 a 12—do. Mess \$8 50 a 9 50
—Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—do. Mess from other States \$5 25 a 5 75
—do. Iron \$7 00 a 7 50.

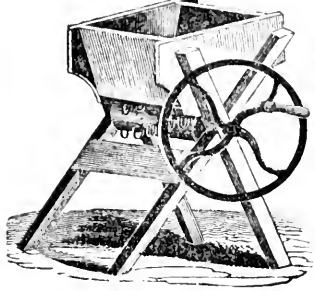
AIN. The market remains exceedingly depressed, a large stock on hand. Several recent arrivals are offered, for the want of buyers. Sales of the week continue yellow Corn, 60c.; do old do. 61 a 63c.; new 56 a 58c.; do old, 59 a 60c. per bushel; old round 65c. do Oats, Delaware, 45c. per bushel; 750 bushels Ohio sold by auction to day, 57c. per bushel, cash.
—Northern, bushel 65 to 69—do. Round 60 1/2 do. Southern Flat Yellow 60 a 62. White do. 55 a 60—do. 60—Oats—Southern 47 a 48—Northern do. 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.
WHEAT. Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 5 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 5 cts. per pound, 3/4 ct. ad. val. and per pound.
There has been a moderate demand for domestic Wool, and reported prices, and the stock at market is consid-

erally reduced. We do not hear of any sales of foreign Wool reported.
Prime of Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 17 a 20. American full blood, do. 14 a 15. Do 2 do do 14 1/2. Do 1 do do 14 a 17 and common do. 10 a 32. Saxony Sheep, washed, 20 a 26. Do unwashed, 14 a 14. Bengasi do. 8 a 10. Saxony, clean, a Buenos Ayres unwashed, 7 a 10. Do do picked, 12 a 15. Superfine Northern pulled lamb, 37 a 43. No 1 do, do. do. 25 a 37—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.
HAY, per ton, \$20 to 25. Eastern. Scaled \$17 to 19
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c. —New a ton.
EGGS, 16 a 25.

POURRIETTES

—The Paris-Pourriette may be had on application to the subscriber at \$2 per barrel of 1000 bushels each, delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau-st., New York.
Jan. 5, 1842.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines is, their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No 15 North Market Street, SCUDDER, COR DISK & CO. and FOSBERG & TAPPAN, Milk Street—Sept. 1
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs
- 300 Common do.
- 200 Cultivators
- 100 Greene's Straw Cutters.
- 50 Willis' do.
- 100 Common do.
- 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.
- 50 Common do.
- 200 Willis' Seed Sowers.
- 50 of Vegetable Cutters
- 50 Common do.
- 200 Hand Corn Mills
- 200 Grain Cradles.
- 100 Ox Yokes
- 1500 Doz Sixty Stone 3000 a Austin's Ruffles.
- 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
- 150 do. Common do.
- 100 do Spades.
- 500 do Grass Scythes.
- 200 do Great Scurth
- 200 do Common do.
- 500 do Hay Rakes.
- 200 do Garden do.
- 200 do Manure Forks.
- 300 do Hay do.
- 500 Pair Tree Chains.
- 100 do Truck do.
- 100 do Draft do.
- 500 do Tie up do.
- 50 doz. Hailer do.
- 1000 yards Fence do.
- 25 Grand Stones on rollers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Farmers in want of a Plough for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the New England Plough, and to be assured for that purpose to try their respective introducers. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St. Boston. Sept. 8. 3m



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow straight, and turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the improver, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Plouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard, or rocky, we would recommend the Howard Plough. At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty six and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty nine and one half inches to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street in Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO. Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, kept constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without cracking.
Oil. Cansisters of various sizes.
Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 151

SCN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept. 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones, constantly on hand and for sale by AMIEL LOMBARDO & CO 13 Lewis's Wharf. 14-ly. Nov. 17.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEARY, Esq. of Salem, and Col Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.
For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coroman's, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 do Truck and leading Chains.
200 do Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

One of the most remarkable inventions of the day, is that of *artificial ice*, pavements of floors of which are to be laid down for the amusement of those useless people whose time is of no consequence. The world is indebted to some genius in England for this invention.—The following is from a late London paper:

"In America they are boasting the construction of a railroad to convey ice to Charlestown for the supply of the West Indies! Very well; but that is *real ice*. England has done something more; she has established her independence of winter. She can do without frost altogether, and yet go on skating all the year round. She has discovered more than Parry did at the Pole; she has found out—artificial ice.

To Mr. Redwell, whose ingenuity as a machinist has so long been signalized in Covent Garden Theatre, the public will be indebted for the realization of this wonder. It is proposed that in what were once the nursery grounds, in the New Road, the infant shall be nursed and reared, and the New Road to enjoyment thrown open. Magnificent rooms, on a scale of extraordinary magnitude, will be laid with sheets of patent ice, upon which the common skate can be used with the same facility as upon the frozen Serpentine. There will be rooms for learners and private parties. The artificial ice has been put to the test of the extreme heat, and is unaffected by it. It may be used in private houses, and be carpeted when skating is over.

Such is the accredited statement, and our inference naturally is, that skating soon will become popular all over the world. The speculators who long ago sent out skates to India, will now make their fortunes. With ourselves it will soon be the national pastime. People will get up in the dog-days early, and go out for a morning's skating. They will enjoy the sport with advantages hitherto undreamed of; there will be no keen winter wind to cut them in two, no 'mobsocracy' to mix with, no rheumatism to catch, no duckings to dread. The word 'dangerous' will be as a term in the unknown tongue. They will not anticipate a draw-back in the use of drags, and though they rox in every society, the 'Humans' will be untroubled; there will be neither falling in nor falling out.

Skating-floors of course, will be laid down in all the houses of the affluent, and *paries* will be issued from Portland-place and Park-lane, after the fashion of the accompanying card:

Mr. and Mrs. Slippers request the honor of Mr. Mrs. and Miss Slider's company to an evening party, on the 1st of July, 18— Skates at 10.

It will be the privilege of a gentleman to solicit the hand of a lady for the next figure-of-eight, to beseech her to take part with him in the date of the year, or to join him in a true lover's knot. Servants will skate in and out with real ice. The text of Milton will be altered in the next edition, and his couplet will be read—

"Come trap it, long and late,
On the light fantasia-scoot-st."

But the skating-floor will be in equal request for family use as for company. On a wet morning when it is impossible to go out, the gentlemen will say—"Here's a soaker! no ride, no walk; James, bring me my skates." Or perhaps the lady will

cry, "What a horrid dry day! nothing but dust! Why don't they put an awning all over Hyde Park? Eustace, my skates?" What an immense saving will there be in the article of firing, when people are thus irresistibly moved to 'stir their stumps,' instead of the fire.

But will the advantage end here? Certainly not. There can be no question but that the experiment will be tried in the new House of Parliament, where, should a skating-floor be laid down, notices of motion will be far less abundant than motions without notice. Changing sides will be a matter of constant practice; to cut figures, not to cultivate them, will be the order of the day; the noble lord will feel great reluctance in reducing himself to the level of the honorable gentleman, and the honorable gentleman will be very unwilling to adopt the position of the noble lord. Supporting petitions will be of less consequence than supporting *par-titions*; and the strong party measure that will be necessary, will be a strong party walk.

Westminster Hall will of course be furnished with a floor for the use of the lawyers, and the juries in waiting; the counsel will show where an action may lie, the plaintiff will naturally go against the defendant, and the defendant will naturally move for a new trial. The town-halls throughout the kingdom will be similarly supplied. But may not patent ice-pavements be laid down in our popular thoroughfares? We have asphalt pronades and wooden highways; but what are such inventions as these to the convenience of ice-pavements, and the luxury of skating down Cheapside, to be early on 'Change? What a ninth of November will that be which shows us the two Sheriffs skating away to Guildhall after the new Lord Mayor, followed by the Court of Aldermen and the Companies. A procession on skates! the Cabinet Ministers, the Judges, the sword-bearer, and the men in armor,—all skating like Dutchmen!"

Age of Animals.—A bear rarely exceeds twenty years; a dog lives twenty years; a wolf the same; a fox fourteen or sixteen years; lions are long lived. Pompey lived to the age of seventy. The average age of cats is fifteen years; a squirrel or hare seven or eight years; rabbits seven. Elephants have been known to live to the great age of four hundred years. When Alexander the Great conquered one Porus, king of India, he took a great elephant which had fought valiantly for the king, and named him Ajax, dedicated him to the sun, and let men go with this inscription: "Alexander the son of Jupiter hath dedicated Ajax to the sun." This elephant was found with this inscription 350 years afterwards. Hogs have been known to live to the age of 30 years; the rhinoceros to 20. A horse has been known to live to the age of 62, but averages 25 to 30. Camels sometimes live to the age of 100. Stags are long lived. Sheep seldom exceed the age of ten. Cows live about fifteen years. Cuvier considers it possible that whales sometimes live one thousand years. Mr. Mallerton has the skeleton of a swan that attained the age of two hundred years. Pelicans are long lived. A tortoise has been known to live to the age of one hundred and seven.—*Selected.*

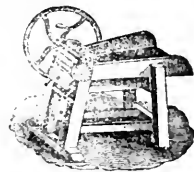
The purest pleasure is that which arises from the consciousness of having done our duty.

A Challenge of Love.—The following anecdote is too good to be lost. Two of our most respectable and benevolent citizens, whom we shall designate as B. and W., were in conversation respecting a poor family who needed aid. Said B., "You ought to give them a barrel of flour." "Well," replied the other, "if you will wheel down here in twenty minutes." "I'll do it," responded B. The barrel of flour was purchased, and B. trilled it off, in compliance with the challenge, through the snow and mud of last Saturday to gladden the hearts of the poor family, at a distance of not less than a mile.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

A man named Stone exclaimed in a bar-room, "I'll bet I have the hardest name in the company." "Done," said one of the company, "what's your name?" "Stone," cried the first. "Hand in the money," said the other; "my name is Hand er."

A Quaker's Advice.—A pretty girl was complaining to a young Quaker that she was dreadfully troubled by chaps on her lips. "Friend Mary, replied broad brim, 'thou should'st not allow thy chaps to come so near thy lips.'

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hundred a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers are moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.
A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TITTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

Vol. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1842.

[No. 29.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

AYRSHIRE STOCK.

IN EDITOR—I have lately read in the Boston Cultivator, of Dec. 14th, a few answers by the editor to the questions of a correspondent about Ayrshire stock, wherein he states that "it has proved excellent in the short pastures of Scotland, when removed to richer pastures it has run to and has not sustained the high dairy character which it has in Scotland." Would not this, therefore, prove a very excellent stock for New England, where it will be allowed the pastures are generally short; except in the mowing fields, and either these fields or the pastures happened to be too rich, the remedy would be easy; just put on the stock; and if its susceptibility of running to be too rich, and its high dairy character on poor pasture is so great, would it not answer two of the most important purposes that we require stock for—milk and beef? For fine symmetry of form and beauty of color, it is not surpassed if equalled by any other breed. I think the editor has been into some mistake about rich pasture injuring high dairy character, or if it does, it can only do so to a small extent, as the following statement will show. Mr Harley, in his work on the dairy, informs us on page 268, that Mr Aiton set down 30 quarts of milk per day as a reasonable estimate of the average produce of each of the 2000 cows in the city of Glasgow, they being generally of the improved Ayrshire breed, and highly kept. The doctrine of rich pasture injuring its high dairy character, would be news to the people of Britain, where rich pasture is highly appreciated for dairy purposes. The editor of the Cultivator farther states that "this stock is neither common or sought after in Great Britain, the Devons being better adapted to the light lands of England." Now I think the editor has been led into another error in two of his statements at least, viz: its neither being common or sought, for it is stated on the above mentioned page of Mr Harley's book, that "for 20 years whole colonies of the improved breed have been carried to every county in Scotland, and to every county of England." What the editor means by light lands, I cannot say, but if he means light or short pasturage is produced from such, then however well the Devons may be adapted to such land, according to his own showing the shires certainly are. Mr Harley, who is of the best authority on this subject, informs us, on page 104, that he "had cows, by way of experiment, from different parts of the United Kingdom, purchased ten at one Edinburgh market, of the short-horn breed, at £20 each, but they did give more milk nor of better quality than Ayrshire cows that were bought at the same period for a head, and on comparison it was found that the latter were much cheaper kept, and that they proved fully more in beef and fat than the high bred cows, a decided preference was therefore

given to the improved Ayrshire breed." He states on page 106, that he had one cow which for a considerable time, gave 40 quarts per day, had a number of very fine cows which produced from 25 to 30 quarts per day. On page 108 he further states, "Another good quality of the improved Ayrshire breed is, that after they have yielded a large quantity of milk, they fatten well, make excellent mixed beef, and yield a considerable quantity of tallow; this is easily accounted for, as in general they feed freely, have capacious stomachs, and when dry, the food which produced the large supply of milk, is converted into fat and flesh; this fact should induce every dairy husbandman, whether on a large or small scale, to be careful in the selection of his cows." And it would appear from the result of the Bridgewater Cattle Show, that Mr Harley was borne out in his opinion, the preference there being given to the Ayrshires—Mr Randall's stock carrying off three of the highest premiums given, viz: on bulls, cows, and heifers, the Durhams coming in only second best. In the report of the agricultural meeting held in Boston, January 19th, 1840, Mr Webster, after speaking favorably of the Devons, says that he "thought quite well also of the Ayrshires; they were good milkers, and being a hardy race, were on that account well suited to the cold climate, and to the coarse, and sometimes scanty pasturage of New England."

Respectfully, yours,
ALEXANDER BICKETT.

Lowell, Jan. 6, 1842.

SALE OF CREAM POT STOCK.

ON Tuesday, 11th inst. was sold the stock which Col. Jaques has for several years been engaged in raising. Much has been said of these animals—but the public estimation in which they are held, is less, if the price obtained for the animals is a fair index of public opinion, than we have been accustomed to suppose.

We subjoin a list of the names of the animals sold, with the age or nearly the age of each; the price, and the number of the animal on the Catalogue (published in our paper of 22d December last.)

The ten bulls averaged a little less than \$26 each; the eight heifers, \$19; the twentyfive cows, quite near \$50 each. Fortythree (three calves not counted,) brought \$1698, or about \$39 1-2 each.

We should give the names of the purchasers, were it not that some of them have expressed a desire that we should withhold them.

BULLS.

No. on Catalogue.	Name.	Age.	Price.
13.	Clyto,	2 yrs.	\$10
7.	Medium,	2 1-2	22
16.	Globe,	3-4	15
5.	Orange,	4 1-2	10
8.	Curvet,	2 1-2	28
3.	Don,	7	61
10.	Count,	3	23
12.	Silver,	2	26
4.	Leo,	9	8
	Brilliant,	2	51

HEIFERS.

26.	Topaz,	1 1/2 yrs	\$24
28.	Nymph,	1 1-2	14
30.	Globe,	1 1-4	12
31.	Branch,	1	13
32.	Crystal,	2-3	12
25.	Crimp,	3	35
27.	Charm,	1 3-4	41
29.	Constant,	1 1-2	16
33.	Cologne,	1 2	7

COWS.

1.	Civilia,	11 yrs.	\$16
3.	Kate Bolivar,	10	31
4.	Creampot cow 16		7
5.	Glossy,	15	38
6.	Olive,	7 1-4	21
7.	Betty,	7	114
	Her calf,	21 days,	12
	Coral,	7 yrs	60
	Her calf,	23 days,	6
9.	Gaze,	5 1-2 yrs.	52
10.	Dolly,	6	65
11.	Cherry,	6	37
13.	Gipsy,	5 1-2	75
14.	Anna,	5 1-4	49
15.	Lemon,	3-4	38
16.	Cypress,	4 1-2	35
17.	Grecian,	4 1-2	47
18.	Huldah,	4 1-2	31
19.	Only,	4 1-2	67
20.	Bountiful,	4 1-3	65
21.	Bouquet,	3-4	39
22.	Otter,	3-2-3	71
23.	Drara,	3 1-2	45
24.	Cosset,	3 1-3	25
2.	Fanny,	11	19
12.	Coquet,	6	29
	Gen,		165
	Her calf,		10

For the N. E. Farmer.

CORN CULTIVATED WITHOUT HILLING.

MR EDITOR—I last summer cultivated a piece of corn without hilling, so often advised in your columns, and shall never hill any more. There is not only a great saving of labor, but the land is left in much better condition for the plow at harvesting; grain, &c. are more easily sown among it, and also harvested with greater facility. It is sometimes prostrated, but it recovers itself, and hilling is no preventive of this misfortune.

Yours, respectfully,
A BRONNER.

The above communication contains nothing from which we can even conjecture who is the writer. Nameless articles, though often good, and often such as we are willing to insert in consequence of their own merits—these nameless articles carry with them much less weight than such as have the writer's name annexed.—ED. N. E. F.

For the New England Farmer.

AMERICAN SWINE BREEDER.

MR PUTNAM.—Dear Sir—I noticed in a late number of the "Massachusetts Ploughman," accompanied by highly commendatory remarks by the editor of that paper, some severe strictures, over the signature of W., upon a work lately published by H. W. Ellsworth, Esq., entitled the "American Swine Breeder." I fully agree with W. in his general views as to: extravagant and visionary theories of the unpractical in farming, as well as upon any other subject, whether recommended in an agricultural paper, or published in the more imposing form of a book. But I do not like their application in this instance, because I think he has done great injustice to the character of that work, as well as to the motives of the talented and highly respectable author. I am of opinion also, that his remarks may do essential injury to the farming interests, so far as they tend to bring into dispute a work which I believe all practical farmers, at least as far as I have been able to gather their opinions, consider to be one of the most valuable contributions to agricultural science that, for many years, has been offered by learning, industry and practical skill.

I have the pleasure of knowing Mr Ellsworth, and I can assure W. he has entirely mistaken the views and motives which actuated that gentleman in preparing and publishing the work alluded to. I cannot doubt that W. will give me credit for the most perfect sincerity in assuring him that it was not "for the sake of profit" nor from "an ambition to appear in print," that induced Mr Ellsworth to publish his book upon the rearing of swine. The subject was too humble for the pen of one who had already distinguished himself as an author, to induce him to suppose it could add much to his fame as a writer, and there are too many, in our time, whose motives I have no right to question, who are continually nursing the already too prevalent prejudice against books upon agricultural subjects—too many who are ready to throw a sop to this disgusting ranting, the offspring of jealousy and prejudice, that has set like an incubus upon every generous effort for improvement in rural economy, to allow the learned author of the "American Swine Breeder" to presume that the profit on the work would add much to his wealth. Very little has been written in this country, and our farmers are perhaps less acquainted with the business of rearing and fattening swine than with any other which so materially affects their interests, and in the whole catalogue of English works upon farming, we find but one, and that very imperfect, which is exclusively devoted to this subject. Something was needed to awaken the attention of farmers to their true interests in this matter, and to enlighten them on a subject so intimately connected with good husbandry. Feeling the importance of such a work, and with a single eye to the advancement of agricultural knowledge, a few practical farmers, on casting about, could find no one whose general information, experience in this branch of husbandry, and ardent devotion to the best interests of farmers, so well qualified him for the undertaking as Mr Ellsworth. At their suggestion he undertook the work, and with great labor and research performed it, and with what success, let the wonderfully improved condition of our swine, the extended dimensions of our manure heaps, and the increased produce of our fields, tell.

The general charges of W., of "imperfections, unpardonable blunders, recklessness, negligence," &c. can be met only by a general answer. I can only say they are unfounded—as unfounded as they are discourteous to a gentleman who has honestly endeavored to extend the knowledge and advance the interests of the farming community.

I may be excused for saying that I have some acquaintance with the subject of which Mr Ellsworth's book treats. The truth and correctness of most of the principles therein laid down, I have verified by the test of experiment. I have had, also, the opinion of other persons engaged in the rearing of swine—gentlemen, too, who are "unwilling to hold themselves to decide," who either want the sagacity of W. to discover these "blunders," or the ingenuousness to state them. If these numerous errors do in fact exist, they should be pointed out, and until they are, I must be allowed the liberty of making these sweeping denunciations among other too often repeated, sickening tirades against "book farming."

To prove the "reckless" character of the author of the "American Swine Breeder," W. quotes the case of Mr Burnham's Berkshire pigs, whose death is attributed to one of the unpardonable blunders of that book. Mr Burnham ascribed the death of his pigs to the use of hay or clover tea. We are to infer then, that the blunder of Mr Ellsworth consisted in his recommending hay tea for swine. Now supposing that gentleman (Mr B.) to have attributed the loss of his Berkshire pigs to the true cause, let us see how far the author of the book in question has been accessory to their death. On page 210 of his work, Mr E., on the subject of hay tea says: "The use of hay tea in the store feeding of hogs, we learn has been attempted by Mr Saunders, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, with much success. He was led to the use of this liquid from considering its effects in weaning calves. In his (Mr Saunders) experiments as stated in the Agricultural Magazine, the sorts of hay made use of were clover, sainfoin and lucerne, and he thickened the tea with grains, bran, or any kind of meal, and he had the great satisfaction to find that he made a single sack of boiled potatoes, when mixed with this tea, and without any other ingredient, go as far as four or five sacks, though boiled, where he gave them to the pigs alone. With a view of showing the practicability of prosecuting the plan upon a large scale, he (Saunders) gradually increased his stock to upwards of four hundred, and in the course of his experiments he used nearly fifteen hundred hogheads of the wash, consuming, when his stock was at the highest, about five hogheads daily; and incredible as it may appear, he maintained them collectively at the very low rate of one penny a head per day, in excellent store order and many of them fit for the butcher."

After further describing the effects of this tea, as stated by Saunders, he adds "that the hay used for this purpose must be of an excellent quality, and that bad hay is certain destruction to pigs." Thus much for the experiments of Mr Saunders. Mr Ellsworth also gives the authority of London on the use of hay tea. His own opinion on this subject Mr E. gives in the following words on page 210: "It is suggested for the consideration of farmers in the Western States, whether advantageous results might not be anticipated from the use of hay tea prepared from the wild or prairie grasses; the experiment, at all events, in regard to clover,

and other superior grasses, is one richly deserving the attention of the economical stock raiser."

It is true that the whole offence of this "rec author." He has honestly given to the reader results of practical farmers in England, and concludes by recommending it to the considerate farmers in the Western States, and that it deserves the attention of the economical stock raiser.

As to Mr Burnham's pigs, I have no doubt gentleman considered the hay tea as the cause of their death, but from a conversation I had the pleasure of having with him a short after the appearance of his published account was led to infer that the clover hay made use of, was not of the first quality; that having imperfectly cured, it was not entirely free from must. If I am correct in this inference, that alone would have been sufficient to produce disastrous consequences that followed. But fully persuaded that the loss of Mr B's pigs must be occasioned by hay tea. By feeding for a considerable time on thin wash, unmix'd with coarse or stimulating food to excite a healthiness of the stomach, and having no charcoal or saline substance to correct the redundant bile, powers of the digestive organs ceased to act, the animals died of dyspepsia, rather than from direct effect of the hay tea.

With all deference for Mr Burnham's opinion I am led to this belief from the circumstance that formerly lost some five pigs in the same manner described by him, and probably from the same cause, though I gave them no hay tea. I have late years avoided any losses in this way, by feeding my swine, every few days, a hearty meal, soaked in salt water and mixed with ashes, having a considerable portion of bran with it.

Had the author recommended hay tea for the rearing of hogs in the strongest terms, which he would have warranted in doing, as well from experiments made in England as in this country, the effect been as bad as that ascribed to it by Mr Burnham, still it would not, in my opinion, for an apology for such unqualified censure upon a whole work—a work which it must be allowed every candid reader, contains much valuable matter, from which much useful instruction may be gathered, and should therefore be in the hands of every farmer.

Respectfully, yours,

E. PHINNEY

Lexington, 8th Jan., 1812.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Within the last few years the Berkshire hog has been introduced. His symmetry, thrift, cleanliness, fineness of bone, his excellent shoulders, his hams, and, above all, his good humor and his moral deficiency in the organ of tone, secured universal favor. In my visits among the farmers during the introduction of this race, I have been struck with their enthusiasm for their swine, resembling that of person Trulliber, in Fielding's History of Joseph Andrews; and in finding them, I had almost said, more proud of their Berkshire pig than their trowsers, than of their chubby and rosy-cheeked children round their supper tables. I am a great admirer of the Berkshire swine, but I could not sympathize in these preferences; and my respect for human nature has considerably increased since the progress of the blessed Temperance reform.

and since men are now seldom seen as fervent with all rationality extinguished, and even animal nature outraged and degraded.

They have been compelled, however, in this as in other cases, to witness the capriciousness of favor; and to adopt, with the variation of letter, the familiar proverb, and say in this that "every hog must have his day." The city of the Berkshire swine is on the wane, objected to them by many farmers that they are large enough, though they are easily made, at fourteen months old, 300 or 350 lbs.; that they do not cut up well; and that on their backs and sides is not thick enough, especially for packing down for fishermen, who are glad to have their pork all fat, and whom we can spread their uncooked salted fat pork, men spread butter, on their bread.

Former objection is not made by all persons, they would prefer for their tables the pork of a weighing 300 lbs. to that of hogs weighing 150, of which I have seen many in our market. In respect to the latter objection, I was half led at first to consider it as mere caprice, but Phinney, of Lexington, a farmer in this "not unknown to fame,"—and another most able farmer of Franklin county, admit that some truth in it; and they, as well as many, prefer a cross to the pure blood. The cross is becoming general, and the butchers' eye market are unanimous in their unfavorable opinion of the Berkshire hogs. They admit that hams and shoulders are good for bacon; but backs, where they most require it, have a want of fatness, and they are therefore unsuitable for salting. They are good breeders and nurseries may be kept, therefore, to much advantage the object is to raise roasting pigs for market. This is sometimes quite profitable, a sow has two litters a year. A roast pig, dressed by the knife, has from time immemorial been deemed a most luxurious dish. So it is to continue to be. Charles Lamb says that these never knew the lusciousness of a pig until an accidental fire occurred which destroyed a pig sty with its inhabitants. In pulpodies of these poor creatures, burnt to a crisp in the fire, some of the skin or flesh added to the fingers of the Chinese, and in putting hands by chance to their mouths, they for the first time in their lives inhaled the odor and tasted the lusciousness of the roasted skin. After that, the continual burning of pig styes became so common that the civil authorities were compelled to prohibit it.

At just, however, to the Berkshires to say, an unfavorable impression in regard to them, is general, is not universal. An intelligent exact farmer at Braintree, B. V. French, admitted them to answer his expectations. Upon killing a number, he was well satisfied with their appearance, and is of opinion that much prejudice which exists against them, belongs to the impure but not to the genuine race.—*Coleridge Report.*

Productive Farm.—Mr. Hill, in his Monthly Review a capital agricultural periodical, by the following account of the "Davis farm at Augusta, Me. This farm consists of 500 acres and sold a few years since for \$25,000. The other Eastern land purchases, this has to be at that price a profitable investment.

The superintendent of the farm informs us that he had paid over to the owners, as net profit from this land for one year \$3000, and that he has saved from the profits as his personal compensation besides, about \$1000 in the same time. His ordinary crop of potatoes was 3500 bushels, and for these he had often obtained forty cents the bushel. The farm yielded annually from 120 to 200 tons of English hay, worth from ten to fifteen dollars the ton. There was a large apple orchard upon the farm, from which a profit is generally derived. The occupant showed us some large corn, which had been raised the last season at the rate of sixty bushels the acre.

This farm might be made far more productive than it now is. It is too large for a profitable New England farm, cultivated under the eye of a single occupant in the most advantageous manner. It would make four or five good farms, and its produce might be made to reach four or five times the present amount.

Oxford Sausages.—The following recipe for making the celebrated Oxford Sausages, so much desecrated by the lovers of good eating in England, is from a late English publication. Now is the time to try it here:

Ingredients: One pound and a half of pig meat cut from the griskins without any skin, and a half pound of veal. One pound and a half of beef suet, the yolks and whites of five eggs. A dessert spoonful of sifted sage, after being well dried. Pepper and salt to taste.

How to make the above into Sausages: Chop the meat into small pieces and then pound it together in a marble mortar till it is short and tender.

Chop the suet very fine, and when the eggs are well beaten together, after the white specks are taken out, pour the liquid over the pounded meat and chopped suet, well kneading it together with a clean hand, throwing in the sifted sage, and pepper and salt from a coarsish pepper box during the operation, so as to let them impregnate the whole mass without being predominant in any part of it.

Press the whole when well mixed together into a wide mouthed jar, and keep it from the air in a cold place.

Roll the sausages on a flour board and use very little grease in frying them, as they will be almost fat enough to fry themselves with the aid of a frying pan.

FARMING.

The operations on a farm require incessant toil; the corporeal machine must be in constant motion. It therefore behooves farmers to *work head work*. How many of us can see after performing an important agricultural operation, that with a little study, we might have accomplished it with much less labor. We are too apt to misapply our strength, and waste our energies in some favorite scheme of redeeming our soil, which a little mental exertion would have rendered a light and healthful exercise.

There are several ways in which almost every farming operation can be performed. The old road, the turnpike, and the rail road; some will not travel the turnpike on account of the toll, and many prefer the old road because they are better acquainted with the track. And yet a man of moderate ingenuity may soon become a skillful engi-

neer, and be able to reverse the rail road with velocity and success.

The Yankees are proverbial for their ingenuity and enterprise, and every farmer like the good and good Washington, should mark out his farming operations for years in advance. If a field is to be laid out and broken up in a year or two hence, he should at his leisure, or when no other avocation presses, dig and draw his rocks to the line—dig the trench and fill up with small stones—destroy the bushes, &c. So likewise if he intends to reclaim a swamp which has had demand since the days of old Adam, he should ditch and plough, or cast on his sward, and prepare his compost at a season of the year when he can do nothing else to advantage. If he intends to till a sandy land, and convert it into a fertile field, he should prepare the basis of his compost heap the year beforehand, which should consist of mud, clay, with vegetable or animal manure, which a little experience will teach him how to apply to the best advantage. No farmer need be at a loss for materials to enrich his fields—ditch-mud, soil from the road side, and hedge-rows around his fields, will supply him with the basis of a rich compost—these carried into his barn yard and hog sty, in proper seasons and in sufficient quantities, he will soon succeed in rendering his farm productive. Every farmer should be provided with a barn cellar, a shelter for his manure, and a work shop for his swine. Materials for their employment can be obtained from a thousand sources; all vegetable matter, weeds, straw, coarse grasses, brakes, mud and loam, will by them be converted into the most fertilizing manure, and these substances can be collected when there is nothing suffering to call your attention elsewhere. There is no more important or profitable labor on the farm; but how to do it right, requires head work as well as bodily toil.—*Plymouth Rock.*

SHEEP.

Causes of the various Forms of the Horn.—Horns are seldom met with in the sheep of hot climates, occurring more frequently in cold and temperate regions; thus following closely the development of the other coverings, to which they are strictly analogous. The fleece consists of two portions—hair and wool, the one predominating more or less over the other, as the climate may direct. The form of the horns is always in unison with the character of the fleece: thus if the animal is covered with hair, as in the goat, the horns will be straight; but if it is clothed with wool, as in the sheep, the horns will be curved. The same holds good in other animals. The reason of this appears to lie in the tendency which the hair or wool, constituting the horny sheath, has to model the form of the supporting bone. The fibre of hair is nearly straight; that of wool is, on the other hand, remarkable for the number of tufted curls, or small spiral ringlets into which it naturally contracts; so that a Merino's ram, for example, will never be found with rectilinear horns, nor a true goat with twisted ones. The truth of these remarks is borne out by observations on animals on whose heads more than two horns are occasionally met with. We always in such instances notice, that the additional horns are straight, thus indicating the presence of a considerable quantity of hair among the wool. From these considerations, I am led to believe that the form of the horn, when present, is an index to every gradation which can possibly occur between wool and hair.—*Blacklock.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

OATS FOR FODDER.—POTATOES FOR LIGHT SOILS.—CLOVER.

Providence, Jan. 10, 1842.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—SIR—I should be much gratified if I could learn through you the opinion of those who have experience, as to the comparative value of oats cut green for fodder, and good English grass, or clover—each well cured—and whether it is more profitable to raise oats for fodder on light lands, than to cultivate it with the different grasses. Also if oats are sowed for fodder, what is the best kind, and what the quantity to be sown.

What is the best variety of potato for light lands? By best variety, I would take into view the quantity likely to be produced, and the quality for home use, or shipment.

How many years should elapse between the plowing up of a clover sod and seeding again with clover? or does it make no difference?

If you will be kind enough to answer these queries through the Farmer, or by letter, if indeed you consider them worthy of notice, you will greatly oblige one who has already taxed you in the same way, and recently been encouraged to do the same again.

Yours very respectfully,

WM. C. CHAPIN.

Q⁷ In reply to Mr Chapin's inquiry as to the comparative worth of oats cut for fodder, and English hay, we think the common opinion is, that they are about equal, ton for ton. We should estimate them alike, excepting in cases where the straw is very rank and the grain upon it comparatively light. When he asks which is the more profitable on light lands, he goes beyond our ability to give a general reply: because our observation teaches that some lands rather light, bear oats freely compared with grass, while on other light lands the crop of either is generally small. We therefore can only say that if the excess of an oat crop above that of hay is more than enough to pay for the extra expense of cultivation, (annual plowing and seeding,) the oat crop is best. But in most soils we should expect no such result. The hay crop, generally, as often and as constantly as one can get a decent growth, is the most profitable on the great majority of farms. No instance has come to our knowledge in which any other than the common oat of New England has been sown for fodder—the relative value of different kinds, as far as we know, has not been proved—(will Mr C. ascertain by experiment?) The proper quantity of the common oat is from 3 to 4 bushels of seed per acre—3 on lands in good condition—4 on the poorer fields. We should not generally recommend the oat crop as a substitute for grass, though such substitution *may* be a good course on some soils; whether it would be so on the soils around Providence, those who reside there and can estimate the usual comparative yield of the two crops, can best judge.

Our correspondent starts a question relative to potatoes, which we have never seen or heard discussed at any length. Indeed, the general question as to which among all the varieties of potatoes is best suited to a particular soil? is new to us. But if new, it is well worthy of attention among farmers. The Chenango has done better with us upon a very light peaty meadow, than the La Plata (long red,) or than a round blue potato, or a white kidney. The Chenango's propensity to push itself up out the ground, shows its determination to

live where it can breathe freely, and thus asks us, as plainly as a potato can ask, to plant it in a porous soil where the atmosphere circulates freely. This potato yields well, ripens early, and its quality is good. In some places this is called *Mercer*. On light soils, that are subject to drought, either that variety which would in most seasons attain to its growth before the ordinary time of greatest dryness arrives—or a variety so late that it shall have done but little more than send up its vines to their full height before the early autumn rains fall, is perhaps to be preferred to such as are neither early nor late. For should drought pinch when the potato is growing, or wishing to grow very rapidly, and thus it does as soon as it gets well under way, then there is ruin to the crop. But this suggestion may not be worth much until our almanac-makers become more trustworthily prophets of the weather that is to come. After using so many words, we may as well own the truth, and say to our correspondent, that he has asked a question that we cannot answer. If any of our correspondents can, to him we cry *help!—help!* Has any one satisfied himself that there is a particular kind of potato, better suited than any other to a light soil?

The question relative to clover, we will notice at some future time.—Ed.

We copy the following from the "Massachusetts Plowman," for the purpose of saying that we have received from Mr Minor similar statements to the subjoined, in regard to the pouquette manufactured under his direction, and that we know of no reasons why his statements are not worthy of credit. We should have published them before but for the fact that his letter contains a request for information which we are not yet able to furnish.—Ed. N. E. F.

POUQUETTE—EDITORIAL HONOR, &c.

New York, Dec. 21, 1841.

To the Editor of the Plowman:

DEAR SIR—I perceive by a notice in the Yankee Farmer of the 16th ult., that you have now the charge of that paper in connection with the Massachusetts Plowman, and I am pleased to learn the fact, as I am fully satisfied that you will allow me to repel an imputation cast upon me in a paragraph which appeared, editorially, in the paper of 18th September last, under the article "Pouquette." In reply to that article, I desire to say that the "New York Pouquette Company" do not, and have not, in a single instance, mixed either "gravel or bark mud" with the material of which they manufacture pouquette. Such articles only are used as disinfectors and absorbents—and no "gravel" or other insoluble substances are found in the pouquette prepared by this Company, except what came from the sink, and are so small that they pass through the screen used to separate foreign substances. This statement I make to you, sir, without hesitation, and desire that you will give it the same publicity through the columns of the Farmer, that was given to the paragraph casting the imputation—and I will simply add, that I know of no cause why the late editor should have indulged in such a remark, unless it arose out of a business transaction between us, a short time previous to that date, in which he requested me to send him "sixty barrels of pouquette immediately on receipt of his letter, (dated August 18, 1841) and draw for the amount at three days sight—the draft will be

duly honored"—which I did on the 25th of said month; but the draft was not "duly honored," it came back unpaid, and, after waiting about two weeks for an explanation, which was not even made, I went to Boston for the purpose of collecting the amount, and waited there several days, enabling Mr Bosson to pay it, which he did; and was parted, as I supposed, without a feeling of unkindness on either side, certainly none on my part (though I may have talked plainly to him,) notwithstanding his want of punctuality—as well as the expense and loss of time in going to Boston for the money. I was not a little surprised on looking over the Yankee Farmer, after my return, to find such a remark from that source. I concluded, however, to let it pass for what it was worth, presuming that a man who would thus use a paper under his control to gratify private resentment, in consequence of being required to fulfil his agreement, would not publish a reply from me; and did not deem it of sufficient importance to trouble either of the other gentlemen connected with the agricultural press in Boston. Should you, sir, consider the subject of sufficient importance to give this statement an insertion in the Yankee Farmer, or so to refer to it as to place the article prepared by this Company before its readers, who have read the paragraph referred to, you will greatly oblige

Your obt^d servant,

D. K. MINOR.

From the same.

ON FATTENING SWINE.

SIR.—In your paper of the 15th, you have a communication on the cooking of meal for hogs, &c. Now, sir, I have no doubt that it is the best way of fattening swine, both as the most economical and also the quickest way; for in the first place, swine love the taste of food that is boiled or scalded much better, if we may judge by the way in which they take hold at their meals, than when they have the raw article given them, and it follows, as a matter of course, that they will fatten quicker: the cooking of food renders it more luscious, and takes a less quantity than when used in a raw state. I have seen some farmers give their hogs raw pumpkins, potatoes, and also apples, thinking to fatten them; the result has been, as far as I have observed, a great waste of all these articles and a very small profit. To be sure, a little while before killing time comes, they have given the shelled corn, to finish their oil. Now I have a doubt if they had cooked two thirds, or maybe less quantity, they would have realized a much larger profit, and not heard so much squalling for hog is not content with raw apples, potatoes, or even a fine pumpkin thrown over in his muddy do-main, without raising sundry screeches of deep probation. I once fattened two hogs on cooked apples, that is to say, they were the chief of the living. The process was this: I filled a large boiler with apples, and then put in water till it came even on the top. After the apples were sufficiently boiled, I stirred in cob meal till the water was soaked up; this was fed out to them three times a day; at first it physiced them, but in a short time, with the aid of a little salt, it did very well. My apples were generally the refuse of the barreling fruit, and of course worth but little. I kept them on this food from the middle of September till about the twentyfifth of December, when we slaughtered them. They appeared all this time

drive and fatten well; and all thought who saw him after they were butchered, that they would weigh four hundred pounds, and I thought the same; but when they were weighed in Boston, they were sold, they did not come to quite a hundred pounds. The pork was soft and spongy, and did not weigh like corn-fed pork; but the cost of making it was small, compared to that of corn-fed pork. Now I use but few apples, and in the early part of the fall, boiled up with onions and pumpkins; about the first of October I fed them on boiled potatoes with Indian meal in sufficient to make a thick mush; and in November they have meal scalded, till the latter part of the month, or the first of December, when they are slaughtered. I have found this, as I think, the best and most economical way of fattening my pigs, taking care that they always have a good bed of dry litter, for this is better for them than muddy pens to lie upon. I had two hogs slaughtered the 20th of last month, which weighed, when dressed, eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds, and which were fattened as I have stated above. I had two of the Mackay breed, fattening in the same way, that are a year old in February, and which I suppose will weigh three hundred at the present time. I have used wheat shorts, for hogs, but did not find them to answer. An intelligent and enlightened farmer of this town, told me that he once made use of rye meal for his hogs with good success: this was when the price of rye was much below that of corn; and now, sir, if you think these remarks are worthy of notice, you may give them a corner in your good farmer's paper.

Yours, with respect,

L. G.

Weston, Dec., 1841.

Our Weston correspondent is a practical farmer, and we are pleased that he defends the good old practice of letting hogs have a variety of good things. If some of these are cheap, so much the better; and in regard to cooking food for swine, experience seems fully to prove the advantages of it. If it suits the stomach better, it must prove more nutritive than raw food. Pork raised and fattened wholly on grain, seldom commands price enough to repay the cost, and the refuse of the lard is well adapted to promote the growth of pigs; but other cheap materials may often be used to advantage, and by boiling, they may be rendered more palatable.—*Ed. Ploverman.*

Advantages of Law.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly very remarkable, though not so singular. A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. That neighbor claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it for damages. The case was continued from court to court. One was wanted, temper soured, and friendship lost; but the case was gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction, the man who "got the case" came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell to pay cost! Then, however, and homeless, he could thrust his hand into an empty pocket, and triumphantly exclaim, "I've got it him!"—*Selected.*

Ice on door steps may be easily removed by throwing salt upon it.

WHALE OIL SOAP—KILLS CATTLE LICE

At this season of the year, many cattle begin to suffer from lousiness. Destroy these pests at once, or your animals, besides being exceedingly uncomfortable during the remainder of the winter, will, in the spring, be in poor condition. Tobacco washes, sulphur, oil, and various other articles, have been much used for this purpose; and not without good effects. But a more cleanly and less offensive application is desirable, if such an one can be found, that will answer the purpose. A good friend of ours, worthy of full confidence, says that strong suds of the whale-oil soap, do this work effectually. He has been using this application, and his neighbors, like sensible men, are copying his example; and on the day following the washing of a bossy calf, they find lice—*absent*. We presume that neither this nor any other safe application will kill the lice—and that it will in many cases be necessary to repeat the washings. This soap can be obtained at various places in the city, at about 5 or 6 cents per lb. Messrs. Breck & Co. have it in kegs of about 20 lbs. each, at \$1 per keg.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

POT LIQUOR FOR SWINE.

Have farmers ever conjectured that the water in which they boil their salt beef, pork, cabbage, &c. injures the appetite of hogs? We have been requested to make this inquiry by a swine feeder, who was asked a few months ago by a woman, (and women generally have good reasons for their hints) whether he gave his pot liquor to the hogs? He said, yes. But thinking that the question might mean something, he set himself to notice the effect, and is now satisfied that after he regales himself upon "boiled pot," and gives the hogs the broth, that their appetite is injured for two or three days. Is this a common effect? Farmers, let us hear from you. If your brains are not up to the work, use your wives' brains, and put your own fingers to the pen, as one good fellow has recently done by way of "help" to us and example to you. The wife's opinion is the best in this case, for the hogs always thrive best where the women take care of them.

Query. If the fact above stated be a common one, is it owing to the meat, or to the potatoes that are boiled with the meat?—*Ed. N. E. F.*

A NEW STEAM BOILER.

Our attention has been called to an apparatus for steaming, which from the representations made to us in regard thereto, from a gentleman of the highest respectability, who has created one on his farm, as also from the statements made by superintendents of several of our public institutions, we have reason to believe will prove a desideratum, long desired by the agricultural community, for the feeding of stock, &c. We copy the following description of the apparatus from the "Clipper," of this city, which will shew the nature of its construction.—*Balt. Farmer.*

Messrs. Editors.—By the kind permission of the very polite Warden of your Penitentiary, (whose gentlemanly bearing and friendly attention to strangers deserve high commendation,) we were permitted to see one of the most useful, and, as we think, among the most remarkable improvements of the present day. We mean the steam boiler there used for culinary purposes, and lately

put up. By the use of this curious and practical invention, five large tanks filled with water are kept at the boiling point with a small boiler, not more than 20 inches in diameter, and not 2 feet long. The construction is simple. The boiler itself is divided into compartments, alternately of flame and water, so that a thin stratum of water is acted upon at one time by a sheet of flame, and immediately converted into steam at 121, which escapes into the middle tank called the generator, by means of a connecting tube placed at the top and back part of the boiler, and the place of the expanded water or steam is supplied from the same tank by a tube situated still lower—so that a continued current of steam rushing into the generator, and of cold water returning to the boiler to supply the vacuum, is kept up, until the whole of the water is raised to the boiling point.

We were informed by Mr. Houlton that with it, at least five sixths of the fuel is saved, and the amount of labor formerly required, greatly diminished, and that the expense saved to the institution had long since repaid the original outlay. We must confess that we were somewhat astonished to see about two or three hundred gallons of water kept rapidly boiling with two or three small sticks of wood, at some distance from the tanks. Our surprise was increased when we were told, that left in that condition, and without adding wood, the coffee which was then in a course of preparation, would be quite hot enough for use in the morning. The Atlas House, we understand, has supplied itself with a similar apparatus; and we really think that this labor and fuel-saving machine should be put up in every public institution, requiring much hot water for culinary or other purposes. To producers, for steaming and thereby swelling produce for cattle, it cannot but be invaluable, and must shortly find a place upon every farm, as a profitable and time-saving instrument.

We have been informed that the patentee of this very curious and economical improvement in the arts resides amongst us. He certainly deserves encouragement. His invention, from its own utility, must find ample patronage.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Necessity of Attention.—In farming, as in every other business, attention and strict superintendance by the principal, are essential to success. No matter how good the manager may be, it is absolutely necessary that his employer should look close to his own interest, and see that the labor on the farm is conducted with fidelity and care, for there is no truth more incontrovertible, than that neglect on his part, from its contagious nature, will beget indifference on the part of those under him. It is not alone necessary that he should be able, and may give, proper directions: it is equally important that he see they are faithfully executed.—*Amer. Far.*

Your hens would thank you for a regular supply of corn; for some pounded oyster shells, burnt and pounded bone, old mortar, old plaster, or something of the kind. The hay seed on the barn floor and their pickings from the manure heap, do not supply all their wants.

Give the pigs a dry and warm nest. Comfortable lodging is cheap food for your animals, and they have a right to it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

SECOND AGRICULTURAL MEETING—JAN. 11.

The committee appointed to nominate officers for the season, reported.

For President—Hon. JOSHUA QUINCY, President of the Senate.

Vice Presidents—Paul Lathrop, Esq., of S. Hadley, of the House; Hon. Mr Plunket, of the Senate. Hon. Mr Hastings, of the Council.

And the four Editors of agricultural papers in the city, for reporters, and also for a business committee, to announce subjects for discussion, and obtain gentlemen to commence the discussion.

The President, upon taking the chair, stated that he owed his election to his office in the legislature, and not to his agricultural acquirements. But his interest in agriculturists and their pursuit was great, and he was happy to assist them as far as was in his power.

The subject that had been adopted at the previous meeting was then taken up, viz:—"What ought to be done by the Legislature and Congress to give an equal impulse to agriculture with the sister arts?"

Mr Buckminster, editor of the Massachusetts Plowman, remarked that in the opinion of some, Congress and the Legislature may do much to benefit agriculture. But he doubted whether legislation can do much more than it already accomplishes. The State grants to each of several county societies, \$600 annually, to be bestowed in premiums: this is well. But he thought little good comes from bounties. He feared that if we try to do much more than is now done by legislation, we may do more harm than good.

Mr Merriam, editor of the Boston Cultivator, then commenced his speech. He maintained that much can be done and ought to be done by government for the benefit of agriculture. This pursuit has been hardly used. The agricultural press has done it harm. Jeddo Buel was the only editor who has taken correct views of the subject.

Why are enterprise and capital thrown out of agriculture? Why do the young leave it? Not from aversion to labor; but because they see government constantly furnishing mercantile facilities and helping merchants to the means of borrowing money, while the farmer cannot raise funds. Concentration of capital in banks, tends to cut off the farmer's facilities for borrowing.

Congress can do something. It can lay a duty upon hides, and thus help the farmer. He had watched Congress with an evil eye, to see if they would do any such thing, but they have not. The silk and sugar beet business may be encouraged by proper duties on the foreign articles. Potatoes from the Provinces may be kept from our market.

Government makes no provision for agricultural education. No class of citizens can flourish and take high rank, unless there are many highly educated men among them.

The State may aid agriculture by altering the laws in regard to taxation. Farmers pay more tax by one third, than they ought to. The legislature might by law require corporations to send to assessors the names of stockholders. The farmer is taxed not only for what he is worth, but for all his real estate, even though it be under heavy mortgage.

Our whole system of education is adverse to agriculture. The class which enjoys the greatest advantages

for education will take the first rank. Farmers, not having these advantages, are not respected as much as others. The legislature might make grants to each of the colleges for purchasing a farm; and agricultural professorships should be established.

[The above contains the heads, as far as we recollect them, of Mr Merriam's speech.]

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, remarked that Mr M. had traversed a wide field—and that if we attempted to follow him there was danger of our being distracted. It had not been customary in former years at these meetings to be so discursive. The aim had been to present some single point in practical agriculture, and to adhere to it. Having such a point and adhering to it, we get valuable instruction, which we can carry away with us.

He was unable to agree with the previous speaker in very many of his views. The idea that farmers were not held in proper respect, he thought was incorrect. He denied that farmers are not intelligent and shrewd, and that they are not respectably and respected. The education which they can, and which many of them do get, fits them well for their calling. Agricultural schools where attempted, have, in this country, failed. They are not strongly called for. You may have an agricultural professor who may teach college boys the poetry of agriculture, and draw their attention to it; but when they come to the practice—when they have to "hoe their rows," they will find that farming "ain't worth it cracked up to be." Such professorships may do it in Europe; but here, it is on a good farm that the boy can get his best education as a farmer.

He differed from the gentleman (Mr Merriam) in a wish for bounties on milk, beet sugar, &c. The wheat bounty was not wise, and probably will not be renewed.

Protection of farmers by duty upon hides, may injure the shoe makers, (many of whom are farmers,) and the good done to agriculture may be harm to mechanics.

The fact, supposing it to be a fact, that farmers cannot get accommodation at banks, is not a very lamentable one. For farmers do not wish to get money there if they can possibly avoid it. Their business, if properly managed, does not often make it necessary. Were it otherwise, no legislation can be of service, for we cannot compel the banks to loan to one whose credit is not good. The subject was not, in his view, a proper one.

Mr Merriam then remarked:—There are some politicians who wish to keep the farmers blind. But it was not so with Jeddo Buel.—The subject not a proper one! These great questions not proper! But we must come here to talk about trifles, such as muck, and not about laws!

Mr Stone, of Beverly, stated that he had at the former meeting suggested the subject of muck, and that the conversation upon it had been instructive to him. He hoped that practical farmers present would tell the meeting whether any thing could be done for them by legislation, and if any thing, what.

Col. Newell, of West Newbury, thought the education of farmers pretty good. Thought, also, that the great political questions involved in the subject and remarks upon it, worthy of consideration and debate. And perhaps it might be well to waive the consideration till some future time, when gentlemen might be better prepared for debate.

He then asserted that Mr Merriam's position in regard to taxation, is false in theory and in practice. It is true that the farmer does pay tax upon the whole worth of his farm, even though it be under mortgage. But it is also true that the merchant is taxed for his stock in trade, although he owes for a great part of it. The visible property is taxed and must be, and in the general

operation this is not an oppressive burthen upon the farmer.

Farmers, too, can get money at the banks upon real estate security—he knows they can.

Mr Buckminster doubted the propriety of trying to compel the banks to loan money upon real estate security. The banks must redeem their bills in money, not in farms.

Mr Quincy pleasantly said, that inebriate talkers are sometimes put in the chair to keep them silent—but as this was his first appearance there, he need not presume that that trick had been played upon him.

He asked whether any thing can be done to make men of education engage in farming? It may be difficult here—for the Yankee wants to make money. Agriculture does not open a field for making a fortune rapidly. Our people, bent upon money getting, look to trade, where great risks are run, and where money may be made, and where, too, all may be lost. The farmer's life is quiet—his gains are small—is risks small. What needs to be done then? We need to teach men that money-making is not the great end of life. Teach them this, and you may make them forego the hazards, anxieties and temptations of mercantile life, and seek for better things—for honesty, integrity, independence, honor and virtue, where they can be more certainly gained—on the farm. That which seems to be wanting, is to teach the young what are the just aims and ends of life; for then they will turn to farming as the pursuit in which those high aims can be most safely and surely reached. Take just views of the true objects of life—just views of man's duties and destiny, and then calculating and balancing the advantages and disadvantages of the various pursuits, agriculture will stand well.

[Subject for consideration at the next meeting—Culture of the Potato.]

BOSTON ALMANAC.

Considerate.—Mr Dickson, he of the Boston Almanac, sent us a copy of his book, (and his book is the best of almanacs)—which we duly noticed, and though we praised, we did not flatter. Now there has come another copy—(one for our office and the other for the farm, as we take it) Thank you, Mr D. for remembering that we live at two places. And we advise every body around the city that wants a good almanac, to buy yours.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Jan. 1, 1842.

Fine specimens of the Beurre d'Areberg and Columbian Pears, from the President, M. P. Wilder.

A seedling Sweet Apple, from Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton.

From L. P. Grosvenor—fine specimens of Apples: Peck's Plossant, Pearmain, Chandler, Russet, Baldwin, Pound Royal, Spitzenberg, Queenin, Greening, Pippin, Company, and two kinds unknown.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

Saturday, Jan. 15, 1842.

Samuel Mann, of Dedham, exhibited very fine Celery.

For the Committee,

A. D. WILLIAMS.

Give your cattle but little hay at a time, and let that little be well shaken up.

Again we say, boys, don't forget to card the cow—let this invariably be attended to before breakfast.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

Our readers will be glad to be reminded that the papers have lately quoted repeatedly from the English papers in relation to the distress said to prevail in England. We cannot refrain from presenting a few of the paragraphs to awake consideration among ourselves and to reveal, at least, by contrast the privileges and advantages of the laboring classes in our own country:—

"A public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, was held a few weeks since, to investigate the condition of the unemployed poor—and a report carefully drawn up from detailed accounts, was read to the meeting. The extent of destitution as represented in this report, is indeed frightful. It appears that there are *twenty thousand* individuals in Leeds who are living on 11 1-2 pence a week each—about *twenty cents!* The report said:

"Were the committee desirous of producing sensation alone, they might possibly recite numerous cases of soul-harrowing privation communicated by the enumerators. They will only state generally, that in scores of instances, the enumerators were obliged to write with the books placed on their knees, in consequence of the absence of every article of furniture that might be made available for resting the book upon; and in many, very many instances, such was the manifest destitution, that little else than the damp walls which inclose them, constitute the only title to 'home' which the miserable inmates could claim. In conclusion, your committee beg leave to state that they have not caused the purlieus of the town to be explored for the purpose of swelling the amount of destitution in the report, as several confined places, notorious for their permanent misery, are not included in the enumeration." The reading of the report caused a deep sensation in the meeting.

The most harrowing descriptions were given by some of the visitors, of the scenes they had witnessed. "The cases of distress," said Dr. Smiles (editor of the Leeds Times), "of extreme distress, that had come under his notice that morning, had harrowed up his very soul. (Hear, hear.) There was one case which he would particularly mention. He had noted down the name, and he was sure, if any doubts existed, individuals might satisfy themselves as to the correctness of the statements. At the end of Brooke street there was a small cellar dwelling, nine feet by twelve, into which they were introduced by the enumerator. The dwelling was so considerably beneath the street, that only half of the window was above it. It was a damp, disagreeable, ill-lighted, ill-aerated den. (Hear, hear.) In that apartment they found three families, consisting of sixteen individuals, nine who slept in it every night. (Sensation.) There were four adults, and twelve children. Six individuals constituting one family, slept upon a litter of straw, huddled together not like human beings, not even like animals, for their situation was nothing to be compared with the comfort of our dogs and horses in our stables. (Hear, hear.) Other four or five slept on a bed of shavings, and the remaining five slept on another miserable bed in the apartment. When they entered, the poor mother was weeping her infant was on her knee in the last stage of a fatal disease, dying without any medical assistance. (Sensation.) The family were entirely destitute, no means of subsistence,

no weekly earnings, no parish relief. (Hear, hear.) That was one instance! We fear Leeds may stand for a sample of nearly every town in the manufacturing districts. Winter is rapidly advancing on a population without employment and without property, what they had having been parted with in order to supply their most pressing wants. It was stated too by Dr. Smiles, that the small grocers were failing and becoming bankrupts in large numbers. Many were not able to pay their debts. This again acted on middle class men in a higher condition of life; and he could state, what most of them perhaps knew, that a large number of the first class tradesmen had recently become bankrupts."

Another paper, the Liverpool Mercury of the 30th ult., says:

"The winter is not yet commenced, yet the general distress throughout the country has arrived at such a point, that nothing but a wholesale famine can carry it farther. From Finsley the accounts are frightful,—so frightful that even Sir Robert Peel, although he still adheres to his non-intervention as a Minister, declares his readiness to forward a private subscription for its amelioration as an individual. In the Potteries, famine stalks abroad: thousands are starving; and those who would cruelly attempt to delude the sufferers into the belief that machinery is the cause of their distress, may read in the general destitution there, the refutation of their foolish falsehood. In the Potteries there is no other machine worked but the potter's wheel mentioned in Scripture. In the metropolises we have a specimen of the general destitution in the fact that even printers, usually the most prosperous of the classes who live by labor, are appealing to private benevolence, with the appalling fact that twelve hundred compositors and pressmen in London are unemployed, and many of them, with large families, are actually in a starving state."

The following is an extract from a letter giving an account of the distress among the working classes, prevailing at Stockport:

"All the other trades are equally suffering. Such is the extreme starvation point to which they are reduced, that their wives are to be seen begging from door to door, or gathering the disgusting rags that are to be met with in the streets. Meat and water are a luxury which few can boast of, and as for fire, whole houses are without a spark. Last week upwards of two hundred fresh men turned out for wages, and there is every reason to fear that, ere long, that number will be frightfully increased. The constant cry of the men is, 'Are we to die of starvation, or see our children fall before our faces from hunger, while plenty abounds in the land?' The situation of the females beggars all description—naked, shivering with cold, and faint from hunger, they are parading the streets, and imploring with tears and supplications, assistance for themselves and their famishing children."

After giving some thrilling accounts of the distress prevailing in Yorkshire, the London Atlas says:

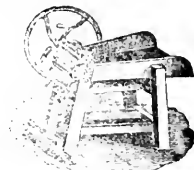
"This is but a sample of the accounts from all parts of the country. Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paisley, Norwich, Preston—almost every town in England or Scotland where the population is dense, has the same tale to tell. The middle classes cannot assist; they are themselves falling into actual want. Distress such as this

must affect the capitalist as well as the laborer and it must spread upwards and downwards, until the intermediate classes between wealth and labor are absorbed in the calamity. Meanwhile, the decrease of the deposits at the Bank of England, the effect even upon those who stand remote from all chances of immediate distress; and while this is going on, bread is nearly double the price in London which it is in Paris."

It is said of the eccentric John Randolph, that, political opponent who wished to draw him into quarrel, one day boldly met him on the sidewalk in Washington, with the remark, "I do not turn on for every vile scoundrel I meet." "I always do," said Randolph, with an expressive waive of the hand; and sitting the action to the word, he turned one side and went on his way.

Curious Line.—It is said that there is a law among the Arabs which permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him, who do not make good bread. Fortunately for some of the fishionables of the present day, there is no such law in force in this country!—*Erech. pap.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Sialk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers are mounted with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 11

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRIDG & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1842.

[NO. 30.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer

BONES AND ASHES.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—One question I have selected to ask in my inquiries of last week: this:—Which would you choose for light, that you were about to lay down to grass, or bones, if both cost the same? I do not think that you will understand me; but it is this:—If one hundred bushels of spent ashes spread, and cost a certain sum, would you, or not, prefer to have an equivalent amount to the same cost? What amount of bones would you apply to an acre of light sandy soil?

What cost with us, delivered and spread, about 50 cts. per bushel; and ground bones, unboiled, 50 cts., according to goodness.

Very truly yours with respect,

WM. C. CHAPIN.

Providence, Jan. 17, 1842.

Any answer to a question like the foregoing should be rather a matter of *opinion* than of *fact*, until bones have had a more full trial in our community has yet given to them. We reply to the inquiry, but it will be with a hesitancy that the answer ought not to have weight with any one; for even we are unwilling to have much confidence in the correctness of our opinion we now hold, until our experience in the use of bones shall become more extensive. They are undoubtedly *very good* for grass, and also for most other crops. Light land is generally favorable for both ashes and bones. The ashes are said to be more serviceable near a coast where salt from the atmosphere comes with them, than they are in the interior. If true, such ashes are worth more as a manure than those of the interior. Our own experiments and our careful observations have been made in a very few miles of the coast, and even there we should now take the bones in preference to ashes, if we could have but one. That is, we should choose 25 bushels of bones rather than 50 bushels of spent ashes. Could we, however, have 50 bushels of ashes and 12 1-2 of bones, and mix the two together, adding to the mixture three or four loads of soil, and let the heap remain undisturbed and ferment for two or three weeks prior to its application to the land—we should prefer this in preference to either by itself. We choose it, even if we had to deduct enough from the quantity of bone and ashes to pay for the cost of mixing. Our trials have been made with that which was boiled before they were ground; and, with such, we think we can do as well as with unboiled, our correspondent who proposes to use them, perhaps may hope to do better. For it is true that the phosphate of lime is the most valuable property in bones that acts as a fertilizer; and this is not extracted by boiling—yet the gelatinous matters which the boiling

does remove, are good fertilizers, and therefore unboiled bones, if the perishable matters in them can be preserved, are probably the best—particularly the first year. We give below extracts from the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 1838. These detail our own experience with bones.

"Shall I tell you too what virtue there is in bones? From Mr Ward, of Roxbury, I obtained, last spring, 20 bushels ground bone; (cost at Roxbury, 75 cents per bushel) sold one bushel to a neighbor; mixed the remaining 19 bushels with about one cord of soil taken from the side of the roads in the fields where the mixture was to be used. Some of it was used in ten or twelve days after it had been mixed, and some remained in heap five or six weeks. About the 10th of May, when planting corn where four cords of manure to the acre had the previous autumn been turned under the sod, and where I was putting four cords to the acre in the hill, I selected four rows through the centre of the piece, in which I put the same mixture, at the rate of 50 bushels bone to the acre; no other manure in the hill. The corn here looked as well through the season as on the remainder of the piece, and ripened a little earlier. At the time of harvesting, 104 hills on bone yielded 181 lbs. of corn on the cob. The same number of hills in the adjacent rows on manure, yielded 188 3-4 lbs. That on the bone was the driest at the time of weighing.

"The first week in May, I planted a piece of corn, where I put 3 1-2 cords of manure upon the furrow, and 1 cord in the hill, to the acre. Through the centre, I left four rows until about the 10th of May, when I planted them with bone, as in the other piece. Here, from 66 hills on bone, I obtained 90 lbs.; from 66 on manure, 96 lbs. Here, too, the corn on the bone ripened earlier, and of course weighed less.

"May 21st, when planting potatoes where four cords of manure to the acre had been turned under the sod the previous autumn, and where I was putting five cords to the acre in the hill, two rows were planted on bone, 50 bushels to the acre. This ground was furrowed only one way, and the hills on the bone happened to be put nearer to each other than those on the manure. When dug, equal quantities of ground were taken; of bone, 14 hills; of manure, 12 hills; the bone yielded 55 lbs.; the manure 52.

"Between the 15th and 20th of May, I sowed sugar beet, in drills, 3 feet apart. In some, used barn manure, 6 cords to the acre; in others, muscle bed or sea marl, 5 cords; in others bone, 50 bushels. Three drills of each kind, about three rods long, yielded as follows, viz: from barn manure, 247 lbs.; muscle-bed, 355 lbs.; bone, 337 1-2.

"At the same season, I sowed carrots on barn manure, muscle-bed and bone. Barn manure, 6 cords to the acre; muscle-bed, 4; bone, 50 bushels. Some of the bone and the other manures were spread broadcast, and a part of the bone was put in the drill; rows 14 inches apart. Two rows of each kind, three rods long, yielded as follows:

Barn manure, 75 lbs.; bone in drill, 105 lbs.; bone spread, 82 lbs.; muscle-bed, 88 1-2 lbs.

"I sowed with ruta baga, June 1st, 10 drills, 3 feet apart and 15 rods long; five drills on barn manure, put of it fresh from the barn cellar and part partially decomposed, 3 cords to the acre. The other five on bone, 50 bushels to the acre. Those on the bone were less eaten by the fly than the others, though the others were not very badly injured. A strip (17 feet in length) across the drills, where 5 had bone and 5 manure partially decomposed, yielded: bone, 24 1-2 lbs.; manure, 22 1-2 lbs.

"Another strip, 16 1-2 feet long, where there was bone and fresh manure, gave bone, 212 lbs.; manure, 227 lbs.

"About the 10th of June, I sowed ruta baga on reclaimed meadow land; drills 3 feet apart; manure 9 cords to the acre; bone 50 bushels. Soon after the plants came up, those on the barn manure were nearly all destroyed by the fly; it was necessary to sow a second time. Those on the bone were but very little injured. Four drills, two rods long, on bone, yielded 46 1-2 lbs.; four on manure, 43 lbs. DANIEL PUTNAM.

North Dukes, Dec. 5, 1838.

In the autumn of 1839, we said to the farmers of Essex—

"Barn manure, last season, did pretty well. In all the operations I have asked to make with it the present year, it has been so mixed up with other ingredients that it is impossible to judge of its efficacy. The corn where it was used, wore in the early part of the season, a most sorrowful and forlorn aspect; the warm suns of July, however, enlivened its spirits and changed its complexion. Its present size would rebuke me were I to assert that it has not found somewhere a pretty good supply of nourishment. In the field of a friend, who left his corn to feed upon bones and meadow mud, or starve, its aspect a few weeks since, indicated that the food was either difficult of mastication or hard to digest. Its growth was less vigorous and its appearance less healthy than that of the surrounding corn upon different diet. A rust, a bad rust, was upon all its leaves while the neighboring corn on all sides was bright and healthy in its appearance. Probably you can find more economical means of enriching your soils, than that of procuring bones."

The experiment upon which the above remarks were founded, was this:—About 60 bushels of bone and 60 bushels of five ashes were mixed with three cords of soil. After two or three weeks' fermentation, this compost was put in the hill for three acres of corn. About 20 bushels of bone and 20 of ashes per acre. Four cords of good barn manure per acre had previously been plowed in. One acre of this field yielded 80 bushels of corn; but this acre was much the best. We then thought pretty well of bones; but judging from the effects upon the first crop only, the conclusion was that other manures might be procured at less expense compared with their effects.—The field of corn

Here spoken of, was cultivated without any tillage. And grass seed was sowed among it at the last time of hoeing. Consequently the mixture of bone and ashes has remained in the hills where it was originally placed. In the spring of 1810, we saw the clover growing luxuriantly in hills. The same with the second crop. Also in 1811 the same effects were seen in both first and second growth. That is, while the whole soil had been well dressed with good manure for two, and some of it for three successive years, so that the grass did well between the hills, (we use the expression for convenience, though in fact there was no *hill* there), while the whole was in good condition, the clover, where the roots found the bone and ashes, has for two successive years, in both the first and second crop, been so much larger than on the remainder of the ground, that the difference could be discerned at any distance at which the field could be distinctly seen. The continued good effect upon the grass has caused the article to rise in our estimation.

But the question will come—why ascribe these effects to the bone, when you used as many ashes as bones? They both do good undoubtedly. But the small patch where the potatoes were put upon bones, *without ashes*, in 1835, was sowed to barley and grass seed in 1839. Here, in 1810, and also in 1811, the clover was so much larger than upon the surrounding land, that its superiority in the month of June, could be discerned at as great a distance as you can ordinarily distinguish the spot where you made your manure heap upon the field. The latter instance, for ought that we can see to the contrary, is a fair proof that 50 bushels of bone per acre, where 4 cords of barn manure had been plowed in, is very much more serviceable in the way of producing hay, in the third and fourth years after its application, than would be 5 cords of good strong fresh barn cellar manure.

The soil in the above trials was a good warm loam, 6 to 8 inches deep, resting upon a hard gravelly subsoil. The land has been in tillage and mowing for some ages—probably as many ages as almost any in America.

These trials were made on my father's farm in Danvers; but the applications were made under my own eye, and to a considerable extent by my own hands. The weighing and measuring was done by myself, and as far as the facts go, they may be relied upon.

The growth of grass in 1810 and 1811, caused my father and myself also, to change our opinion of the worth of bones. We both obtained them for use last spring, and we both intend to use them still more extensively this coming spring. The effect of a part of what we applied the last spring to a crop of ruta baga, is given in the N. E. Farmer of Nov. 3. That was used in connection with snap-borders' waste ley. The trump, containing considerable phosphate of bone, is probably benefited by bone more than most other crops. Clover—and it is on that mainly that we have made observations—clover is more benefited by it than redtop or timothy.

But while we speak well of bones, the inference must not be made that they will be found equally good on all soils. Mr Haggerston could find no benefit from them on Mr Ch-hing's farm, in Waretown. The soil there is much stronger and heavier than any where we have applied the article.

Our use of bone has been more free than we shall make in future. Twenty bushels to the acre

is as much as we shall apply next year. In September last, we sowed bone from the cask, 9 bushels to the acre, (no other manure,) on old pasture land, and harrowed it in with winter rye, which we were then sowing. In one month from that time the rye was quite perceptibly larger, where the bone was used than where there was none. The openness of the winter—the repeated freezings and thawings it is undergoing, will probably do the rye much harm. Should it survive, we design to ascertain the precise benefit of this sparing application to the rye crop.

Our correspondent speaks of using *reboiled bones*. We apprehend that fresh bones, unboiled, would be exceedingly difficult to grind, and that when ground it would be impossible to keep them from rapid putrefaction and most offensive effluvia, since the marrow, oil and flesh must ferment and decay rapidly. Age may fit bones for use—but would not age take from them the same matters that are taken by boiling? By these remarks we intend to intimate a doubt whether any bones better than boiled ones, will answer the purpose for grinding and using as a manure.

We have hardly answered the question before us so definitely as we could wish. There have been no accurate experiments comparing the two articles in question as far as we know. We can only repeat our recommendation, which is to use *both*; and this we do because of the different natures of the substances, each furnishing much that the crops want, and because the ashes help to decompose the bone.—Ed. N. E. F.

MR COLMAN'S REPORT.

We have previously mentioned the Fourth Report of the Agricultural Commissioner. We now allude to it again, not however with the purpose of reviewing it at length, but mainly with the design of giving to the author more particular attention than we have yet bestowed.

Mr Colman, probably, is entitled to the credit of being the cause of the passage of the resolves which established the commission under which he has been acting. For whatever good the survey has accomplished and will accomplish, the citizens of the Commonwealth and the country are more indebted to him than to any other man—perhaps more than to all other men. When he entered upon the duties of his office, he brought to it extraordinary zeal, activity, industry and magnanimity. It would be difficult to find another individual in our community who can collect facts from people widely scattered, and upon all questions relating to human interests, with facility and dispatch equal to Mr C's. He can be in more places, make acquaintance with more people, and put more questions in a given time, than any other man of our acquaintance. These peculiar powers he has been constantly putting forth. And consequently his collections of facts and opinions are exceedingly extensive.

In the last report he has arranged his materials with great skill, and thrown into the work more spirit and beauty of style, than can be found in any other work upon agriculture, that we have any acquaintance with. We have no fault to find with the work in any respect, excepting the slight one previously mentioned of introducing some pages of description, sentiment and morals, which, though beautiful, just and pleasant, we should not venture to put, even were we capable of producing them,

into an official report. But in this we probably differ from most into whose hands the work will fall; and our criticism will act as much to our credit as to his.

We have seen in some of the papers of the Commonwealth that it was a saving or economic disposition (to use no harsher term,) that induced the members of the Legislature to cut short a survey before it was completed. We had no opportunity to know fully the view taken of the matter by the Legislature, and we have no belief that a miserly disposition had any connection with the action which brought the Commissioner's labors to an abrupt close. The action in this case, such as we felt bound by our obligations to the Commonwealth not to oppose.

The report in question will do more to win its author a high and lasting reputation as a useful laborer in behalf of agriculture, than all he has done before. It will be referred to in years to come as a valuable collection of facts, from which most useful inferences may be drawn. We will continue to shed light upon husbandry, even when the present generation shall have given place to those who are yet unborn.

We know not who owns the copyright—but the Commonwealth, would it not be well for the State to relinquish its right in favor of the author and give him opportunity to re-publish all his reports, if it shall ever seem to him desirable.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

On this subject much has been said and written. People differ in opinion as much as they differ in looks. A. tells us *this* way is the best—B. says *that* way is the best, and C. differs from both. Under such conflicting opinions how shall we act? The answer is at hand. Give all opinions a methods due consideration, and then judge for ourselves. Or, in other words, "prove all things hold fast that which is good." That which is good for us. Management that is good for one man, may not, in all cases, be good for another. Circumstances often alter cases. I will venture to give my opinion, and shall ask no one to regard it, if it be not worthy of consideration.

In the first place, *there must be a good piggery*. There is a greater future in this respect, I think than in any other. The swine are too cold in cold weather, and too warm in warm weather. To owners of these animals do not sufficiently consider that they require to be comfortable, in order to thrive and do well. It is a lamentable fact, notwithstanding so much has been said and written on the proper management of swine, that many have hogs that are continually *scolding* and *crying*, not so much on account of being scantily fed, or for the want of a comfortable piggery. I went by one of these miserable pens the other night, when the inmates were whining out something like the following:—

Oh! cruel master, why do ye
Confine us in this piggery?
Oh! here we lie, without a bed,
Dirty and wet, from foot to head;
Bones come in, from every crack,
And bites our ears, our legs and back:
Thus we shiver all the night:
We *scold*, we *whine*, on some occasions *bite*.
Had our master shall it always be,
To have no better piggery?

who can suppose that swine will do well, when uncomfortable and restless, and nature forces them to whine out such heart-rending complaints? A moment's reflection must convince every one that swine ought to have a dry, comfortable nest. Therefore, it is highly necessary that it should be, that they can bask in the sun in cold weather, and have the benefit of the air and shade in summer. There is no doubt but a third may be saved in good accommodations.

In the second place, *there must be suitable food and attention.*—Sows that have pigs, ought to have different keeping from what hogs generally have. In order to have their offspring do well, not only must have meal, but a good supply of alk, or whey. This is soon imparted to their milk, and, generally, (with good attendance,) does what the owner so much desires. Parturition having taken place, care should be taken for five days, not to over feed. After which, the pig ought to be fed five times a day, and have what the appetite craves. In other cases, especially the *potato*, can be used to great advantage. This, I think, is the most natural forage, and can be raised (all things considered,) at the least expense. Not only roots, but meal, &c., ought to be cooked. I very well know there is some expense about it—but where accommodations are good, there will be needily a great gain. Weaned pigs and swine are fattening, ought to be fed three times a day, and about such a time. Punctuality in this respect, is highly important. Some contend to twice per day is as well, or better, than often. But against this practice, reason and experience raise a powerful voice. Nature teaches that we require not only a breakfast and supper, but dinner. The food must be of good quality and not liberally, but not to cloy. Meal should be made of a mixture of grain; it is more palatable, and has a better effect upon the recipients. Feeding swine three times a day, in a proper order, the stomach may be duly distended, but not so as to produce disease. Whereas, if the fact that they have at three times, be given at two, will so distend the stomach as to have this effect.

SENEX.

Storbo', Jan. 17, 1842.

GEN. BARNUM'S POTATO CROP.

At the agricultural meeting at the State House on Friday evening last, Mr Stone, of Beverly, in complimenting Mr Barnum, of Vermont, had raised 100 bushels of potatoes per acre, was thought my present to state what was incredible. Now that he might have doubled the amount of crop, we copy the following from the N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii, page 204, which appeared originally in Vergennes (Vt.) Gazette:

POTATOES.

The following is the result of some experiments made during the present season in growing potatoes. Presuming the produce would be such as to give too much of the marvelous for general belief, and some small risks having been taken on the result; to place it beyond the reach of doubt or contradiction, it was agreed to appoint Samuel C. Esq., one of the Common Council of the town, and Mr R. Stowell, measurer, to superintend the measuring of the ground, the digging of the potatoes and the measuring of them in the liberal manner, giving 38 quarts to the bush-

el. The following was the result of the different pieces:

- No. 1, at the rate of 1361 bush. 8 quarts.
- No. 2, do. do. 3110 do.
- No. 3, do. do. 2041 do. 28 do.
- No. 4, do. do. 1654 do. 16 do.
- No. 5, do. do. 2253 do. 3 do per acre.

Average of the whole number of pieces, 1841 bushels and 5441 1/2 quarts to the acre. The casting was performed by B. J. B. Allen, A. M. and Mr Sidney Dutton, mathematician.

This may certify that the above is a correct estimate of the rate per acre of which the several lots of A. W. Barnum, (above described by their respective numbers,) produced.

B. J. B. ALLEN.

Vergennes, Nov. 23, 1834.

Owing to the early drought, my first planting late in April, proved a failure, producing less than half a crop. In digging some early in June, for family use, I found they had not only ripened prematurely, but had put forth shoots, a second growth. In August, I discovered upon these sprouts, (which had then risen to the height of from 6 to 8 inches above the surface, assuming the top and appearance of a regular planted potato,) small potatoes from the size of a pea to that of an ounce ball. I regret exceedingly I had not permitted a drill to have remained until the usual time of gathering in the fall; the experiment might have afforded some valuable information on the subject of growing this most useful of vegetables.

From the frequent experiments I have made, I fully believe that 1000 bushels of potatoes may be raised upon one square acre of land, with less than half the expense it usually costs on four acres, in the common manner of cultivating them. I would most cheerfully communicate the manner I have adopted, in planting, hoeing, &c., the result of 25 years' experience, aided by the valuable information received from others, but presume, like many useful hints daily published in our public journals, it would be reluctantly read, and readily disregarded and forgotten.

A. W. BARNUM.

Vergennes, Dec. 24th, 1834.

[For an extended account of Mr Barnum's process in the production of the above crop of potatoes, see N. E. Farmer, vol. xiii, page 329.]

"MISS JANE"—THE OURANG OUTANG.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

An editor is supposed to know every thing, and therefore you need not be informed that this Ourang Outang is the "greatest lion" now in this city; but the same omniscience is not accorded to your readers who live in the country, and it may not be amiss to say something concerning her for their benefit. Meeting the owner of her in the street, he invited me to call and see her. We accepted his invitation, and were not disappointed in our anticipations that she would exhibit herself interestingly. She did, remarkably so, though it was in the evening, and she had entertained a hundred or more visitors during the day—a circumstance not likely to excite her physical or intellectual powers. She walked erect, ascended a rope to the ceiling, amused herself with a needle and thread, and a picture book, and drank a glass of water with as much apparent gusto as an honest "teetotaler." But it was her voice and manners—her expres-

sions of pleasure and pain, and her neatness and civility, in which we took most interest. If displeased, she would groan and cry like a child, and on the contrary, laugh when pleasant. She was neatly attired in a silk dress, and would not suffer it to be soiled. She attached herself to a little boy, eight or nine years old, who was present, and could not be separated from him by any person but her keeper; a gentleman attempted to take her away, and she bit him. Many Ourang Outangs have been brought to this country; but it is believed, on the authority of distinguished scientific and medical men, that a more perfect specimen has never been exhibited. If our beings have been divided into races—the white, the black, and the yellow races; but another race might be added to these, and it ought to be called the "wild race." Jane is evidently a little "wild woman." She does not differ much from any other little woman, except in the development of what are physiologically called the "reflective faculties," and in the mechanism of her vocal organs. Dr. J. V. C. Smith has said, "that ten minutes devoted to the examination of her head, facial expression, muscular developments and general external characteristics would prove more satisfactory to a man of scientific pursuits, than whole tomes of descriptive writing, even from the highest authority."

"Miss Jane's" apartments are at Young's Saloon, 295 Washington street.

B.

"Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, of Jan 19

A Discovery for Housekeepers.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript says that a small quantity of green sage placed in the closet, will cause red ants to disappear. The Worcester Register adds, "If this be true, how much ill temper will be spared to careful housekeepers and nice young maidens, whose sugar-boxes, bread-boxes and cake-boxes, made to shut never so tightly, have been found infested with this vermin at the critical moment when their contents were wanted at the table."

The Kenilworth Hog.—A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, who has returned from Europe, has brought home with him a new breed of hogs, which are denominated Kenilworth. Some of this kind have weighed, when full fattened, 1700 pounds! They stand four feet high, have no bristles, but their hair and color white.—*Western Fair.*

EXPERIMENT WITH CORN.

A correspondent of the Nashville Agriculturist says—"The farmers in this section, without a single exception, so far as I know, rub their seed corn, or shell off the grains for about an inch and a half at the small end of the ear, as refuse corn, and some shell off a little at both ends. Last spring when I was planting corn, I rubbed off the small ends of the ears in a half bushel, and had shelled the good corn in another. When I had planted about one third of the patch, I discovered that I had been planting the rubbed corn by mistake. I then sent for the good corn, and planted the balance with it. When the crop was harvested, I found the part planted with the refuse or rubbed corn, to be equally as large, as sound and heavy as that planted with the good corn; therefore it must be all a notion about taking off the nub ends of seed corn, if it is sound."

GREAT YIELD OF CORN

We find in the Union Agriculturist, a communication from Col. Joel Walker, of Belvidere, Ill., giving an account of corn raised by him the past year. The kinds selected for the experiment were the Chinese Tree corn, 12 rowed; Yellow Dent, 12 rowed; and New Jersey, 8 do.

The ground was highly manured, at an expense of \$2 per acre, lightly plowed and otherwise prepared in the ordinary manner. The seed was planted in hills four feet apart; number of kernels to the hill not remembered. The crop is harvested, and the result is as follows:

Chinese Tree corn, 160 1-2 bush, shelled, per acre.
Yellow Dent, 170 " " "
New Jersey, 99 3-4 " " "

To be sure there was no mistake, each parcel was measured twice; and as the editor of the Agriculturist has vouched for its accuracy, it may be considered one of the most enormous yields on record. Col. Walker also planted a small quantity of the Brown corn; and from its fine appearance and yield, expresses the opinion that it will one day supercede every other variety. Such yields of corn as this, and some of those recorded in our December number, for which premiums were awarded by our county societies, will make Kit Cornhill, who in his communication in our last, insinuated his doubts of the reality of such crops, open his eyes wider than ever.—Albany Cult.

DOMESTIC FOWLS IN WINTER.

One of the greatest errors that prevails in the management of the domestic fowl, and one which must be destructive of all profit, is the common practice of leaving them to "shirk for themselves" during the winter months. "There is no animal on the farm that better enjoys good keeping than the hen, and with it, there is none that affords so much profit on the capital employed.

The hen should have a close warm roost, for there are few creatures that suffer more from the cold than fowls. They should have a box of gravel, sand, ashes, &c. for them to roll and dust themselves in, to prevent the attacks of those insects to which fowls are subject; they should have access to pulverized limestones or limestone gravel, as this will give material for shell, and contribute to the health of hens; they should have abundance of water, clean and pure, for few animals will drink more frequently or eagerly than hens, if water is within their reach; and no one need expect healthy fowls, or a plentiful supply of eggs, who does not pay strict attention to their supply of food. Indian corn, peas, buckwheat, oats or barley, may be fed to fowls. Potatoes, steamed or boiled, are excellent food for them, but must be fed while warm, as fowls will not eat cold potato, unless driven to it by hunger. Fowls should have access to a warm yard in the sunny days of winter, as warmth is particularly invigorating to them. If confined for any time in a close ill-ventilated room, they will become diseased and feeble, and will require extra attention to repair the evil generated.—Ibid.

Rock Salt.—A body of rock salt, like that found in Europe, is stated to have been recently discovered near Abingdon, Virginia, at the depth of two hundred and sixty feet. This is the first that has ever been found in the United States.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON THE CULTURE OF POTATOES.

Messrs. Gaylord & Turkin—Located as I am, near a village on the banks of the Hudson river, I find the most profitable crops I can raise are potatoes, hay, and oats. I will give you a description of the manner in which I raised my crop of potatoes this year. After mowing a field containing three acres, I put on seventyfive loads of manure in the month of September, and plowed it under immediately after it was spread on the field. In the month of April following, I had the ground made mellow by cross-plowing, and in May planted in rows 2 1-2 feet apart both ways. About ten days after the field was planted, when the sprouts began to break the ground, I had the field plowed with one horse, putting two furrows to the row, throwing the dirt on the rows, which covered the potatoes very deep. I then had them harrowed with a wooden tooth harrow; this threw the small stones and lumps of dirt off the potatoes into the furrows between the rows, and made the field appear like a field of newly sown wheat before it had come up. In a few days the potatoes came up beautifully; all vegetation in the field at this time was destroyed, except the potatoes. In the latter part of June, I had them plowed and hoed once, and that was all the labor bestowed upon them. The field yielded 785 bushels.

I planted another field, containing five acres. I put on twentyfive loads of manure to the acre; it was spread on the sod in the month of April, and plowed under; the potatoes were planted in May. This field could not be tilled as the other; the sod prevented. They were plowed and hoed in the usual manner. The field yielded 910 bushels.

I planted another field, containing five acres, which had been planted with corn the year before, and manured at the same rate previous to planting the corn. I had it tilled in the same manner as the three acre field, which is my practice in cases where it is practicable. This field yielded 875 bushels.

I had 72 loads of potatoes: my wagon and cart hold each 35 bushels—making in all, 2520 bushels.

With my own stock, I make about 100 loads of manure yearly. I buy about 200 loads in the village for 62 1-2 cents the load.

The northern part of Westchester county has suffered very much these two years past for the want of rain. I consider my potatoes about two thirds of a crop. Two years ago, they averaged over 300 bushels to the acre. The plan of covering them with the plow when they are about coming up, saves me twenty or thirty dollars a year in labor, and I think my crop much better. I got the hint from the Cultivator, and I would give the man that wrote the article the credit of it, but I have searched the back volumes, and I cannot find it. If it had not been for the Cultivator, I probably should not have known it; so I save twenty or thirty dollars a year in this one thing, by reading your highly valuable paper.

Respectfully yours,

TYLER FOUNTAIN.

Pekskill, N. Y. Nov. 12, 1841.

Judge Kent says - there are very few evils to which a man is subjected, that he might not avoid, if he would converse more with his wife, and follow her advice." An exchange paper thinks the Judge is a sensible man.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums on Crops.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, held Jan. 8, 1842—

The Committee on Crops made a report of the premiums awarded, which was accepted, and the same were requested to publish the communication which they had received.

A copy from the record.

BENJ. GUILD, Rec. Sec.

The Committee of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society on Vegetable and Grain Crops, having examined the several claim award as follows:

To Francis Dodge, of Danvers, for his crop of Indian corn, on one acre, being 105 bushels, weighing 70 2 3 bushels as measured in baskets, or 98 2-3 bushels, of 75 lbs. each.

To Frederic Tudor, for his rare crop of sugar beets, grown at Nalant, having had, on 93 rods, 423 1/2 lbs., which at 50 lbs. the bushel, gives about 1300 bushels to the acre, or 36 tons.

To John Noyes, of Newburyport, for his crop of winter rye, being 40 22-32 bushels from 1 1-2 bush. of seed,

Mr Leonard Hill, of East Bridgewater, presented his claim for the premium on corn, having produced 92 bushels on 1 acre and 1 rods—almost equal to Mr Dodge's crop.

P. C. FROOKS, For the Committee

CORN CROP.

Francis Dodge's Statement.

To the Committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society "on Grain Crops":

GENTLEMEN—I offer for premium a crop of Indian corn, obtained from one acre of land, and measuring one hundred and five bushels. The land is a dark loam, with a subsoil of clayey gravel. I know not the name of this corn, but some of the same was exhibited at the annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society at Georgetown. A crop of hay was taken from the land last season after which it was plowed and sown to turnips and corn. It had at this time a dressing of three cords of manure from the hog yard. In the spring it was cross plowed and harrowed, and four cords of manure from the cellar was spread on, when it was again plowed and furrowed at a distance of three feet four inches one way, and three feet six inches the other; four cords of old manure was put in the hill. This manure was have well for the purpose of getting it fine. It was planted the 8th and 11th of May; 7 kernels were dropped, and from 5 to 6 stood. It received two hoeings; each time the cultivator was used. The 27th of September it was cut up and stooked, and harvested the last of October.

Expenses of the Crop.

Table with 2 columns: Expense description and Amount. Includes Interest of land, Eight cords of manure, Heaving old manure, Plowing twice and harrowing, Furrowing, Putting out manure.

Plowing, covering and seed,	2 25
Cultivating twice, and hoeing twice,	7 00
Setting up and stooking,	2 00
Harvesting and husking,	9 00

\$81 00

Value of Crop, &c

Half of the manure,	\$24 00
5 bushels corn at 80 cts.	81 00
3 1-2 tons fodder at \$10,	35 00

\$143 00

From which deduct expense of crop, 84 00

Net profit, \$59 00

FRANCIS DODGE.

North Danvers, Nov. 1841.

This is to certify that I, James Flanders, measured the corn within mentioned, and the number of bushels as stated, was taken from one acre of land. I also weighed several baskets of the above corn, and found it to weigh 70 2.5 lbs. to the bushel.

JAMES FLANDERS.

Land measured by Ansel W. Putnam.

SUGAR BEET CROP.

Frederic Tudor's Statement.

To Benj. Guild, Esq.—Sir—In the spring of 1840, I caused about an acre of land, of the precise lands of this place, to be fenced in and trenched 20 inches deep. The ground had never before been an agricultural instrument of any kind in it. It was a pasture, of indifferent soil, with many stones in and upon it.

The trenching consisted in reversing the soil for 18 inches in depth with the spade, and after put all the stones (which were found) in the bottom; 3 inches of muscle mud were put on them, followed by the turf and best of the soil—then 2 inches of peat weed and kelp, fresh from the shores, or cut from the rocks; then the less rich part of the soil and more muscle mud; the top left with the poorest and most gravelly soil. In all, there were about 18 inches, in perpendicular height, of manure, added to the soil, which when pressed, might have been 6 inches in perpendicular height; so that the bed had been moved with the spade a depth of a little exceeding two feet.

In the spring of 1840 it was sown with sugar beets, but did not do very well, the top soil being very poor. In the spring of 1841, I had it plowed about 6 inches deep; but the plow did not reach any of the richer parts of the soil below, and deposited little more than yellow loam and gravel.

I caused 93 rods of this lot to be again sown with sugar beet seed this spring, and after the beets had come up, had the land dressed on the surface, (merely spreading it on,) with 15 cords of rich cow manure. This caused the young plants to grow greatly, and the crop has been so large, that I have determined to exhibit it before the State Agricultural Society, and put in a claim for the premium which they have offered, which I beg leave now to do.

I should observe that I had no design of making any claim, until the growth of the beets promised great return. There has been no particular care of them given, and indeed several patches in the 93 rods were to be seen where the seed had failed, and which should have been filled with plants, if the object had been to try the utmost which was

possible. Also, during the dry weather of August, the tops of several of the rows were cut off for fodder for the cows. My own belief is, it would be possible to have produced on the same piece of ground, if much care had been taken, 1600 bushels.

I think the crop which has been thus produced on my land has not been caused by the trenching, but by the looseness of the soil and the top dressing of rich manure, of which I have spoken. The usefulness of a top dressing, more especially in a dry season, is undoubtedly great.

Inclosed are the certificates, which I suppose to be all the Society will require. The whole crop was sold by auction, and the weights given were what the purchasers paid for, when they took the beets. I am your obt. servt.

FREDERIC TUDOR.

Nahant, Nov. 1st, 1841.

NOTE.—The largest beet of the field measured 31 inches in circumference, and weighed 31 lbs., but was hollow-hearted.

The largest sound and perfect beet weighed 21 pounds.

A fair bushel measured of these beets weighed a fraction short of 60 lbs., which gives a fraction over 1217 bushels to the acre. The weight of 50 lbs. to the bushel, which is the usual weight allowed, gives a fraction over 1454 bushels to the acre. As the Agricultural Society have prescribed 56 lbs. to the bushel, the number of bushels per acre at this weight will amount to a small fraction short of 1300.

F. TUDOR.

Land measured by Alonzo Lewis.

Weight of crop on 93 rods, 42,384 pounds—as weighed and certified by Ezekiel Penbody, Isaac C. Perkins, and W. G. Perkins.

RYE CROP.

John Noyes's Statement.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN—I enter with you for premium, a crop of winter rye. The soil on which it grew is a black loam upon a clay bottom. Potatoes were raised upon the land for three years previous—The produce in 1840 was two hundred bushels. Eight cords of manure used, was plowed in. The last of September, 1840, I sowed one and an half bushel of rye. Reaped the grain July 20, 1841, and threshed within ten days after. The produce was 40 bushels and 22 qts., besides 8 qts. of small grain.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN NOYES.

Newbury, Nov. 10, 1841.

Grain measured by John J. Adams. Land measured by Tristram Little.

CORN CROP.

Leonard Hill's Statement.

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a statement of the cultivation and produce of a lot of Indian corn, raised by the subscriber in East Bridgewater.

The land had been planted to potatoes in 1840, and yielded 250 bushels. I put in 16 loads of good manure and had the potatoes hoed three times. This present year, the land was plowed about the middle of May, very deep, with a heavy plow; I furrowed the same very deep one way, 3 feet 8 in-

ches apart; then I put into the furrows 53 horse-cart loads of horse, stable and hog manure, amounting to upwards of nine cords, from the measure of the cart; I then struck off the land the other way with a machine, just two feet apart, and planted; letting (where there were so many) three stalks stand in a hill: I used eleven quarts of seed; one half yellow, and the other large white corn. I planted it from the 20th to 24th of May. I hoed the same four times, plowing between the rows each time. I hoed the first time the 10th or 11th of June, and the last time the first of July. I cut the stalks, before the 20th September, and cut up the corn and had the same husked and weighed from the 16th of October to the 21st of said month; and there was 173 baskets, weighing more than 40 lbs. to a basket—the whole made 6945 lbs., which is 92 15.75 bushels.

The cultivation cost—

Plowing,	\$3 00
Hauling manure, furrowing and planting,	5 00
Hoeing,	6 50
Cutting stalks,	2 50
Harvesting,	7 25
	\$21 25

The foregoing corn was raised on one acre and four rods of land, and was planted, hoed, harvested, and weighed by us. LEONARD HILL, GEORGE HILL.

Land measured by Josiah Whitman.

Note by the Editor in relation to Mr Dodge's Statement.—Mr Dodge appears, by the certificate's report, to have obtained 105 bushels of corn per acre by measurement, and only 98 bushels by weight. This leaves room for the inference that his measurement was scanty. We happen to know that the crop was measured in October, for the purpose of entry for premium with the Essex Co. Agricultural Society; and that the weight was not ascertained until late in November. We have no doubt that large corn will shrink in weight during the first month after it is hoed, near ten per cent. In 1839, we found a crop, by actual trial, to shrink between the last of October and the last of November, from 87 1-2 bushels to 79 1-2 bushels. Therefore, had Mr D. weighed, when he measured in October, it is probable that he would have had by weight 105 bushels or more.

Sheep Husbandry.—The Boston Cultivator says that, according to the best calculations there are 34,000,000 sheep in the Union. This is an increase of about 5,000,000 within the last three years. These are worth, at a fair calculation, \$70,000,000. About one fifth of all these are found in the single state of New York. These sheep, at three sheep to the acre, would require 11,000,000 acres for their keeping, worth twelve dollars per acre, making the amount of \$132,000,000 invested in lands.

The aggregate amount invested in sheep husbandry in the U. States is:

In Sheep,	\$68,000,000
In Land,	132,000,000

\$200,000,000

The annual crop of wool is estimated at 90,000,000 lbs. and worth nearly \$40,000,000.

Read, reflect, and you will gain in knowledge

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1871

THIRD AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE
STATE HOUSE—JAN 14

Cultivation of the Potato

Mr Cole, Editor of the Farmers' Journal, having been requested to open the discussion, stated that he had not prepared a speech, but would make some remarks. He was unable to determine which account was correct, that which considered South America, or that made Virginia the place where the potato was first found. When first introduced into England, it was small and inferior in quality, but has been improved by cultivation. It is now almost every where acknowledged, and it is singular that a tropical plant should be improved, and should do best in high latitudes.

The planting of seeds, and climate, both may have contributed to give us the many varieties that now exist. Where the climate is warm, they do best on a red soil; and at the North, best on lighter soils. He has been most successful in cultivating them, up in green stward Plow-land in May or the first of June, the soil decomposes fast, and is so favorable to the crop. If planted very early, they get ripe too early, and do not keep well. Chooses to plant the last of May or first of June.

Fresh horse or ox manure he considers better than that which is rotted. Crop best where manure is put in the hill. Harvesting should not be earlier than the last of September or first of Oct. her. When dug, should be kept as much as possible from the action of the air and sun. Close pits in the cellar are good for keeping them. It is well to cover them with earth, sods, boughs, or the like, and to close the cellar as soon as the potatoes are in.

Is large or small seed best? He had made an experiment, putting in the hill in one row a single large potato, and in another row two small ones. The large seed gave 6 bushels, where the small gave 4. Sometimes the difference is greater than this. Much may depend on the season and soil; when these are dry, large does the best, furnishing drink to the plant. Where large seed is selected for many successive years, the variety is improved, if this be not done, it deteriorates. One gentleman in New York, whose experience Mr C. related, had caused a variety to improve by selecting large seed; and so had another man of his acquaintance who had selected for 30 years. Some varieties at times give but few balls—and is not the production of balls an indication of degeneracy?

The taking off the Hossone has been found to increase the crop; sometimes it has nearly doubled the produce. Once Mr C. collected balls where they equalled one quarter the crop of potatoes. It is better to get seed from the South than the North.

Some in cultivating make a hill and others do not. He prefers a small flat hill. Once on hard and rocky land where he could make but little of any hill, he obtained 100 bushels from one eighth of an acre—the land rich. Hills that are surrounded by sods do well.

Mr Plunkett, of Pittsfield, stated that he had made the following experiment. He planted 9 rows, each about 15 rods long; and put in each hill for seed in the rows as follows:

1st row, one large potato—produce,	5 1-2 bush.
2d " two small do " "	4 1-4 "
3d " one small do " "	2 3-4 "
4th " one seed end, " "	3 "

5th row, one butt end—produce,	4 1-2 bu (good)
6th " 1-2 of one potato, " "	4 1-2 "
7th " two large potatoes, " "	6 "
8th " one (pink-eye) " "	3 "
9th " one (black kidney) " "	4 1-2 "

Size of the produce was provacingly like that of the seed, excepting where he put two large potatoes, and in that case there were too many small ones. And this shows that whole large seed is best; that you may over seed. That large parents will produce large offspring, is a law of nature, and holds true, as well in vegetables as in animals.

Covering deep ways has injurious effects upon this crop. Where the seed is placed deep in the ground, the roots strike out from the stem, near the surface, and distant from the parent seed. Dr. Campbell, of Pittsfield, has made many experiments, and finds that wilted potatoes will come up the quickest, and are best for an early crop. The climate must determine which is the best soil for this crop. Warmer lands at the North than at the South, are most adapted to its growth.

The kidney-shaped and egg-shaped potatoes never do well on a dry soil. They require ground that is damp and not cold. Round potatoes and round oblong, will often do well on dry soils.

The shape is of value in determining the quality of the potato. The round oblong (Merino, Long Red, &c.) are the coarsest. Next, the round, (English Whites, Round Blues, &c.)—then the flat kidney-shaped, (Cheragos, and others like them in shape), and lastly the egg-shaped. The first kind give very little starch per bushel; the second give 6 lbs.; the third, give 6 3-4 to 7 1-4 lbs.; the fourth give 8 or 8 1-2 lbs. Where the productiveness is great, the quality generally is not good. Where the quality is good, the yield is not great.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, stated that some farmers put the manure above the seed in the hills, and inquired whether any one present had tried this method and could give the results.

A gentleman (name not known,) replied that whether it was a good course, depended upon the soil. Where that is dry, he was understood to prefer the manure on top—but where wet, the manure should be below the seed.

Mr Putnam (Editor,) then stated that his experiences were not worth much, for he had not been very successful with this crop. He however had studied it some during the past year, and would give an opinion.

Bulbous roots do best where there there is a mixture of mud in the soil. This probably, in part, because the sand fits the soil to give place or yield easily as the bulb expands. He had noticed too, that where sods surround in hill of potatoes, or stones of such shape as to admit a free circulation of air in the hill, that the potatoes grow large. He inferred that in order to have the tubers of potatoes do well, they should be in a soil or manure that will yield easily to their pressure while they are enlarging, and in one also that admits of a free circulation of air. But the potato, besides having a bulb or tuber, has also fibrous roots, and these fibrous roots, like a fine or pulverized soil and manure; therefore it may be desirous to put a little fine manure in the bottom of the hill for the roots, and then above, put butt stalks, hay, brakes, leaves, brush and the like, to furnish a bed in which the tubers can expand easily and breathe freely. He gave this merely as a theory. (Had he been willing to consume the time, he thinks he could have added facts, from which these views would have been no forced inferences.)

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, as evidence that Mr Plunkett was right in thinking that the egg-shaped potato likes a moist soil, stated that he planted the St. Helena, the

first year after obtaining it, in a warm moist soil, and the produce was good—very good; but has since been growing in open dry soil, and it has been doing very poorly. He prefers the Long Red potato to any other. This has been raised on his farm for many years, and has been improving in quantity and quality. It stands drought well.

Some persons are of opinion that the potato crop is one of the most profitable, and if it be so, it is desirable that farmers generally should be made acquainted with the fact. One gentleman of his acquaintance in West Newbury, raises largely for shipping, sometimes thousands of bushels annually, and thinks it his best crop. This man plants in drills.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, stated, that the question, by what means the greatest amount of this crop can be obtained from a given soil, is an important one. Is any one kind of manure or mode of culture to be preferred to all others?—A Mr Barnum, of Vergennes, Vt., states that he has produced 1000, 1200, and even 1500 bushels per acre. [See article headed 'Gen. Barnum's Potato Crop,' on page 255, of this paper.] He is in a colder climate than ours, and is on a clay soil. He plants in drills running North and South; the drills 20 inches apart and 6 deep; manure in the bottom. Seeds 6 or 10 inches apart. Soon after the potatoes are up, thin the ground between them, but does not hoe. Then carts on rubbish of all kinds that he can get, and cover the ground over. He says if you hoe, you make pits, and after rain there will be a crust. If you hill, drought may pinch. His application of a coating of old hay, straw, brush, &c., is more expensive than hoeing, but is more profitable. Mr S then asked, can such a course of culture be adopted here?

Col Newell, of West Newbury, stated that in Essex county, we get our best potato crops upon peat meadows that have been well drained; and then this fact, since those lands are very light and porous, may favor Mr Putnam's view as to the benefits of air. He rather chooses to raise upon old ground, and after the plants are up to harrow the rows, (the tops of the rows, if we understood him, and this harrowing is a substitute for a first hoeing) and subsequently he gives one hoeing. He thinks some other lands better than the Long Red.

Mr Putnam. The facts that Mr Dodge, whose soil is mostly light, prefers the Long Red, or La Plata; and that Col. Newell, whose soil is clayey, does not prefer hoes, but rather the flat potatoes, go to favor Mr Plunkett's view, that round and oblong round, are better suited to dry land than are the flat, kidney, or egg-shaped.

Mr Alger, of Chelsea, stated that on lands where he was told that if he did not put a spoonful of lime in the hill, the worms would spoil his crop, he applied the lime, excepting to a small part. Where there was no lime, the worms troubled him, but did not where he limed. He inquired whether it is best to cut the seed.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, suffered from worms where he used barn manure, but not where he applied muck or sea-horn.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, stated that for this crop, he plows well, turns the furrow flat, spreads long manure, and harrows it in. Cuts his seed, if large. Makes no furrow or hole; puts the seed on the surface, and barely covers it. In this way he gets his largest crops. If, however, he had but little manure, he might put it in the hill, but if so, he would keep the manure up at the surface. He wishes to obtain quantity, and, excepting a few for table use, plants the kinds that prove with him most productive, which are the Robans and Merinos. (We think the Merinos of the farmers from the western part of the State, are the Long Reds of the

TEMPERANCE AT WASHINGTON.

We find the following letter in the Albany Argus:

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 7, 1842.

E. C. Delavan, Esq.—My Dear Sir—For some weeks past the temperance cause in this city has excited an unusual interest, which has been followed by some very extraordinary results. Temperance meetings have been held two or three evenings every week; the great transparent printing which I have forwarded to you, representing the condition of the drunkard's stomach, in the various stages of intemperance, has been exhibited and explained; crowds have thronged the houses to see and to hear, and multitudes have signed the total abstinence pledge, many of whom have been abandoned drunkards for years. The hearts of the most dissipated are cheered, and we confidently look forward to the time when this city shall stand redeemed, and intemperance be swept from the metaphors of the country.

A most animating and glorious scene was witnessed at the meeting of our Freemen's Vigilant Total Abstinence Society, held at the Medical College this evening, which I will briefly describe. The name of Thomas F. Marshall, a member of Congress from Kentucky, in place of the late Chief Justice Marshall, is doubtless familiar to you. His intellect is of a very high order, and his mind of that peculiar and original cast which gives pungency, power and eloquence to all his efforts in the House of Representatives; and he possesses also a warm, generous and philanthropic heart. But while he has been admired for the splendor of his genius, and loved for the qualities of his heart, and while we have felt proud of him as an American orator, all have wept over him; yes, all—political friends and political opponents—have wept over him as a lost and ruined man. But this day, Thomas F. Marshall, while in the Hall of Representatives, came to the conclusion that he was lost forever, without a speedy and entire reformation, and deliberately forced the resolution to join a temperance society. This evening he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Briggs and myself to the temperance meeting at the college, where he placed his name on the parchment roll, and took the total abstinence pledge; after which he rose and made a most touching and eloquent address, detailing some interesting incidents in the history of his life. Among other things, he said he was not ashamed of the net which he had consummated; that he was not only willing that this step should be known to the society, but to Congress—to the nation—to the world. After he sat down, Mr. Briggs rose, and from an overflowing heart made an address full of power and pathos. Several other speeches followed, and an impression was made upon the audience which will not soon be effaced. Several other members of Congress followed Mr. Marshall's example and placed their names under his upon the roll.

I need not tell you, that this event, while it is destined to heal a mother's wounds, will cause a whole State—nay, a whole nation to rejoice over the return of a lost favorite son. Let us now have the example of the President and his Cabinet; let them banish from their tables and social parties, the use of wine and other intoxicating drinks; and let the members of Congress sustain us by the influence of their example, and the great object will soon be accomplished, and we shall become a happy, virtuous and wealthy people.

Very truly yours, THOS. SHAW.

SELF-PRESUMPTION

It is with nations as with individuals, those who know the least of others, think the highest of themselves; for the whole fanfare of pride and ignorance are inconstant, and mutually beget each other.—The Chinese affect to despise European ingenuity, but they cannot mend a common watch; when it is out of order, they say it is dead, and barter it away for a living one. The Persians think that all foreign merchants come to them from a small island in the northern waters, barren and desolate, which produces nothing good or beautiful; for why else," say they, do the Europeans come to us for such things, if they are to be had at home? The Turk will not permit the sacred cities of Mecca or Medina to be polluted by the residence or even footsteps of a single Christian; and as to the grand Dario of Japan, he is so holy that the sun is not permitted to have the honor of shining on his illustrious head. The king of Malacca styles himself lord of the winds; and the Mogul, to be equal with him, titles himself conqueror of the world, and his grandees are denominated rulers of the thunder storm and steersmen of the whirlwind; even the pride of Mexico, who fettered the sea, and wrote his commands to Mount Atlas; or of California, who boasted of an intrigue with the moon, are both surpassed by the petty sovereign of an insignificant tribe in North America, who every morning stalks out to his hovel, bids the sun good-morrow, and points out to him with his finger, the center he is to take for the day—and to complete this climax of pride and ignorance, it is well known that the Khan of Tartary, who does not possess a single house under the canopy of heaven, has no sooner finished his repast of mare's milk and horse flesh, than he causes a herald to proclaim from his seat, that all the princes and potentates of the earth have his permission to go to dinner!—Linnæus.

WALKING IN WATER.—A gentleman of Cincinnati has invented a life preserver, by which the power of locomotion is retained in the water, in an upright position. It consists of a garment, water tight to encase the feet, legs and to the body near the arms, and near the latter is fitted a large life preserver. To the hands are fixed paddles. Having witnessed an experiment in front of the city, where the wearer entered the water and passed down the channel for a distance of fourteen hundred feet, the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette testifies that the buoyant power of this garment is so great as to float any one for hours, without getting wet.

Pretty Fair.—A distinguished counsellor at Nantucket, found a ball of yarn in the street, and winding up the thread, he followed it until he overtook the lady who dropped the ball and had the other end of the thread in her pocket. The counsellor made his polite bow, put on his blandest smile, and returning her the ball, said, "I have often heard of ladies spinning street yarn, but never caught one at it before."—New Bedford Reg.

A good story is related of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning before examinations, some of the students fastened a live goose to the President's chair. When he entered the room, and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned upon his heel and coolly observed, "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I will therefore leave you to your studies."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The proprietor of the New England Agricultural Ware House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following: John Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 300 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 1000 Grass Cutters, 1000 Hay Cutters, 1000 Common do. do, 1000 Wagon's Patent Combs, 50 Common do. do, 200 Vegeable Cutters, 200 Common do. do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 1000 Yokes, 1500 Pair Saddle Stoves, 3000 Cast Iron Stoves, 1000 Cast Steel Shovels, 1500 Common do., 1000 Spades, 1500 Grass Scythes, 1000 Patent Saws, 1000 Common do., 1000 Hay Rakes, 1000 Garden do., 1000 Manure Forks, 1000 Hay do., 1000 Pair Trace Chains, 1000 Truck do., 1000 Draft do., 1000 Trip up do., 2000 Haler do., 1000 Yards Fence do., 2500 Grind Stones on rollers.

APPELL PARERS. Just received at the New England Agricultural Ware House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Squire's Patent Apple Parer, a very useful article. With one of these you may crush a bushel of apples, and with less saving of the apples, as the outside may be taken off in round thin slices. This device is also for sale at N. B. WILLES' No. 45 North Market Street, SOUTHERN, COB DEN & CO. and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sent on application to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT SPRAY CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Ware House, and Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Spruce Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before used for any implement for this purpose. The most prominent features of this apparatus, and some of the consequent peculiarities of its machine are:

- 1. To give a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a tall grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even the most rapid rate, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The Engines, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and covered with a soft tread, is found by a great improvement on the present mode of having grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of cutting is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stone hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and who will use, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER. A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days. N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers. TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

[NO. 31.

N. E. FARMER.

POTATOES,

their Form indicating their Unfitness for Particular Soils.—Clover.

In our paper of Jan. 14, we noticed a question by a correspondent in Providence, which was these words: "What is the best variety of potato for light lands?" We then recommended the Penzance, because we had found this doing remarkably well on light peat lands. But in this case the soil at the depth of two or three inches below the surface, was quite *mist*. And in such a situation the variety recommended will undoubtedly do well. But if the *light* soil of our correspondent is also a *dry* soil, then in the opinion of Plunkett, of Pittsfield, (whose valuable remarks the agricultural meeting in the State House, we noticed last week,) a *round*, or *oblong round*, variety would do best. We would ask particular attention to the whole statement of Mr Plunkett, for though brief, it contains more valuable facts and suggestions relating to the potato crop, than are usually furnished even in elaborate articles upon the subject.

Repetition of the Clover Crop.—Our correspondent asked "how many years should elapse between plowing up of a clover sod and seeding again to clover?" The common statement among English writers is six. But the time varies apparently according to the amount of gypsum in the soil: where that is abundant, this crop will bear repeating every three or four years—as often, indeed, as one may wish to apply it. But where one crop of clover exhausts nearly all the gypsum which the soil contains, it is useless to repeat the crop until the soil can obtain from the atmosphere a new supply of this food of clover, unless you dress the land with plaster or with ashes containing the principal ingredients of plaster. If that be done, clover may do well, immediately after clover. We doubt, however, whether it will answer to repeat this crop for any considerable number of times, immediately after itself, unless one should apply a suitable matter freely to the soil as well as gypsum in some one of its forms.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

FORMS—GRUBS—GOOD EFFECTS OF LIME AND ASHES.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Sir:—The two last years had many others in this village, have lost many of our squashes and pumpkins by a white worm eating the vines just above the ground. They resemble the potato-worm, but are not more than so large. I have found from one to six in a row. I have tried several experiments to see if I could prevent their ravages. Last spring, when the vines were three or four inches high, I strewed around several hills. Around others, lime, and around others, ashes. I did not perceive that it had the least effect on any of them.

Do you know what will be best to do?

What will prevent the grubs at the roots of cabbages?

I have some flourishing plum trees. Three inches above the ground, they are all three times as large as they are at the surface. Would it be well to raise the earth a few inches, so that roots may protrude from the large part of the trees? I have placed stakes around them and tied them, to prevent them from breaking down in gales of wind.

I have generally been annoyed by the potato-worm. Last spring, before plowing, spread lime about half an inch thick, on half the piece I intended to plant; on the other I spread as much unleached ashes. After plowing I did the same. Where I put the ashes I had scarcely any worms. Where I put the lime I had not one.

When I set out my cabbages, I tried several kinds of manures, but I found none so good as that which I took from a place where I had cut and sawed my wood for twenty years. The chips had decomposed, and there was about a foot deep of black mould. The largest I had weighed twenty-eight pounds. Where I put old barn manure, the largest was about 17 or 18 pounds.

I take your excellent paper, the *New England Farmer*, in which if you will answer the above questions, (if you think them worth answering,) you will confer a favor on several of your subscribers.

Yours, respectfully,

ALLEN COFFIN.

Edgartown, Dec. 16, 1841.

☞ We saw this worm that destroys vines, last year, for the first time. Complaints of its ravages were very common in this vicinity. We searched for it at various times, but generally it had left the vine before our examination. In a few instances we found it however; and we found also that it had passed through the centre of the main root; and we inferred that it commenced its work an inch or two below the surface of the ground and worked its way upward. If such were the course of its movement, the soot, lime and ashes of course would afford no protection. We cannot name any preventive that has been proved valuable by experiment, but will name the application we design to make next season, which is *salt in the manure*. This may be used at the rate of 6 or 8 bushels in the manure for an acre; at this rate it has been found highly destructive to vermin in England, and has also been favorable to the growth of plants.

To cabbages, or rather the soil on which they grow, we will suggest the same application after the plants are up.

"There is, perhaps, no agricultural use of common salt more undoubted than in the destruction of vermin. The effect, too, is direct, and the result immediately apparent. For this purpose, from five to ten bushels per acre are abundantly sufficient. The agriculturist need be under no apprehension that the salt will destroy his crop, for 20 bushels of salt per acre may be applied to young wheat with perfect safety; I have seen even 25 bushels used with advantage. An opportunity should be

selected when the weather is mild and moist, but not rainy—when the land is damp but not wet. And salt should never be sown when the sun is shining; but either early in the morning or late in the evening after sunset. We sow at the rate of 4 or 5 bushels per acre. In the morning each throw may be distinguished by the quantity of slime and number of dead slugs lying on the ground."—*Johnson on Manures*.

The whale-oil soap which has been found so destructive to slugs, is worthy of trial. Make a strong suds, and water the ground with them in the evening.

The swellings on the plum stocks, if they are not grafted is caused by the worm that infests that tree, and the earthing up alone will be of no service. The worm must be cut out, the diseased bark taken off; the earth scraped away around the roots and new earth applied. But we should not expect benefit from attempting to get a new set of roots. If the bunches are merely the expansion of the scion, in consequence of its being of a more thrifty kind than the stock, it may look a little better to draw the earth up around it; but this, if it caused new roots, would give the tree a tendency to form *wood* rather than *fruit*, and is not a desirable course. The trees are very well as they are.—Ed.

NEW METHOD OF WORKING FOUR HORSES.

At a late plowing match for experimenting on the qualities of various plows, held at Hazelle, by the Ayrshire Agricultural Association, it became necessary to use four horses, and to test the force exerted, two dynamometers were required. The report thus describes the manner in which this was accomplished:

"In treating of the draft of the horses, it may be useful to notice an experiment that was adopted to measure heavy implements requiring a draft of eighty stones, while the scale of the dynamometer individually, extended only to seventy stones. The horses were yoked two and two to the ends of a runner chain, which was passed round an iron sheave (pulley wheel) attached to the plow's bridle. The hind pair of horses were yoked to the short end of the chain, while the foremost pair were yoked to the other end, lengthened out sufficiently to give freedom of action, and each pair drew by a set of common swingtrees, with a dynamometer attached to each set of trees. In this manner the two dynamometers were found to indicate, with all the precision that could be desired, that equal force was exerted by each pair of horses, the sum of the forces being the real draft of the implement. This method of yoking four horses, be it observed, is one of the best now employed. It is simple and effective, equalizing the draft to the whole four, in a manner as perfect as it is possible to approach."

The reasonableness of this statement will be once apparent to every practical man, certainly to every teamster. Such know that when four horses are worked in the usual way, a much larger draft is

portion of draft, in nine cases out of ten, is taken by one of the teams than by the other, and the ordinary mode of harnessing and working, renders the equalization of draft impossible. This great desideratum is easily effected in the manner mentioned above.—*Albany Cult.*

FABLE OF THE CHICKENCOCKS AND THE HENS,

Wherein some very wise precepts are inculcated pertaining to the rights and duties of the gentleman sex of the poultry yard, and females GENERALLY.

It happened upon a time, if fables be true, that the fowls in the barnyard of a certain neighborhood, became awakened to an unusual degree of interest in all subjects pertaining to their own well being, and that of their race in general.

They gathered into groups, or as men would say, into "conventions," and at these gatherings they crowsed and cackled, and clapped their wings and did all other things in manner and form as such creatures do, when they are deliberating upon matters of moment to themselves and others. Things had proceeded thus for a long time, and many plans designed to produce the most happy influence upon the social condition of chickens, and of birds in general, had been devised, and were in process of execution, when certain hens got it into their heads, that the part which they acted in public concerns was not just so important and imposing as it might be; and to this opinion agreed certain of the roosters.

In this state of things, it was agreed that at subsequent gatherings of the chickens, these disaffected hens should stand up and participate in the doings of the assembly, just as the roosters had been accustomed to do before; and thus, as they said, equality would be promoted, and the active wisdom of the roost be brought to bear upon the subject in hand. An old rooster who was accustomed to look a good deal into the nature of things, and who was not easily carried away with the new-fangled notions of the younger birds, remonstrated against this procedure of these hens, and stated many grave and weighty reasons, showing the absurdity and folly of their intentions. After mounting upon a fence, and clapping his wings, and crowing, to engage attention, he presented the case something as follows:—In the first place, it was not convenient at all times for the hens to leave the little chickens, to attend to public affairs. It was exceedingly important, he said, that the little creatures should be attended to, and nature seemed to have devolved that duty upon the hens, and to turn aside from it, to act in a sphere for which nature had not designed them, he thought would be "strange and unnatural." In the second place, he said that there were insuperable barriers in their way, which they could never surmount. For instance, their voice was not of that kind which was suitable in addressing public assemblies; but it was of a mild and sweeter tone, and better adapted to please and interest in the social circle. It was true, he said, that hens might crow, and he had heard them attempt it, but it always appeared to him a very ridiculous and unnatural business. He added, furthermore, that in public speaking a certain amount of red, or brazen color seemed to be necessary about the physiognomy, and this, he remarked, some roosters possessed in an uncommon degree, while the hens were entirely without it; and if, as he remarked, they endeavored to assume this brazen appearance, it appeared to him, and he

believed it did to others, very coarse and uncomely in them. He said farther, in the third place, that in the public meetings of the fowls, as they were not entirely perfect in their nature, it often occurred that there were some contentions in the best assemblies, about who should speak, and what should be said; and that sometimes there arose a great degree of heat in deciding the matter of right;—and just at this point, advancing one of his legs, he displayed quite a respectable spur, which, he said, enabled him to maintain his rights, and their interests. These, he said, they were without; and although he hoped never to have occasion to use his spurs, (and he was opposed to using them except in self-defence,) yet they indicated that when contention existed, as the Creator had furnished him, and other roosters with weapons of defence, and had not given such implements of defence to the hens, it was very clear to his mind, that hens were not designed to have any thing to do with scenes of contention. He likewise quoted a certain record which all professed to regard as authority in matters of duty, and showed them that the teachings of this record were directly opposed to their present intentions. In conclusion, he added, that if the hens had a desire to control public affairs, he would tell them a method by which they could have more influence than any other class in the community of fowls. That was this. The little chicks, he said, were all committed to their charge, for several months of their life. During this period, their minds were just in that state that impressions might be made, that would influence their conduct in all after life. Now, said he, you can make your influence felt in all after ages; and the future governors of the barn-yards may be controlled in a great measure by the principles which you inculcated during their minority. Thus you will have greater influence than any other class, in determining the character of public roosters. And certainly, he added, they might perceive that to have the business of forming the character of the governors, and then take the field as public chickens themselves, would be attending to more than their share of public matters.

The old bird said he had but a single word to say to those roosters who had favored this folly of the hens, and then he would fly down. It was this—that it appeared to him it would be much more easy for them to doff their combs and their spurs, and to have the flash feathers in their tails pulled out, and thus accommodate themselves to the appearance and duties of the hens, than for the hens to assume their appearance and duties.

Whilst this address was being delivered, it was perceived that the disaffected hens, and those roosters who had made common cause with them, turned their eyes askant, and closed their ears against the unanswerable arguments of their counsellor. And no sooner did he fly down, than one of the most forward of the biddies flapped her wings, and moved the following resolution: That the crowsings and cacklings of the chickencocks were entirely out of order, and that they neither deserve the name of chickencock, chanticleer, nor rooster.—*S. C. Temp. Ad.*

Great difficulty is frequently experienced when glass is accidentally broken, in removing the old putty. Moisten the putty with nitric or muriatic acid, and it may be removed at once. Strong soap will likewise loosen it in a few hours.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON FEEDING APPLES TO STOCK.

Messrs. Editors—Permit me to call the attention, through your valuable journal, the Cultivator of my brother farmers, to the subject of feeding apples; and especially of those who have large orchards, remote from market, and make cider, then and then perchance sell it at a dollar per barrel—as I think I can show them that they can dispose of them to much better advantage by feeding them to their cows and swine. Both are exceedingly fond of them. I am well aware that there exists a great prejudice against this practice, but eight years' experience warrant me in saying that it is not supported by facts, and that it is men's prejudice. The common opinion is, that apple-dry up milk cows, and many think that they will kill them. I have often heard farmers relate how they lost a valuable cow or ox, and how such neighbor's cows broke into his orchard one night, and he lost a number of them, and those that did not die, nearly or quite lost their milk. Now the same result would have followed had the cows got to a pile of potatoes or bin of oats. But I must confess that I was a believer once myself, and indeed came very near losing a very valuable cow, by eating too many apples, about ten years ago. It dried up her milk entirely; thus confirming all the arguments against apples; and I assure you I was most careful thereafter to keep my cows from eating them. But thanks to a kind and unknown friend in Vermont, who sent me a paper containing his experiments in feeding apples to milk cows, which appeared to me so satisfactory that I at once determined to make a trial of it. I told my hired man what I intended to do; he objected strongly and advised me not to do it, using the old arguments, &c. But I was determined upon making the trial, and not to be dissuaded from my purpose. Accordingly I commenced feeding my cows a peck apiece the first night and again next morning and evening; on the third day I had increased the quantity to half a bushel morning and night. By this time there was an increase of milk fully one third. The fourth and fifth days I gave them three pecks apiece, morning and night, but there was not a corresponding increase of milk. I then gave them a bushel each. They ate them the first, second and third time, but there was a decrease; I then went back to half a bushel, and an increase of milk followed. This satisfied me that a bushel twice a day was too much, and produced injurious effects. I regret that I did not follow up the experiment with one cow, and note the result. I fed over two hundred bushels that fall and was very much pleased with my first experiment.

And while I was paying strict attention as to their effect upon the quantity of milk, I was not unmindful to note the quantity of the cream and butter, and found that it fully corresponded with the increased quantity of milk, and that the butter was of superior quality. The apples were about three fourths sour and one fourth sweet, ripe, grafted fruit; and eight years' experience has fully satisfied me that apples are perfectly harmless; that they will not kill cows nor dry their milk any more than potatoes, pumpkins or grain; but when eaten to excess, have an injurious effect, dry up their milk, and I have no doubt have often killed cows. Let them get used to them gradually, and there is no danger. It is the eating to excess that does the mischief.

Having stated to you my experience in feeding pigs to cows, I will add that of feeding them to pigs. My first experiment was only a partial one, when I fattened my hogs on apples and corn. My pound, was five years ago, and more to the point, and then a large quantity of apples; the price in market was too low to pay transportation. I accordingly turned my hogs into the orchard, about the 10th September, to help themselves, and dress the slop of the kitchen besides. When dressed they averaged a trifle over 300 lbs.—age seven months. Three years ago, having again a large quantity of apples, my hogs were served as before; when dressed, they averaged 325 lbs.—sixteen and a half months. Wanting to keep in a couple of weeks longer after my apples were gone, (I only feed them windfalls,) I fed them, but they evidently fell away. The reason of this probably was, that their teeth had become tender and the corn was too hard for them. One year ago my hogs were again fattened on apples and dressed averaged a trifle less than 300 lbs., excepting one hog, which would not take on any at all.

As to the quality of the pork, it is equal to any and on corn, or other substances. If any one eats it, let him come and dine with me, and he will be convinced. Many farmers in this section do not get in the right way, and feed all their pigs, to their hogs, and it gives me great pleasure in stating, from numerous inquiries I have made, that they are highly gratified with the practice. If boiled, it improves them materially, and who have experience in this matter, agree in opinion that a bushel of apples are worth as much fattening hogs, as a bushel of potatoes.

It does not mean, however, to be understood that I advise every farmer to feed his pigs. Local price in market facilities to it, and cost of transportation, ought to be taken into account; but if it can sell them at a very low price, and cart a day's drive besides, or make order of them, I will sell that at a dollar a barrel, I would feed them, in that manner convert them into cash.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. D. GROVE.

askirk's Bridge, N. Y., Dec. 1841.

DWELLINGS OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND.

The London Morning Chronicle observes very truly: "In all large towns, how wretched are the dwellings of the poor, their miserable habitations! Property has been left to work its own ruin and make the most of every square inch of ground. "The same room," says the Statistical Register of the Leeds Town Council, "containing 600 feet of atmospheric air, sometimes serves for the day and sleeping apartment of a whole family. There is no provision for ventilation; and the old and the young, the sick and the healthy, are crowded together, three, four, or even six persons in a bed. Amidst such indiscriminate assemblages of persons of either sex, the deceptions of life must be lost sight of, the obligations of humanity forgotten, and contagious diseases diffuse their fearful celerity." Manchester, Liverpool, London abound in these pestiferous rookeries. I would pay the proprietors better than decent dwellings. Old buildings in close courts are bought up, and when they ought to be pulled down, are let in small portions, every avenue being built

up, that it may yield its rent. Drainage, sewerage, or any provision whatever for cleanliness or wholesomeness, is never dreamed of by this class of landlords, nor ever will until they are compelled by law. In the metropolis, a corporation improvement occasionally clears away some of these dens of disease and demoralization; but the inhabitants are only driven a little further out of sight, to some similar nest of nastiness; perhaps after having, as lately happened, to take shelter for a few nights under the arches of a railway. In laying out a broad, new street, it is never planned to raise any other than lofty and spacious dwellings. The poor are driven back by street improvements, like beasts into a jungle. The building and drainage bill of Lord Normanby, introduced last spring, however imperfect in some of its details, was a noble attempt to grapple with this wide-spread nuisance. It has been pushed aside by the monopolist conflict. The excitement of changing a government, in order to uphold a bread tax, leaves no leisure for considering whether human beings may not be lodged with a little more of the comfort enjoyed by dogs and horses —

"My tiger-spring must crush thee in its path,
But cannot stoop to pity thee."

By the Leeds report just quoted, it appears that in that town alone there are upwards of 15,000 children who do not go to school at all, besides allowing 10,000 for such as are too young, or are unavoidably prevented. The fact is a frightful one. It could not happen were the poor properly cared for by a legislature. It is a horrible disgrace on a country possessing millions per annum for educational purposes. Nor would it be the case, were the parents themselves in a thriving condition. Amongst the city poor, at least, there is no contempt for education, nor disregard of its advantages. But they need their children's work. Or they, and rightfully, postpone the purchase of learning to the purchase of bread. It must wait its turn; and the turn never comes.

The following is better:—

The Liverpool Mechanic's Institution cost no more than £15,000; contains upwards of 3,300 members; 830 pupils in three day schools; 600 pupils in 15 or 16 evening classes; has 50 teachers regularly employed, whose salaries amount to £5,000 a year; a library of 7,000 volumes, with 1,300 readers, and a daily distribution of 200 volumes; and public lectures twice a week, attended by audiences varying from 600 to 1300.

BOILED CABBAGES FOR SWINE.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Cabinet.

SIR—I notice that one of your correspondents, in the November number of the Cabinet, recommends boiled cabbages as a wholesome and economical food for swine. My experience, which, in regard to these animals, is not inconsiderable, does not confirm that opinion. I have never been able to induce my hogs to eat boiled cabbages with avidity; on the contrary, they have generally shown a marked aversion to them, unless they were combined with a pretty strong proportion of grain of some kind; and even then, I have doubted whether the cooking process made the cabbages more conducive to the health and nourishment of the animals, than agreeable to their palates. If, as it has been said, brutes, particularly swine, have an instinctive partiality for both such sorts and such preparations of food as are most congenial to their

constitutions; and if, as I have heard, the intestines of a hog are more like those of a man, than are the intestines of any other domestic animal, the preference of swine for raw rather than boiled cabbages, may be accounted for. You have probably seen the work of Dr. Beaumont, describing the experiments made by him in relation to the comparative digestibility of food in the stomach of the soldier, whose side, having been pierced by a musket ball, left a hole when the wound healed, big enough to carry on such experiments with accuracy. The doctor puts down raw cabbage as having been about as easy again for his patient to digest, as boiled. So, I have no doubt, hogs find it, and therefore prefer it. My experience, too, has convinced me that hogs not only prefer raw cabbage to boiled, but to any other vegetable, whether cooked or raw, if given alone; and that they will eat raw cabbage first, when given to them at the same time with other vegetables, whether cooked or not. I have never succeeded in attempts to make my hogs eat raw carrots, parsneps, or white turnips. Yellow turnips they will devour as if they liked them; but I have often thought that, even of these they preferred the tops to the roots. Beets, of which they relish both the tops and roots, I am inclined to think, make, with shorts or bran, and a due proportion of salt, and ashes, the best and cheapest winter food for store swine.

As to the comparative economy of cooked or raw food for swine in general, I have no doubt that, with the exception of cabbages, all vegetables, and all grain without exception, will go much further if thoroughly boiled than when raw; but the cost of the boiling apparatus, of fuel, and of the labor necessary for the purpose, must be taken into consideration; and if they be, it will be found that for a small number of hogs—say less than twenty or thirty—raw food will be cheaper than cooked.

BRAWN.

Harlem, near Washington, D. C.

In this vicinity, we believe it will pay well to cook food for a much smaller number of hogs than that above suggested.—Eo. N. E. I.

The following is ridiculous. May we never fear the people or love ourselves so much, on this side of the Atlantic, as to attempt to monopolize the salt water or any other of the great Creator's gifts.

"It is contrary to law in France to take even a pitcher of water from the sea, lest it should be evaporated, for the sake of gaining an ounce of salt, and avoiding the payment of duty. The Sentinel des Pyrenées informs us, that a servant who was taking a pail of water from the sea, at Briarris, a few days ago, for a bath for a child who was ill, was perceived by a custom-house officer, who instantly compelled her to throw it back, and return with the empty pail.—Galignani.

Rich Milk.—A Lancashire farmer in the London Farmers' Magazine says:—"I have a cow in my stock which has had five calves, two of which she has dropped since she came into my possession. She is now giving not less than 26 quarts of milk daily, and this appearing of superior richness, induced me to try what weight of butter her milk for seven days would give; the trial was completed yesterday, and the butter weighed 23 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. I had a cow ten years ago, which gave 20 lbs. 6 oz. in a week."

FATTENING SHEEP.

The best age for selecting wethers to fatten, is from three to five years old. They must be fed with the utmost regularity and exactness; strangers must not be suffered to go among them; and the greatest pains must be taken not to disturb or alarm them. If folded, fifty are as many as should ever be put in one enclosure, and a less number would be better. There should be a shed under which they may take shelter at their pleasure; and where they may always find a dry bed; and their yards, likewise, should be always abundantly littered, because if suffered or compelled to stand in wet yards, where there exists a predisposition, they are liable to become infected with the foot-rot, a most troublesome disorder, and fatal to all thrift, separate from its infectious character, which will cause it to diffuse itself rapidly through a large flock. Their feeding troughs likewise, and mangers, should be kept thoroughly clean, and their yards well supplied with pure water. In selecting sheep for stall feeding, the fine-wooled kinds often make up for want of size in the superior value of the fleece.

This matter is of so much importance to the farmers in the interior, that I shall go more at large into it, and illustrate it by some actual experiments, of which I have received an authentic account.

1. Experiment in stall-feeding sheep.

Forty wether sheep from 2 to 3 years old. Cost \$1,92 each. Put up 1st December; sold 5th March, at \$4 per head in the yard.

Feed.

From 1 Dec. to 15 Dec. 1 gill of corn per day,	600 gills.
" 15 Dec. to 29 Dec. 2 gills " "	1120 "
" 29 " to 14 Feb. 3 " "	5640 "
Equal to	283.4 bush.
From 11 Feb. to 5 March, 1 bush. per day, to 40 sheep,	40
Total of corn,	473.4 bush.
From 1 Dec. to 10 Jan. 3 bu. of turnips per day,	123
From 10 Jan. to 5 March, between 5 and 6 bush., say 5 1-2,	297
Total of turnips,	420 bush.
Manure considered equivalent to the attendance.	500 lbs. at \$10.
Co. n 47 3-4 bush. at 50 cents,	\$24 00
Turnips, 120 " at 10 cents,	42 00
Hay, 2,000 lbs. at \$10,	10 00
Cost of 40 sheep at \$1 92 each,	76 80
	\$152 80
Proceeds of sale at \$1 each, 5th March,	160 00
	\$7 20

2. Experiment in stall-feeding sheep.

Dec. 9th. Put up to be stall-fed 50 wether sheep,	
" 17th. " " 12 "	
" 18th. " " 52 "	
	114 at two and a half dollars each, \$285.

Feed consumed by them as follows:

Swedish turnips (ruta baga), 862 bu. at 10c.	\$86 20
English flat turnips,	125 " 5c. 6 25
Indian corn,	37 " 70c. 25 90
Hay (rowen) 9942 lbs. at 40 cts. per 100 lbs.	39 76
	\$158 11

Cost of feed brought over, \$158 11
 Sales of above sheep, 62 at \$1 each, and 52 at \$1 08 each—advance on 114, 175 16

Net balance in favor of the sheep, \$17 05

N. B.—It was noted that the thrift of the above sheep was injured by the prevalence of the foot-rot among them; and the sale affected by a large number in the market on the day they were offered. Had they been offered a month earlier, they would have brought as much as at the time they were sold. In regard to circumstances of this nature, no certain calculations can be made; but they illustrate the caprices to which all such operations are liable.

3. Experiment in stall-feeding sheep.

180 wether sheep of superior size and condition were put up to be stall-fed on the 1st of December.

125 delivered on the 11th Feb. were sold at \$5 per head.

55 delivered on the 18th Feb., were sold at \$5 25 per head.

Cost of the above sheep:

118 wether sheep at \$2 50 per head,	\$295 00
2 " cuset sheep at \$3 per head,	6 00
60 " sheep at \$3 06 1-2 per head,	183 75
Commissions for purchase and driving, 25 cts. each,	45 00
Interest on \$530 at 10 per cent. including risks,	13 25
	\$543 00

Produce consumed in fattening the above sheep:

510 bushels turnips at 10 cts. per bush.	\$51 90
151 " of corn at 75 cts. per bush.	113 25
Hay at 2 1-2 lbs. per day each, 33,362 lbs.	133 41
Tens 16, 1,362 lbs. at \$8 per 2000 lbs.	\$841 59
	913 75

Cash received for above sheep,

Net balance in favor of the sheep, \$72 16

NOTE.—The amount of hay charged as above, was matter of estimate rather than of measurement. Twenty of the above flock, put by themselves and fed as fully as possible, consumed in three days, 150 lbs.; and in the succeeding four days, 155 lbs. or 305 lbs. in seven days=2 5-8 lbs. each per day. On a previous trial of this kind of a flock of sheep of a smaller average size, the consumption of hay was equal to 1 48-100 each per day.

From 33,362 lbs. deduct 1 5-8=26,600 lbs. cost \$106 76. Now 133 41—106 76=	26 68 cents,	\$26 68
Call the interest and risk 7 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. \$13 25—9 27=3 98		3 98
Estimate the turnips at 8 cents instead of 10 cents \$51 90—41 52=10 38		10 38

Amount of difference in charges in favor of sheep,

Add former balance in their favor,

Balance in favor of the sheep, \$113 20

The above sheep, when put up, were in good condition and of a large size taken as a whole. The price at which they were sold was low compared with many sales at the time. The native blood predominated in them.

These are the most exact experiments which have come within my knowledge in regard to the fattening of wethers. The result is in a degree subject to the same caprices and fluctuations as the fattening of beef; but in general, under good management, it affords a compensatory return. The towns of Shelburne and Conway, are particularly interested in this matter, and they are in the habit of sending annually many very fat sheep to Brighton market. The ordinary commissions charged for driving fat sheep from Connecticut river to Boston, are from twenty-five cents to thirty-three cents each; fifty cents are sometimes charged, where the sheep are remarkably valuable.

I will subjoin some miscellaneous notes, which will serve to illustrate the general mode of keeping sheep.

D. B. has sixty wether sheep in preparation for market. He allows them as much hay as they will eat, and three pecks of corn and two bushels of potatoes daily among the whole. He will, by degrees, increase their feed.

A. A. has seventy-five fattening sheep, and having lately added to their feed, gives them five pecks of corn per day, and one bushel of potatoes, with as much hay as they will consume, feeding them five times a day. He mentions the case of an excellent flock of sheep, which were fattened upon corn, with liberty to go to a stock of poor meadow at their pleasure. To use his own expression, "the corn did the work." The quality of the hay does not seem important.

O. N., one of the best feeders in the country, has fifty-five sheep in one yard. At daylight he gives them a feed of corn, dividing it so as to give the flock about one bushel and a peck in the course of the day; after that, a foddering of hay; at nine o'clock, another foddering of hay; at twelve o'clock, another feeding of corn, the same as in the morning; after which, another feeding of hay; at four o'clock, P. M., another feeding of hay and the same measure of corn as before. He thinks it best to have them finish their eating by night, so as not to be disturbed after dark; and that they relish their corn best at night.

N. D. and G. D. have one hundred and eighty fattening sheep. Feed with corn and hay; began with one pint, and now average about one quart of corn per day. Their sheep are uncommonly fine. The live weight of one, 180 lbs.

L. N. has one hundred wethers; fifty of them of a superior character. To the one hundred, gives one bushel, heaped measure, of oil meal per day with hay. His oil meal costs him twenty dollars per ton, besides the expense of transportation twenty-five miles.

D. N. has sixty sheep. To the sixty gives half a bushel of oil meal and half a bushel of corn per day.

G. S. has fifty-eight sheep. Corn and hay only are allowed. Allows one and a half bushel of corn per day to the fifty-eight sheep.

A. R. has three hundred sheep—in pens of twenty-five sheep in each. His aim is to induce the sheep, besides hay, to take one quart of corn each, given at three times a day.

T. R. has one hundred and twelve sheep. Feeds with corn and hay. Fifty of them have one bushel per day. The best and most forward have one quart each. The live weight of one, 210 lbs.

G. D., an experienced feeder, is of opinion that no advantage is gained by giving the sheep meal instead of unground corn.

F. T., long familiar with the fattening of sheep, prefers wethers to ewes; prefers Merinos to other sheep; buys them at different ages, so that they come to the stall in succession; thinks five years is the best age for fattening; and chooses to feed them moderately until a short time before he intends to market them, as, in his experience, they will not pay the cost of high feeding during a long time. He often begins in March to feed sheep which he designs to send to market after shearing. He is accustomed to keep his store-wethers in the yard with his cattle, upon the orts and husks that are thrown out to them. He is careful not to suffer his fattening wethers ever to be disturbed. When he begins to feed with corn, he never permits his sheep to be hungry. He keeps his sheep upon open the first part of the season; thinks merino sheep are kept at less expense than native; and deems the fattening of sheep profitable. He mentions a case in which he bought sixty merino wethers in June, for 133 cents each; and sold fifty of them in the ensuing March for 600 dollars. His wether sheep, which are not sent to market until after shearing, often give four pounds of wool at a clip.—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

For the N. E. Farmer.

POT LIQUOR—PRODUCTIVE FARMS—BERKSHIRE HOGS, &c.

MR PUTNAM.—Dear Sir—As you express a desire to hear from your farming friends that are situated around you, I take the liberty of addressing another letter to you. I wish to write a few lines in a hasty manner on various things, for I labor writing; I had rather hold the plow all day than write one letter.

Pot Liquor.—And first about "pot liquor." You wish to know if any of us have any hogs that lose their appetites after being fed with pot liquor. I have a large quantity twice a week, which is given to my hogs, and I have never found that their appetites suffered in the least afterward; but potatoes are not boiled in the same liquor with the meat; or I hold that the water in which potatoes are boiled, is one of the worst things that can be given to hogs. If your "swine feeder" did not suffer his imagination to run away with him on account of the hints given him by the woman, and if he is right in saying that his hogs lost their appetites, I should (if potatoes were boiled with the meat,) ascribe it to them; if not, why perhaps his hogs were seldom regaled with such a savory mess, and so the food which followed was less tempting, they wished to feed their appetites on edge by abstaining.*

Productive Farms.—Secondly, regarding productive farms, great crops, &c. We are told by our Hill, in his "Visitor," and quoted in the N. E. Farmer, of a farm which cost \$25,000, from which the profit, in toto for one year, were \$4000. The rate interest that! Why could not Gov. Hill, in the same breath, have told us how it was done. I should like to know. In a back number of the N. E. Farmer we have an account of a paper in New York, of a man in Genesee county that raised 12,5 bushels of corn on an acre of land "for the most part sand." I must have been remarkably good sand, like a few acres of such sand here.

The "swine feeder's" hogs were well fed and tended.

We have all the best stories—we have no poor ones: let us have accounts both of profits and loss, and in both instances how the land was managed; and when a person sends an account of a great crop, let him tell how he did it. The man who can raise so much corn on sand, if he would show others how, would be a public benefactor.

Next, the Berkshire Hog.—You may remember that I was formerly an advocate for them, but I have departed from the faith. I did not find them immaculate (pardon the pun) as I expected. Not only did they not cut up so well as they look, but I cannot get so much per pound as I can for a white skinned hog. I hope to show you some in the spring, a cross of the Woburn and Mackay, superior in all points to the Berkshires.

The American Swine Breeder.—En passant, I should like to record my humble opinion against the American Swine Breeder, notwithstanding the decision of a gentleman of much experience on the subject in favor of it. It is not practical enough for us hard-working farmers. It will do well enough for men that can afford to make their pork for 12 1/2 cents per lb. and sell it for 6 1/4 or give it away.

You had a few words to say, Mr Editor, about Col. Jaques' stock. You thought that they were not held in so high estimation by the public as it was generally thought. I believe you are right. I attended the whole sale, and heard various remarks which made me arrive at the same opinion. I have a heifer which was raised in Vermont, a pure native, that will equal some of the Colonel's, and with due regard for his stock, I think that had she been called Betty Cream-Pot, or some other Cream Pot, and put with the Colonel's on the day of sale, that she would have brought \$100. Her milk is so rich that I have taken the cream off with a fork. But I must close, wishing you health and better crops the coming year.

Yours truly in the cause, W. A. J. Cambridge, Jan. 22d, 1842.

Our correspondent alludes to the "American Swine Breeder." This work, it will be remembered, was highly commended in our columns a few weeks since, by E. PINNEY, Esq. His experience and discretion render an opinion from him highly valuable. We have much confidence in the soundness of his judgment in the present instance. But if "W. A. J." has come to a different conclusion, we most willingly give it publicity.—The work may not contain all the minute and simple directions which are desired by some breeders or growers of swine; but it found wanting in these, we remember thinking, when we read the book, that its principles are generally sound, and its directions judicious. We have never read it with a view to giving an opinion of its merits to our readers.

Many have "fallen from the faith" in regard to Berkshires. There is no doubt that the most, if not all, of them are found wanting when the knife comes to be used. They are thin on the sides and belly, and there is too much lean meat. But yet they may be valuable to many people. One has called them "the poor man's hog," because of the cheapness with which they can be kept. Can they be kept very considerably cheaper than others? This question is not fully settled. Until it is, the Berkshires should not be utterly discarded, even though they do not make as good meat as some other breeds.—Ed.

For the New England Farmer

WORKING COWS.

Much as I have heard of the practice of working cows, I am not aware that I have ever had a practical and satisfactory demonstration of its feasibility before yesterday.

It has been frequently protested by writers in various papers, that the cow, if trained early and systematically to the yoke, will demonstrate the position that she is abundantly able to perform as much labor and with as little inconvenience, generally speaking, as the ox. This, however, is rather problematical, as the advantages of size and muscular strength must be admitted to be greatly in favor of the latter, although there can be no question, I think, that the cow can work, and perform much of the lighter labor on the farm, without essentially injuring her for the purposes either of breeding or for milk.

The gentleman who had the management of the cows to which I allude as being the first animals of that description I have ever had an opportunity of seeing yoked in team, has worked them for years, and is of opinion that the performance of constant, but light labor is no detriment to them whatever. He has made it a constant practice, he says, to work his cows more or less every day for many years, and has even driven them twenty miles with a heavy load, and at seasons when with calf. The animals under his management, were perfectly docile, and to all appearance extremely well trained. *Windham, Me., Jan. 22d, 1842. H. D. W.*

Cement for Floors.—The manner of making earthen floors for country houses is as follows: Take two thirds lime and one of coal ashes, well sifted, with a small quantity of loam clay; mix the whole together, temper it well with water, and make it up into a heap, letting it lie a week or ten days, and then temper it well over again. After this, let it lie for three or four days longer, and temper again, until it becomes smooth, yielding, tough and gluey. The floor being then levelled, lay the plaster about two and a half or three inches thick, making it smooth with a trowel. The better the season is, the better; and when it is thoroughly dry, nothing can make a better floor. If any one would wish their floors to look very handsome, let him take lime of rag-stones, well tempered with whites of eggs, covering the floor about half an inch thick with this mixture, before the under flooring is too dry. If this be well done and thoroughly dried, it will look, when rubbed with a little linseed oil, nearly as transparent as metal or glass, and endure for many years without crack or blemish.—*Farmers' Cab.*

EXTRACTS.

Ingratitude.—Ingratitude is a crime so shameful that there never was yet one found who would acknowledge himself guilty of it.

True Nobility.—There is no nobility like that of a great heart, for it never stoops to artifice, nor is wanting in good offices where they are seasonable.—*Gravian.*

Honest Actions.—The memory of good and worthy actions gives a quicker relish to the soul than it could ever possibly take in the highest enjoyments of youth.—*Addison.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

FOURTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE
STATE HOUSE

Discussion on Fruit Trees.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, in the Chair.

Mr Buckmaster, Ed of Mrs. Plowman, had paid much attention to cultivation of fruit trees; but he has much yet to learn, and many farmers need to learn still more than he does. The idea is erroneous that it is the next generation alone that can eat the fruit of the trees that we plant. As farmers generally manage, there is need to wait long for fruit. They stick out trees, and suffer them to stand 3, 4 or 5 years without care. When they set them on land where corn was planted the previous year, and sow grain and grass close to the trees as well as on the remainder of the land. The grains and grass rob the trees of nourishment. Trees would fare better if set in holes dug in sward land than they will thus placed. Trees require hoeing as much as corn.

As treated, trees will live—but this is not enough. Trees should be taken up for transplanting when the ground is not very wet. Last of March and first of April is generally a bad time for setting out. Let this be done when the ground is mellow.

Trees are often set too deep. People set them deep to make them live. Should never be placed deeper than they stood in the nursery. In summer, cover the roots with litter. Take this away in autumn, or the mice will live in it. Treat the first snow around the trees, to keep away mice. Lime is good to keep them away. The ground around young trees should always be cultivated. By the road-side set winter fruit and trees that make an upright top. Trees often do better by the wall than any where else.

He chooses to take up his trees rather early in the spring, put them in a cold place, and not set out until the ground has become mellow and warm. Thus treated, they will grow well the first season; this is quite important; if they do not grow, moss and lice usually trouble them. Trees from a rich nursery are said not to do well in a poor soil—but they should never be put in a poor soil. Make the land rich by manure, if it be too poor. He once set ten thrifty trees in good soil, and in four years from that time, each of nine of them bore a peck of apples. These had no extra care after the first summer. The same remarks apply to peaches, plums and other fruits.

Evergreens may be transplanted as easily as other trees. If from a nursery, there is no difficulty—but when from a forest, many will die, unless you take up much earth. He transplanted the white pine successfully the latter part of June.

Mr Putnam, (Editor,) would state a few facts in confirmation of some of Mr B's positions. Last spring, set more than one hundred trees upon the surface of the ground, just covering the roots with soil, and every one lived. Evergreens if transplanted before the buds have expanded, are apt to die, because if done sooner, the resinous matter on the bud dries, and the tree has not power to cause the bud to expand.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, found the trees on his place were decaying, and inquired how he best could replace. Concluded to sow seed. He obtained pomace in the spring, and planted, soon the trees were up in abundance. The next spring he transplanted. Cut off part of the top root; put a little manure on the land. That season he budded many—near 500. The next year,

some of the buds grew to be as high as his shoulders. Then he budded the remainder—has 50 varieties. Prefers budding to grafting.

Some fruit. The seed should not be planted deep. Nature is our best guide, and she plants shallow. If you do not plant the seed of stone fruit as soon as the fruit ripens you must keep the stones moist by putting them in earth. Barnyard manure is rather coarse for nursery. Mr Pond likes salt ley—the spent ley of soapboilers. Mr Manning likes muscle-bed—or sea mud. Mr Ives finds clay good—(his soil is dry). Trees from a rich nursery do not flourish in a poor soil. He prefers transplanting in the spring. Knows of a Quaker who will not sell from his nursery in the autumn. In pruning, it is injurious to take off all the side shoots. At least it is while the trees are quite young. Apple trees do not long flourish upon a sandy subsoil. The Roxbury Russet especially fails in such situations.

Has read from "A Tour in Flanders," that trees do best on a side hill, because they there put out their branches more horizontally than on plains. Does not know whether this is correct. He too would put winter apples by the side of the road, and sweet apples by the wall separating the field from the pasture, because these are better for the cattle, and they will eat what drop on the pasture side. A small number of trees well taken care of, are more profitable than many, if neglected.

There are doubtless some good varieties of native fruit in almost every town, that are unknown to the nurserymen, and is it not desirable that some efforts should be made to make them known?

Mr Merriam, Ed. of Boston Cultivator, considers fruit and hay the two best crops. Fruit will sell everywhere. He thinks that most farmers would do better to set apart a piece of land for an orchard, than to plant out trees by the walls around their fields. The ground should be kept under cultivation. Where there are old and middle-aged trees upon the farm, that bear poor fruit, it is easier by engrafting them to get good fruit soon, than to begin with young trees. He prefers trimming off nearly all the top of such trees when he grafts. Thinks that this he gets a more vigorous growth for the seasons. [In this he is probably correct; but if his experience shall be such as we have often witnessed, he will find after four or five years, that his trees will rapidly decay. He makes the disproportion between the roots and the branches too great. The scions will do all they can to elaborate the sap sent up, but the leaves on them are too few for this purpose, and after a few years' struggle, the tree will perish. We should leave many branches, whose leaves would be stomachs for digesting food for the trunk; and should prune out from time to time as the scions increased in size.—Ed.]

Mr Cole, Ed. Farmers' Journal. Thinks it possible by care and perseverance, to cause like to produce like in fruits. In other words, that we might have our best fruits reproduced without grafting and budding. He would separate seed from the pomace, which is easily done by washing. The pomace is acid, and is unfavorable to the growth of the trees.

The fall, first of October, he thinks the best time for cutting scions. Put them in a box in the cellar, and towards spring place over and around them a wet mat. He likes the latter part of October as well as any time for transplanting.

Mr West, of Pittsfield, stated, that many years ago, he was familiar with a practice like this. When your trees had had their first summer's growth in the nursery, take them all up, cut off the tops and pack the roots in clay or soil in the cellar. Then in winter and spring, as convenience might allow, bring the roots up from the cellar, and graft. Many of the roots may be cut into

two, and some into three pieces, each of which may have a scion put upon it. The root and top together need not be more than four or five inches long. As they are grafted, replace them in the cellar, and in spring set them out. This is a very comfortable way of grafting, and he had found it very successful.

Subject for discussion at the next meeting—the Culture of Silk.

COL. ADAMS' LARGE HOGS.

We went on Monday to Mr Monroe's provision store in Annotest, to see four hogs, raised by Col. Daniel Adams, of West Newbury. These hogs, when slaughtered, were 21 months and 21 days old; a cross of the Byfield and Mackay. The weight of the four was 2120 pounds, or 537 1/2 lbs, each. We have never seen hand-some pork than this. One of the hogs only was cut: the first, thick on both belly and back. Col. A. was among the first to announce distinctly to the public, that the Berkshire are not the best breed of hogs—that they do not cut up so well as some others, and that the meat is not so good. We believe his works verify his assertions. Mr Monroe, the purchaser, says that he has never seen better pork than this from Col. Adams. On the back, the hog that had been cut up gave about 7 inches of fat above the shoulders, and held the thickness well through all his length.

FRIEND JENKINS' HOGS.

At Mr S. S. Learned's stall, 50 Market House, we saw samples of 70 hogs, bought of Friend Wm. Jenkins, of Providence, R. I. The 70 averaged 435 lbs. The largest weighed 614. These had in them a cross of the Berkshire. They were a beautiful lot of hogs, and do great credit to Friend J. as a pork grower.

THE WEATHER.

The last month has been remarkable for its mildness and its freedom from storms. There have been not more than three or four cold days in the month, and not a single storm. We do not remember another January so uniformly pleasant.

If the farmers have not been clearing the swamps of bushes, and getting manure on to low lands where the team cannot go in the spring, or doing something to facilitate the spring work, then we cannot very highly compliment their skill and forethought.

Thanks—We are much obliged to Mr Abel Conner, of Haverhill, N. H., for sending us scions of the Orange Apple—a variety very much to our taste, and which we never met with until friend Conner gave us one, a few weeks since.

Extracting Grease Spots—One of the best modes of doing this (says the Albany Cultivator,) where drops have fallen on dresses, books, &c., is to place magnesia on the spot, rub it in, cover it with clean paper, and place over this a warm iron. The grease will combine with the magnesia, and be thus removed. Finely powdered chalk will do, but it is not equal to the magnesia. Repeated operations, or applications of magnesia, may be necessary where considerable grease has fallen on.

Look out for your fire wood for the ensuing year.—Nothing can justify scolding in a woman, but a smoking house and green wood for fuel. If you have words and sweet smiles, make sure of dry wood and a bright fire. So says the Albany Cultivator—does not what it recommends, has no right to great amount of "fireside pleasures."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ISLES OF SHOALS.

Some interesting sketches of these islands and their inhabitants, have appeared in the Newburyport Herald. The following are extracts :

"A story is handed down by tradition, reminding us of the voyage of the Methodist meeting house, (which was carried off in the spring of 1823 by a fresher, from Norwich, Connecticut, and ran off of the schooner Fame of Bridgeport, whilst at anchor in New London harbor,) recorded, as our readers may remember, in a serio-comic fragment, by Brainerd, and to be found in Cheever's Common Place Book of American Poetry. The story runs thus : At an early period after the settlement of the Shoals, a house belonging to one Tackett situated on the rock, near the water on Smutty Nose, was washed, during a violent storm, from its foundation and carried entire to Cape Cod, where it went ashore, and a box of linen and papers, &c. were taken out, by which it was discovered where it hailed from. The family had just time to escape before the house went to sea.

Here is another anecdote, it may be well enough to put on our record. "When the famous Low and other pirates infested the American coast, they troubled the fishermen at the Shoals not a little. On one occasion Charles Randall and others were taken by these free-booters. As they had no property, the pirates gave them a flogging, and then asked, "Do you know old Dr. Cotton Mather?" The prisoners replied, "we have heard of him as a very good man." "Well then," said the captors, "our orders are to make each of you jump up three times, and to say at each jump, "Curse Parson Mather," otherwise you shall all be hanged." The fishermen were not made of the stuff out of which martyrs are moulded, and so alas! they did as they were ordered."

A friend has pointed out to us a passage in Hubbard's History of New England, relating to a curious event that happened at the Shoals. We give the quotation as sent us, without having time to hunt up the particulars, merely premising that it may throw light upon the subject, to state that in 1614, the two settlements on the Piscataqua, Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth) and Dover, had voluntarily put themselves under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. How far the inhabitants of the Shoals were consulted in this thing does not appear. Gibson seems to have been an adventurer as a school-master, and perhaps was not in "orders," yet, doubtless an Episcopalian. He seems to have been a sensitive, but not a seditions or obstinate man, and did not suppose he was heading a rebellion. Richmond Island must have been in what was then French, now British America. Was it Rich-man's Island about three miles N. of Portland? Here is the extract, and any antiquary so disposed may follow up its hints.

"In the year 1612, the Isles of Shoals being found to fall within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and having submitted to the government thereof, were provoked to revolt from them by one Mr. Gibson, a scholar, whom they had entertained in the nature of a minister, and he exercised that function after the manner of the Church of England. He had been sent to Richmond Island that belonged to Mr. Trelany, but not liking to abide there, he removed to Piscataqua, Strawberry Bank, and so at last came to an employment among the

fishermen at the Shoals. While he officiated there, he was lashed by some speeches in a sermon of Mr. Larkham's, the minister at Dover, where in he inveighed against such hirelings. Mr. Gibson, in way of retaliation, sent him an open letter, wherein he scandalized the government of Massachusetts, and opposed their title to those parts ; but being called in question by them whose authority he had contemned at a distance, he submitted himself to an acknowledgement of his offence, and was discharged, (in regard he was a stranger,) without either fee or fine."—Hubbard's History of New England, page 381.

The following story in regard to an affair of the heart has been handed down. "William Pepperell, the father of the first Sir William, was a native of Cornwall, England. He emigrated to this country about 1676, and settled at the Isles of Shoals as a fisherman. It is said he was so poor for sometime after his arrival, that the lady to whom he paid his addresses at the Shoals, would not hearken to him.—However, in a few years, by his industry and frugality he acquired enough to send out a brig which he loaded to Hull. The lady now came forward and gave her consent. After his marriage he removed to Kittery Point, where he became a very wealthy merchant. He died in 1731."

The first meeting house on Hog Island was built of *hick*. On that island, it is said, are now to be seen more than seventy old cellars. The removal of the inhabitants from Hog to Star Island, is related to have been on account of the greater ease of landing at the latter with small boats.

"About the year 1790, some of the people of the baser sort, not having the fear of God before their eyes, pulled down and burned the meeting house, (i. e. the second meeting house on Star Island,) which was a neat and convenient building, and had been greatly useful, not only as a place of religious worship, but also as a landmark for seamen."

In 1813, January 11th, the ship Conception, a Spanish vessel, was wrecked on Smutty Nose, and all hands were lost. Fourteen bodies were found and decently buried on the Island, side by side."

It may not be generally known that Mr. White, who was murdered some years since at Salem, was a native of the Shoals.

We remarked at the commencement of these sketches, that the history of the Isles of Shoals besides being interesting in itself, had an excellent moral. What that moral is, the reader cannot fail at once to perceive. Here is a community, which, almost in the memory of man, has gone down from quite a high state of civilization, to a condition even worse than the savage, and now is rising again towards its former prosperity. And what is the cause? Is it not mainly the destruction and renewal of the institutions of religion and education. The whole history of these Islands furnish a practical argument for the necessity of churches and schools to the temporal well-being of society. And, although it may never be that we shall sink to the degradation they have seen, it is well for us to remember the lesson their experience teaches, that it is only as we provide well for the moral and intellectual nature of man, and so give to that nature its rightful supremacy and authority, that we can either preserve our present enlightened condition or advance to higher and yet higher degrees of prosperity.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Farming Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following :

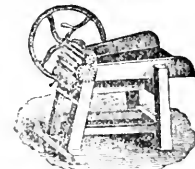
1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	150 "	Cast Steel Shovels	100 doz.
200 Cotton do.	100 "	Common do.	100 "
200 Cotton do.	300 "	Scythes	500 "
500 Green's Straw Cutters	200 "	Grass Scythes	200 "
50 White's do. do.	200 "	Stent Snaiths	200 "
100 Common do. do.	500 "	Common do.	200 "
100 White's Patent Corn Shells	200 "	Hay Rakes	200 "
50 Common do. do.	200 "	Manure Forks	200 "
200 White Seed Savers	100 "	Hay do.	100 "
50 " Vegetable Cutters	100 "	Pair of Trace Chains	100 "
50 Common do. do.	100 "	Truck do.	100 "
200 Hand Corn Mills	500 "	Drift do.	100 "
200 Iron Cranes	50 doz.	Tie up do.	1000 "
100 Ox Yokes	50 doz.	Halter do.	1000 "
1500 Do. of the Stones	1000 yards	Fence do.	25 Grass Stones on rollers
3000 " Austin's Rules			

March 17.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H. WILLIS, No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street. Sept 1. 5w. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTEIG.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequential peculiarities of the machine are :

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other Straw Cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different size, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hauling grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of oxen is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stone's being in this manner becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

[NO. 31]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MUCK.

Muck has recently been said about muck or mud a manure; and I hope that none will think that enough has been said, till much more is known.—I have read what was lately said at the State House, and many communications in our agricultural papers. What I have learned by experiment is but little, for I am a very small farmer. Still, I am aware that others have told all that has occurred to me as useful to be known.

There are a few acres of swamp or low meadow on my farm, covered with hassocks, wild grass, and sedges. The mud or muck is from six inches to two feet deep; and below this is a white sand, making a very hard pan. This sand has not proved of any value when dug or plowed to the surface. The meadow is difficult to drain, and proves of little value except for pasture in the spring, and for muck.

Some years ago I looked at this meadow, and at the pond holes where much mud was collected, and asked how it came there. I looked at the other lands, and saw that they lacked what was called in the low places. I then guessed where the mud came from, and resolved to carry some of it back.

In the autumn I had forty or fifty loads carted on two gravelly ridges, where scarcely anything would grow, or had grown for many years. I placed it in small heaps, and spread it the next spring. The grass upon which it was spread, grew very early; partly because of the blackness to the surface. Wherever any of it was spread, the crop was greatly improved. I plowed one acre after spreading a large quantity of mud, and then used some more in the hills of corn, squashes, potatoes and beans. The beans were followed by turnips. Wherever there was any mud applied, the advantage was very apparent. I applied more, and sowed grass seed. These ridges will produce ever, timothy, and any good grass, in large crops, with a little mud.

The fields which I usually cultivate, have a heavy, clayey soil, with many stones and rocks. In manure them, I have tried the following experiments.

In the spring or autumn, I have placed by the side of my pig-yard, some loads of mud. I put this to the yard as fast as the hogs worked it over. I exposed this to be manure of the first quality. In the cow-yard I placed a large quantity of mud in the autumn. In the spring, as soon as it could be used, I prepared to make a manure heap. I spread about three inches of mud, covered this with lime slacked on the spot; then a little more mud, then two inches of horse and cow manure, and the straw and hay that were mixed with it. These were followed by similar layers. The mud was the greater part of the heap. When I carried this to be spread on the fields or put into the hills of corn and potatoes, it was thoroughly mixed.

This manure was used in the same manner and in the same quantities as the manure from the pig yard; and no one could perceive in one part of the season, that one kind was more useful than the other.

When some stable manure is collected during the summer, or reserved from the winter, it should be used with mud and lime in the autumn.

The mud and lime may be mixed in the autumn, and the manure from the stable added in the spring. The main points now urged, are that mud or muck should be returned to the higher grounds from which they came; and that lime and barn manure, on such land as mine, are useful, when mixed with the mud. The mud alone is good—lime and stable manure make it more useful.

Every farmer should consider that if he has any places containing mud, it needs to be carried back to the fields from which the soil has been washed. It should be dug, and placed on convenient ridges, where it is dry, and when the farmer is not driven by other work. Then he should never allow his cart to return empty from the low to the high land. If it is not loaded with the produce of the farm, it should be loaded with mud. This should be placed in the pig yard, barn yard, or in heaps on the poorest lands. By spreading it in the spring, when it has been placed in heaps, or by making with it a compost manure, and then spreading it, or using it in the hill, it will be found very valuable.

I do not doubt that new modes of improving the quality of mud will be discovered; but it is a good rule to do as well as we now know how to do.

S. W.

For the New England Farmer.

THE WHITE ASH.

It has frequently been said, and sometimes written, that the leaves, bark, and wood of the white ash have power over serpents, so that they cannot bite where this opponent is near them; and some say that the leaves, bark or wood of the white ash is a complete antidote to the poison of serpents. We are told many things about this, which seem marvellous; but I am inclined to believe that there is much truth in what is related concerning the virtues of this tree.

I have had no means of making experiments with the ash upon serpents, or wounds made by them; but I have often applied an ash leaf, rubbed between the fingers, to the pimples caused by mosquitoes. The itching and soreness were instantly removed. In one case, when I had been stung by a bee, I applied the same; when I applied the leaf, the pain was severe; as soon as the leaf was applied, the pain ceased.

Within a year or two I saw an account, which seemed to be well authenticated, showing that sheep had been cured by a decoction of white ash bark, when poisoned by the small laurel or *calnia*.

The few facts which I have witnessed, and the many that have been related, induce me to request the Editor of the New England Farmer to afford his aid in obtaining information on this subject.

Those who reside where venomous serpents are common, may be able to give us well authenticated facts, which will show conclusively whether this tree has such powers as are ascribed to it. Every person must be regarded as interested in such information.

The white ash is one of our most beautiful trees, and the strength and elasticity of its timber, render it very valuable. If the obliging Editor will afford his aid, we may now learn from every part of the country what is known concerning its virtues in preventing and curing poison.

S. W.

☞ We remember it used to be said in our boyhood, that if we had a mixture of white ash in the wood-pile, no snakes would come near the house. We had classed this among "idle tales" not worth regarding. But as our correspondent has experienced the efficacy of the ash for other good purposes, we may have "idly" discarded the old saying. Any facts upon the subject we shall be happy to publish.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

MEAT FOR FOWLS.

A late number of your paper, Mr Editor, spoke well in respect to feeding and housing fowls. I believe the article was copied from the Albany Cultivator. The writer omitted to say that meat is essential to keeping fowls in good condition, and making them lay well. During the summer, fowls eat worms, flies, bugs, grasshoppers—they eat meat. In winter, buy for them fish and flesh of the cheapest kinds—such as is often wasted. Cut it fine, and see them eat it. Then gather the eggs, and you will need no arguments to prove that this is profitable feeding.

S. W.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

STRAW.

How can I make my cattle eat straw? I have often asked of some experienced farmers, "Give them less hay," was the general reply. Not liking this mode, however, and knowing that good farmers in England and this country made free use of straw as food for cattle, I resolved last summer, when threshing, to change my plan. I stacked it as usual, but in the progress of the work, sprinkled on from one to two bushels of salt. I used the "Patto Thresher," which gave me the additional advantage of mixing the chaff through the whole. Well, during the warm weather in the first part of this month, my cattle, instead of wandering about with little appetite, might be seen any day engaged in filling themselves with straw. At night, when the cows were tied up to receive their roots, their hay would be almost untouched. Their rotund appearance left me no apprehension of their starving, however. This was continued until near the present time, when I was obliged to reserve the remainder of the stack for the use of the stables. Nearly a month's feeding of hay was saved.

Macedon, 12mo. 23d, 1841.

W. R. S.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

OAT HAY.

Mr. Emron—It has long been known that the oat crop, when thickly sown on a highly manured soil, forms one of the most valuable green crops for soiling all kinds of cattle as well as horses, coming off in time for the land to be sown with turnips, beets or buckwheat, or even to be planted to potatoes, leaving the soil perfectly clean and in the most suitable order for these crops; but it appears from a late account, that the same crop when cut green, has been made into hay of the finest quality, the quantity also being very great. I here present you with the particulars of an experiment made by W. Stewart, Esq., Peebleshire, Scotland, for insertion in your valuable pages. He says:

"Having a field of 11 acres which had been partially furrow-drained, and from which a crop of oats had been taken, to prepare for a green crop; finding there were about four acres which required complete draining, and that it would be the better for extra working, I determined to sow it with oats for the purpose of making them into hay; and thus I did on the 11th day of March, sowing 26 bushels of seed on the four acres, without manure. So soon as the sower was a week out of the shot-blade, on the 27th of July, I began mowing them; the crop was put into a temporary stack on the 7th of August, and after a few days it was carted to the barn-yard and put into the racks of three or four cartloads each, for the convenience of leading into the hay-loft. The produce of the four acres was 15,234 pounds of hay. The horses prefer this fodder to every other kind of hay, and I have now before me my farm-steward's letter, saying, 'The horses getting common oat fodder are in tolerable condition, but those getting oat hay and eating the same quantity of oats and doing the same work, are as fat as they can be.' Annexed is a statement of the expense of the oat hay experiment:

Cost of 26 bushels oats for seed,	£4 6 8
Work on the land,	1 16 0
Mowing, four days,	1 1 0
Making hay from 27th July to 7th Aug.	0 18 6
Carting and stacking,	0 13 6

692 stones hay—22 lbs.—at 6d,
£8 15 8
17 6 0

£8 12 1

Leaving a clear profit of independent of the manure."

Now, sir, I think your readers will agree with me in considering this one of the most curious and interesting statements that have ever found their way to this country; and if it does not go far to bear out the reasoning of your correspondent *Vir*, in your last number on "American farming," I must have read that article to little purpose to be so mistaken. But what must we think of sowing six bushels and a half of seed oats per acre? It would not be easy to persuade many, that any return can repay such an outlay, any how! And then the mowers, being four days cutting four acres of green oats, at an expense, for this work alone, of five dollars, and a farther expense of nearly as much for *seven* days drying and preparing and putting into temporary stacks, to be pulled to pieces in a few days and taken to the barn yard, there to be re-erected in larger stacks, preparatory and convenient for a final removal to the hay-loft, at an expense of three dollars more. Say, therefore, for

mowing, making and carrying four acres of oats, thirteen dollars! And if to this be added the cost of seed and the labor of working the land, (the last item alone being about nine dollars,) we must be astonished to find that even then there remains a profit amounting, manure included, to more than the whole expense, valuing the hay at about one half cent per pound. After this, I do not hesitate to put the difference between an American and a Scotch climate to a "whole rent," and if eleven days spent in drying a crop of hay, sufficient only for carrying into temporary stacks, be not enough to confirm us of this fact, I know not what more we can expect to receive in the way of evidence. As is said by your correspondent, here is proof positive that neither the cradle-scythe nor the horse-rake are yet known there; and in a climate so humid as to require eleven days to dry a crop only partially, and so uncertain as to require that that crop shall be put into two separate fixings before it reaches the hay-loft, lest the rain should be down upon it, and spoil all, no hope must ever be entertained of getting off the grain crop in time for a second crop of turnips, beets, or buckwheat, or of raising corn at all; while, judging from the account before us, the difference in the expenses in securing a general crop, and the difficulty and uncertainty arising from so late a period of harvest, must, indeed, warrant a *Vir*'s statement, that "the forwardness of the seasons here, by which the farmer is enabled to secure his crops, both hay and grain, so early as July, during long days and fine weather, often performing the labor of two days in one, with the advantage of immediately recropping his land on the removal of his first crops for the use of himself and his out-door stock in the coming winter, with a moral certainty of obtaining a season of sufficient length to bring them to full maturity; and after that to enjoy sufficient space to winter-fallow every acre of unemployed land during the fine weather of autumn—all this is cheap at an extra rent." To be sure the Scotch are exempt from tythe and established-church rates, nominally so called, but the English calculate that they are paid in the shape of extra rent, and it is a fact that lands in Scotland are charged with very high rents.

With regard to the nutritive quality of oat hay, I presume there is no question that it is great, the saccharine properties being enhanced by sacrificing the crop of grain; but I should be inclined to allow it to stand a little longer, so as to give time for the grain to form, but not to ripen; it might require judgment to fix the exact period, but there would be no difficulty about it. To cut such hay into chaff, must be by far the best mode of expending it, and it is reasonable to suppose that such fodder would be particularly sweet and suitable for milk cows in winter, especially when given with sugar-beet, which also might be raised in this country as a second crop of the greatest luxuriance. I tell you, Mr. Editor, no one knows the blessings of such a climate—in other countries it is, of course unknown, while here, we are so accustomed to it as to be unable, properly to appreciate its advantages.

A. RANKIN.

Perhaps our correspondent is not aware that the Scotch acre is one fifth larger than the English acre—say, therefore, four Scotch acres are equal to five acres English.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

What is here called oat hay, is common in the eastern part of Massachusetts. We often cut

our oats when fairly in the milk, and feed them to stock unthrashed. They are considered worth about as much per ton as good timothy or he grass.—*Ed. N. E. F.*

HOGS.

We believe that experience has nearly, if absolutely, determined that the Berkshires are to be the favorite hogs in Massachusetts. The peculiar merits and defects of each noted breed pretty well understood by all our subscribers take much interest in the subject, and we supply there is little occasion to load our columns with long dissertations upon swine. But in the *Western Farmer*, of January, is a letter upon hogs, by Solon Robinson, Esq., so pleasantly written we are unwilling to deny our readers the sight of a few extracts:

"In the first place, I will premise, that after very careful examination of a great number of different breeds of Irish Graziers, Leicester's Woburns, Westchester, Mackay, "Hospital,"apolitan, "China Improved," and unimproved, a still greater number of the Land shark variety that the more they are improved, the worse it becomes, unless their cross-grained nature is bred out of them by a cross upon some stock that partakes less of the nature and quality of a cret saw, than a great portion of the swine of U. States now do. I have come to the conclusion as I think, without fear, favor or affection, or for any of the homogenous genus homo, that genuine Berkshire hog is as decent a hog as nature of the subject will admit of.

The Mackay breed is peculiar to the vicinity of Boston. It is an improvement upon the China breed, giving greater size, and is well calculated for that region of country, where it requires hard digging to dig feed enough together to feed large breed of large feeders. Besides, in Massachusetts, the art and mystery of making "wh-hog bacon," is among the things often heard, but never seen. A farmer there without pick pork, would feel in as great a pickle as one in the west would if his smoke house should happen lose its wonted fullness before the full time to fill it. So that the round and handsome barrel the Mackay hog, when well fattened, being well calculated to make a fat barrel of barrel pork, is the held in high esteem.

The "Hospital" breed of hogs is one that has been made up of Berkshires, Mackay, and perhaps some other, at the Massachusetts Hospital at Worcester; and certainly if the credit of a hog can be credited to an establishment, that does credit to the State, the beautiful specimens of this breed that saw at the last fair at Worcester, are well calculated to do it. I hope none of your beautiful readers will object to the term "beautiful hog," for the must possess less of a hoggish disposition than have, if they have no disposition to call such well disposed hog beautiful. The inmates of the Hospital certainly have no reason to complain of their hospitable fare or spare diet, if they are allowed to dine off the spare ribs of such fair porkers as these.

The Neapolitan has sometimes been called "the gentleman's hog," which may be all right, for I am sure he should not be called the lady's hog—especially one of "those ladies" that put paw-talents upon the legs of the piano, because "she could not bear to see naked legs in the room;" fo

Neapolitan hog, having come from a warm country, has neglected to come properly clothed, therefore may be said to be a naked hog. At little hair he has is black, generally, though sometimes he tries to hide his nakedness with other colors. Although I think that a little more of "naked truth" would be beneficial both to the buyer and seller of "improved" hogs, many of which, it must be confessed, are only made so by the faculty of hiding the naked truth; yet I must say that the Neapolitan, although he may be a good enough hog for a gentleman, is not so for a farmer.

The more sentence about hogs, and I have done among the recent importations, I saw an entire variety, called "Kenilworth hogs," in which they will be found size enough even to suit the eye of a southern gentleman, who wrote to Mr. [?], for a hog "as big as a horse." For though about three months old now, they are half as much and half as high as "a right smart chunk of a

hog." The more word in the way of advice, to all buyers of stock. Never purchase from any man but one of known and established integrity, who has a character to lose, but which he is determined to defend. I do not know, Mr. Editor, may you never have peace in your mind while you have a piece in your pocket which you have induced a goodly share of the owners of the valley of the beautiful Ohio, to take heed of your monthly advice, that the best way to get peace in the family, will be to get a family of choiceable pigs in the pen, and then they will be without a piece of good bacon, with which, as you call it, they can treat their old friend.

SOLON ROBINSON.

(See C. H., *loc. cit.*, Nov. 27, 1811.)

GLASS FACTORY MANURE.

I have subjected the experiments of the Superintendent of the Glass Manufactory, at Sandwich, Plymouth County, to the late Mr. [?], who is well known as a manure. I am much indebted to him for his kindness for this account. As there are some fine glass manufactories in Middlesex county, the substance may be equally procurable there.

I have accordingly to your request, I herewith give you a statement of the mode of using, and of the effects of the manure, of the material obtained by the manufacturers in refining their pearl or potash—usually called neutral salts, being that part which is not soluble in water. After many experiments, I found a barrel of this material well mixed with 10 horse cart-loads of soil or loam, was the best proportion. Too much care cannot be taken in mixing the material well with the earth—its unctuous nature it is apt to lie in lumps, and do more injury than good. When well prepared, I have found it the most powerful manure I ever seen used. I have successfully applied it in all cases as a top-dressing—on cold land, meadow, and high grass ground; also on the best fields for rye, corn, oats, &c. Where it has been marked by powerful effects. Various experiments I made, no other manure was applied the same year. On one field in the month of about ten acres, I dressed a few acres with this material; the other part of the field was dressed with barn manure, at a rate equal to 15 loads per acre. Before mowing, the eye could

readily discover the difference in the growth; and when mowed, the part manured with the mineral yielded full one quarter more crop. For five years, the field has averaged two tons, and is by no means a rich soil. I am no chemist, and cannot describe by what property it acts on the land. I found in grass ground where the various kinds of foul grass or weeds grew—such as some call lamb's tongue, sorrel, &c., all these disappeared, and the clover and herds-grass took their place. I am this fall dressing the last acre with this material, and do not intend to use any other manure; my practice has been to spread about 20 loads to the acre. In ploughed land I have found the same beneficial result when compared with that part manured with barn manure.

How long its good effects will last, I cannot say; certainly for three years its influence is felt. Wet ground will bear more of it than dry; too much on dry ground burns the land.

It has been used in this vicinity, at times, for twenty years; but the want of knowledge in tempering it, made its usefulness very limited. One farmer for many years secured all a glass manufactory made; and he told me ten years since, he used it secretly and with great success; so much so as to occasion much surprise among his neighbors, that his farm yielded so luxuriantly, when he did not appear to make more barn manure than they did.

I once ploughed under a strong dressing, but did not discover any good effect from it; my impression at the time was, I lost my labor and material.

Its alkaline property cannot be very strong, as all that can be obtained from it by the several processes which it passes through in the hands of the glass manufacturer, is small, yet strong enough to neutralize the acid in the soil. When mixed as heretofore named, and thrown in a pile, no weeds will grow in it for two or more years, but it will remain dry and barren."—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

PRODUCTIVE LAND.

The produce of a small piece of land in Groton, belonging to George Brigham, is so remarkable, that I subjoin it. The owner, the year I visited him, besides a full supply for his cow, sold ten dollars' worth of hay. The abundance of the yield is, I believe, to be in some measure attributed to the fact that a large potash establishment, forty years since, stood on the lot.

"The small plat of ground which you saw when at Groton, contains one and a half acre; about one half of which is meadow bottom, deeply gravelled more than thirty years since. I mowed the grass about twelve years, and once in three or four years gave it a light dressing of common manure. Finding it to yield much more hay than was necessary for a cow, and wishing to save the trouble and expense of pasturing, perhaps a mile or more from home, I appropriated one half acre for that purpose. It produced a good supply for five years; when I gave it a light dressing of compost manure, and reduced the pasture to sixty-eight rods by accurate survey. It has for the last four years supplied my cow with an abundance of feed, from early turning out to September first. The pasture is low ground bordering on meadow, and is always moist. I have never noticed a dry spot, even in the driest seasons.

"The adjoining acre, about two thirds of which

is meadow bottom, has with common usage, produced from two to two and a half tons of hay annually. It might be made to produce a much larger quantity."—*Ibid.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

"DID NT I DRUM WELL?"

Many of your readers, doubtless, have read the anecdote of the justly celebrated merchant of Boston, Billy Gray, as he was familiarly called; but lest all your readers may not have seen it, I will take the liberty to give the substance here. When Mr Gray was somewhat advanced in years, he was one day superintending a piece of carpenter work— for nothing about him was permitted to escape his vigilant eye; he had occasion to reprimand the man who was performing it, for not doing his work well. The carpenter turned upon him—he and "Billy" being known to each other in their youth; and said, "Billy Gray, what do you presume to scold me for? You are a rich man, 'tis true, but did not I know you when you were nothing but a drommer?" "Well, sir, did not I drum well, eh, did not I drum well?" The carpenter was silenced, and went on to do his work better, agreeably to Billy's orders.

Billy Gray commenced his career a poor boy, and began early and continued through his long life to act on the principle of always drumming well; or in other words, of doing every thing as it ought to be done, and not by halves; and the result was, that he died worth his millions of dollars. A number of years since, I heard from his nephew, who received his mercantile education in his uncle's counting house, several anecdotes connected with his habits of early rising, untiring industry, personal supervision of his immense business, and the clock-work manner in which every thing about him had to move—indeed, always "drumming well." This is a text from which much, very much might be deduced to the advantage of every farmer. Let us, one and all, endeavor through the year 1842, to drum better than we have ever drummed before; and an increased reward to our labors will be the sure result. L. A. MORRELL.

Barley.—Barley should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be well fitted for its reception. We have known it sown from April to June; but it may be observed, as a general rule, that on soils equally prepared, the early sown grain always gives the best samples. From the 1st to the 15th of May may be considered the usual time of sowing. It rarely suffers from spring frosts.

Any soil that will produce good roots, or clover, will grow barley. It should be rich and friable, moist, but not wet. Cold, heavy, tenacious soils are unfit for this crop.—*Albany Cult.*

A Cutting Reply.—An orphan beggar boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious rector, and received a dry mouldy crust. The rector inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's Prayer, and was answered in the negative. "Then," said the parson, "I will teach you that: repeat after me—Our Father who"—"Our father!" said the boy; "Is he my father as well as yours?" "Ye, certainly," said the priest. "Why then," replied the boy, "how could you give your poor brother this mouldy crust of bread?"

For the N. E. Farmer.

POTATOES.

There is no use to me in proving that Mr Barnum, of Vermont, raised 2000 bushels of potatoes on an acre, except that of provoking me to ask *how it was done*. I desire to raise two thousand bushels to the acre; but Mr Barnum and the editor do not tell me how to do it.

Hints, which tell only what has been done, are not satisfactory; we want *truths* which tell what may be done, and *how* it may be done. S. W.

☞ We have had from various sources, hints or wishes that we would republish Mr Barnum's statement to which we have referred, (vol. xiii. p. 329, N. E. Farmer.) As many of our subscribers are probably not in possession of that volume, we take the hints, and republish the statement so far as the *mode of culture* is concerned.

We are glad that S. W. wants to raise 2000 bushels per acre, and hope he may succeed according to his wishes. We have faith that it *can* be done, but are no firm believer that it will *often* be done.

We have made a hasty casting of figures and find that if one should plant in hills 3 ft. 3 in. apart each way, and put one potato in each hill, there will be required to seed an acre 4000 potatoes. Mr Barnum's distances will require 31,360. We have just weighed one half a peck of eastern bluesones, (rather small,) and find the weight 8 lbs.; and a common sized potato of the lot weighs 1 oz. This will give 32 potatoes in the half peck, or 256 per bushel. Dividing 4000 by 256, we obtain 15.5-8 bushels as a common seeding. And dividing 31,360 by 256, we get 122 1-2 bushels as the seed required in Mr Barnum's way. The expense of seeding and of tilling is great, but try a small patch, and see if you do not get well paid for the expense.—Ed.

From Mr Barnum's statement:—

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

"Whatever soil may be selected for this purpose, to insure a large crop it should be highly manured with compost, decomposed vegetables or barn yard manure—the latter I consider preferable, when it can be obtained with convenience; if raw or coarse be made use of, it should be spread immediately before the first plowing, on the same day, to prevent the evaporation of its best qualities, which will rapidly depart if left exposed to the sun and atmosphere.

"The first should be deep plowing, and may be done as early as suits the convenience of the cultivator. If a stiff marl or clay soil, it might be well to have it plowed late in the fall previous to planting. Where compost or other substances not liable to fermentation, are intended as a manure, it is better the spreading should be omitted until just before the last plowing, after which it should be thoroughly harrowed fine and smooth as possible, then take a narrow light cultivator, or small plow calculated for turning a deep narrow furrow; with this instrument lay your land in drills, twenty inches asunder and four inches in depth, running north and south, if practicable, to admit the rays of the sun to strike the plant equally on both sides; put into the bottom of the furrows or drills about two inches of well rotted barn yard manure or its equivalent, then drop your potatoes, if of the common size, or what is more important, that they con-

tain about the usual quantity of eyes; if more, they should be cut, to prevent too many stalks shooting up together. Put a single potato in the drills or trenches 10 inches apart; the first should remain uncovered until the second one is deposited. Place them diagonally in the drills, which will afford more space between the potatoes one way, than if laid at right angles in the rows. The covering may be performed with a hoe, first hauling in the furrow raised on each side the drill, then carefully take from the centre of the space the soil to finish the covering to the depth of 3 1-2 or 4 inches. By taking the earth from the centre of the space on either side to the width of 3 inches, it will leave a drain of 6 inches in the centre of the space, and a hill of 14 inches in width, gently descending from the drill to the drain; the width and depth of the drill will be sufficient to protect the plant against any injurious effects of a scorching sun or drenching rain. The drains in the centre will at all times be found sufficient to admit the surplus water to pass off. I am not at all tenacious about the instrument to be made use of for opening the trenches to receive the manure and potatoes; this work should be well done, and may be performed with a common hoe, with much uniformity and accuracy, by stretching a line to direct the operation: it is true that the labor cannot be performed with the same facility as with a horse, but it can be better done, and I think at less expense, taking into consideration the labor of the man to hold, the boy to ride, and the horse to draw the machine.

DRESSING, HOING, ETC.

"When the plant makes its appearance above the surface, the following mixture may be used: For each acre, take one bushel of plaster and two bushels good ashes and sow it broad cast as even as possible. A moist day is preferable for this operation, for want of it a still evening will do.

"I consider this mixture decidedly more beneficial and much safer than plaster or ashes alone. The alkali and nitre contained in the ashes lose none of their fertilizing qualities in a moist season, and the invaluable properties of the plaster are fully developed in a dry one, by decomposing the atmosphere and retaining to a much later period in the morning the moisture of the evening dews. There are but few plants in our country that receive so great a share of their nourishment from the atmosphere as the potato. The time for dressing or hoing will be found difficult to describe, and must be left to the judgment of the cultivator; it should however, in all climates be done as early as the first buds for blossoms make their appearance.

The operation of hilling should be performed once and *once only*, during the season; if repeated after the potato is formed, it will cause young shoots to spring up, which retards the growth of the potato and diminishes its size. If weeds spring up at any time, they should be kept down by the hand or hoe, which can be done without disturbing the growing stalk.

My manner of *hoing* or *hilling* is not to haul in the earth from the spaces between the hills or rows, but to bring on fresh earth sufficient to raise the hill around the plant 1 1-2 or 2 inches. In a wet season the lesser quantity will be sufficient; in a dry one the larger quantity will not be found too much. The substance for this purpose may consist of the scrapings of ditches or filthy streets, the

earth from a barn yard that requires leveling where convenient, it may be taken from swamps, marshes, the beds and banks of rivers or sluggish streams at low water. If planted in clay soil, fresh loam taken at any depth from surface, even if it partakes largely of fine sand, will be found an excellent top-dressing. If planted in a loamy soil, the earth taken from clay pits, or silty soil, will answer a valuable purpose. In fact, there are but few farms in the country that may be furnished with some suitable substance for top-dressing if sought for. The hoe and hilling may be performed with facility by aid of a horse and cart, the horse travelling in the centre of a space between the drills, the cart wheel occupying the two adjoining ones, thereby avoiding any disturbance or injury to the growing plants. The time for collecting the top dressing may be regulated by the farmer's own convenience; the earlier the better. Deposited in large piles in or near the potato field, is the most suitable place for distribution."

From the Northern Light

NOTES FROM MY DIARY.

BY C. S. BENT.

I have kept a "diary" or journal of the "doings" on my farm for the last six years, wherein everything of importance relating thereto is carefully noted; and more particularly wherein experiments are tried, as without my notes they would be of little use. It is the detail and correctness that give to experiments, whether favorable or unfavorable, their intrinsic value. Should the following meet approbation, I may occasionally furnish others.

Germination of Seeds.—In order to hasten germination, I soak my mangel wurtzel and beet seed in hot water, and keep them warm for four or five days previous to depositing them in the ground then draw off the water, and to make them easier, I have generally sprinkled and rolled them in plaster of Paris. One year I tried on a plow in powder, and to my surprise, that part which was limed came up some days earlier than that rolled in plaster, and that which was rolled in plaster came up a few days before that which was soaked. The former kept the lead in color, six and luxuriant growth, throughout the season.

In 1810, after soaking the seeds of my sugar beets in warm water four days, and draining the water, I rolled a part in air slacked lime powder; which, besides furnishing an alkali, has a great affinity for carbonic acid, which appears to be necessary to be extracted from the starch before it can be made soluble, and which produces heat by concentration of the oxygen and carbon which being extracted. After the seeds were thoroughly dampened and drained, I sprinkled them with the powder of lime, and kept them damp by the use of a small watering pot, for five or six days; at the end of which time they had become plump, and when deposited in the ground they were not long in pushing through their seed leaves, healthy, upright, and dark green in color, and the plant healthy and vigorous. The reasons why I preferred lime were, its cheapness, and the affinity of quick lime for carbonic acid. As to its alkaline properties, soda would probably be much more powerful, but lime seemed to be the more powerful, and the which had produced the most effect in the experi-

nts of M. Poyen and others, in reference to the
the matter. The seed was kept damp until sown,
the dry powder would be apt to injure the vital-
and seeds do not suit well to have their dorm-
powers brought into action without being sus-
sed, for if far advanced and severely checked,
a course might destroy life altogether.

My attention was first drawn to this subject in
7, by one of my neighbors, who tried the experi-
on his corn and potatoes, with singular suc-
cess. His field of corn was noticed by every one
passed it, as being of a much darker color, and
containing a much more healthy appearance than
other crop in the neighborhood; and his crop
better, and the grain superior to that of his
ighbors. It will be recollected that the year of
7 was a very unpropitious season for corn. He
ried it in the hill, where the seed was planted.
seeds containing albumen, principally in
form of starch, that it will be of most benefit
to the propriety of rolling wheat in lime be-
sowing it.

For the last two years I have been in the prac-
of using a composition for my corn, which I
found very beneficial. I applied it as soon as
plants appeared above ground, and again after
first hoeing. It consisted of one part slacked
lime, one part of ashes, and one part of plaster,
mixed together, and applied the same as plas-
ter on the hill. Since using this composition I
never been troubled with the grub or cut-
worm; and even the crows have not thought proper
to molest me.

Ibany, Jan., 1842.

For the N. E. Farmer

BEST TREES—EFFECTS OF CROPPING.

EDITOR—In a communication on the subject
of planting forest seeds, (N. E. Farmer, vol. xviii,
p. 111,) it was remarked that my success with
several kinds of acorns had been far from sat-
isfactory and gave little promise of much benefit
to my generation. The growth from the acorn
planted four or five years was a mere shrub, which
did not look like an incumbrance on the land than
the foundation of the stately oak tree. This ill-
ness, it was supposed, might be ascribed chiefly,
I altogether, to the character of the soil in
which the acorns were planted: it was, in the lan-
guage of farmers, *worn out land*. But we did not
despair of some success even in so un-
favorable a situation, it was determined to try the
experiment of cropping about the first of May.
This was done last spring, not so early in May as
I have been desirable, but about the middle of
the month. We cut down a part of the shrubs
to the ground, and left a part in the natural
state, that the effect of cropping might clearly ap-
pear.

On the 21st of June the field was visited,
and it was found that some of the sprouts from the
acorns had grown to the length of sixteen inches
in less than one month. Several sprouts
grew from every stump: some care and labor
was necessary during the summer, in clearing
away the redundant sprouts and preserving only one
the most vigorous and shapely to each stump.
The close of vegetation last fall, the sprouts
were taller than the natural growth from the acorn
in several years. Thus far, the experiment has been
conducted with all desired success. Whether there
be sufficient energy in the soil to produce tim-
ber trees, time will show. The writer cannot ex-

pect to see any near approach of the trees to ma-
jurity; but it is enough to stimulate him to perse-
vering labor, to know that every root introduced
into the soil, and every leaf that falls on it, are do-
ing something in its restoration to the primitive
state. The renovation of exhausted lands is of
high importance to the community. It is painful
and disheartening to survey or travel over fields
that answer no other visible purpose than post ways
to more useful spots. The recovery of all our
worn fields cannot be effected in processes of cul-
tivation, probably for centuries, unless the tide of
emigration, which is now swelling the population
of the West, should at some time turn and flow
with as great force eastward. It is very little la-
bor for us to sow forest seeds in those fields which
we cannot renew in a course of cultivation. In
doing this, we are preparing a most valuable in-
heritance for future generations. We cannot sup-
press an emotion of wonder that so little has been
done to replenish barren wastes with such trees as
would enrich the soil, beautify the face of the coun-
try, and ultimately supply some of the most press-
ing wants of society in a rigorous climate, by fur-
nishing both shelter and fuel. Are we slow to
engage in this easy work because there is nothing
in it of Yankee zest, immediate profit? Let us
not, in worship of the fascinating idol, sordid gain,
forget our characters as philanthropists or grow
unmindful that other human beings are to succeed
us, to whom accommodations and productive soils
will be equally important as to us.

MORRILL ALLEN.

Pembroke, Jan. 20, 1842.

TIGHT LACING.

The following is extracted from a work recently
published in New York, entitled "*Personal Recol-
lections, by Charlotte Elizabeth*":—

"My dear father was right; and it would
be a happy thing for girls in general, if somewhat
of appearance, and of acquirement too, was sacri-
ficed to what God has so liberally provided, and to
the enjoyment of which a blessing is undoubtedly
annexed. Where, among females, do we find the
stamina of constitution, and the elasticity of spirit
which exist in those of our rural population who
follow out-door employment? It positively pains
me to see a party of girls, a bonneted and tippetted
double-file of humanity,

"That like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along,"
under the keen surveillance of a governess, whose
nerves would never be able to endure the shock of
seeing them bound over a stream or scurrah
through a fence, or even toss their heads and throw
their limbs as all young animals, except that op-
pressed class called young ladies, are privileged to.
Having ventured, in a fit of my country derring,
to break the ice of this very rigid and frigid subject,
I will recount another instance of the paternal good
sense to which I owe, under God, the physical
powers without which my little talent might have
lain by in a napkin all my days.

One morning, when his daughter was about eight
years old, my father came in, and found sundry
preparations going on, the chief materials for
which were buckram, whalebone, and other stiff ar-
ticles; while the young lady was under measure-
ment by the hands of a female friend.

"Pray what are you going to do to the child?"
"Going to fit her with a pair of stays."

"For what purpose?"

"To improve her figure: no young lady can
grow up properly without them."

"I beg your pardon; *young gentlemen* grow up
very well without them and so may *young ladies*."

"Oh, you are mistaken. See what a stoop she
has already: depend on it, this girl will be both a
dwarf and a cripple, if we don't put her into stays."

"My child may be a cripple indeed, if such is
God's will; but she shall be one of *Her* making, not
ours."

All remonstrance was vain; stays and every species
of tight dress were strictly prohibited by the
authority of one whose will was, as every man's
ought to be, absolute in his own household. He
also carefully watched against any evasion of the
rule: a riband drawn tightly round my waist would
have been cut without hesitation, by his deter-
mined hand; while the little girl of the anxious
friend whose operations he had intrusted, enjoyed
all the advantages of that system from which I was
preserved. She grew up a waund-like figure, grace-
ful and interesting, and died of decline at nineteen;
while I, though not able to compare shapes with a
wasp or an hour-glass, yet passed muster very fairly
among human forms of God's moulding; and I
have enjoyed to this hour a rare exemption from
headaches, and other lady-like maladies, that ap-
pear the almost exclusive privilege of women in the
higher classes."

SHEEP.

Choice of Parents—It is in general supposed,
that if the female be by descent small, that the
length of the legs of the issue will not be influ-
enced by the male. The weight of the carcass is a
good deal affected by the male, but not so much as
by the female. The impressions of one or the
other, especially of the male, do not cease on the
birth of the fruits of a connection, for though he
may have no further meeting with that female, yet
are the succeeding offspring tinged with his pecu-
liar color, or modelled after his form. This is well
illustrated by a fact which came under the notice
of the Earl of Morton. His lordship bred from a
male quaggs and a mare of seven eighths Arabian
blood, a female hybrid, displaying in form and col-
or her mixed origin. The mare was then given to
Sir Gore Ouseley, who bred from her first a filly
and afterwards a colt, by a fine black Arabian
horse; but both of these, in their color and in the
hair of their manes, strongly resembled the quagga.
This isolated fact would be, however, but of small
value if unsupported by others, which are luckily
now of common occurrence, among which the fol-
lowing tends strongly to its corroboration:—In the
Philosophical Transactions for 1821, Dr. Wollas-
ton relates that D. Giles, Esq. had a sow of the
black and white kind, which, after littering by a
chestnut boar, of the wild breed, was put, some
time after the death of this, to boars of quite a
different variety, yet the offspring were covered
with chestnut marks, so as closely to resemble
the long-departed parent.—*Blacklock's Treatise.*

Men ought to be esteemed for their moral worth
and intelligence, not for their comeliness, parent-
age and wealth, which so generally receive the
honour of society. Fortune often bestows the
latter on the most worthless and despicable char-
acters, while she withholds them from the most
virtuous and deserving.—*Selected.*

**NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.**

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1842.

**FIFTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE
STATE HOUSE**

Silk Culture.

Mr QUINCY, President of the Senate, in the Chair.

Rev. Mr Barbour, of Oxford, stated that in relation to every new branch of agriculture, there are some important questions at the bottom. Are the climate, soil, genius of the people, and the market favorable? If they are, the business promises well.

Is our climate favorable to the silk business? For this business there is wanted a climate warm and dry, but not hot. A temperature of 70 to 80 degrees is better than a higher. The worms suffer in very hot weather. Our climate is warm enough to answer very well, and it is dry, as are all climates where the prevailing winds are land winds. Silk requires the same climate as corn. The good corn climate is favorable to both the tree and the worm. Our climate is better than any other, excepting that of China, and is as good as that, being very much like it. Dr. Parker, a missionary, and a native of the East who is travelling in this country with the Doctor, say that our climate is the same—that the trees now are getting to be the same, and cultivation the same; that is, we now head down the trees as they do. Some now cut up the bushes or twigs and gather the leaves in that way. The trees need not be taken up in the fall, but in spring they must be headed down—(cut near the ground, if we understood the matter.—Ed.)

We have fed in closed rooms, but it may be better to feed in open sheds, as they do in China. This practice has not yet been adopted here. We have taken all our ideas from Europe, rather than from China; though we probably ought to learn from the latter country, whose climate is like ours.

Efforts were made to grow silk in this country more than a century ago. Mr Barbour read some interesting extracts from the silk journal of President Stiles, showing that the subject here received attention as long ago as 1727, and that then the climate was favorable. But the colonists had obstacles which do not now obstruct our course. It was and is the policy of England to make her colonies produce raw material, while she would do the manufacturing at home. Attempts were made to transport cocoons, but they mildewed, and always will, on the passage. There was in the colonies but little manufacturing enterprise—but now our country is full of it.

Soil.—Is our soil suitable? There is wanted a light, dry soil; sandy, gravelly or a light loam. Such is better than heavy soil, and gives better silk. A proper medium is desirable. The trees should grow well, but not rank. A soil that will give 35 bushels of corn to the acre, is rich enough. Has had acres of trees, mostly mullein-like, standing out in winters past, and has not lost any. Sometimes the twigs are killed, but this is of no consequence, as he cuts the trees down in the spring.

Habits.—Are the habits of our country favorable?—This pursuit may be more intellectual than most branches of farming, but it is not more difficult than others. We have enterprise and industry enough. Comparatively little has been done in the manufacture—but we are improving in that. If there be difficulties, the manufacturing spirit of the age will surmount them. More practical knowledge is needed, but this can soon be gained.

Market.—We import silk annually to the amount of

30 millions. This is the largest item of imports. Why need it be so? The demands of the home market will be extended. There can be no fear of glutting the market in one generation. But suppose you have supplied the home market. The United States may take the lead of the world in supplying the markets of the world. Our climate is as good as any—our skill and industry are greater than those of any other country, where the climate favors the business. In other manufactures England competes with us, but in this she cannot: her climate is too moist.

High Price of Labor.—Labor is worth not what it costs, but what it produces. We have driven India cotton out of the market. He was born in the back part of Vermont, and remembers when he had his first cotton shirt to wear to meeting, and it cost 42 cents per yard. And yet, notwithstanding the low price of labor in India, no one here now would make up India cottons if given to him. And what has caused the change? The ingenuity and skill of our manufacturers have been such as to more than counterbalance the low wages of India.

Another Staple.—We need another staple—another branch of industry. We want something with which to meet our foreign exchanges. Cotton has seen its best days. Rice, tobacco, meat and grain do not meet our wants in full. Silk can answer the purpose. For the last 20 years our importations amount to 247 millions above our exports. If I buy 247 dollars worth more than I sell from my farm in a year, I run in debt or draw upon reserved capital. So of the nation. It may sometimes be wise to run into debt. Our debt to foreign nations is about 250 millions. The amount of our silk importations in 20 years has been about 250 millions. This inference then is this: we have gone into debt for our silk doubts. No wonder that we have hard times. No more doubt exists that we can grow silk successfully, than that we can grow corn, potatoes, &c. There is no more difficulty in feeding the worms than in feeding chickens.

Mr Field, of Charlemont, stated that most persons who have attended to the subject, will agree with the statements of Mr Barbour. The business is in its infancy. It is liable to some interruptions—bad seasons for this, as for other things, will come. This promises as well as any other business in which we have had no more experience. Want of skill in the care of the worm is probably the greatest difficulty. We have not yet satisfactorily learned the best modes of administering the food. He thinks a tight room, so constructed as to admit of good ventilation, is better than open sheds. Does not hold up the idea that farmers should neglect other crops for this, but that they should have this as a source of employment for females. It is well suited to them, excepting the collecting of the leaves, and to this they may attend in some cases.

Gen Holman, of Bolton, thinks that the agriculture of Massachusetts requires a new staple. Rail roads will bring down the prices of our agricultural produce. We must compete with New York and the West. Our agricultural interests will suffer, unless we get some new article. What shall we take hold of? Silk may be resorted to—and, said Gen. H., I expect to get my living from that branch of farming. He has experience—and the greatest difficulty—that of getting foliage enough—has been overcome by the process of cropping the trees. Foliage can be produced at so low a rate as to make this a first rate business. He has reeled, the last season, 50 lbs.; has 20 or 30 more to reel. He intends to prosecute it for a livelihood in connection with other farming operations;—thinks he has made it profitable.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, thinks matters in relation to this subject look brighter than two years ago, and is

glad of it. But he should be sorry to think this the only bright spot in the farmer's prospects. If we need new staple, will not farmers choose to take one about which we have not so much to learn? He doubts whether they will touch it, until it can be proved to be profitable. The rail roads may cause our farmers to suffer in relation to some articles; but in hay, also in winter apples, which are soon to be called for for foreign markets, we can do well. There seems to be no want of employment for females—and should they engage in the silk business, the men almost will have to become dairymen. Can the worms be kept back from hatching until the leaves are grown to feed them upon?

Gen. Holman, Mr Field and Mr Barbour all state that experience proved that they can.

There was much subsequent conversation, which we have no space for reporting.

Subject for discussion at the next meeting—*Sheep Husbandry.*

THE WEATHER—AGAIN.

The mildness of the winter is so remarkable as to deserve particular record. Last week, we described the month of January. On Thursday and Friday of last week, (Feb. 3 and 4,) we had very warm rains. Nearly all the frost was out of the ground on Saturday morning. We are told that some farmers and gardeners in the vicinity have today been plowing. This afternoon we noticed that the buds on the elms that ornament the sidewalks of Boston neck, have swollen very perceptibly. Lilies buds by our window in Roxbury, are beginning to burst.

Saturday, P. M., Feb. 5, 1842.

WHAT WINS FAME?

CHARLES DICKENS has power to write, just as common and poor people talk. Because he has done this well, he is honored with more attention and fame than would be given to almost any other person who could come to our city from the old world. This looks well;—we would have wreaths of fame placed upon the brow of him who sympathizes with the poor and oppressed, and who makes millions of readers sympathize with him while they turn over his pages, true to life—far rather had we that such genius should be honored with the laurel garland, than that it should encircle the heads of those who have been successful in the field of battle, or who wear the titles of nobility or royalty.

Correction.—In giving last week an account of some fine hogs (Byfield and Mackay cross) raised by Col. Daniel Adams, we called West Newbury his place of residence. He resides in Newbury, and his address is Newburyport.

The will of the late Mr Benjamin Bussey, of Roxbury, was presented for Probate on Tuesday last. He has left an immense estate. After providing handsomely for his immediate descendants, he has given one half of his property for the establishment of an agricultural school on the place where he lived in Roxbury; one quarter to the law school, and one quarter to the Theological school connected with Harvard University.—*Bos. Times of Monday.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Feb. 5, 1842.

Isabella Grapes, in a fine state of preservation—from J. L. F. Warren, Brighton.

For the Committee,

B. V. FRENCH.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardener's proprietors the New England Farmer Brighton, Mass. in a shaded northerly exposure for the week ending Feb. 6.

Table with 5 columns: Date (Feb. 1842), 6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb 7, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 720 Sheep and 60 Pigs.

CATTLE.—Beef Cattle. A few choice cattle were taken at about \$6. We quote first quality, \$5 50 a 5. Second quality, \$4 75 a 5 75. Third quality \$3 a 4 50.

SHEEP.—Lots were sold \$1 75, \$2 25, \$3 00, \$3 50, \$4 50.

PIGS.—A lot to peddle at 4c. At retail from 3 1/2 to 4c.

Erratum. In our report last week Beef Cattle should be reported as high as they are this week.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

BEANS. Heads Grass, \$2 25 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 5c. Seeds. Clover—Northern, 12c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c. Alfalfa, \$1 81 to 1 85 bu. Lucerne, 25 c per lb. CARROT. \$4 00 a 4 50 per bushel.

WHEAT. The sales of the week have been, new white, 63c; old do 64c; a cargo yellow flat, 62c; and old do, 61c. Stores, 65 a 70c per bushel. Oats are quite dull of sale, 45c per bushel.

CORN.—Northern, bushel 72 to 73.—do. Round Yellow 70.—do. Southern Flat Yellow 65 a 66.—White do. 62 a 64.—do. 65 a 68.—Oats.—Southern 47 a 50.—Northern do. 50.—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

WHEAT. An increased demand at the early part of the week for Genesee, and diminished stock of common brands, led to a slight advance in prices; sales were then freely made at \$6 31 a 6 27, and at the close, with a more moderate demand, the market is firm at \$6 41, and for fancy, \$6 50 per bushel. The transactions in southern have been at rather low rates: Howard street, \$6 12 a 6 18, 4 mos. Baltimore do, \$6 00, 4 mos. Also, 70 bids Western Mess Pork \$7 25, 4 mos. Common, \$6 12 1/2, and do Canal, fancy, \$6 31 a 6 37 per bbl.

WHEAT. Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. \$6 12 a 6 25.—do. 6 27, \$6 00.—do. free of garlic, \$6 12 a 6 25.—Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$6 00 a 6 12.—Fredericksburg, lowland 4 mos. \$6 00 a 6 12.—Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$6 00 a 6 12.—Georgetown, \$6 12 a 6 25.—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a 6 25.—do. 4 mos. Genesee, common, cash, \$6 41—do. fancy \$6 50 a 6 56.—Ohio via Canal, \$6 25 a 6 37 Indian do in bbls, \$3 00 a 3 25.

WHEAT. The most important movements in the market the past week have been by auction, comprising 262 Western clear Pork, at \$9 62 a 10 25; 150 do Mess do, 75; 90 do Prime, sour and unsound, 2 57 a 3 50 per bbl. 15 casks Ham 3 24 a 4c; 17 casks pickled shoulders 1 3 4 a 4 mos. Also, 70 bids Western Mess Pork \$7 25, 4 mos. The do, 6 50 a 6 75 per bbl. 4 mos; 200 kegs Western \$5 36 a 4c, 1 4 mos.

No 1 do do do do 35 a 37—No 2 do do do do 25 a 30 No 3 do do do do 18 a 20. HAY, per ton, \$20 to 25.—Eastern Screwed \$19 to 20. HOPE.—The stock at market is chiefly New Hampshire Hops, and not of the first quality. Massachusetts is preferred scarce, and small parcels command 12 a 14 1/2 per lb. 1st sort Mass. 1841 per lb 12 a 13. HERSEY.—Shipping and 1 mvel, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 8. EGGS, 16 a 25.

FARMS FOR SALE.

To be sold, a Farm containing about ninety acres of Land beautifully situated, one mile and a quarter from the centre of Billerica, on the main road leading from Lowell to Boston, 7 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter. There is a large Do Thing House (three stories, suitable for two families), also a large Barn. Also, an establishment built two years since for keeping swine, with an apparatus for boiling, with steam, and having every other convenience for the business. Also a Wood Shed, Cheese House, Granary, and Cider Mill House, with a Grator Mill.

Also, another Farm adjoining the above, containing not thirty five acres of Land, having a Dwelling House and large Shop built two years since, for a shoe establishment. The above named lands are of an excellent quality of every variety of soil, well calculated for profitable farming, and especially adapted to Fruit, Hay and Vegetables for market, and containing more than 300 Fruit Trees.—Said estate can be conveniently divided so as to make three good farms, or the shop with five or six acres of land can be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above property if not previously sold at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 17th of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

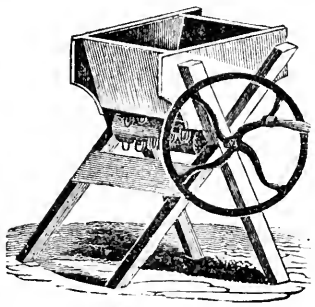
Any gentleman from the city, wishing a handsome situation for a country residence, or any farmer or merchant wishing to purchase, may do well to call and view the premises. Inquire of the subscriber, living near the same.

SERENO FISK, Billerica, Jan. 19, 1842.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Shelton & Moore's Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into shreds, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get any of them; this machine, by a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

GRINDSTONES, OR FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes long on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hancing grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones having in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and who never used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of crust or siddle, and clearing the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the hauling and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, at your land is mostly light and easy, to work, try Prouty & Nearys, but if your land is heavy, hard, or uneven, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty six or eight one half inches, to the 102 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty nine and one half inches, to the same power of team. All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe has become the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chain, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

POULDIETTE.

500 Barrels Pouldiette may be had on application to the subscriber, at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each, delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau-st., New York. Jan. 6, 1842.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEWAY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACOBS, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stallion. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St.

FARM IN LEXINGTON.

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of E. Pimney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months of age. E. PHINNEY, Lexington, Feb. 9.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Company, 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing, 200 " " Truck and leading Chains, 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1842. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SKATER'S SONG.

BY IRENAUM PARBODY.

Away, away, our fires-stream bright
 Along the frozen river,
 And their arrowy sparkles of brilliant light
 On the forest branches quiver.
 Away, away, for the stars are forth,
 And on the pure snows of the valley,
 In a giddy trance the moonbeams dance—
 Come, let us our comrades rally.

Away, away, o'er the sheeted ice,
 Away, away, we go;
 On our steel-bound feet we move as fleet
 As the deer o'er the Lapland snow.
 What though the sharp north winds are out
 The skater heeds them not;
 'Midst the laugh and shout of the joyous rout,
 Gray winter is forgot.

'Tis a pleasant sight, that joyous throng
 In the light of the reddening flame,
 While with many a wheel on the ringing steel
 They wage their riotous game;
 And though the night-air cutteth ke o,
 And the white moon shineth coldly,
 Their home hath been on the hills I ween,
 They should breast the strong blast boldly.

Let others choose more gentle sports,
 By the side of the winter's hearth,
 Or at the ball or festival,
 Seek for their share of mirth;
 But as for me, away, away,
 Where the merry skaters be,
 Where the fresh wind blows and the smooth ice
 glows—
 There is the place for me.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.—Any facts in relation to this memorable battle are always read with peculiar interest, when they come, as do the following, from an eye-witness and actor in that desperate struggle. The subjoined is from the Hampshire Gazette:

"The following particulars, which are strictly true, were gathered from Sergeant Buxton, an old man who served his country long and faithfully, and who after the war lived many years on my grandfather's farm, in C—— parish, in the State of Connecticut. The old man said, that as he was standing on the hill the night before the battle, Putnam came along and threw down some rails, telling the soldiers to throw up the intrenchment pretty much as these rails lay. The soldiers went to work with great spirit, and "Old Pat" passed on. Buxton remained at the works all night, and in the morning hastened to join his regiment. You have probably seen it stated, in some of the many accounts of this battle, which you may have read, that one regiment, either through cowardice of its Colonel, or from some other motive, (probably not from any other motive,) kept aloof and did not enter the battle. Buxton, (who was a sergeant in this regiment,) says that every face in it but one, was burning with impatience and anger. "T was too much for Buxton; he stepped up to his captain and asked him, 'whether or not he should be considered as a deserter if he left the ranks of the cowardly rascal?' The captain told him that he had no authority to let him go, but that he would

answer for it that no disgrace would ensue if he should do it. Buxton, and a number more who heard this, immediately sprang from the ranks and ran with all speed to the intrenchment. They reached it just as their friends were preparing to fire the second time. A moment after entering, Buxton saw Gen. Putnam, who came along, and told him, himself, not to fire till the whites of the enemy's eyes were visible, and then to take deliberate aim, with a steady hand, and fire low, after that, to fire as fast as he could. He also saw, at a little distance, Warren standing in his father's frock, encouraging the men. A stillness reigned for a little while, and then came the word fire! They did so, and the next moment saw blood flowing in torrents. The effect was tremendous. "Oh, how they fell!" exclaimed the old man, as he related it. In an instant, eleven hundred men tumbled to the earth together, and lay struggling in the agonies of death.

"Again the British fled, and again they rallied and poured into the intrenchment. Then came the desperate affray, and lastly the order to the Americans to 'take care of themselves.' They did so, and retreated in confusion over the neck, across which cannon balls from the flotilla were constantly flying. As Buxton was passing with the rest, over the neck, he saw ahead of him one of his townsmen. His first thought was, I'll go and speak to him, and he sprang forward to touch him. At that instant a cannon ball from the floating battery cut the man in two, and Buxton, leaping over his mangled body, passed silently on. When these brave men were out of danger, they met a great crowd of their countrymen loaded with arms and provisions for them. Buxton saw his own father leading a horse laden with eatables; he told what they were, and mentioned among the rest two large cheeses. He says that the excitement was intense. Old grey-headed men came riding in on their long-tailed nags, grasping their long muskets, and eagerly asking, 'where are they? where are they?' He says that the prevailing spirit was such that the crowd could hardly be prevented from rushing pell-mell into Boston. If they had, the shock would have been most tremendous, for such a spirit nothing but death can quell. J. C. M."

Old Deacon M., was the only storekeeper in a pretty little village "up country," and used to take great pleasure in catechising the youth who might visit his store. One day a ragged urchin entered, who seemed to the deacon a fit subject upon which he might exercise his questioning powers. Putting him on the shoulder, he asked—"My son, what's the strongest thing you know of?" The lad thought a moment, then scratching his bump of communicativeness through a hole in his hat, answered—"Why, I reckon *marm* knows: she's tar'nal strong herself—she can lick dad any time, and she said that the butter I got here t'other day, was the strongest thing she ever seed yet—for that was so strong she could 'nt hold it after she got it down!"—*Miss Ploverman.*

"Jim," said Solomon Hubbard the other day to his unpromising son—"Jim, if you are always as lazy as you are now, how on earth do you expect to get a living?"

"Why, father, I've been thinking, (and mother says it's a good *idea*,) that when I've got my growth I'll be a revolutionary pensioner!"—*Last-
 en paper.*

An Irishman was speaking of the excellence of a telescope. "Do you see that wee speck on hill yonder? That now is my old pig, though is hardly discernible; but when I look at it through this glass, he appears so near that I almost hear him grunt!"

Query.—Why is a young lover popping question, like a tailor running a hot goose over suit of clothes? We knew you'd guess it.—*cause he is pressing a suit.*

Why are buckwheat cakes like the chrysa? D've give it up? Because they make the *but fly*.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market at which they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the U. States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs,	150 doz. Cast Steel Sho
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades,
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes,
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaaths,
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes,
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks,
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Hand Corn Mills.	500 Pair Trace Chains,
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Truck do.
100 Ox Yokes.	100 " Draft do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	500 " Tie up do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	50 doz. Harrow do.
	1000 Yards Fence do.
	25 Grid Stones on rail

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the consequences of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts twice as much mangle, which is full twice as last as has been done by any other machine even when worked by horse or power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made altogether very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TITTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 64 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

XXI

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1842.

1842
[S. O. 45.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

BEST TREES—THEIR BENEFITS TO CLIMATE AND SOIL.

IN EDITOR.—Sir—In looking over the eastern parts of Massachusetts, I have often thought our forefathers, in clearing the land for cultivation, did not pursue the wisest plan, nor that they would have adapted, had they been led to consider the interests of posterity, instead of their immediate advantage. When our ancestors settled in this country, they probably found land in general far more moist than at the present day; the forests which covered the land, not only the rays of the sun to fall upon the ground and evaporate the waters, which had fallen in rain or snow, from the place where they fell, they were first obliged to saturate the ground, and the abundance was then drained off by the streams. The same effect takes place evidently, in an eastern or partially cleared tract of country, but in a less ratio. From these considerations, then, why our ancestors cleared for cultivation higher portions of land and left the parts which were in a state of nature, is evident; they did not clear the hills moist enough—the valleys too much so, to warrant the commencement of agricultural operations. I have ever been of the opinion, and I am sustained by the experience of others, that had they pursued a nearly opposite course, and cleared the valleys and left the hills to depend upon a supply of lumber and fuel, they would have greatly benefited the future climate of the country, and in the end, secured to themselves and their posterity more valuable lands for cultivation; for, in the first place, as the country was cleared of forests, and the rays of the sun were at liberty to affect a greater evaporation of the moisture on the surface, the hills, which were formerly moist and high, became too dry, and the valleys, which were formerly too wet, became dry enough for the purposes of agriculture; and in the second place, high lands, which were formerly rich enough, continued cropping became exhausted; whereas the low lands, on account of their receiving the necessary to vegetation washed from the highlands, retain their fertility for a longer period, probably never reach that permanent sterility which we often perceive in our exhausted hills. In my opinion, the proper distribution of woods as protection from destructive winds, cannot be too strongly dwelt upon; and as the reclaiming of low, boggy lands is becoming an important and necessary branch of agriculture in the neighboring States, I think the recovering of some of our best high elevations of land with forest trees, worthy the attention of agriculturists, as a means of amelioration of climate and protection of tender vegetation, as well as a profitable investment of time and labor; for experience has proved that certain valuable timber trees will flourish on lands of little value for cultivation. I have perceived with pleasure that in years

past, premiums have been offered by the agricultural societies of some counties, for plantations of forest trees; yet, so far as I have observed, people have chosen for these operations, fields unwaranted either by economy or advantage, and have not paid sufficient attention to the selection of trees. Besides those situations mentioned, ornamental forest trees can be introduced with advantage and profit in belts, for the protection of gardens, orchards and dwellings from noxious winds; and in these undertakings, with a little attention, beauty and economy can be easily combined. The trees that can be introduced with advantage, in my opinion are the following:

The White Oak (*Quercus alba*)—it adapts itself to almost any soil, is of fine appearance, and the repute in which its timber is held, is too well known to require comment. It grows moderately fast, as in ordinary situations it attains a diameter of 6 or 8 inches in about 20 years.

The Sugar Maple (*Acer sacchariferum*), I think is deserving of notice, on account of its beauty, the value of its timber for many purposes, and the fact that, when there are a sufficient number of sizeable trees, the manufacture of sugar from their sap, becomes an object worthy of attention.

The common Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), is a tree of beautiful appearance, easy growth, and although its timber is not so remarkable for durability as some others, yet it is in great demand for particular uses.

The Shell-bark (*Juglans regia*), is remarkable for its flourishing growth. Its timber is of great repute on account of its durability and strength, and its wood as an article of fuel, is unsurpassed by any other. The fruit of the Shell-bark also, greatly enhances its value, and for this reason I think it worthy of more attention than the common forest walnut, (*Juglans alba*), which in other respects is its rival.

But Pines are of all others the most suitable for the re-covering of our barren hills, as they are of quick growth and flourish well, even on the most inferior soil. Of the pine there are many varieties, the most common and valuable of which, in this climate, are the White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), and the Pitch or Hard Pine (*Pinus resinosa*)—the former of which is of the quicker growth and generally of the better appearance, although the latter is esteemed of greater value for timber. The foregoing I consider to be the forest trees most worthy the attention of agriculturists, as all the varieties mentioned can be easily raised either by transplantation or from the seed.

The foregoing remarks are respectfully submitted to your consideration by an

OBSERVER OF NATURE.

Mr Thos. Atbeck, of Cincinnati, editor of the Western Farmer, gives notice that he shall sail for Europe about the first of May, and that he will take orders for the purchase of stock, &c. He proposes to stop, and examine into the state of things in the East, before he embarks. We hope he will favor us with a call.—Ed. N. E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PROFITS OF FARMING—ADVANTAGE DERIVED FROM AGRICULTURAL PAPERS, IMPROVEMENT OF BOG LAND, &c.

Mr PUTNAM—Dear Sir—A few years ago I purchased some lots of land, in the whole 40 acres, that lay in different places, but none of a more than half a mile from my dwelling; about 5 acres of it tillage, but in rather an unproductive state. Being engaged in manufacturing, which I was unwilling to relinquish for farming on so small a scale, I offered to rent the land, but no one would give me 5 per cent. on the cost, which led me to conclude that I had made a bad investment, and then wished my land into money again. I, however, let it out on shares two years, and then began to grow very sick of farming, as my crops were light and land growing poorer. I tried to sell, but found I could not without making great sacrifice; then came to the conclusion that I would make the best of a bad bargain and try my own skill in farming, without giving up my other business. Accordingly I procured the necessary implements, engaged my help, and with the assistance of the N. E. Farmer, and the example and advice of my neighbors, I commenced operations in the spring of 1837. In order to ascertain the result of my experiment, I opened an account with my land, charged every expense, and gave credit for all the products at a fair market price.

Now, at the end of five years, after summing up both sides of the account, and striking the balance, I find that my land has paid the interest of 10 per cent. yearly and a fraction over; besides it is worth at least 25 per cent. more than it was five years ago. Have had no extraordinary crops to boast of, but every kind has generally given a fair yield with an annual increase. My regular course has been to manure well, which has been a large item in the account; and to have help sufficient to do my work in season and in a proper manner. Have also paid some attention to the application of manures, in order to ascertain what kind was best adapted to a particular kind of soil. Have already shown that I was unintentionally drawn into the farming business, which I commenced with much reluctance; but now I pursue it out of choice. Have derived much benefit from the N. E. Farmer, and am convinced that I had better have paid \$10 a year for that or some other agricultural paper, than to have been deprived of its benefits.

Here I was going to close, but thought I would just say what I had been about this winter.

On observing in your paper last fall, some directions for "winter's work," concluded that I would do some things therein pointed out, should Providence permit. Accordingly, since securing my harvest, have built a shed for my horse stable, to protect the manure, which also answers other valuable purposes; have built a cellar to my barn, for the same purpose; have dug much sufficient for another year's use, and have carted 400 loads of sand on to a bog. I commenced on this bog in 1839. It was very soft, and produced nothing of

any value. I first ditched, but still it was wry; I then laid a railway with plank, and wheeled on the sand by hand, which made slow work, but covered 3-8 of an acre in this way. In 1840, put on a good coat of horse manure and seeded it well with herds grass, clover and red-top. It was too moist for the clover, but the other seeds took well, and yielded at the rate of more than three tons to the acre last year. This beginning resulting so favorably, encouraged me to go on with the filling, which has been done this winter at less than half the former expense. I opened a bank on the south side of a hill that had the sun all day; then as soon as the surface of the bog froze sufficient to bear a team, I began to cart; but have interrupted several times by thaws, but have filled more than half an acre this winter. This bog in its original state was of no value, and now the part that was mowed last year is estimated at \$200 an acre.

Yours, respectfully,
C.
Wickford, R. I., Feb. 7, 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

REPORT ON FARMS.

The Committee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, consisting of Messrs. Welles, Prescott, Pinney, Godman and Quincy, appointed to examine and report on the several claims for premiums on the best cultivated farms, respectfully Report—

That they have attended to the subject, and although a respectable number of applications have been presented, they regret to find that the liberal premiums offered by the Society for the best cultivated farms, have failed to attract the attention of our best agriculturists generally to the subject, to the degree that was hoped and expected. It was the intention of the Trustees to indemnify the farmer by their premiums, for his trouble in keeping a general account of the management of his farm, and of his crops, and in making his statement and application to this board; and they flattered themselves that their highest premiums would be prized as marks of distinction, and testimonials of excellence in the most honorable profession in our country, as much as for their pecuniary value, and that a successful, benevolent competitor would feel a satisfaction in seeing his less skillful neighbor guided and assisted by his instruction and example. Although the experiment has hitherto not been so successful as could have been wished, the committee still entertain the belief that there is no other way in which the funds of the Society can be employed so beneficially to the agricultural interest, if that interest can be induced to co-operate with them. They consider the utility of this measure to consist, not only in exciting the best farmers to more careful and better farming, and to making greater improvements, but also in obtaining models in husbandry for the imitation and guidance of those less skilled. The statements made to the Trustees are laid before the public, not as theories, but as successful results, by which the less skillful farmer may learn how lands similar to his own, and under the same climate, have been cultivated, and his may be cultivated so as to yield large crops, with small expense—in other words, profits. It is thus use of the statement that renders it important that it should be somewhat particular, and your committee apprehend that it is the supposed trouble of keeping such an account as will enable a person

to make his statement, or give the information required, that prevents many of the best agriculturists from claiming these premiums. This trouble, your committee believe, is greatly overated. They think it would be found on trial that a few memoranda on a blank book, or a sheet of paper, would be sufficient. All that would be necessary to sit down, or nearly all, would be the quantity of grain and grass seed sown, of manure used, the quantities of different crops, the weights of his beef and pork, butter, cheese and wool, and perhaps a very few other things;—the rest, a great part of the information required, would be within the farmer's own memory and knowledge. Your committee think it very desirable that there should be a correct understanding among the respectable agriculturists on this subject.

Your committee further report that they have received claims for premiums on five farms situate in different counties, all of which they have caused to be inspected by an agent employed for the purpose; and have also received from the several claimants particular statements or answers to the interrogatories proposed by the Trustees. All these they have examined with great care, and fully considered, and although all of them exhibit evidence of respectable husbandry, your committee think there is only one of the number that they can recommend as a pattern of good farming, to be followed by others, or as entitled to either of the premiums offered by the Trustees. This is a farm of ninetyfive acres besides woodland, proposed by Abel F. Adams, of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester. It is his judicious, careful and methodical manner of conducting and cultivating this farm, rather than the crops produced, that entitles it to consideration; for the crops do not appear to be large; but there are some particulars in his practice which it seems to the committee would admit of improvement, particularly in the management of his apple trees. To this important branch of rural economy, the culture of fruit trees, the committee regret to find that so little skill has been exhibited, and so little attention bestowed by Mr Adams. It appears by his statement, that he plows his green sward in August or September, and in the spring spreads his long manure and cross plows it in, and puts his compost in the hill. Your committee have long thought it better husbandry to plow such ground deep in the spring, and not turn the sod again; but to plow it with a light plow or harrow it heavily and thoroughly with the furrow or diagonally. The nutriment which the decaying vegetable matter in the sod would furnish to the corn, is partially lost by its being exposed to the air by cross plowing; but they are aware that there are respectable farmers who still entertain a different opinion, and it may safely be left to further experience to decide. The quantity of manure used by Mr Adams—six loads of long and twelve loads of compost—if they were common loads, seems rather sparing;—the next ten would have given him his profit. He appears to have laid down his land to grass in the spring, your committee think, in a husbandlike manner, and they were pleased to observe that he was not so sparing of his grass seed as many are wont to be: ten or twelve pounds of clover, a peck and an half of herds grass, and three pecks of red top to an acre, are none too much. They noticed also with pleasure, his attention to collecting materials and making compost. Manure is an essential, indispensable ingredient in good husbandry, and cannot be

bought, but must be made, by a farmer in the interior. Mr Adams's crops the last year, as be observed, certainly were not large, and some then were quite small. This he ascribes to severe drought in that part of the country, and knows that in many places it almost entirely off some species of crops. The committee can conclude their remarks without noticing with satisfaction, the accurate schedule of the various productions of his farm, which he exhibited, a specimen of which will show that it is no difficult thing to keep and prepare one.

Upon the whole, your committee recommend a premium of *One Hundred Dollars* be awarded the Trustees to Mr Adams, for his farm, as the best cultivated farm offered for their premium, and would have given the committee great pleasure have recommended a higher premium, as well premiums to the other respectable applicants on the principles upon which these premiums were tented to be bestowed, and their duty to the public would have permitted.

JOHN WILLES, Chairman

Mr Adams's Statement.

The Committee, by their agent, Chester Adams, examined the farm of Abel F. Adams, of Fitchburg, and obtained the following answers to their inquiries:

Quest. 1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of woodland?

Ans. Ninetyfive acres, and thirty acres of woodland, of a very thrifty growth, adjoining the clear land.

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

The farm is on a hill, and consists of a grave loam, a yellow loam, and in moist places a blue loam, resting, to appearance, on a clayey subsoil from which latter soil numerous and never-fail springs issue.

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

That portion of the soil which rests on a clay pan and is moist, is usually situated on the steepest part of the side hill, I prefer to keep for pasture. When I break up any land, I plow the green sward with a side-hill plow in the month of August or September; let it then rest until the following spring, when I spread on my green manure and immediately turn it in by cross plowing: then harrow and furrow for planting in hills with corn or potatoes. Apply compost in the hills for corn and green manure for potatoes. The year following I lay down the ground with oats or barley, and sow herds grass and clover seed when the grain is sown. Harrow in the grass seed and roll in the clover. I always roll all land laid down, to keep the surface smooth, and it protects the roots of the grass from exposure by a drought. I sometimes sow winter rye in the autumn after breaking in the green sward. I always have a good crop, and never keep up my land but one year. Early plowing I find by far the most beneficial.

4. How many acres do you till, and how much manure? &c.

Eight acres are annually planted with corn and potatoes, and sowed with oats. Lay down six acres to grass yearly, spreading and plowing in at the time twelve loads of compost and six loads of green manure, mixed, to the acre.

In the manure applied in a compost, or green sward?

10. Do you spread and plow in your manure? answered as before.

11. What is your method with green sward? answered as before.

12. How many acres of upland do you mow, and in the average quantity upon the acre? 100 acres, yielding 42 tons of hay—a very crop, owing to the dry season—much smaller last year.

13. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate, excepting what is done temporarily by ditches on the farm.

14. Do you manure the land irrigated, or any land you mow; how much to an acre, and kind of manure do you put on? The cold and moist part of my mowing land, out of my barn yards and lay in small heaps of manure, about eight loads of compost manure to an acre, which was made in the summer previous by carting street dirt into the yard. These are spread in the spring following for a top dressing.

15. How many acres of land not suitable for the soil do you mow? None.

16. What is your method of reclining low, bog or wet lands? Have no such lands.

17. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season? &c. 100 acres; three of which were planted upon soil and upon a rye stubble plowed in. Green peas was spread before plowing and compost manure used in the hill. The stubble land almost entirely failed, and the other almost failed, owing to the dry and parching weather. I had but few bushels in the whole crop.

18. How many acres of potatoes did you plant the present year? &c. 100 acres.—raised 320 bushels—averaging 7 bushels per acre of early whites, rohan, chesnut and long rods. Put green and compost manure mixed into the hills. The dry weather prevented many of the potatoes from sprouting in the soil.

19. What number of acres of other vegetables do you plant? 100 acres.

20. Raised 70 bushels of carrots on not more than an eighth or one sixth of an acre; crop very stout. Golden carrots the most nutritious for cattle or sheep of any root that can be raised, having raised 100 of all the various and popular kinds. My sheep eat them most readily and thrive best on them.

21. How many acres of grain did you sow, when, and what kinds? &c. 100 acres, to wit—three bushels of wheat, 100 lbs of linseed, sowed May 17, on 1 1/4 acres; several bushels of barley, sowed on 2 1/2 acres, and 16 bushels of oats, sowed on 1 1/4 acres. I raised 11 bushels of wheat, 41 of barley, and 100 of oats; 100 bushels of winter rye—all injured by the drought. I sowed winter rye on grass land plowed previous spring. Never raise any spring rye; it always fails.

22. How many acres did you lay down to grass? method is this:—1 plow the land in the fall and make it fine and mellow; then cart off stones on the top of the ground, sow the seed and immediately after sow 1 1/2 peck berds

grass and 10 to 12 lbs. clover seed mixed to the acre; harrow in the same, then sow 3 pecks of red top seed to the acre and roll it in with a heavy roller. On very wet land, the grass seed in autumn.

23. What are your means and manner of making manure? My means are very good, and I never fail to improve them. I cart loam, weeds, green brakes and wash from the road-side into my barn yard and barn cellar, as plentifully as would be useful, stirring it as often in the summer as would be beneficial. Cart 50 loads of meadow mud intermixed with vegetable matter, into my bog sty, annually. Purchase the mud at 10 cents a load. The wash of my well and sink drain into the bog sty. I always purchase as much stable manure for my farm as the hay would make which I sell yearly. I intend to increase the quantity of manure from year to year.

24. How many oxen, young cattle, cows, horses, &c. do you keep? Four oxen, two cows, two horses and fifteen head of young cattle. My horses are kept to hay the year round; take in cows to pasture in the summer at 37 1/2 cents each per week; this is very convenient to the neighborhood, a manufacturing village, and profitable to myself. I am troubled to procure good help to manage a dairy.

25. What is the size of your barn or barns? &c. One 60 by 30, the other 40 by 36 feet; cellars under a part of both. My stable manure is always kept under cover. I cart 30 or 40 loads of loam or mud into my barn yard every autumn after the summer manure is carted therefrom.

26. Are your cows of native or mixed breed? Native.

27. What is your management for raising calves? I raise none; they are more profitable for veal, having a market very near home.

28. How much butter and cheese made this year? No cheese and only enough butter to supply my own family.

29. How many sheep? None.

30. How many swine? 10—5 old and 5 young.

31. What quantity of pork made? The five old ones were butchered and weighed 1850 lbs. Breed is native, crossed with Mackay and Berkshire; they fatten easily.

32. What do you feed them on through the summer months? Refuse old potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, apples and cob meal scalded in a large kettle or boiler, and mixed as occasion may require. My swine which I fatten, will soon be cloyed with clear Indian meal, but cob meal never produces such a result.

33. How many cart loads of manure do you make in a year? Sixty loads of first rate manure, including the droppings of two cows and two oxen in the winter season.

34. What number of hands employed on your farm? &c. Two men seventh months, at \$15 each per month. One man four months in the winter at \$10 per month, exclusive of my own labor.

35. What number of apple trees; are they natural or grafted fruit? About 75 full grown trees and 90 young ones; one half grafted. Grafted fruit sold; native given to the swine, and worth more than if made into cider.

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

About 40; consisting of peach, plum, pear, cherry and quince.

37. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers? They have not.

38. In the cultivation of your farm do you allow ardent spirits? Never, on any account.

Reforming Influence.—The world with its turbulent and vindictive passions, is slow to believe that there is more power in kindness, than in severity. It is a melancholy truth, but too easily proved, that society, in many cases, first manufactures and then with a hypocritical affectation of righteous indignation punishes crime. It is also a melancholy truth that the egregious folly of attempting to promote permanent peace and order, through the instrumentality of physical force, and the agency of the worst passions, is still practised, although the history of the world shows that no good has ever come, and obvious considerations, independent of experience, make it clear that no good ever can come from such proceedings.—Wars only perpetuate wars. The dungeon and the gibbet never had any reforming power. Persecution never made converts to any cause, however good.—For the protection of the community, it may be necessary to visit offences against social order with quick and severe retribution. It is not of this we are speaking; but rather what will be most efficacious as a reforming influence—as a preventive of crime—as a promoter of peace on earth, and good will among men. This benign power we say is not force and laws with bloody penalties. There is an omnipotence in genuine kindness—a real, sincere spirit of humanity—a faith in man that works by affection—of which, as yet, notwithstanding some, nay many glorious manifestations which shine as stars in the darkness of midnight, the world at large hardly dreams. But until that omnipotence is believed in, and acted upon, to an extent far greater than at present, we shall continue to gather into our prisons annual crops of crime; even as we gather into our granaries annual harvests of wheat—we shall continue to educate out of each generation enough to fill the places of the hardened villains whom the law may cut off in the midst of their wickedness. We shall continue to sell our fellow-creatures into bondage to vice for money; and to wet the bosom of the earth, which was intended to feed the race with blessings, with the blood of man, shed in strife with his brother.

Some may think this rather too serious a train of remark for the columns of a daily newspaper—but we have no apology to make for it. It is quite time for the press to touch upon such themes. It is quite time that those practical principles, in regard to the true methods of preventing social evils and rescuing the disturbers of the community from degradation—which the nature of man and past experience teaches, as well as a higher authority it is quite time these principles should be urged through every organ that reaches the public: for there is not a man who has not occasion to practise them every hour.—*Newburyport Herald*.

For Fever and Ague.—The following prescription is said to be an effectual remedy for this disease:—Take 15 grains powdered snake root, 20 drs. salts of wormwood, 1-2 an ounce of best red bark, 1 gill of molasses; mix the whole together, and take one third every six hours, beginning after the fever turns, about half way between that and the ague fit.—*Communicated*.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE SQUASH-VINE DESTROYER.

*Egeria Cucurbitae.*

MR. PUTNAM.—Dear Sir—In the "New England Farmer," for August the 22d, 1828, I gave an account of the insect that destroys the squash-vine by boring into its stem and roots, in the manner observed by Mr. Coffin and yourself, as stated in the Farmer of the 2d instant. You will also find a description of its ravages, of its transformations, and of its appearance when arrived at maturity, in my "Discourse before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," in October, 1832, in my "Descriptive Catalogue of North American Insects belonging to the Linnaean genus Sphinx," published in the 36th volume of Prof. Silliman's Journal of Science, and a short notice of the same insect in my lately printed "Report on the Insects of Massachusetts injurious to Vegetation." Having now made a sketch of the creature in its winged state, I take the liberty of sending it to you, together with the following remarks, which may possibly interest some of the readers of your paper, who have not yet seen either of the four previously published accounts of this pernicious insect. A knowledge of its habits and transformations may possibly lead to the discovery of suitable means for preventing its ravages, by persons more favorably situated for making experiments than myself.

During the month of August, the squash and other cucurbitaceous vines are frequently found to die suddenly down to the root. The cause of this premature death, as you have observed, is a plump, worm-like insect, which begins its operations near the ground, bores into the stem, and devours the pithy substance within. Through the hole by which it enters the plant, it thrusts its refuse castings; and its burrow extends both above and below this hole, and is finally carried into the root. The borer comes to its full size between the middle of August and the first of September, and then measures from one inch to one inch and a quarter, or rather more, in length. Notwithstanding its worm-like or grub-like appearance, it is a true caterpillar, of the boring kind, like the borers of the peach tree and of the currant bush. These naked caterpillars or borers differ essentially from the borers of the apple, locust, and maple trees, in having legs, and in being able to make a gummy kind of silk. The body of the squash-vine borer is not perfectly cylindrical, being a little pressed, and tapering to a blunt point at each end. Its head is small, and of a pale brown color; and on the top of the first ring behind the head, there are two oblique brownish spots. It has six legs, all of them very short, however. The first three pairs are the longest, are jointed, and taper to a point. The others are mere fleshy warts, beset with minute clinging hooks on the under side. As soon as it is fully grown, the insect goes into the ground near the root of the vine, and there encloses itself in an oblong oval cocoon or pod, about an inch long, which, being made of gummy silk, becomes coated on the outside with grains of earth.

Soon afterwards the insect changes to a chrysalis within its cocoon, and remains at rest in the ground throughout the autumn and winter. The chrysalis is of a shining brown color, and the rings of the hinder part of its body are armed with transverse rows of little teeth. Towards the end of June or early in July, the chrysalis bursts open one end of the cocoon, and hatches itself half way out of the opening by the help of the little teeth on its back. The skin over the fore part of its body then splits, and the creature, in the winged form, crawls out and works its way to the surface of the ground, leaving its empty chrysalis-skin sticking in the end of its cocoon in the earth. The insect, thus disclosed in its perfected state, is a four-winged day moth, which I have named *Egeria cucurbitae*, or the squash-vine borer. The upper side of its head and thorax are brownish green or olive-colored. The antennae or horns are greenish black. The hind body is orange-colored, with a row of four, five, or six black dots on the back. The fore wings expand about one inch and a quarter; they are of a glossy olive-brown color; and the hind wings are colorless and transparent, with blackish veins and a brown fringe around the margin. The hind legs are long, are covered on the outer side with orange-colored hairs, and are thickly fringed with long black hairs within. From the tenth of July till the middle of August, these pretty moths may be seen hovering over the vines, and frequently alighting upon them, close to the roots, to drop an egg. So intent are they in this business, that they may often be approached quite closely without being alarmed. The eggs are not much larger than a poppy seed, and are of a deep orange color. The insect continues laying several days in succession, and dies when her store is exhausted.

If any offensive substance, that would not injure the plants, could be applied around the vines, near their roots, it might prevent the insects from laying their eggs on them. Blubber oil has been suggested; but I do not know whether it would prove effectual without destroying the vines. As soon as a vine is seen to wither, it should be examined immediately, and the borers should be taken out and killed. This may not save the vine attacked, perhaps, but it will tend to diminish the number of the insects. By carefully searching the ground around the vines in the autumn, the cocoons may be found, and these also should be crushed.

Yours, respectfully,

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 8, 1842.

The foregoing communication from Dr. Harris, shows us that we were wrong in our conjecture that the squash-vine destroyer commenced its work of destruction below the surface of the ground, and worked upwards. We, individually, are much indebted to Dr. H. for the information he has here given, and we doubt not that our readers will be equally so.—Ed.

Men spend their lives in anticipations, in determining to be vastly happy at some period or other, when they have time. But the present time has one advantage over every other—it is our own. It has been well observed, that we should treat futurity as an aged friend from whom we expect a rich legacy. Let us do nothing to forfeit his esteem, and treat him with respect, not with severity.—*Lancet.*

Nothing annoys an enemy so much as kindness.

From the Massachusetts Plowman.

APPLE TREE BORER.

*Saperda Bivitata.*

WM. BUCKMINSTER, ESQ.—Dear Sir—Your conversation with me about the apple-tree borer short time ago, has led me to think that a written communication on the subject may be acceptable to you. From your remarks, I infer that this insect, in its perfected or winged condition, is generally known. The person who told you it resembled a wasp, is probably confounded with the winged borer of the peach tree, which really has somewhat the appearance of a wasp. The apple-tree borer, when arrived at maturity, a hard-shelled beetle, approaching to a cylindrical shape, and is furnished with six legs and two tapering horns, or antennae. The upper side of body is brown, with two broad, white stripes, running on the head and continued along the sides to the end of the shell-y coverings. The rest of its body, its horns, and its legs, are white. (See the sketch of the insect, included in this communication.) This pretty beetle varies in length a little more than one half to three quarters of an inch. Its scientific name is *Saperda bivitata*, two-striped Saperda. It comes forth from the trunks of the trees in the month of June, and escapes and taking wing only in the night which time, also, it lays its eggs. On account of its nocturnal habits it is very rarely seen; but be found in the night, in June and July, on the lower part of the trunks of apple trees, in orchards which have suffered from its previous ravages. During the day it remains at rest, concealed among the leaves. The plants in which it lays its eggs are the apple tree, the quince, mountain ash, hazelthorn, and other thorn bushes, the choke-berry, the June-berry or shad-bush, and other kinds of Aronia. Our native thorns, Aronia appear to be the natural food of these insects, for I have repeatedly seen the beetles upon them, eating the leaves, and have found young, the borers, within the stems of these shrubs. The eggs of these beetles are laid upon the bark near the root of the trees. They are hatched about three weeks; and the young insects produced from them, are the borers, which are so well known that a particular description of them is unnecessary. It will be enough to mention that they are fleshy, whitish grubs, with a small brown head, and are entirely destitute of legs. By want of these they are easily distinguished from the borers of the peach tree, which have six short legs. With their strong jaws they immediately gnaw through the bark, and begin to bore to the wood, the fragments of which they devour, and, from time to time, as they proceed, they undigested refuse out of the holes by which they had entered.

From observations made upon the borers at various times, I infer that they come to their growth in the third summer, that is when they are two

to years old. Their burrows extend upwards of eight or ten inches in the solid wood of the trees, at the upper end they approach to, and are covered only by the bark. When these are finished, and the borers have attained their full size, they leave off eating, and, after resting a little while, they throw off their skins and take the pupal chrysalis form. The insect, in this condition, neither a grub nor a beetle, but is intermediate between both, in its appearance. It is still soft, shy, and of a whitish color, but is provided with short legs, wings and horns, which are folded upon its breast, and are too weak and imperfect to be used. On each of the rings of its back there is a reverse row of sharp points, like the teeth of a saw, and several more of these points around the under extremity of its body; and, by the help of these, the insect can move slowly backwards and forwards in its burrow. When the time of its final moult approaches, stripes of brown begin to be visible through the thin and transparent skin that covers the wing-shells and the top of the thorax. In the month of June, the skin of the chrysalis bursts open on the back, and is thrown off the liberated insect crawls to the mouth of its burrow, saws a round hole through the bark, and comes out upon the trunk of the tree a perfect beetle.

For other particulars respecting this insect, allow me to refer you to my "Discourse before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," in the year 1832, and to my "Report on the Insects injurious to Vegetation,"—and believe me to be, very respectfully,
Your friend and serv^t.

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 7, 1842.

CONNECTICUT CORN ROOT.

The Editor of the New England Farmer:
DEAR SIR—In your paper of the 12th of January, is an article from the Connecticut Farmer's Gazette, which gives an account of a root found in a swamp in the town of Brookfield, Ct., and which the people there call *Corn Root*; and according to the statements made, must be an exceedingly rare and wonderful root. Now, sir, I would ask you, if it is probable the facts are as stated? Why would not be a good plan for some of our Societies of Farmers to send some suitable person to get a few of these *valuable roots*, so as to stock some of our low, wet swamps in this section of the State, and thereby render them more valuable and productive than if they were converted into fine English mowing lands? Or do you think this statement of "S. L." of Brookfield, a *great humbug*?

Yours, with respect,
Weston, Mass., Feb. 7, 1842.

L. G.

We last winter saw a gentleman from Connecticut, whose name and residence we do not now remember, from whom we received an account similar to the one copied from the Farmer's Gazette. The impression upon our mind then was that the man was telling us *truth*—and that he was acquainted with this "Corn root." We can imagine no reason why he should attempt to play the "humbug." The suggestion of our correspondent is a good one. We hope at least that the editor of the Farmer's Gazette will not fail to get possession of the root he has described.—Ed.

Knowledge is treasure, but judgment is the treasury.

COMPARISON OF MANURES

Messrs. Bousingault and Payen have lately produced an elaborate memoir upon the comparative value of different kinds of manure. An abstract only of it has as yet reached us, the substance of which is as follows:—These chemists regard nitrogen as the element whose presence is of the greatest importance in manure, and every substance capable of furnishing it, becomes valuable in an agricultural view, provided that substance can extricate azotised products in a soluble or volatile state. If, however, the nitrogen is incapable of entering into putrid fermentation, and of so furnishing ammoniacal salts and other azotised combination, the substance containing it can be of no use for manure, as is proved by the shale of the coal measures, which contains considerable quantities of nitrogen, and yet has absolutely no effect as a manure. Hence the value of a manure is to be determined by the power it possesses of yielding ammonia; putrid urine, for instance, one of the most energetic of fertilizing principles, yields carbonate of ammonia; and guano, that rich compound which for centuries has given fertility to the arid sands of the Peruvian coast, consists almost entirely of salts with an ammoniacal base. The authors do not undervalue the importance of other substances, such as alkalis or earthy salts; on the contrary, they admit their presence to be indispensable to the growth of plants; nevertheless it is to ammonia that they assign by far the most importance. The following table gives the result of their inquiry in respect to a considerable number of substances, and showing how many loads of each are required in order to produce the same effect as 100 loads of common farm yard dung. We have omitted from these tables a few substances which, not occurring in this country, have no interest for farmers and gardeners in Great Britain.—*English Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A Table of Manures,

Showing the numbers of loads required in both the moist (or ordinary) and dried (or prepared) states, to equal 100 loads of farm yard dung, so far as the quantity of nitrogen is concerned:

	Moist.	Dried.
Pea straw,	22	100
Sainfoin straw,	83	361
Vetch straw,	39	174
Wheat straw,	166	650
Do.	81	367
Do., lower joints,	97	453
Do., upper joints, with the heads after thrashing,	30	137
Rye straw,	235	975
Do., of 1841,	95	300
Oat straw,	142	541
Barley straw,	173	750
Wheat chaff,	47	207
Jerusalem artichoke atraw,	108	453
Broom,	32	142
Green beet leaves, (fanes),	60	43
Potato leaves,	72	84
Carrot leaves,	47	66
Heath leaves,	22	102
Sea wrack,	46	136
Do.	42	123
Do.	28	85
Do. fresh from the sea,	74	
Malt dust,	8	39
Buried clover roots,	24	110
Flax cake,	7	32

Rape cake,	8	35
Fish cake,	74	322
Grease cake,	14	49
Beet root pulp,	35	154
Do.	105	154
Potato pulp,	76	100
Starch water,	75	571
Do.		615
Starch refuse,	114	107
Do.	21	
Dung-hill drainings,	67	126
Sawdust of acacia,	137	513
Do.	174	629
Do. of fir wood,	250	886
Do.	174	629
Sawdust of oak,	74	256
Solid cow dung,	125	84
Cow urine,	90	51
Mixed cow dung,	97	75
Solid horse dung,	72	88
Horse urine,	15	15
Mixed horse dung,	54	64
Do. pig dung,	64	57
Do. sheep dung,	36	65
Do. goat dung,	18	49
Pigeon dung,	4	21
Liquid Flemish manure,	210	
Do.	184	
Belloni's poudrette,	10	44
Oyster shells,	125	487
Marl,	78	377
Dry muscular flesh,	3	13
Cod salted,	5	17
Do. pressed and dried,	2	10
Blood soluble,	3	12
Do. liquid,	13	
Do.	11	
Do. coagulated and pressed,	8	11
Do. dry insoluble,	2	11
Feathers,	2	11
Cow's hair,	2	12
Woolen rags,	2	9
Horn rasings,	2	13
Bones, boiled (fondus)	5	25
Do. moist,	7	
Do. lat,	6	
Glue refuse,	75	213
Glue dross, (mare de colle),	10	34
Graves,	3	15

COST OF EDUCATION.—The large amount which is annually expended in Massachusetts for the support of our free schools, is often a subject of remark; but few people, however, are aware of the value of the sum lost to the State, by the exemption of literary institutions from taxation. The Boston Courier says that "about ten years ago, a gentleman whose researches into the subject had enabled him to arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion, estimated that nearly one fifth of all the property of the Commonwealth then escaped taxation, from the circumstance of its being invested in funds for the support of religious and literary institutions."—*Mercantile Journal.*

Action before words.—"I did 'nt like our minister's sermon last Sunday," said deacon Doze to his neighbor Higgins. (The deacon had slept all sermon time.) "Did 'nt like it! Why, deacon, I saw you nodding assent to every proposition he made."—*Selected.*

Never go to bed with cold feet or a cold heart.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1842

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE
STATE HOUSE.

Subject—*Sheep Husbandry.*

Mr Buckminster, Ed. of *Plowman*, said that he formerly kept sheep, but does not find it profitable now near the city. The sheep is a great generalizer—naturalists tell us that its stomach is larger in proportion to its size, than that of any other domestic animal. He would repeat one of his absurd notions advanced last year for the purpose of bringing out debate. The absurdity is this—that he has not found the manure of sheep as good as that of cows. Also, it is an old maxim, that one hog will make as much manure as two cows—but he thinks one cow as good for making manure as two hogs.

A gentleman, name not known, said he would suggest a few questions as to the most profitable kinds of sheep. There are a few South Downes among us—there are Spanish Merino and Saxony, good for wool. The Irish smutty faced and white faced, good for mutton—which is the most profitable.

Mr Fitch, of Sheffield, replied, that if the object is to get wool, the Merinos and Saxons are best; but if mutton is wanted, the large, long woolled are to be chosen. The Saxony is from the Merino. The object aimed at in Saxony was fineness of fleece. At present prices, the Merino is more profitable than the Saxony, taking weight of fleece and constitution both into the account. They produce almost twice as much. Saxons will give a fleece of 2-3-4 lbs., which will bring 50 cents. A flock of 40 Merinos, in Connecticut, with which he is acquainted, gave 200 lbs of wool, or 5 lbs. each, worth from 35 to 40 cents—the same flock gave 40 lambs. The sheep have every attention and are well kept. Has himself taken 16 lbs of wool from two Merino bucks. The Merino is more hardy than the Saxony—bears the winter better and requires less attention at the time of lambing. At birth the Merino lambs are clothed—while the Saxony are almost naked. Fineness of wool is generally an indication of degeneracy—and fineness of hair on the human head indicates the same.

The fineness of Saxony wool has been produced by breeding in and in. This course brings degeneracy. These sheep require a close house and much care. The Merino will do well with much less attention. Thinks sheep manure good; and when properly littered they will make more from a given quantity of food than cattle. They improve fields more when feeding upon them.

Mr Tidd, of New Braintree, asked whether Mr Fitch had been speaking of pure Merinos.

Mr Fitch. Yes. The Merino will give as much wool as any other sheep of the same weight. The expense of keeping is in proportion to size. The wool is in proportion to surface. The solid contents of cylinders are as the cubes of their diameters; the surface is as the squares. So that if the sheep are of equal length and round, the smaller one will have the most surface in proportion to weight. [Let the diameter of one sheep be 2, and of another 3. The square of 2 is 4, its cube is 8. The square of 3 is 9—its cube is 27. The surfaces in these cases are as 4 to 9—while the bulk, weight, or solid contents is as 8 to 27—showing that there is obviously good ground for Mr F's conclusion, that a larger amount of sheep surface or wool ground can be maintained at the same expense on small ground than on large ones.—*Reporter.*]

Wool on large sheep is generally looser than on small ones. The small have the most wool in proportion to size. Merino and native cross give good stock of fine constitution—better than Merino and Saxony cross.

Mr Plunkett, of Pittsfield, said his experience is not much, but he thinks that sheep should be suited to the soil. Small ones are best for hills and short pastures, larger ones for rich pastures and meadows. He can make about as many pounds of fine wool as of coarse on the same quantity of food. The raising of sheep has not been a very good business but by, owing to the low price of wool—but perhaps it has been as good as most other branches of farming. A cause of the low price and of need of better protection, may be found in the following statistics.

The growth of wool in the United States is probably not less than forty millions of pounds. It may be assumed that one half of this amount is worked up in our manufacturing establishments.

The importance of this branch of agricultural industry is not only great, considered of itself, but in its effect on the other branches of agricultural labor. If the farmers are driven from the wool growing business by low prices of wool, then the dairy and beef growing business will be come depressed from over production of those great staples.

It is well known to the farming interest that at the present time the price of wool is very much depressed, and that our wool growers are generally desirous of getting out of that kind of farming; and it might be useful to inquire into all the causes that have tended to this depression.

By the compromise of the tariff question in 1832, all foreign wool costing at the place from whence imported less than eight cents per pound, was admitted free of duty. There was imported in the year ending Sept. 1832, 4,942,223 lbs., out of this amount were exported 1,247,359 lbs.; leaving less than three millions of lbs. to be consumed in this country.

The importation of wool has gradually increased since that time. In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1838, there was imported 6,208,365 lbs.; 6,554,128 of which were imported free of duty. In the year ending Sept. 30th, 1839, there was imported 7,824,548 lbs.; 7,398,519 of which were imported free of duty. Only 9,800 lbs. were exported during the same year. Mr P. has not been able to ascertain the importation of wool in the years of 1840 and '41. We may, however, from known facts about the importation of wool, calculate the amount imported in the last year to exceed ten millions pounds, an amount equal to about one half of what is raised by our farmers in this country to be sold to the manufacturers.

Here we have a principal cause of the great depression of the price of wool at this time.

Frauds are practiced in the importation of foreign wool, which defraud the government of revenue and oppress a large agricultural interest. This is done by the mixing, in the foreign country, duty and coarse wool with better qualities, and even art is mixed with the wool, so that the compound is worth less than eight cents, also by imputing it on the skin in a filthy state.

This wool, much of it, is as good as the lower grades of our own domestic wool, and all of it takes the place of just such an amount of American raised wool.

It may be said justly, that the price of wool is as high as manufacturers can afford to pay, with the present price of cloths. Still the farming interest ought not to be sacrificed to the manufacturing interest—the one ought to be as much protected as the other. This is a subject which calls for the immediate action of Congress to correct the evil.

Mr Merriam, Ed. of the *Cultivator*, stated that the rambling propensities of sheep may be owing to the fact that they will eat a greater variety of plants than other animals, and perhaps require a greater variety. It has been proved in England that they will not do well on turnips alone, for more than six weeks they require bitterns. He related the facts of the well known experiment in France, by which it was proved that young bucks and older ewes produce more female than male offspring, and that older bucks and young ewes produce more males than females. Breeding in and in not good. The nature, where they are well littered, is worth more than that of any other animals. He added a little to Mr Plunkett's statistics, and urged the importance of more effectual protection of the wool growing interests.

Mr Cole, Ed. Farmer's Journal, has had experience with but few kinds; first had natives—next 7-8 Saxony. This flock gave fleeces of from 4 to 6 lbs. The Saxony, where he lived in Maine, was preferred to any other. The reports of the Agricultural Society of Kennebec county, Me., show that they prefer the South Down to any others. Pastures for sheep should be high and dry. They do best in dry seasons. He has never seen them drink in summer. In winter they will drink often than cattle. Clover hay is good feed for them. Roots are excellent for them in winter, but they should not have many potatoes just before lambing; better then to give some grain. Evergreen boughs are often given and answer a good purpose in feeding. The manure is better than most other kinds. (L. Peters, Esq. of Westbrook, inquired what kind of grain he would give.) Does not know whether corn or oats is to be preferred, but would guard in either case.

Mr Moseley, of Westfield, has found the Johnsworn poisonous and troublesome to sheep when he gives them salt, but not so when salt is withheld. Ten sheep, with him, require two tons of hay worth 24 dollars; can get 12 dollars worth of wool and 12 of lambs; and by throwing in the pasturing come out square—that is the way farmers are getting rich. Their manure is good.

Mr West, of Pittsfield, is not a wool grower, but some of his neighbors have large flocks. One who has a large flock keeps them in barn racks, grades his roots and cuts his fodder mostly. Protection of this interest is loudly called for, and our people should answer to the call.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley, gave an interesting account of a small flock of South Down sheep, which he is satisfied do well in small flocks, but has not tried them in large numbers. He gave many facts relating to the size of these sheep and the ease with which they take on fat, that we did not hear with sufficient distinctness to note with accuracy. Thinks that 8 far sized sheep will eat about as much as one cow. Fresh earth mixed with milk will counteract the poisonous effects of laurel—(lamb-kill or kill-lamb.)

Mr Merriam has found that castor oil will cure.

Mr Tidd says that shot will do the same.

WILL OF BENJAMIN BUSSEY, ESQ.

Last week we copied from one of the city papers a brief account of Mr Bussey's will, from which it might be inferred that one half of his large property (\$350,000.) is to be immediately applied to the establishment of an agricultural school or college. One half of the estate is bequeathed for that purpose, but not till after the decease of Mrs B. and also of two other persons who are yet young. According to the usual course of Providence, the property will be in possession of the family until another generation of agriculturists shall come upon the stage.

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how wisely to appreciate their value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CHILDREN, COME TO PRAYER."

"Come, let us worship and bow down: let us kneel before our Maker."

The following beautiful lines were published in the Union Annual, as "the level of" The Family Altar:

Come to the place of prayer!

Parents and children, come and kneel before
Your God, and with united hearts adore

Then whose name your life and being are.

Come to the place of prayer!

O ye hand of loving hearts; O come and raise,
With me consent, the grateful song of praise,

To him, who blessed you with a lot so fair!

Come in the morning hour.

Who hath raised you from the dream of night?
Whose hand hath poured around the cheering light

Come an aid that kind and heavenly power

Come at the close of day.

Ere wearied nature sinks in gentle rest;
Come, and for thy sins be here confessed;

Come, and for his protecting mercy pray

Has sorrow's withering blight

Your dearest hopes in desolation laid,
And the once cheerful home in gloom arrayed?

Yet pray, for He can turn the gloom to light.

Has sickness entered in

Your peaceful mansion? then let the prayer ascend,
O wings of faith, to that all-gracious Friend,
Who came to heal the bitter pains of sin.

Come to the place of prayer

At morn, at night, in gladness or in grief—
Surround the throne of grace; there seek relief,
Or pay your free and grateful homage there.

So in the world above

Parents and children may meet at last,
When this their weary pilgrimage is past,
To mingle their joyful notes of love.

THE BOOT-BLACK AND THE COLLEGE
PRESIDENT

TWO SCENES FROM REAL LIFE.

Some score of years since, the President of a well known College in Kentucky, was one morning, while sitting in his study, astonished by the entrance of a singular visitor.

The visitor was a boy of some seventeen years, rough and uncouth in his appearance, dressed in coarse homespun, with thick, clumsy shoes on his feet, an old tattered felt hat on his head, surmounting a mass of uncombed hair, which relieved swarthy and sun-burnt features, marked by eyes quick and sparkling, but vacant and unexpressive, from the want of education. The whole appearance of the youth was that of an untaught, uncultivated plowboy.

The President, an affable and a venerable man, inquired into the business of the person who stood before him.

"If you please, sir," said the plowboy, with all the hesitancy of an uneducated rustic—"if you please, sir, I'd like to get some learnin'. I heard you had a college in these parts, and I thought if I would work a spell for you, you would help me now and then in gettin' an education."

"Well, my young friend," replied the President, "I scarcely see any way in which you might be useful to me. The request is something singular."

"Why, I can bring water, cut wood, or black your boots," interrupted the boy, his eyes brightening in his earnestness. "I want to get an education—I want to make something of myself. I don't keer how hard I work, only so as to get an education. I want—"

He paused, at a loss for words to express his ideas. But there was a language in the expressive lip, and glancing eye; there was a language in his manner—in the tone in which the words were spoken, that appealed at once to the President's feelings.

He determined to try the sincerity of the youth.

"I am afraid, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. I would like to assist you, but I see no way in which you can be useful to us at present."

The President resumed his book. In a moment he glanced at the plowboy, who, silent and mute, stood holding the handle of the door. He fingered his rough hat confusedly with one hand—his eyes were downcast, and his upper lip quivered and trembled as though he were endeavoring to repress strong and sudden feelings of intense disappointment. The effort was but half successful. A tear emerging from the downcast eyelid, rolled over the sunburnt cheek, and with a quick, nervous action, the plowboy raised his toll-hardened hand and brushed away the sign of regret.

He made a well meant but awkward mark of obeisance, and opened the door, had one foot across the threshold, when the President called him back.

The plowboy was in a few minutes hired as man-of-all work, and boot-black to the College.

The next scene which we give the reader, was in a new and magnificent church, rich with the beauties of architecture, and thronged by an immense crowd, who listened in death-like stillness to the burning eloquence of the minister of heaven, who delivered the mission of his Master from the altar.

The speaker was a man in the full glow of middle age—of striking and impressive appearance—piercing, intellectual eye, and high, intelligent forehead.

Every eye is fixed on him—every lip is hushed, and every ear, with nervous intensity, drinks in the eloquent teaching of the orator.

Who in all that throng would recognize, in the famed, the learned, the eloquent President of College, Pennsylvania, the humble boot-black of College, in Kentucky.—*Louisville Jour.*

CHILDREN.—They are the blessings of this world—the sweets among its sorrows—the roses among its thorns. With their merry smiles, their joyous voices, their careless laughter, they light up our abodes as with a ray from heaven. Whose heart does not leap within him to hear their shouts? Who can look on their faces and not rejoice that there are such happy creatures on this dull earth? They meet the poor man coming from his labor, and he forgets his fatigue, and his whole soul blesses them. They gather round the rich man's length, and he who is haughty to others, must stoop to fondle them. The fortunate man comes home, and his successes thrill him with deeper pleasure, as his children welcome him—and the unfortunate

retires from a world where every face is stern, and every look cold, and once more is happy among his children. They are a bond to bind us together—they keep our hearts from being chilled by contact with the world. God bless little children! Selected

It is stated that during the year 1840, the total number of persons convicted of felony in England was 18,927—of these 1165 were transported, out of which number only 3290 had received such an education as enabled them to read and understand the Bible, the remaining 3715 being more or less, and the great majority wholly uneducated. How near and fatal the connection between ignorance and vice!

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Ware house and Seed Store No 51 and 22 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	150	do.	Cast Steel Shovel
200 Common do. do.	100	do.	Common do.
200 Cultivators.	500	do.	Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	300	do.	Grass Scythes.
20 Wilks' do. do.	200	do.	Steel Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	500	do.	Common do.
100 Wilks' Patent Corn Shellers.	200	do.	Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	300	do.	Common do.
200 Wilks' Steel Saws.	500	do.	Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	100	do.	Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	100	do.	Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	500	do.	Truck do.
200 Corn Cradles.	500	do.	Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500	do.	Top do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000	do.	Cart do.
2000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000	do.	Wagon do.
			25 Grand Stones on rollers.

March 17

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 21 and 22 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Sift Cutler, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent efforts of this apparatus are—1. Some of the consequences of the use of the machine are—1. A great reduction of the quantity of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two loads a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 23, 1842.

[NO. 31.]

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PUBLIC SPIRIT—SUBSCRIBING FOR A PAPER.

We often hear farmers and others expatiating rally upon the beauties of *public spirit*, but being to testify their respect for this virtue, when only and practically exhibited to their view.

For my own part I never hear a person eulogize this virtue, without wishing to inquire whether *“takes the papers.”* Thousands who are eloquent in extolling public spirit in others, are wondrously remiss in practicing it themselves.

As a general thing, farmers, I think, are more prone to neglect this virtue than others. There is a class of men by whom instruction is more needed than by the farmers; and none by whom the same requisite to secure it, is more generally and penuriously begrudged. A man who will talk *public spirit*, and refuse his family the advantage of a newspaper, which will cost perhaps one or two dollars per year, should be regarded as one careless for practice than theory, and who, were it not for the laws, permit his family to suffer for ordinary conveniences, in order to economize his cash.

There are thousands of farmers in New England who are not subscribers to any paper, and whose minds are so thoroughly overcome by prejudice, that they would not receive a paper were it offered at all expense. Such a spirit cannot be otherwise than totally detrimental to the best interests of a country, and should be repudiated as an enemy to society at large.

H. D. W.

Andham, Me., Feb. 12, 1842.

➤ We are sorry that our correspondent's assertion in relation to the reluctance of farmers to subscribe to papers, are too true. We should not have indulged upon such remarks ourselves, because they did not appear, when coming from us, to be but an honest and necessary call for subscribers. It is true that we should be glad of more subscribers, and would be thankful to any friends who would contribute to our list;—but, be it weakness, or be it some other cause, entitled to another name, we cannot urge men to subscribe to our own writings. We gladly insert the laudatory remarks of our responsible correspondents, and hope that they will be regarded as having acted upon as the advice of one whose only wish is to benefit farmers.

We will take this occasion to give publicity to what ought to come up every week and almost every day, as we look over the exchange papers. —far too many of them are unfit for general circulation. The moral tone of them is not healthy; they are unfit to be thrown before a family of children.

The spirit of contention, recklessness, slavish imitation and a host of other evil things, is often seen in the periodical press. And when we subscribe to the opinions of our correspondent, we do it with the proviso that farmers and all others when selecting papers, should take only such

as furnish food nourishing and wholesome—only such as are chaste and moral. It is better never to see a paper than to be soiled by the reading of some that are in circulation. The press is a powerful engine for good or for evil, and no well wisher to his country or to man, can look upon its present influences without having fears crowd thick upon his hopes.—E. F.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE SQUASH-VINE DESTROYER.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Sir—I have read in the N. E. Farmer, Feb. 2, a communication signed Allen Coffin, in which the writer asks for a preventive to the attacks of grubs upon the roots of cabbages.

I suppose I have suffered from the same cause. I say suppose—but will endeavor to be more precise. All the cabbage tribe are liable to be attacked at the roots, by what I call maggots—resembling the maggots in cheese—which are properly, I believe, the larvae of some fly. These are what I suppose Mr Coffin means by grubs. Cabbages are also attacked by grubs, resembling, if not the same, the grubs found in corn and potato hills. These last change, I believe, into brown and yellow beetles. This grub is very destructive to cabbage plants, but in a different way from the maggot at the root.

The grub attacks the plant in the night, at or near the surface of the ground, and cuts it entirely off. It may generally be found without much trouble and destroyed.

The maggot works entirely under ground; attacks first the small fibrous roots, and then penetrates the main root, where it will generally be found. At least, such is my experience—the first notice you have of this hidden enemy, is in the wilting of the outer leaves of the plant, and it soon after perishes and comes from the ground like a dry stick—I mean it has no hold by its fibres.

The preventive I have used—and I think with good success—is essentially the same, Mr Editor, with the one recommended by yourself, viz: salt—but in the form of sea-water. I got the idea from the story of some one, who in a fit of desperation, watered his cabbages with salt-water—thinking, and perhaps hoping, that it would kill them—but which, to his astonishment, resulted in imparting great vigor to his plants. My plants, which were cauliflower, were fast falling from the attacks of the maggots, and I thought the salt water could not hurt them more than the maggots—so I applied it to them very freely—say one quart to a plant, and that repeated several days—and it resulted, as I thought, very favorably. I have also used salt water for the destruction of aphides or plant lice on ruta bagas, as well as the cabbage tribe, both of which are sometimes much infested with that insect.

I have no doubt that salt, in some form, acts very favorably upon vegetation; but the difficulty here, as in many other cases, would be in the applica-

tion. Will not some of your correspondents enlighten the community as to the best mode of using it. Whether dry, as an ingredient of the compost heap, or whether in solution, as sea water, and so spread it over our fields.

Will it be safe for me to give light grass land a good thorough drenching of sea-water next spring?
S. N.

➤ Salt has been much used in compost in England during the last ten years. Its effects, as described by Colthbert W. Johnson, in his work on manures, have been highly beneficial, and particularly so on *light lands*. We have met with no account of the use of salt water; but we should have no fears from applying it freely early in the season, or at any time when the land is quite moist. By freely, we mean ten or twelve gallons to the square rod, or 15 to 20 hundred gallons per acre. We sowed two or three pecks of salt last summer upon the grass, but have no minutes of the rate per acre or of the effects, but were satisfied that the result was good. Ten bushels of salt per acre, when the ground is moist, will do no harm. Our correspondent, whose communication indicates that he lives near the sea, will, we trust, make experiments with ocean water, and give the results to the public.—E. F.

UNDER DRAINING.

The following paper from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, describes an article for draining, which can be very readily obtained from many of the peat or turf meadows, and also from the salt marshes of this vicinity. Wherever the subsoil at the depth of from one and an half to two and an half feet, is of sufficient firmness to retain its place and furnish smooth sides for the ditch, much of the tough fibrous peat or turf that is used for fuel in Essex county, would apparently answer the purpose of covering perfectly well.—E. F.

“To Ph. Pusey, Esq.—Sir—The conversation which took place between our Secretary, Mr Hudson, and myself, relative to the cultivation of heavy land, was in consequence of my observation of the successful practice of Mr R. W. King, a considerable landed proprietor of this parish, in growing turnips upon cold soil, ill calculated naturally for the purpose. The part of his farm to which I alluded, is situated upon the highest point of Cambridgeshire, twelve miles distant from Cambridge, and bordering upon the county of Suffolk. The surface of the soil is tenacious loam, shallow, upon a subsoil of cold clay.

Mr King's method is, in the first place, to drain his land, which is done with dried turf procured for the purpose from the fens, similar in appearance to what used to be consumed instead of coal in the cottages: the length varies from 12 to 16 inches, according to the goodness of its quality, some being more brittle and more easily broken in carriage than others. The width and depth of the best turves is about 3 inches: the retail price is now

7s. per thousand: 4 horses in a wagon easily bring 3000. Supposing the drains to be a rod, i. e. 5 1-2 yards asunder, the usual distance, 2000 turves amply suffice for one acre of land; the durability of the drainage depends upon the soundness of the clay, the depth in the earth at which the turf is buried, and the goodness of turf, which varies in different parts of the fen. I have myself been a tile-maker for my own consumption, and used many thousands, but after twenty years of practical experience of tile and turf, prefer the latter; it is two-thirds cheaper than tiles, and, where sheep-folds are set, not so liable to have the drains broken in, the turf giving way to the drift, whereas the tile breaks and the earth follows. I now cut across the old tile-drains to make turf ones in opposite directions, and deeper in the ground. The tile-drains are frequently found to be destroyed—rats, rabbits, moles, or narrow wheeled carriages passing over them are all injurious. Turf is found to be sound which has been laid 16 years, but it pays well to renovate the drains every eight seasons. The shape of the drains corresponds with the turf. I send a slight sketch. The first operation is with a double-breasted plow, which makes a deep impression in the land; the laborer then takes a shovel to clear out the loose earth; afterwards he uses the spade; lastly he uses the land-ditch tool, with which the lower part of the drain is excavated to the depth of twelve inches more; the width of this aperture is about 3 inches at the top, and is gradually reduced by the shape of the implement to 1 at the bottom. The drain is perfectly cleared by a drawing-tool or hoe. The turf is then pressed into the drain by the foot to its depth, which is about 3 inches, leaving an open course for the water of about 9 inches deep underneath; when expanded by moisture, with the earth filled in open, it will bear any weight of horse or cart. The party of men who undertake the job generally carry to the field a small iron drift, with which they break or remove any stone that may interrupt the spade; if a large one they dig it out, filling the space with clay out of which the drain is formed for the turf. A little boy or girl, from six to eight years old, commonly attends each drainer, with a tin mug, often an old powder-tin, attached by a bit of string to the end of a stick, and filled frequently with water out of a pail, with which the child follows the spade, and by pouring it out when necessary loosens any stiff piece of clay or earth; when not wanted, the boy shovels out the moulds, previous to the operation of the spade, or collects the stones cast out, for which he is paid per load. The price of draining varies from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per acre rod, including boy's wages; a good hand will execute 14 rod, some more, in the day. Sometimes 2, or even 3 spadeful's depth is taken out to get a proper level, or to penetrate the clay, when the price of course rises in proportion. If the shoulders of the drain give way in a gravelly or galy place, bushes or stubble are placed under the turf, which is doubled to fill a larger aperture.

Land-ditching, as it is here termed, is a work in which laborers take an interest: families work together; there is a competition between different parishes, which is a stimulus to all; the work is never too hard for children, their attention must be always engaged; and the advantages arising to landlord, tenant, and laborer, are so abundant, that I hope I may be excused in prolonging this communication, as well as in earnestly recommending

this simple and economical method to all classes not convinced by experience of the benefits arising from frequent drainage of surface-water in a heavy country.

For the growth of turnips on this heavy soil, Mr. King's method is to plow his land after wheat upon 2 furrow ridges, twice if necessary, during winter: early in the spring, about April, these ridges are split by the plow; the manure is plowed in as upon the Northumberland system. These ridges are not disturbed till the time of sowing turnips, when he takes a shin, which is a sharp piece of iron about 3 1-2 feet long and 3 feet wide, with a sharp edge, attached to a pair of wheels like Kentish plow wheels, and cuts under every ridge and manure, ridge after ridge, throughout the field; this operation destroys annual weeds as well as plowing. The earth in a pulverized state, and manure which has had time to work, are mixed together, and the seed which is drilled upon it grows with astonishing rapidity, and for two years has produced such a crop of turnips as I never saw upon such a description of soil. Sometimes they are drawn off, at others fed upon the land, when good weather permits.

G. F. HOLCOMB.

STABLES.

Nothing conduces more to the health of a horse than a good and wholesome stable. It should be built upon a high, airy, and firm situation, that the horse, in bad weather, may come in and go out clean. No animal delights more in cleanliness than the horse, or to whom bad smells are more disagreeable and pernicious. Great attention should be paid to the removal of all offensive and putrid matter, to prevent the farcy and other troublesome and distressing diseases, which frequently proceed from such neglect. A log stable is preferable to any other, on account of its admitting a free circulation of air in summer, and by the use of slabs or straw in winter, can be made warm and comfortable.

Opposite to each stall there should be a lattice or window, with a shutter; by which means you can, at pleasure, either welcome the cheering breeze, or bar out the threatening storm. The rack should be smooth, high, and firmly fastened to the wall, which will prevent a horse injuring his eyes, skinning his face, and doing himself other injury when feeding. The upright pieces in a rack should be four, or four and a half inches apart, to prevent long food from being unnecessarily wasted. The halter should never be tied to the rack, (several fine horses having been ruined by such carelessness), but should be fastened to a ring in the manger, and confined by a longer or smooth piece of wood, weighing about a pound. With a halter of this description, there is no danger of a horse's hanging, alarming, or injuring himself. A stall should be four and a half or five feet wide, which will allow him to lie down with comfort. The stable floor should be planked, to make the coat of hair show to advantage, but a dirt floor is far preferable, when a horse is wanted for service; there is a moisture received by the hoof from the earth, which is absolutely necessary to make it tough and serviceable. Either kind of stable floors should be a little raised towards the manger, to turn the urine from the stall, which produces an unpleasant smell, and (when permitted to stand a length of time,) very unwholesome vapors. When the size of the stable is calculated for several horses, the

partitions between the stalls should be neatly smoothly planked low enough to the floor to prevent the horse when lying down, from getting legs through, and high enough at top to prevent them from smelling, biting, and molesting each other. A plentiful bed of clean, dry straw affords a fatigued or travelling horse, as great a welcome as his food, and is as necessary in the stable as pitch-fork, curry-comb and brush.—*Mason's Farm*

GATES AND BARN.

It is said that a farmer may always be known by his gates and fences. There is no doubt truth in the remark. If you see good gates and fences on a farm, you are very apt to see good barns, stalls and shelter for cattle. They are unerring signs of a good farmer. The time saved in passing through gates, instead of pulling down bars and fences, will amount to many days in the course of the year. If you have good fences, your crop secured from the depredation of animals, which in some cases amount to an almost entire destruction of it. Besides this, there is no time lost in hunting and guarding your field. If you have good barns, your fodder, hay, straw and shuck are secured from destruction of the weather, and contain nourishment for your cattle and horses. Good stables and shelter are absolutely essential. Will you then expect to keep your stock in good order. When sheltered and protected from cold and rain, less food will answer all domestic animals.—*Farmers' Gaz.*

UNIFORMITY IN THE TREATMENT OF STOCK.

I know no greater mistake that farmers commit in respect to their animals, than in their varying and capricious treatment of them; sometimes indulging them to repletion, at other times subjecting them to the most severe usage; taking them, for example, from the pastures in the autumn in good condition, and by hard usage in winter, reducing them to mere skeletons before the spring. An animal constitution always suffers essentially such reverses. It is said that a sheep is never but once. There is a great deal of truth in this assertion. Perhaps it is to be received with some qualifications; but I know how very difficult it is to raise an animal from a low condition. The farmers prejudice very greatly their own interests, suffering their milk cows to come out in spring in low condition. During the time they are dry, they think it enough to give them the coarse fodder, and that in limited quantities; this, too, a time of pregnancy, when they require the kindest treatment and the most nourishing food. The calf, under this treatment of the cow, is small and feeble. He finds comparatively insufficient support from his exhausted dam; and the return which the cow makes in milk during the summer, is much less than it would be, if she came into the spring in good health and flesh. It requires the winter summer to recover what she has lost. The animal constitution cannot be trifled with in this way.—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

A notorious rum-drinker having died, some one asked the cause of his death. A wag replied, "His breath had become so strong that he could not hold it."

Travellers now go from Boston to Rochester (150 miles,) in 24 hours.

THE BEST ANIMALS TO FATTEN.

second question of some importance is, which is better to stall-feed animals of a small or of a large size, than those of large frames. In general the farmers incline to the medium-sized animal. Animals do not consume always according to their size, though in general, animals are kept at an expense in some measure proportionate to their size. The matter resolves itself into this question; whether the same amount of feed produce more amount of flesh in an animal of moderate, than in one of large stature. I do not think that any certain rule can be laid down in this case. Small-boned, snug and compactly built animals, will be found generally to have a much greater tendency to fitness, than animals of large coarse frames. But after all, the main point is the thriftiness of the animal. There is always a stronger tendency in some animals to grow and to keep fat, than in others, and where this disposition predominates, the gain is likely to be proportion to the size.

The thriftiness of an animal may be in some measure determined by the eye; but experienced men in their judgment on this point, depend more on the hand, or what is technically called, the "feel of a beast." "It is," says one competent to judge in these matters, "the nice touch or mellow feel of the hand, which, in a great measure, constitutes the judge of cattle;" and what you wish to know of an ox, is "a thick, loose skin, floating, as it were, on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, and springing back towards the fingers like a piece of chamois leather, and covered with a glossy, soft hair."

The description given in an English treatise, of the small best suited to the stall, is so skillfully put up, that I will not forego the pleasure of quoting it. It follows:—"Attention should be paid to compactness and symmetry of form, to fore-quarters, wide carcass, fine small bones, and notably thin hide, a protuberance of fat under the point of the tongue, and large full eyes. A thick shaped ox should then have a small head with little countenance, as indicating docility, and a frequent disposition to get fat; a fine muzzle and nostrils; the throat should be clean; long horns in the neck, but wide and deep in the forehead; the back should be broad and straight; the setting on of the tail, with the rump full of fat and coming well up to it; the barrel should be round, wide across the loins, and deep behind the shoulders, with the space between the hip-bone and the first rib very small; the fore-legs should be short and wide apart, so as to present a broad appearance to the chest, and the setting of the hind legs should be shut well in the seam in the middle of which should be a deep groove, and the flanks should be full and heavy. Such an ox as this is not only the best for affording the greatest weight, but will be also generally the best to lay the flesh upon the prime parts, to produce the least quantity of offal with such a large quantity of tallow, as, emphatically speaking, in the farmer's phrase, will cause the animal to die fat." These marks, however, are not the only indications of a propensity to fatten quickly. On the contrary, it has been found by experience, that the coarse beasts with large bones and gummy joints have often proved superior in that particular to the animals of undoubted superiority in point of size; but those coarse thick hides handled

soft and silky, with a sleeky degree of mellowness, which is the characteristic of a healthy habit, while the skin of the others was wiry, and their flesh felt hard. The state of the hide and flesh, therefore, is of the first importance as the essential property of *handing well*."—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

From the Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters

THE SILVER TANKARD.

On a slope of land opening itself to the south, in a thickly settled town in the State of Maine, some hundred and more years ago, stood a farmhouse to which the epithet "comfortable" might be applied. The old forest came down to the back of it; in front were cultivated fields, beyond which was ground partially cleared, full of pine stumps, and here and there standing erect, the giant trunks of trees which the fire had scorched and blackened, though it had failed to overthrow them. The house stood at the very verge of the settlement, so that from it no cottage could be seen; the nearest neighbor was distant about six miles. Daniel Gordon, the owner and occupant of the premises we have described, had chosen this valley in the wilderness, a wide, rich tract of land, not only as his home, but, prospectively, as the home of his children and his children's children. He was willing to be far off from men, that his children might have room to settle around him. He was looked upon as the rich man of that district, well known over all that part of the country. His house was completely finished, and was large for the times, having two stories in front and one behind, with a long sloping roof; it seemed as if it leaned to the south to offer its back to the cold winds from the northern mountains. It was full of the comforts of life,—the furniture even a little "showy" for a Puritan; when the table was set, there was to use the Yankee phrase, "considerable" silver plate, among which a large tankard stood pre-eminent. This silver had been the property of his father, and was brought over from the mother country.

Now, we go back to this pleasant valley as it was on a bright and beautiful morning in the month of June. It was Sunday, and though early, the two sons of Daniel Gordon and the hired man had gone to meeting on foot, down to the "Landings," a little village on the banks of the river, ten miles distant. Daniel himself was standing at the door, with the horse and chaise ready, and waiting for his good wife who had been somewhat detained; for even then, in those primitive times, the women would be a little backward,—for the last word or the last house-keeping duty. He was standing on the door-step enjoying the freshness of the morning, with a little pride in his heart perhaps, as he cast his eye over the extent of his possessions spread before him. At that instant a neighbor of six miles' distance, rode up on horse-back and beckoned to him from the gates of the enclosure around the house.

'Good morning, neighbor Gordon,' said he, 'I have come out of my way in going to meeting to tell you that Tom Smith,—that daring thief!—with two others has been seen prowling about in these parts, and that you'd better look out, lest you have a visit. I have got nothing in my house to bring them there, but they may be after the silver tankard, neighbor, and the silver spoons. I have often told you that those things were not fit for these

new parts. Tom is a bold fellow, but I suppose the fewer he meets when he goes to steal, the better. I don't think it safe for you all to be off to meeting to-day;—but I am in a hurry, neighbor, so good-by.'

This communication placed our friend Daniel in an unpleasant dilemma. It had been settled that no one was to be left at home but his daughter Melitable, a beautiful little girl, about nine years old. Shall I stay or go, was the question. Daniel was a Puritan; he had strict notions of the duty of worshipping God in His temple, and he had faith that God would bless him only as he did his duty; but then he was a father, and little Hitty was the light and joy of his eyes.

But these Puritans were stern and unflinching. He soon settled the point. 'I won't even take Hitty with me, for it will make her cowardly. The thieves may not come,—neighbor Perkins may be mistaken; and if they do come to my house they will not hurt that child. At any rate she is in God's hands, and we will go to worship Him who never forsakes those who put their trust in Him.' As he settled this, the girl and the mother came out; the mother stepped into the chaise, the father after her, saying to the child, 'If any strangers come, Hitty, treat them well.—We can spare of our abundance to the poor. What is silver or gold when we think of God's holy word?' With these words on his lips he drove off, a troubled man in spite of his religious trust, because he left his daughter in the wilderness alone.

Little Hitty, as the daughter of a Puritan, was strictly brought up to observe the Lord's day. She knew that she ought to return to the house; but nature this once at least got the better of her training. 'No harm,' thought she, 'for me to see the brood of chickens.' Nor did she when she had given them water, go into the house, but loitered and lingered, hearing the robin sing, and following with her eye the bobolincoln as he ditted from shrub to shrub. She passed almost an hour out of the house because she did not want to be alone, and she did not feel alone when she was out among the birds and was gathering here and there a wild flower. But at last she went in, took her Bible and seated herself at the window, sometimes reading and sometimes looking out.

As she was there seated she saw three men coming up towards the house, and she was right glad to see them; for she felt lonely, and there was a dreary long day before her. 'Father,' thought she, 'meant something when he told me to be kind to strangers. I suppose he expected them. I wonder what keeps them all from meeting. Never mind; they shall see I can do something for them, if I am little Hitty.' So putting down the Bible she ran to meet them, happy, confiding, and even glad they had come; and without waiting for them to speak, she called to them to come in with her, and said, 'I am all alone; if mother was here she would do more for you, but I will do all I can;—and all this with a frank, loving heart, glad to do good to others, and glad to please her father whose last words were, to spare of their abundance to the weary traveller.

[Concluded on page 372.]

To Color Nankin.—A pail full of ley, with a piece of copperas half as large as a hen's egg, boiled in it, will produce a fine nankin color, which will not wash out.—*Western Fur.*

MANURES.

The principal source of manure to the farmer remote from cities or villages, is his stock. The annual quantity made in this way depends much in saving every thing. Good farmers are using means to secure their stable manure from the weather, and to cart common earth and swamp muck into their yards to absorb the juices. In Great Britain the urine is estimated at one third the value of all the rest, or nearly so.

For common farming purposes, a ton of fermented manure from the barn is probably worth about a dollar, applied to soil of medium quality; but applied to soil naturally good, but reduced by cropping, it is worth more, and on rich land less; the value being in proportion to the poverty of the land, and natural goodness of it.

Another source of some importance, often neglected, is to have a quantity of earth, decomposing chips, or swamp muck, or any good absorbent placed where it may become saturated with sands, urine, and dish-water. Compost of this kind is found to be valuable. Hard-wood chip manure, more or less saturated, is proper for a top-dressing to wet mowed lands. Swamp muck is frequently of considerable value, depending on the kind of timber which contributed to the formation of the muck, the chance for receiving wash from rich pasture land, yards, &c.

Hard-wood timber contains much of the elements of fertility; soft wood comparatively little. Hemlock, and white oak bark, and perhaps spruce and tamarack, contains tannin, a substance which is likely to injure the value of any manure. Hence the reason why swamps receiving their contents from hard wood timber are best. Acidity is also a cause of injury to the value of muck. The corrective for tannin is to mix the muck with animal matters, such as stable manure, butchers' refuse, &c. Fermenting a compost of muck and animal manures also corrects the acidity of the mud. Acidity is perhaps in general a greater evil than tannin. A small quantity of newly slacked lime, at the rate of five per cent. of lime to ninety-five of muck, thoroughly mixed when first thrown from the swamp, would probably correct the sourness. Too much lime would injure the value of the muck, in the same way that it does barn manure, by absorbing the carbon. A quantity of muck carted into yards, answers a double purpose. It not only absorbs juices, but also becomes decomposable, and consequently more fit for the food of plants, after deducting what is absorbed.

Pond marl, when good, is likely to answer a useful purpose; on any dry land, especially where the original growth of timber was soft wood, on such land it is likely to do best applied in its raw state without burning. But if intended for wet peaty soil, it would probably do best to be converted into quick lime.

Hard-wood ashes, for land worn by cropping, or natural to spruce, or other soft wood, are probably worth more than the market price. Unfermented manures applied last the longest, but do not produce so much effect the first season. All manures are subject to loss, if permitted to heat much, when exposed to the air.

Plaster of paris is said to be a good substance to mix with manure; but lime is not, in many cases. Animal manures are alkaline, and vegetable manures acid, in their nature. Hence the utility of combining them. Long exposure to the atmos-

phere gradually destroys the distinguishing properties of both kinds.

Some annual manures, when new, contain so much ammonia (a strong alkali), as to injure vegetables at first, until reduced by mixture or combination with other substances, such as earth or water. From this it is inferred that in its recent state it should be applied only to crops that ripen late, and in dry land be well covered with earth. On sour peaty soil it may answer a good purpose for any crop, by correcting the acidity. The burning quality is soon dissipated on exposure to moist air, or by mixing with damp earth. Some good farmers choose to have their manure partially fermented before applying it; others oppose that system; both methods require some precautions, and profitable practice depends on circumstances.

Wheat and turnips require manure to be in a forward state of decomposition when sown. Potatoes, on the contrary, do not until late in the season. Hence one system of rotation makes it necessary to have the manure fermented in the yard, and another will do as well to have it applied in its recent state. Manure loses much of its virtue by exposure to the weather in the heat of the season. Properly covering it in the soil where it is to remain, prevents this loss, if done in the spring. When it is neither profitable nor practicable to get the manure out in the spring, a covering of earth should be thrown over it to absorb the gases.

STOCK.

The size of a breed of cattle may be increased or diminished in the course of several generations, by attention to breeding. Any quality, good or bad, is subject to the same law. Food and treatment are supposed to be sufficient in time to effect a change, in the size and hardihood of the race. Thus cattle, that for many generations are kept on poor pasture, and exposed to a severe climate, are thought to diminish in size and become more hardy.

Very large animals will have to work hard to obtain a sufficiency on short pasture, while small ones would do it with comparative ease; of course one would become lean, while the other would fatten. Hence the size of stock should be proportioned in some measure to the goodness of the feed.

The offspring are apt to partake largely of the nature and qualities of their parents or grandsires. If any great extreme, either good or bad, exists in both parents at the same time, it is often transmitted with interest to the progeny. For example, in England it was found that in breeding horses, if both parents were remarkably short or long in the legs, the colts were often more so than either parent. The same reasoning may apply to any other quality, in other kinds of stock.

The progeny is most apt to possess medium qualities, when extreme points, in one parent, are balanced by opposite qualities in the other. That is, the peculiarities of the parents should be exactly the reverse of each other to produce a medium in the offspring. But to increase any peculiarity that is considered good and useful, it is necessary that both parents should excel, and be alike in that particular point. The power of habit and good keeping may sometimes be made to operate as aids, as is the case with feeding and milking heifers to make good cows.

Young cattle raised on very poor pasture, and afterwards taken to that which is good, are said to

gain faster than others coming from a good pasture.

The first cross of different breeds often does better—they are afterwards apt to incline to one side—the other, and sometimes degenerate. This is noticed in swine. Breeding from relations always has a tendency to degenerate the species and render it worthless. A good general rule is, never sell or kill the best, but reserve them for breeder.—*Farmers' Monthly Visitor.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE VERMONT OAT CROP.

In our last vol., p. 192, we gave an account of crop of oats grown on four acres, by D. June, Esq. of Brandon, Vermont, which produced 588 stooks of 12 bundles each. It will be seen by the following letter from Mr. June, that he has since thrashed, measured and weighed the oats, and that the four acres produced 514 bushels and 20 quarts, being an average of 125 bushels 21 quarts to the acre. Who can equal, not to say beat this?

BRANDON, Vt., Jan. 22, 1842.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—Having been requested to communicate the result of my oat crop and manner of cultivation, to your paper, as it has an extensive circulation among the farming community, I would state that the land was pastured several years previous; in the season of 1839, was plowed up in the sward, (the soil black muck in the month of May, 1840, it was thoroughly tilled, harrowed down smooth, then twenty loads of good manure spread to the acre, and plowed in to the depth of four inches, and harrowed; then planted to potatoes. In the spring of 1841, the land was plowed once, four inches deep, which made it very light and mellow; the 16th of May, I sowed sixteen bushels of barley oats on the four acres, reaped 588 stooks, of 12 bundles to the stook, from the four acres; having thrashed and measured them in the half bushel, (not by the stook or lot) the result is 514 bushels 20 quarts, making 1 bushels 21 quarts to the acre, and weighing 36 lb to the bushel.

DRANCES JUNE.

[From the same.]

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—I now propose to redeem my promise, made some time since, by giving you an account of my crop of corn. The land was four acres in the field—one acre of Dutch two do. of Brown, and one do. of China. The following is the amount of each variety per acre:

1. Dutch.—One acre produced 7,711 lbs. ear 100 lbs. ears, taken promiscuously, made 831 lbs. shelled corn—equal 361 1-2 lbs. shelled per acre, or 113 bushels 33 1-2 lbs. per acre.

2. Brown Corn.—7,300 lbs. of ears per acre 100 lbs. ears made 81 1-4 lbs. of shelled corn—equal 5,324 1-4 of shelled corn, making 105 bushels 51 1-4 lbs. per acre. There were two acres of this variety in the field; I know of no difference in it, but think one acre as good as the other.

3. China Tree Corn—third crop, from seed obtained of William Thorburn, Esq., of Albany, in the spring of 1839. It produced 7,020 lbs. ear per acre; 100 lbs. ears made 79 1-2 lbs. shelled corn—equal 5,580 3-4 lbs. of shelled corn, or 9 bushels 3-4 lbs. per acre.

The above crop of corn was all raised in the

field; the Dutton and China were on a part of the field that has been under cultivation for me that extends beyond the knowledge of any present inhabitants of our village. The own corn was on a part of the field that was sown up to subdue the sweet elder, with which was covered about six years ago, and has been under cultivation ever since, with a crop of corn, without manure, except the two last summers. The China corn grew on the same acre of land that yielded me 100 bushels of Dutton corn the summer of 1810, and 50 bushels in the summer of 1834. For the present crop, the ground plowed late last fall; this spring, the ground which the Dutton and China corn grew, had fifteen loads of unfermented stable manure per acre, and broadcast and plowed in, the ground marked across the furrows four feet apart for the China, three feet apart for the Dutton. Corn planted as the marking, the same distance apart, and the China corn four feet apart; each way, and Dutton three feet apart each way. Seed at the rate of one half bushel per acre, soaked in copperas and rolled in plaster; the corn thinned down four spears in a hill at the second hoeing. The China corn was planted 25th May; Dutton corn 1st of May, and the Brown corn 2d and 3d of June. The corn was hoed three times, and worked with the cultivator; no hilling allowed; ground kept as level as possible. I commenced cutting up the corn at the ground, the 16th September, and put it in small stacks to cure. The Brown corn was planted in rows three feet apart, and hills from sixteen to eighteen inches apart in the row; manured in the hill with fifteen loads of unfermented manure per acre; three fourths of a bushel of seed per acre, soaked and plastered as the above. A part of this corn failed to come from bad planting on coarse manure in the hill. It was replanted about the 12th June. This corn suffered more from drought than where the manure was spread broadcast; it suffered in caring, also, in being left too thick in the hill, causing the stalks to be short.

I was absent from home at the time of hoeing and thinning the corn. On my return, about the 1st of August, I saw the fault, and inquired of the man who had charge of it, why it was not thinned. He directed: he said "it looked so *over* when I hoed it, that the men all thought it a pity to *stray* it;" so they killed it with *kindness*: but it was too late to remedy the evil, and I let it go from five to ten stalks in a hill. This corn was thinned in all other respects as the above. I think with proper management I can get a much larger crop of this kind of corn per acre than I ever this year.

By measure, the Brown corn will outshell the Dutton, as will the China, but they both fall short in weight, as will be seen above—the Brown 1 1/4 s. in 100 of ears, and the China 3 lbs. in 100 of ears.

The China corn makes a beautiful meal for family use, but is too late a variety for elevated lands this latitude. The acre of China corn produces about four tons of fodder; the Dutton three tons, and the Brown two tons. The Brown corn produces more corn for the amount of stalks than any variety that I have cultivated.

I am anxiously waiting for a statement of the method pursued by Mr Osborn in raising 144 bushels of corn and 130 bushels of oats per acre; also, Mr June's statement in reference to his crop of

oats, both of which I trust will appear in the Cultivator. I never have had any success in raising oats, and am desirous of learning how it is done by others, who do succeed. I should be glad to learn something about raising barley: which is the best variety to cultivate, which is the best method of cultivation, what amount of seed, per acre, &c. &c. If some of your readers would furnish the information, they would confer a favor. E. CORNELL.

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1841.

For the New England Farmer.

MR METCAL'S COURSE OF CROPS—PEAS, CORN, GRAIN AND GRASS.

MR ALLEN PUTNAM—Dear Sir—If the following theory and course of practice meets your approbation, you are at liberty to make it public.

When my upland meadow becomes *turf bound*, and the grass *run out*, so that it requires plowing, my method is to turn it over smoothly with the plow, as early in the spring as convenient, and sow it to peas, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, harrowing them in thoroughly, lengthwise of the furrows. And when the plants have attained the height of four or five inches, I sow on plaster, at the rate of 1 1/2 bushel per acre, and ordinarily get a good crop.

The next spring I spread on my barn manure at the rate of 20 or 25 cart loads to the acre as evenly as possible. If it is principally free from straw, I apply it unfermented. But if it is combined with a *good deal* of straw, I consider it important that it should be rotted before it is applied to the land.

The manure being spread upon one side of the field, I commence plowing it in, *crosswise* the furrows of the previous year—observing to have the work done in the neatest manner. This, it is to be understood, is to be performed at as short a period previous to planting as possible. I next mark out the field in rows across the furrows—if the land is sufficiently light—*without harrowing*, as the harrow tends to rake out the manure and bring it to the surface.

But if the land is *not* sufficiently pulverized by the plow, then harrow and mark across the harrow strokes so that they may easily be discerned, with an implement which makes two rows at a time, 3 feet or 3 feet and 3 inches, as best suits, and plant with corn, *crossing the marks*, so as to form rows each way.

After the *first* and *third* hoeings, I dress my corn with plaster, dropping it on the hill with the hand, at the rate of at least one bushel per acre. If the land is very sensibly affected by plaster, a good way is to sow it on broadcast after the second hoeing.

By the process laid down as above, the crop being well tended, I get from 40 to 50 bushels of corn per acre, and *more* where the land was previously in good condition.

The *third* year I sow to wheat usually, and stock with clover and timothy—plowing and harrowing in the best manner, and giving the ground a dressing of fine compost manure, ten or twelve loads to the acre, of any kind I can procure, *after plowing and previous to harrowing*. After this, I mow the field three or four years, according as the grass holds out, as to being profitable.

This is the course of rotation and manuring I have adopted, varying the crops according to circumstances; sometimes planting potatoes instead of corn, and sowing oats instead of wheat; but I

prefer *peas* for the first course with a light top-dressing of fine manure, if I have it on hand.

My reasons for this course of practice are these. I'll spread my manure upon the *sward*, and plow it in the first year, turning it under a thick turf—it *buries* it so deep that I lose, in a great measure, its fertilizing properties by its leaching downwards; and if I plant to corn or potatoes, (*one of which is usual as a first course*), the roots do not get hold of the manure sufficiently to benefit the crop; and if the manure is spread on the surface, it loses much by evaporation.

But by tilling the land first with a crop of peas, the sod is subsoiled, and on applying the manure the *next year*, in a thick I have stated, it is neither buried under a thick turf, where all the juices are lost, nor left upon the surface to be dried up by the sun, but is *incorporated with the soil*.

Another advantage derived from the first crop in rotation being *peas*, they lodge or fall to the ground, and lying for some length of time, they collect a quantity of the fertilizing substances which are aloft in the atmosphere, and deposit them in the soil. And by the *turf* being subsoiled, it renders it easily cultivated in corn or potatoes for the *second course*, which if well done, prepares the field for a crop of wheat; and the course for *this* crop being faithfully pursued, the foundation is laid for three or four profitable mowings; after which it generally becomes necessary to repeat a similar rotation.

I would add that my land is neither sand, gravel nor clay—but the common loam.

Your sincere friend,

And humble servant,

A. C. METCALF.

Poplar Hill, Lenox, Mass., Feb. 8, 1842.

☐ The foregoing statement of our correspondent, details a course of rotation with which we have no acquaintance, and upon the value of which we are unable to offer an opinion satisfactory even to ourselves. The system here followed requires much plowing and working of the land from the time the sward is broken up until the land is stocked again to grass. In this vicinity where plaster is inoperative, we should be reluctant to copy Mr M.'s course; but it by no means follows that it may not be a wise one in the western part of the State. His reasoning against turning manure under the sod is plausible, and is in accordance with the alleged experience of many cultivators in the vicinity of Boston. But our own experience, upon a warm loam soil, resting upon a *hard* gravelly subsoil, proves that half the manure to be used, by being turned under the sod six or seven inches deep, is as serviceable, taking three or four crops together, as when so applied that it will become *mixed* with the soil. We do not disturb what is thus turned down, until we break up the land again, 6 or 7 years afterwards. Our course, however, would probably be bad upon a cold and heavy soil.

Our correspondent's statement is very clear and full; we insert it in our columns with pleasure, and shall be happy to hear from him again.—Ed.

Extravagance in fine clothing is often a recommendation to the eye—but not to the understanding of men. Dr. Franklin, we think it is, who says, "A fine coat frequently covers intolerable ignorance, but never conceals it."

The amount of flour exported by Michigan last year, is stated at 310,000 bbls., valued at \$1,700,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1942.

SEVENTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE

Subject—The Dairy.

Mr Putnam (Editor) stated that having been unable to obtain any one else to open the debate, he must talk awhile.—It should be, on a butter farm, an object to obtain from a given quantity of feed, as much good butter as possible. To do this, attention should be paid to the butter properties of the milk of different cows. There is a vast difference in this respect, even among cows of the same breed. Some make a comparatively large quantity of butter from little milk, while some fine milkers make but little butter. He had known two cows, one giving 4½ to 4¾ lbs. of milk per day, in June; the other giving about 35 lbs.; and each making about 124.2 lbs. of butter per week. A two year old heifer from the first of these cows, gave 10 or 11 qts. of milk per day; a two year old heifer from the second cow gave 8 or 9 qts. per day, and each made about 7 lbs. of butter per week. In these instances the cow and the heifer which gave the most milk, made the best butter—though all was good. Is it a general rule that where the quantity of milk required for a given quantity of butter is large, that the butter is better? Should not have expected this, but the reverse. Thinks that if the cream from different cows is kept separate, the quantity of butter will be greater than when mixed as is usual. This opinion he holds because when the milk of the several cows is kept separate, the result by calculation shows that the quantity from the whole flock should be greater than it is. Remembers that Dr Merriam, of Topsfield, stated in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, that he obtained about as much butter when he kept but one cow as when he kept two, though the one cow was one of the two, and the pasture the same. Was not the feed of the one as good as that of the two? asked Mr Buckminster.) Perhaps the feed was the same for one as the two, though Dr. M. is not a person likely to stint an animal in food.

The mode of milking is of much consequence. (We have not room to report the experiment that proves it.) The operation should be performed quickly and gently.

The food given to the animals has much effect upon the quantity and quality of the milk. Nothing is better than the good natural grasses—but in this vicinity our pastures dry up very much in August and September, and then a good article of food is corn fodder, or corn stalks. This can be obtained in large quantities from a given quantity of land. Among the hays, the second crop or after-math, and fine clover are the best for milk. Of the roots, potatoes uncooked will produce a large quantity, but the quality is poor; when cooked, the quality of the milk is better, but it is less in quantity. Carrots make rich milk. Sugar beets make a large quantity, of good quality. Ruta bagas increase the milk, but generally give an unpleasant flavor to milk and butter. This may be remedied by putting a half pint of boiling water to each gallon of milk, immediately after it is drawn from the cow. Pails, pans, churns, cellar, milk room, &c., all should be kept clean and sweet. In summer, the temperature of the cream at the time of churning, should be kept as low as possible; but in winter, if it be kept up between 60 and 70, the butter will come without trouble. The great cause of bad butter is the failure to work out the butter-milk. The difference between the worth of good and bad butter is so

great that our dairy-women ought if possible to do better than is usual with them.

Mr Dodge, of Hamilton, agreed with the remarks in relation to the worth of corn fodder. He sowed 1-2 of an acre late in May, upon sward land. It was of a small kind and the drought hurt it. But he fed well twelve cows and some young stock, from this, every night for five weeks. The efforts were very good; his cows did not fall off in their milk like his neighbors. They were carried well through the dry season, and did better through the whole autumn for this summer feeding. The labor of growing the half acre is not great. He shall next season sow the Southern corn—it is not so much affected by drought. The stalks of sweet corn are not eaten so well by his cows as those of the common corn.

The labor and care of making butter are so great, that he wonders that people can complain of the price of butter—25 cents per pound. The churning by the common shaker churn is a tedious process. He wishes that some ingenious Yankee would out do the Shakers and give a better churn.

Mr Quincy (President), visited Orange co., N. Y., a few years since. There they do all the churning by dogs, in a sort of treadmill. The dog gets tired of it—and you must catch him where you can. We have a great many lazy dogs here in Massachusetts, and would it not be well to put them to the churn?

Mr Buckminster, (Ed. of the Plowman,) agreed that cows should be milked rapidly. It has ascertained by experience that it makes a great difference. If the milk be not taken away fast when it begins to flow freely into the bag, it seems to be drawn back again. In making butter, the important point is to separate the buttermilk thoroughly. Some insist that washing with water hurts the butter; but he deems this the result of prejudice. He puts water into the churn as soon as the butter has come, and keeps drawing off, adding and churning until the water ceases to be white. You may make good butter from sour cream if the butter is properly worked over.

It is a good plan to dry the salt—then it helps to absorb the moisture.

Mr Dodge finds the women in his neighborhood full in the belief that water hurts the butter. He has been laughed at for asking to have it tried. Believes that where an opinion among practical dairy-women is universal, that there is some good foundation for the opinion.

Mr Putnam. The washing of butter is done in Essex county. Much that has obtained premiums there has been washed. But it is worked over by hand afterwards.

Mr Boies, of Blanford, stated that in his vicinity it is thought important to have the cream sweet. If water is put upon the butter after it has been set away and become cool, the effect is bad. Some dairy-women are particular about the kind of salt used. Rock salt ground is much better than common salt. Butter made "between hay and grass," does not keep well and is not good. If he were in Mr Dodge's situation, keeping a dozen cows, he would get a dog churn and churn the milk.

The people in his vicinity mostly make cheese. The raising of corn fodder may be well where the land is dry and pasturage short; but in his region it is not necessary. What cows we keep, should be kept well.—He would not make butter and cheese both on the same farm.

Mr Cole, (Ed. Farmers' Journal,) when he gives salt to cows feeding upon turnips, and feeds the cows after milking, finds no unpleasant taste to the milk. Corn

stalks are the cheapest fodder we can raise. A gentleman of Worcester county obtained 40 tons per acre of the Chinese Tree corn. That kind of corn may not be the greatest humbug.

In Pennsylvania, the dairy houses usually have a stream of water running through them, and the vessel are set in water. This keeps the milk cool, while the room is well ventilated. Prefers stone ware to any other for dairy purposes.

The kind of salt is important. The rock salt is best. Other salts often contain poisonous substances. The fodder for the hundred city horses kept at the city stables, is all chopped by dog power, and our city dogs like the exercise. Doubts whether it is well to put water to butter; thinks it may injure the flavor. Butter should not be worked by the hands. This makes it soft and greasy. In winter, milk set where it will freeze, gives more cream. The cream may be scraped off, boiled, skimmed and churned. The butter will be good. Carrot juice improves the appearance of the butter, and he thinks also its flavor.

Mr Thayer, of Braintree, once kept a large number of cows, and made butter. All must be kept clean and sweet. He washed his butter. You cannot get out all the butter-milk without washing. What the cow eats, gives the flavor to the butter. Carrots are the very best food.

Mr Merriam, (Ed. of Cultivator,) assigned five causes of bad butter, viz: sour vessels, buttermilk left in, bad salt, bad drinkers, and artificial substances to give it color. It is difficult to make cows give much milk in winter; one cause is that they do not drink freely. It is well to give them some warm water after they have taken as much as they will of cold.

Mr French, of Braintree, thinks that he is deriving much advantage from having water all the time immediately before his stock, where they stand in the barn. The water runs in a small trough, 4 or 5 inches square, immediately before the feet of each animal, and the stock drink better there than at the trough in the yard or at the spring.

(We find it the same with our stock.—Ed.)

Subject at the next meeting—Manures.

HIGHGATE CORN.

A Mr Carpenter, of Lyme, N. H., has sent us a few ears of corn, which he calls superior to any other in his vicinity. It came to him from Highgate, Vt. It is a largekerneled, eight rowed corn, the ear of good size and very bright. It very closely resembles a corn raised in Westboro, by L. Peters, Esq., whose seed came from Vermont. We think them the same. The corn has every appearance of being a valuable variety.

A correspondent of the Central N. Y. Farmer, gives the following recipe for killing lice on cattle:—Take the water in which potatoes have been boiled, rub it all over the skin. The lice will be dead within two hours, and never will multiply again. I have used ten kinds of the strongest poison to kill lice, all with effect, but none so perfect as this.

MR GRAY'S ADDRESS.

We are indebted to Mr Alonzo Gray, for a copy of his valuable address before the Essex County Agricultural Society in September last. We shall notice it more fully in some future number.

Ripe strawberries were picked on the 22d of January from the garden of a gentleman of St Augustine, Florida.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Reading of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded ethery exposure for the week ending Feb. 20.

Feb. 1842.	6 A. M.	12 M.	5 P. M.	Wind.	
Sunday,	11	37	49	34	N.
Monday,	15	8	15	13	W.
Tuesday,	16	21	37	33	N.
Wednesday,	17	19	21	22	N.
Thursday,	18	17	32	36	N. E.
Friday,	19	50	52	34	N.
Saturday,	20	17	21	23	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 21, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 425 Beef Cattle, 800 Sheep, and 120 Hogs. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.
Pigs.—*Beef Cattle.* Former prices for a like quality were hardly sustained. Much better cattle than usual were at market. We noticed an extraordinary lot by Israel Billings, Esq., of Hartford, sold for about \$50. We quote others at \$5. First quality, \$5 50 to \$75. Second quality, \$4 75 to \$5 25. Third quality, \$5 a 450.
Sheep.—We noticed sales at \$2 50, 3 00, 3 75, 4 50, and 5 50.
Hogs.—A lot to peddle at 4 and 5 cts.; at retail, from 2 to 6 cts.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

HEADS. Herds Grass, \$2 25 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 43 cents. Clover—Northern, 12c.—Southern, 12 to 13 cts. Seed, \$1 80 to 1 50 per bush. Lucerne, 25 cts. per lb. Canary Seed, \$2 50 per bushel.
GRAIN. The late arrivals from New Orleans, and the sales by auction have much depressed the market for Corn, and prices are heavy at a slight reduction on the last quotations.
 Corn—Northern, bushel—10—do. Round Yellow—10—do. Southern Flat Yellow, 62 a 64—White, do. 57 a 60—Barley 65 a 68—Rye, Northern, 60 a 52—Oats, Southern, 45 a 48—Northern, do. 48 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75 to 80.
LOUR. The principal sales of the week comprise 700 b. Ohio, \$6 25, 30 days cts.; 800 do. do., \$6 12 1/2, cash; do. do. fancy, \$6 31 1/4 a 6 37 1/2, do.; 1000 do. do., \$5 30, cash; 1000 do. Fredericksburg, \$5 75 a 5 81, cash; do. 5 94 a 5 96 per bbl. 4 mos.; 7 00 do Philadelphia, at the rate of 400 do. Howard street, 56 per bbl. 4 mos.; Geesee, 45 a 48—Common, \$5 37 1/2, and from stores, \$6 44 a 6 50
 Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cts. \$6 00 a —do—do. wharf, \$5 87 1/2 do. free of garlic, \$6 00 a —do—do. Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$5 87 1/2 a 6 00—Fredericksburg, lowly 4 mos. \$5 87 a 6 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$5 87 a 6 00—Georgetown, \$6 00 a 6 12—Richmond Canal, \$6 00 a —do. City, \$6 75—Geesee, common, cash, \$5 37 a 6 50—Fancy brands \$6 50 a 6 56—Ohio via Canal, \$6 25 a 6 12—Indian Meal in bbls., \$2 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS. There have been no sales of consequence since the last report: a few hundred bbls. Pork, chiefly mess, is clear, have been taken in quotations, by the trade.
 Lard—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. \$9 25 a 9 50—Navy, \$9 00 a 8 50—No. 1 \$7 50 a 7 75—do Prime \$5 00 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. \$11 20—do Clear \$10 a 11—do Mess 90 a 85—do Prime \$7 00 a 7 50—do Mess in other sizes \$7 00 a 7 50.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 5 cts. per pound, free. All where the value exceeds 5 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 5 cts. per pound.

Do not hear of any operations in this article to much extent, except a sale of about 300 boxes South American, same price not transported. A moderate business has been done in fleece and pulled at the late reduced prices.

Wool of Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 47 a 60 cts.—American full blood, do 43 a 46—do 2 4 do 40 a 41—do. 1 2 do a 37—1 4 and common do 30 a 32—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 26—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengal do 10—Saxony, clean, a Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 15—Superior Northern pulled lambs 37 do. 1 4 do. do. 35 a 37—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—do. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

HOPS. Sales of a few bales at quotations.
 at sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 12 a 13.
HAY, per ton, \$20 to 25—Eastern Secured \$19 to 20.
CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 8c.
EGGS, 16 a 25.

FARM WANTED

A gentleman wishes to purchase a Farm of from 50 to 100 acres, with good buildings thereon, and within one hour's ride of Boston by Railroad or otherwise. Address post paid, box 1315, Boston Post Office, with full description of the locality, Buildings, &c. 2w* Feb. 23

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Lexington situated one mile west of the Village, and 11 miles from Boston, containing 175 acres, including about 40 acres of wood land, the soil is rich, and under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large Dwelling House, which will conveniently accommodate two families, a large Barn, Shop, Cider Mill, and Mill House, Cider Mill and Ice House, and an extensive Piggery, all of which are new, or in good repair. The Farm is stocked with every variety of Fruit, and the Garden, which includes about an acre, with a choice selection of Shrubs and Flowering Plants, which the proprietor has devoted several years in procuring, with great care and expense. Within the garden is a Green House, 40 feet by 16, with suitable buildings adjacent to accommodate the Gardener. The House is heated upon the most approved plan, and is stocked with a variety of the best Grapes, Flowering plants, &c.

A valuable stock of improved Short Horn, Durham, North Devon, and Alderney Cattle will be sold to the purchaser of the Farm. For further particulars inquire of ARAD PROCTER on the premises, or of JAMES VILA, Bath Street, Boston.

If not disposed of at private sale it will be offered at Auction on Friday, 1st of April at 2 o'clock P. M. Feb. 16. optA1

FARMS FOR SALE.

To be sold a Farm containing about ninety acres of Land, beautifully situated, one mile and a quarter from the centre of Billerica, on the main road leading from Lowell to Boston; 7 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter place. There is a large Dwelling House thereon, suitable for two families; also a large Barn. Also, an establishment built two years since for keeping swine, with an apparatus for boiling with steam, and having every other convenience for the business. It also a Wood Shed, Chaise House, Granary, and Cider Mill House, with a Gater Mill.

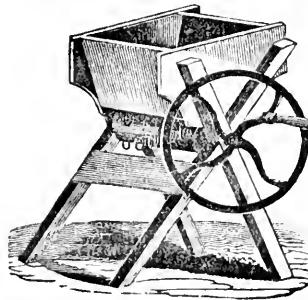
Also, another Farm adjoining the above, containing about thirty-five acres of Land, having a Dwelling House and large Shop built two years ago, for a shoe establishment. The above named lands are of an excellent quality of every variety of soil, well calculated for profitable farming, and especially adapted to Fruit, Hay and Vegetables for market, and containing more than 500 Fruit Trees.—Said estate can be conveniently divided so as to make three good farms, or the shop with five or six acres of land can be sold separately to suit purchasers.

The above property if not previously sold at private sale, will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 17th of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

Any gentleman from the city, wishing a handsome situation for a country residence, or any farmer or mechanic wishing to purchase, may do well to call and view the premises. Inquire of the subscriber, living near the same. SERENO FISK.

Billerica, Jan. 19, 1842. ist 17M.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into shreds, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 62 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrows completely over, turning in every particle of soil as it passes, and saving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the ploughing and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say so the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, *use Howard's, begin with Mr. Howard's.*"

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-one and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shop, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new land side, this shoe having cast on the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 62 North Market St.

Sept 1.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of E. Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months old. E. PHINNEY. Lexington, Feb. 9.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 62 North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market St. April 21

POUDRETTE.

500 Barrels Poudrette may be had on application to the subscriber, at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each—delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau st., New York. Jan. 6, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SILVER TANKARD.

[Continued from page 267.]

Smith and his two companions entered. Now it was neither breakfast time nor dinner time, but about half-way between both; yet little Hitty's head was full of the direction, 'spare of our abundance?' and almost before they were fairly in the house she asked if she should get them something to eat. Smith replied, 'Yes, I will thank you, my child, for we are all hungry.' This was indeed a civil speech for the thief, who half-starved had been lurking in the woods to watch his chance to steal the 'silver tankard' as soon as the 'men folks' had gone to meeting. 'Shall I give you cold victuals, or will you wait until I can cook some meat?' asked Hitty. 'We can't wait,' was the reply; 'till we see what you have ready in your kitchen.' 'I am glad you don't want me to cook for you,—but I would if you did, for my father would rather not have much of a dinner on Sunday.' Then away she tapped about seeking her preparation for their repast. Smith himself helped her out with the table. She spread upon it a clean white cloth, and placed upon it the silver tankard full of the 'old orchard,' with a large quantity of wheat bread and a dish of cold meat. 'I don't know why the silver spoons were put on, perhaps little Hitty thought they made the table look prettier.' After all was done, she turned to Smith and with a courtesy told him that dinner was ready.

The child had been so busy in arranging her table, and so thoughtful of her housewifery, that she took little or no notice of the appearance of her guests. She did the work as cheerily and freely, and was as unembarrassed as if she had been surrounded by her father and mother and brothers. One of the thieves sat down doggedly, with his hands on his knees and his face down almost to his hands, looking all the time on the floor. Another, a younger and better looking man, stood confidant and resolute, as if he had not been a well broken to his trade, and often would he go to the window and look out, keeping his back on the child. Smith on the other hand looked unconcerned, as if he had quite forgotten his purpose. He never once took his attention off the child, following it with his eye as she bustled about in arranging the dinner table; there was even half a smile on his face. They all moved to the table, Smith's chair at the head, one of his companions on each side, the child at her foot, standing there to help her guests and to be ready to go for further supplies as there was need.

The men ate as hungry men, almost in silence, drinking occasionally from the silver tankard. When they had done, Smith started up suddenly, and said, 'Come! let's go!' 'What?' exclaimed the older robber, 'go with empty hands when this silver is here?' He seized the tankard. 'Put that down!' shouted Smith; 'I'll shoot the man who takes a single thing from this house.' Poor Hitty at once awakened to a sense of the character of her guests; with terror in her face and yet with a child-like frankness she ran to Smith, took hold of his hand, and looked into his face as if she felt sure that he would take care of her.

The old thief, looking to his young companion and finding that he was ready to give up the job, and seeing that Smith was resolute, put down the

tankard, growing like a dog which has had a bone taken from him—'fool! catch me in your company again?' and with such expressions left the house, followed by the other. Smith put his hand on the head of the child and said, 'Don't be afraid—stay quiet in the house—nobody shall hurt you!' Thus ended the visit of the thieves; thus God preserved the property of those who had their trust in Him. What a story had the child to tell when the family came home! How hearty was the thanksgiving that went up that evening from the family altar!

A year or two after this poor Tom Smith was arrested for the commission of some crime, was tried and condemned to be executed. Daniel Gordon heard of this, and that he was confined in jail in a seaport town to wait for the dreadful day when he was to be hung up as a dog between heaven and earth. Gordon could not keep away from him; he ran drawn to the protector of his daughter, and went down to see him. When he entered the dungeon, Smith was seated, his face was pale, his hair tangled and matted together,—for why should he care for his looks; there was no other expression in his countenance, than that of irritation from being intruded upon, when he wanted to hear nothing, see nothing, more of his brother's man; he did not rise, nor even look up, nor return the salutation of Gordon, who continued to stand before him. At last, as if wearied beyond endurance, he asked, 'What do you want of me? Can't you let me alone even here?'

'I am come,' said Gordon, 'to see you, because my daughter told me all you did for her when you

As if touched to the heart, Smith's whole appearance changed, an expression of deep interest came over his features, he was altogether another man. The sullen indifference passed away in an instant. 'Are you the father of that little girl? O what a dear child she is! Is she well and happy? How I love to think of her! That's one pleasant thing I have to think of. For once I was treated like other men. Could I kiss her once, I think I should feel happier.' In this hurried manner he poured out an intensity of feeling little supposed to be in the bosom of a condemned felon.

Gordon remained with Smith, whispered to him of peace beyond the grave for the penitent, smoothing in some degree his passage through the dark valley, and did not return unto his family until Christian love could do no more for an erring brother, on whom scarcely before had the eye of pity rested, whose hand had been against all men, because their hands had been against him.

I have told the story more at length and interwoven some unimportant circumstances, but it is before you substantially as it was related to me. The main incidents are true, though, doubtless, the story having been handed down from generation to generation, has been colored by the imagination. The silver tankard as an heir loom has descended in the family—the property of the daughter named Mehtable, and is now in the possession of the lady of a clergyman in Massachusetts.

What a crowd of thoughts do these incidents cause to rush in upon the mind! How sure is the overcoming of evil with good. How truly did Jesus Christ know what is in the heart of man, How true to the best feelings of human nature are even the out-casts of society. How much of our virtue do we owe to our position among men! How inconsistent with Christian love is it to put to

death our brother, whose crimes arise mainly from the vices and wrong structure of society. How incessant should be our exertions to disseminate the truth, that the world may be reformed, and that law of love be substituted for the law of fear! The reader will not, however, need our help to make the right use of the guarding of the 'silver tankard' by the kindness and innocence of a child. S. E. C.

He who induces me to extend my interest in my affections to other climates, and to other States to different sects, opinions and classes of men who enlarges the circle of my benevolence; who instructs me that we are all children of one Heavenly Father, all united by one common sympathy subject to the same trials and afflictions, and cultivators of the same blessed hopes—He is my kindest and highest friend—He is the friend and benefactor of mankind—Sir T. Bernard.

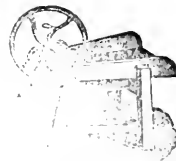
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

100 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs,	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cut-whears,	100 " Spades,
100 Green's Straw Cutters,	500 " Grass Scythes,
200 Wilks' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths,
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Wilks' Patent Corn Shellers,	200 " Hay Rakes,
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks,
200 Wilks' Seed Sowers,	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters,	500 Pair Tree Chains,
100 Hand Corn do. do.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Hand Corn Mills,	100 " Drift do.
200 Iron Cradles,	500 " Up do.
100 Ox Yokes,	50 doz. Header do.
1500 Doz. Six-tine Stones,	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rills,	25 Grand Stones on rollers

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BECK & CO at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement of this purpose. The most prominent features of this application, and some of the consequences peculiar to it, are:

1. Its great reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two hundred a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw-cutter.

4. The machine is simply in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

PL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2, 1842.

180. 35.

N. E. FARMER.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

PREMIUM LIST—1842.

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

For Stock.

From any County of the Commonwealth, to be exhibited at the annual Shows of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society and the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, respectively, in the autumn of 1842. Among other objects,

For the best full blooded Bull, of an imported breed, not less than one year old, on satisfactory evidence being given that he shall be kept for six months in some county of the State, at least nine months from the day of exhibition.

For the next best ditto, of native breed.

For the best Milch Cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three, nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence as to the quantity and quality of her milk and the manner in which she has been fed.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best full blooded Heifer of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of the quantity and quality of her milk.

For the best ditto, of native breed.

For the best yearling full blooded Heifer, of imported breed.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training.

For the second best ditto.

For the best pair of three year old Steers, taking into view their size, power, &c.

By an annual of full blood, is intended one, whose dam and sire were of the same race; and reasonable evidence of the fact will be required.

The amounts of the premiums for the foregoing, will be particularly specified in the premium lists said Societies; and no premium will be awarded to any animal which has heretofore had a premium of the State Society.

Competitors will be required to comply with the rules and regulations of said Societies respectively, and also to give notice in writing, of their intention to offer animals for the foregoing premiums, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before Monday preceding the days of exhibition respectively.

For the Best Cultivated Farms.

For the best cultivated Farm, on which no pre-

mium has before been given, of not less than 70 acres, exclusive of wood land, regard being had to the quantity of produce, the manner and expense of cultivation and the general appearance of the farm,

	\$200 00
For the next best,	150 00
For the next best,	75 00
For the next best,	50 00
For the next best,	25 00

To obviate the objections which some claimants for premiums may have to making a written statement of the condition, products and management of their respective farms, as heretofore required, the Trustees propose to relieve them of this trouble by an inspection, either personally or by an agent, of the farms which may be offered for premium.

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

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

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

3. How deep do you plow on those different soils?

4. What effect have you observed deep plowing to have on thin soils?

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

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

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

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

9. What is your method of plowing and cultivating green sward?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17. What number of acres of other vegetable

did you plant, what kinds, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

18. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year: what kind of grain, and at what times; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?

19. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present season; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?

(It is strongly recommended, in laying down to grass, that a greater quantity of seed be used, than is commonly allowed. Experience seems to show that three pecks, or even a bushel of herds grass to the acre, and of red-top in proportion, may be advantageously used. The quantity of clover seed commonly sown, is perhaps enough. Sowing a good allowance of grass seed, gives a better crop for the same labor, and keeps down weeds.)

20. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

21. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep do you keep through the year? What is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them? Is your manure covered?

22. Are your cows of native, foreign or mixed breed?

23. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

24. How much butter did you make this year, and how many cheeses, and what proportion of it new milk?

25. How many sheep do you keep, and of what breed? How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter, and at the time of lambing? At what time do you shear lamb; and what proportion of their young die and from what causes?

26. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?

27. What do you feed them on through the summer months and on what do you fatten them?

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

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

30. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they of natural or grafted fruit? What use do you make of the fruit?

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

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

33. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

The Trustees are desirous that these questions should be answered with as much particularity as possible. The applicant will not however, be

required to answer them under oath, but according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

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

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

(Form of the Application.)

To BENJ. GUILD, Esq., Boston.

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

Rotation of Crops.

For the best rotation of crops on the same land, not less than two acres, for three or four years in succession, commencing when it is in grass, \$75

Premium to be claimed in December, 1842 or 1843.

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

Vegetables.

For the best crop of the following Vegetables on the acre, regard being had not to the quantity only, but to the expense of raising—such as manure, plowing and labor:—

Of carrots,	\$30
“ ditto on half an acre,	15
“ Mangel wurtzel,	30
“ ditto on half an acre,	15
“ Sugar beet,	30
“ ditto on half an acre,	15
“ Ruta бага,	30
“ ditto on half an acre,	15
“ Cabbages, free from earth when weighed,	20
“ ditto on half an acre,	10

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

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

The particulars are—

1. The condition of the land in the spring of 1842.

2. The product, and general state of cultivation and quality of manure used upon it the preceding year.

3. The quantity of manure the present season.
4. The quantity of seed used.
5. The depth of plowing.
6. 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.
7. At least forty bushels of the vegetable, for which a premium is claimed, (except onions and common turnips,) are to be weighed, and 50 pounds free from dirt, will be considered as a bushel.

Experiments, Discoveries and Inventions.

For an effectual and satisfactory mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the locust tree, \$100

For a new, effectual, and satisfactory mode of extirpating the Borer which attacks the apple tree,

For a satisfactory experiment of turning in Green Crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and proving its utility, giving an account in writing, of the process and the result; and particularly describing the condition of the ground before turning in the crop, the kind of crop, when sowed, and when plowed in.

For any newly invented Agricultural Implement, or Machine, superior to any designed for the same use, a reward not exceeding fifty nor less than ten dollars, according to the importance of the invention,

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

Manures.

For the best dissertation on different manures, and on their practical application to the various soils in this Commonwealth, \$100

For the best conducted experiment, or course of experiments, in the application of lime to the cultivation of grasses, grains and vegetables, and generally to the improvement of the soil by the use of lime—(premium to be claimed in December 1842 or 1843.) the claim to be accompanied by a written statement, specifying the nature of the soil experimented on, its previous use and treatment,

Plows.

For the best improvement on the Subsoil Plows now in use, adapted to reduce the draught,

Farmer's Diary or Day Book.

The Trustees are of opinion that great benefit would be experienced by farmers, if they were in the habit of keeping a Day Book, or Diary, in which should be noted the particulars of all their agricultural proceedings, the time and manner of sowing; the state, condition and produce of their crops, and of their dairy and live stock; their mode of culture; experiments and rotations; with the expense and profits of conducting their farms. To this end, a good form, or method of analysis, is necessary with proper blanks, columns and headings, for every subject. They therefore offer

For the best form of a Diary and Account Book, adapted to the wants of New England farmers, \$30

Apple Orchards.

For the best apple orchard, in any county in

the Commonwealth, planted out not less than two, nor more than ten years before April, 1842—regard being had to the number and condition of the trees, the kind of fruit, and the mode of treatment, which must be described,

For the second best,

Claims to be addressed to BENJ. GUILD, Esq. in Boston, free of expense, on or before the first day of September next.

Claims for the premiums on Vegetables, Crops, Manures, Experiments and Inventions, together with the evidences required, are to be written, and sent free of expense, to BENJ. GUILD, Esq., in Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary, or before the first day of December next, and it will be examined by the Committee, previous to the 5th day of December.

It is understood, that whenever, merely for want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a lite construction; yet, if in the opinion of the judges the object so offered is not deserving of any award, the judges shall have a right to reject all claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of the money.

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

If any competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any dishonest measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premiums which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

The Treasurer will pay all premiums awarded on demand.

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

By order of the Trustees,

PETER C. BROOKS,
ELIAS PHINNEY,
HENRY CODMAN,
FRANCIS C. LOWELL,
Committee.

17b. 1842.

PEAT COMPOST MANURE.

D. S. Haggerston, the intelligent and experienced manager of J. P. Cushing's garden and farm at Wintertown, has been kind enough to favor me, at my request, with some practical observations and experiments on the subject of manures, which deserve attention, and are therefore subjoined.

I send you an account of experiments made on the farm of J. P. Cushing, Esq., of the different composts used as manures, and the apparent effects of each.

Meadow muck or peat has been used in various ways, and found so very beneficial, that two thirds of the manure used on the farm is dug from the swamp.

A compost for top-dressing mowing land is made from leached barilla ashes from the soap-boilers, and meadow muck, in the following manner. The muck is dug from the swamp, the last part of Au-

or early in September, and lies one year on surface, after it is thrown out of the pit. It is carried to a convenient place to make the compost heaps, which are formed by spreading a foot or more of muck ten feet wide, eight inches thick, any length desired; on the muck four inches deep are spread, then another layer of muck, and so on for five layers of each, which makes a pile five feet high, in the form of a ridge. This is left through the following winter. As soon as frost is gone in the spring, the pile is turned well broken, and mixed together. It then lies all the October or November following, when it is spread on the land at the rate of fifteen cart-loads to the acre.

Two accurate trials of the above compost, in comparison with decomposed stable manure, result as follows: 4 squares of equal size, which were put as lawns and mown seven or eight times a season, were manured, two with the leached muck and muck compost, and two with a compost of rotted stable manure. It was spread at the rate of twenty cart-loads to the acre. The grass on the different squares was much the same in quantity, but on the squares manured with the muck compost, it was decidedly of a darker and richer color, and the manure introduced a greater quantity of white Dutch clover or honeysuckle. The trial was in a field mown for hay, 2 1/2 acres.

The field was divided into two equal parts, or as alike as possible, one half manured with the muck compost, the other half with rotted manure, at the rate of fifteen cart-loads to the acre. Eight hundred and eighty lbs. of hay were cut from the field. No difference could be discovered in the parts manured by the different composts. This proved that the muck compost, after being well rotted, is equal to stable manure. After using the muck compost to a large extent for several years, I am still in favor of it as a top-dressing. The compost manure, which we used for ploughed land, is made of two thirds muck, and one third manure. Muck in all cases is mixed with the manure, and it ferments, and care is taken not to put much muck as to prevent the compost's heating. The fermentation of the manure decomposes it very rapidly, and I am convinced the greatest article of use of muck, as a manure, is to have it in a fermenting state before it is put upon the land. To dig it up in the swamp and apply it before it undergoes any chemical change is undoubtedly injurious. This is brought on rapidly by hot horse manure, which is packed lime, but with colder substances it takes longer. For mixing with cow manure, or pig manure, in hog styes, it ought to be dug from the swamp at least six months, and it is better that it should be exposed to a winter's frost before it is used. The air then, in some measure, effects the fermentation. The action of the manure soon decomposes the fibre in the muck. It falls to pieces like wood, and then has an earthy appearance. In this trial, a mixture of one third manure and two thirds muck has never failed with me to produce better crops of all kinds of vegetables than clear manure. In the last five years we have thought it wasteful to use manure without being mixed. Before coming to this strong conclusion of the benefit of muck, I used it as a manure, many experiments were made, and universally resulted in favor of muck."

Man's Fourth Report.

It is the vestibule which all must pass, before they can enter into the temple of truth.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee on Flowers.

At an adjourned meeting of the Society held Jan. 29th, the Executive Committee laid upon the table the following report of the Flower Committee, offering premiums for 1842:—

- Tulips.—For the best display of fine blooms, a premium of \$5
- For the second best display of fine blooms, a premium of 3
- Geraniums.—For the best twelve plants in bloom—variety of the kinds and shape and vigor of the plants to be considered, a premium of 5
- For the second best twelve plants in bloom, with the same considerations, a premium of 3
- Panics.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 5
- For the second best display of flowers a premium of 3
- Pansies.—For the best display of fine varieties, a premium of 3
- For the best six varieties, a premium of 2
- For the best seedling flower, a premium of 2

Roses.—In classes:—

Class I. *Hardy kinds.*

- For the best 50 dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$10
- For the second best 50 do. do. " 8
- For the third best 50 do. do. " 5

Class II. *Bourbon, China, Tea and Noisette Roses.*

- For the best display of flowers, a premium of \$5
- For the second display of flowers, a premium of 3

Pinks.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 5

- For the best six varieties, a premium of 3
- For the best seedling, a premium of 2

Carnations.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 5

- For the second best do. do. 3
- For the best seedling, a premium of 2

Balsams.—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 3

- For the second best display, a premium of 2
- German Asters.*—For the best display of flowers, a premium of 3
- For the second best display of flowers, a premium of 2

DAHLIAS.—In the following divisions and classes:

Division A.

Open to all cultivators.

- Premier Prize.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$18
- Specimen Bloom.—For the best bloom, a premium of 7
- For the second best bloom, a premium of 4

Division B.

Open to all cultivators of more than two hundred plants.

- Class I.—For the best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a premium of 12
- For the second best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a premium of 7
- Class II.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of 10
- For the second best do. do. do. a premium of 5

- Class III.—For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of 8
- For the second best six do. do. a premium of 4

Division C.

Open to all cultivators of less than two hundred plants.

- Class I.—For the best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a premium of \$12
- For the second best twentyfour dissimilar blooms, a premium of 7
- Class II.—For the best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of 10
- For the second best twelve dissimilar blooms, a premium of 5
- Class III.—For the best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of 8
- For the second best six dissimilar blooms, a premium of 4

The amount voted by the Society, for the present year, was one hundred and fifty dollars; to this has been added sixtyfour dollars, being the amount set aside for the award of Dahlias for 1841, as stated in the report of the committee awarding premiums for that year. The sum of sixtyfour dollars has been wholly added to the premiums offered for Dahlias, in accordance with the wishes of the cultivators of that flower, who were the competitors for the premiums for 1841, and who relinquished their claims to the prizes awarded, on this condition.

The Committee believe that the arrangement which has been made in regard to the Dahlias, will meet the views of every cultivator of flowers. It is well known that the Society's autumnal shows would be meagre, and quite unattractive to what they are at present, were it not for the exhibition of the Dahlia: there is no individual flower which contributes so much to the beauty and splendor of the room: appreciated alike by all, its brilliant colors and perfect form command the admiration of those who would scarce bestow a glance upon some more humble, but equally as deserving a flower.

With these remarks, the Committee submit their report to the Executive Committee.

C. M. HOVEY, Chairman.

January, 1842.

[The rules and regulations adopted by the committee to be observed in regard to the Dahlia show, we are obliged, for want of room, to defer till next week.]

Bloody Business.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following account of a dreadful slaughter of hogs:

"We learn from J. W. Coleman, Esq., who carries on the principal slaughtering house, that at his establishment there have been killed this year, 88,531 hogs against about 162,000 last year. At the other principal houses near this, there have been killed about 12,000. At Covington, we learn that about 8000 have been killed. Last year, Mr. Coleman killed about 22,000 from Kentucky, and this year about 1200. The greater number of hogs have come this year from Indiana. The number of hogs packed this year, will fall short of that last year about 35 or 40,000."

Those that are the loudest in their threats, are the weakest in the execution of them.

ADDRESS,

By ALONZO GRAY, A. M., before the Essex Agricultural Society, at Georgetown, Sept. 30, 1841.

After an appropriate introduction, and an illustration of the position that agriculture should be based on scientific principles, Mr Gray says:

"This leads me to remark in the second place, that in order to secure constant progress and permanent improvement in Agriculture, its principles must be made a regular branch of study in an extended course of an English education. It must be introduced into our system of popular instruction. How else can it become a science, unless it is made a special subject of study? It must be studied as every other art is. It must be made a prominent and indispensable part of an education. It will then create a motive for scientific men to turn their attention to it, and to produce in this as in all other professions, a union of theory and practice; the theory must be taught in the schools, the practice in the fields. Its principles will then be sought out, its experiments carefully compared and classified; its apparently discordant facts reconciled and wrought into one perfect system of light and truth.

"It is only in this way that perfection can be attained. Why is it that the mechanic arts have arrived to such a high state of perfection, while agriculture is so manifestly imperfect? It is simply because these arts have been made the subjects of patient and persevering study. The lights of science have shone upon them until we are astonished and almost confounded at the magnitude of the results, no less than delighted with the beauty, simplicity and cheapness which characterize their productions. Every scientific man has his telescope out, that nothing may pass in heaven or earth but that it may be known; but alas for the farmer, very few but empirics have consulted his interests. He could do well enough without the aid of science; so the farmer has said, and so he believed, and settled down in his self-complacency, repelling all attempts to arouse him from his comfortable, and as he verily believes, consoling position. But scientific men and practical farmers are turning their attention to this subject. New discoveries are being made, new resources are being developed; the importance of the subject begins to be seen, and unless I mistake the signs of the times, a necessity felt by many of the best men, that in order to secure perfection in agriculture, it must be made a branch of an English education.

"If agriculture is made a science, however, its principles cannot be understood, disseminated and applied, unless it is made a branch of study in our literary institutions. It may be known as a science by the initiated, but there must be a power to receive and apply, as well as to communicate, before permanent improvement can be secured.

"It is one of the most glaring defects in our system of popular instruction, that no provision is made for the study of those branches which are intimately connected with agriculture, and a knowledge of which is necessary in order that the science itself may be understood; we are therefore met with an obstacle which it is not easy to surmount, whenever we attempt to instruct the community into the principles of the art. There is wanting not light on agriculture, but a recipient power in the general mind to collect the light which actually exists. There is knowledge enough in the world to save it, if it could be brought to

bear upon the popular mind; hence what we need is, such an elementary knowledge of mineralogy, botany, chemistry and natural philosophy, with their application to the arts, that the science of agriculture may be understood, and such a discipline of the popular intellect that this knowledge may be practically applied.

"For want of this recipient power, the press, that great engine of popular instruction, is deprived of the greater part of its efficacy. Popular lectures, the efforts, the discoveries of scientific men, exert but a feeble influence. The fostering care of the Legislature, and the indefatigable labors of agricultural societies scarcely reach the general mass of farmers. The consequence is that no preparation is considered desirable to become a farmer, as if men were endowed for this employment with an instinct like the bee or beaver, which is perfect in itself, and could not be improved by education.

"While some degree of preparation is deemed necessary to practice the *rustic trade*, that of a *cobbler* or *common pollar*, the most difficult and important of all trades may be carried on, it is supposed, without any preparatory or professional knowledge. What should we think of the wisdom or the sense of that community which should encourage all its physicians, lawyers, ministers, merchants and politicians to engage in their respective professions without any professional knowledge whatever? And yet there is as much propriety for a young man to engage in the profession of law, medicine, or theology, without professional knowledge, as in that of farming, without a knowledge of its fundamental principles. True, he might do more injury to society in the former case, but he would have an equal title to the character of a quack in both; and quackery in farming has many striking analogies to quackery in medicine, and were it not so common, would meet with similar ridicule and rebuke by all intelligent men.

"But how can this recipient power be supplied, and how can this professional knowledge be acquired, unless agriculture be made a subject of study? As our common school system excludes those kindred branches of natural science which are necessary to a professional knowledge of agriculture, the commencement of improvement must be made in our academies and higher seminaries. Our colleges have a different object: their course of study has become too rigidly fixed to be altered, and it is doubtful whether any success could crown the effort it tried. But this is not the case with our academies, and scientific agriculture may be introduced into some of them and taught successfully to those who are to be the future cultivators of the soil. With an institution liberally endowed, with proper aids, text books, lectures, apparatus, and experiments conducted in the field, the young farmer, after having received a thorough discipline in a preparatory course, may finish his education by obtaining a scientific knowledge of agriculture previous to entering upon the great business of life.

We would not establish institutions for the mere study of agriculture, but would connect it with an extended course of English education. We are no advocates of a superficial course of training. We would discontinue the idea that a competent knowledge of this subject, sufficient to answer the ends designed, can be obtained in a single term, or a single year; nor do we believe that every young man, whose duty it may be to till the soil, is capable of gaining a scientific knowl-

edge of the subject; but we would propose the course to those young men who are to become the leading minds in society, (and there are many such in every county, in every town throughout the State,) we would make them scientific farmers, and scattered as they would be among the farming community, their example and influence would soon give character and permanency to the profession, and bring all under the power of its beneficial effects.

"There is not, to my knowledge, a single institution in the country where agriculture is *actually taught* in any of its departments. There are institutions where men may be instructed in almost every other art but this. There should be at least one place where the subject may receive that attention which its importance demands: one ray of light to show, if nothing more, the darkness which really exists. It is impossible for me to understand the reason why farmers have not ere this established schools for the study of scientific agriculture. They have given their money to educate ministers, lawyers, physicians, merchants, mechanics, and sailors. They have, as it were, gone on of their appropriate fields to cultivate those of their neighbors: they have been ready to aid every other profession but their own; they have sent their sons to learn to be gentlemen, and to pass well in the world; but have not made provision for teaching them that profession in which they are to spend their life and gain their support.

"Attempts have been made in several places to introduce agriculture as a branch of study, but have generally failed, either because it was a plea to raise up a sinking institution that had no foundation to it, or because the institution was established for the mere study of agriculture, as if a preparatory course were required, no discipline a mind requisite, to obtain a scientific knowledge of the subject. Efforts are now in progress to introduce the subject into the Teachers' Seminary at Andover; lectures are given upon the subject at present term, and it remains to be seen whether the farming community will sustain the effort, and make it a thorough and permanent means of advancing the art, or whether they will permit it to add another unsuccessful attempt to raise the employment to the dignity of a profession, and result in from merited contempt.

"A better day, I trust, is dawning upon the public mind is awakening to the subject. Scientific men are turning their attention to it. The friends of education are anxiously inquiring for something to remedy the defects which exist in this respect in our system of popular instruction and it is now for the farmers themselves to put forth their efforts, and we shall soon have institutions of a high character, where young men may obtain a thorough and practical English education; where they may study agriculture as a science, and become qualified to take their proper stands among the learned of other professions. If the farmers, mechanics, and merchants willed it, we should soon have seminaries sustaining the same relation to the various departments of business, that our colleges

"I am now able to state that arrangements have been completed for instruction in scientific agriculture, and that in addition an extensive garden will be laid out in the spring, and all the branches of horticulture attended to by a practical and scientific horticulturist. One of the principal objects will be to cultivate fruit trees and fruit: of course all the processes of cultivating fruit and vegetables may be studied practically by those who may wish to patronize the effort.

professional schools do to the learned professor. It would be easy to quote the opinions of experienced farmers and men of practical opinion, in confirmation of the views here suggested. It would be interesting to point out examples of success of similar institutions in other countries. It would be profitable to sketch the plan of an institution here; but our limits forbid.

The establishment of such institutions will furnish the best means of diffusing a correct knowledge of agriculture through the farming community. The sons of farmers, educated into the principles of the art, would carry them home, and teach to their fathers, who would thus be induced to apply them to practical use; or as they left institutions and engaged in the practice of the profession, they would be the means of awakening an interest in the communities where they first came to be placed, which would soon be followed by a demand for more general attention to the subject in all our literary institutions. By multiplying examples, the utility of the subject will be felt, and the most prejudiced farmers will send their sons to the institutions to learn the secret of that art whose magic touch converts their barren wastes into fruitful fields; to be possessed with the knowledge of those natural powers, which like the rains and the dews of heaven, cause their paths to drip with fatness, and their storehouses to overflow with abundance.

Suppose an institution of the kind established in this county, furnished with the best facilities which money can procure, and suppose ten young men from each town were to receive there a thorough education in all the common and higher branches of English literature and the sciences, and a professional knowledge of agriculture. How would it be, after they had engaged in their profession, before their influence would be felt in deliberations of these annual gatherings? how would it be before they would present so many striking examples of the utility of the plan, as to popularize the whole subject, and lead all to adopt more scientific and profitable modes of cultivation?

Suppose one of your sons, having acquired the benefits of an agricultural education, should go into the west, and settle on the fertile prairies of Illinois. The application of his knowledge to almost inexhaustible soil, would soon produce a great difference between his own farm and that of his less scientific neighbors, that an intelligence would be excited there, and efforts would be made by all around to found their system of cultivation upon more productive principles. And not only so, but he would possess an immense advantage over others in the selection of his farm. How many men, within the last few years, have invested their funds in western lands, without any further knowledge of the location and character of the soil, than what is obtained by the paper cities which the ingenuity of speculators has created; and now, over that country are to be seen the remains of the built towns, on which thousands have been expended, deserted for more favorable locations. But especially, if he settles down in New England, and expects to gain his bread from granitic hills, and sterile sand hills, will he need the aids which such an education will afford, that he may have something to lighten his labors; something to reward his toils. Your sons will many of them soon take the place which you now hold, soothing and sustain-

ing you in your passage to the tomb, as you have sustained your parents, assuming your responsibilities, tilling the same soil on which you have spent the vigor and manhood of life. This subject will then be to them one of vital importance. The green forests are gone, the soil has become exhausted, and something must be done to bring it back to its ancient fertility. They must compete with the western farmer by the superiority of their knowledge, by the skill which they can bring to their aid, or in a few years they must either become miserably poor, or leave the home of their childhood to settle on more fertile lands in the far west.

"It is not expected that sudden affluence can be obtained by cultivating the soil, whatever improvements, or system of culture may be introduced; but the history of agriculture in England, Scotland, and on the continent of Europe, conclusively proves, that the productions of the soil may be doubled, trebled and quadrupled by the application of scientific principles and the adoption of correct modes of culture. Its history in our own country shows, that the resources already developed are but just beginning to be understood and applied. The productions of our soil have been doubled within the last twenty years, and yet, when we compare our own fields with those of older countries, we need not hesitate to believe that by the application of science and proper skill, the productions of our rocky soil may be easily doubled, with no greater amount of labor and capital than are now employed. From what little examination I have been able to make, we have lands in this county and throughout other parts of the State, which are now entirely unreclaimed, in the form of peat swamps and meadows, capable, I verily believe, of yielding a greater amount of productions than are now obtained from that which is cultivated. At least, we have in these swamps and low lands, invaluable sources of fertility, sources which are inexhaustible, because supplied with food for the plants of a thousand generations.

"I asked a farmer in this county some time since, why do you not improve your waste lands, such as peat swamps and meadows? Why, says he, we cannot obtain manure enough for our uplands: five dollars a cord is too high a price to pay and get a living by it. The idea of a want of manure here, was to me, I must confess, no less astonishing than ridiculous, when I called to mind that these same 'unimprovable lands,' as they are styled upon the records of the town, contained manure enough in some sections to cover all your tilled lands a foot deep; manure enough to render every acre of soil as fertile as the prairies of the West; manure enough to cause two tons of hay to grow where now grows but one, and an equal increase in all the other productions of the farm. There are few portions of the State where the sources of fertility are more abundant than they are in this county. Let it be granted, if you please, that these lands are unimprovable as soils, (which is by no means true, many of them being the most valuable for this purpose,) still, they are vast repositories of vegetable food, which, by the application of science and skill, may easily be converted into manure, and placed upon the neighboring sand hills, thus changing the whole county into a fertile garden. Were strict justice done, the owner of peat meadow and swamp muck, instead of being assessed for thirty or forty acres of 'unimprovable land,' considered valueless on the town records, should be taxed for forty acres of manure, from one

to fifteen feet in depth, and worth five dollars per cord as soon as converted into the food of plants. By making agriculture a study, a profession, and diffusing its principles abroad, those and other means of fertility will necessarily be developed and applied. The laborer of the farmer will be more bountifully rewarded, and a motive furnished for the investment of capital in farming operations."

STABLING HORSES.

We make the following extract from a letter written by E. Durand, of Dorby, Ct.

"A few evenings since we were in conversation with an old veteran farmer and gardener of this place, Lemman Stone, Esp. He says there is nothing so injurious to horse's hoofs, as the urine and dung for the animal to stand in. And he told me the way he had practised for several years. It was to rub the hoofs of his horses with liver oil, such as tanners use in preparing leather, once or twice a week, and this serves to keep them flexible and moist. Since he adopted this course, he has never known his horses to suffer from the disease called 'hoof-bound,' a disease known by the swelling of the top of the hoof, causing matter to gather under the hoof, and producing lameness. Mr Stone prefers plank to earth floors, for the horses; and thinks they will stand with as much ease on a chestnut plank floor, as on one of earth. Mr Stone's stables are as nearly perfect as any we ever saw, particularly for saving manure, and are on the same plan we noticed in the Cultivator. The floor is made tight, with a descent of two or three inches, with a trough at the bottom of the floor, and every thing the animal drops is saved. The straw for littering is cut to about an inch in length, and every morning the dung is hoed down into the trough, and together with the horse manure is mixed up with the urine, and thus nothing is lost. Mr Stone keeps but one horse and two cows, and the cows are stabled every night, summer and winter, and I venture to say that he makes more manure than some careless farmers do with three times that number of animals. We are aware that every one will have a way of his own; but all must agree in one thing, and that is to have their stables made so as to save all the manure, and be comfortable to their animals. A neighbor of mine has been building a barn with a basement story the past season. Instead of laying a floor for the stables in this part, he has covered them with a layer of tan bark, as an experiment. It will make a soft bed for his cattle to stand on, and in the spring it can be thrown out, and will make good manure."—*Albany Cult.*

Important Suggestion at this time of the Year.—

According to Liebig, (and the evidence of our senses, too,) a large portion of the valuable part of manure, escapes from stables and other places of collection, in the form of gaseous ammonia. Now by strewing the floors of stables with gypsum, this gaseous manure immediately combines with the sulphuric acid of the gypsum, forming a solid compound, destitute of smell, and of great value as manure. The offensive odor is destroyed and the manure is retained. Those who have tight stables may successfully try this with great ease.—*Genesee Far.*

No metaphysician ever felt the deficiency of language so much as the grateful.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND MONTHLY REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1842.

EIGHTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Subject—*Manures.*

Mr Buckminster (Ed of Plowman,) said he was rather heterodox in some of his notions in regard to manures. But he has spent much time in the fields, and would tell what he has found there. It is a common notion that there is nothing like *hog manure*: he does not believe it. Used once to think that horse manure was poor stuff—but if it be properly composted with litter and urine it will last longer than any other manure. We are deceived in regard to *hog manure*—it works *quick*—but does not last. One cow properly trowled and littered will make twice as much manure as one hog. Neither will make much unless they are well fed.

Many of our mixtures are not sound, and such as are sound should be discarded. Most people in letting farms, make it a rule that the *hay* shall not be sold. But he would let a tenant sell *half* the hay, if he would not raise grain. The grains are the great exhausters. You may make any firm manure itself, provided you sell half the hay, if you do not raise grain, and if you save all the liquid manure. Sheep manure he has always found to be light stuff—and where his sheep run upon the mowing lands in autumn, and feed close, he gets not more than half as much hay the next year as on other lands. Some say that a cow will eat as much as ten sheep: he would say she will eat but little more than five sheep.

Mr Stanley, of Attleboro', said that people are often deceived in regard to their own practices. We put much more material for manure into the hog pen than we put into the heap of cow manure. Did we mix as much muck, earth, &c. with the cow dung as we do with the hog dung, we should find that the manure would not last longer than that from the hog yard. If we put ten loads of materials into the yard for one hog, the manure will be weak; if we put but three or four, it will be good. It is best always to put in enough to absorb all the liquids. For each hog he would put in two or three loads as soon as the yard was cleaned out in the spring, and would add as much more at different times during the summer. If he wanted to put his hog manure on cold clay lands, he would put gravel into his hog yard.

Vegetable Manures—Many farmers miss it in not turning the sward often enough: such manure grows upon the land. But it will not grow upon the field for more than three or four years. This manure consists of the stubs, roots and leaves of the grass. There will be no more of it at the end of seven years, than at the end of four. Therefore if you do not plow up after mowing three or four years, you lose the opportunity of making in this way. The quantity of vegetable matter upon the acre is said to be about twelve tons.

A gentleman in his neighborhood, who is a good and successful farmer, puts half of his manure—the long manure—upon the sward, and turns it under. Manures also in the hill. Takes off the corn in autumn, barrows the ground, and puts in rye and hay seed. His crops of rye have been good, and his grass has done well.

Mr Putnam (Editor,) said the practice just described was such as he had followed for years. He turned down one half of his manure—the long manure—and let it remain there under sod for five or six years. The

corn had done well—very well—and the grass (which he sowed among the corn in July) had done well the first two years, and in the third and fourth held out better than it had ever done before on the same fields. This plan of turning half the manure under the sod, he liked on warm lands, but on cold ones he would keep it nearer the surface.

Mr Buckminster would like to know what was the experience of farmers as to the comparative benefits of spreading all the manure for corn, and of putting a part in the hill. He used once to think that it could not bury his manure too deep, but he was mistaken. Has wanted seven years to hear from some that he buried, but no accounts from it have yet been received. He thinks it better to turn our manures into composts and keep it pretty near the surface.

Mr Gardner, of Sekonk, said it is customary in his vicinity to spread part of the manure on the surface and plow it in—and to put part in the hill. The best farmers have been accustomed to do it, and by this process they obtain their best crops. The spreading of all the manure is now more common than formerly.

Mr Putnam said he had made an experiment in 1839. Half the manure (4 cords per acre) was turned under the sod. Then, on a part of the field, the remaining half of the manure was put in the hill, on another part the manure was spread on the surface of the furrows and harrowed in. The corn manured in the hill did best in June, was much the largest in the early part of July, but in October, the part where the manure was all spread gave 31 bushels, where that manured in the hill gave 30. Had he have judged by the eye, and with the impressions upon his mind made by the early part of the growth, he probably should have said that the part manured in the hill did best; but the half bushel told a different story.

Mr Lathrop, of South Hadley thinks the question, as to the proper place for the manure, turns upon the wetness or dryness of the soil. He would not manure in the hill on light lands, but he would on heavy. There can be no general rule.

He would advise every farmer to have his horse manure thrown into the hog yard; the hogs keep it from burning, and make it worth double what it would be if burned.

In his vicinity, much of the long manure is spread upon the mowing lands. These lands are also plastered, and then two good crops are taken from them each year. He alluded particularly to several lots of land which thus treated, give four tons and more per acre, annually, for many successive years.

Mr Stanley asked whether manures usually ascend or descend? which is most natural?

Mr Putnam. Each is the most natural in light and warm soils, the manures take the gaseous form rapidly, and ascend. In cold and wet lands, they act better to be near the surface and let their fertilizing parts be carried down by the waters in which they are dissolved.

Mr Stone, of Beverly, stated that a neighbor had renovated an old pasture, and brought in the white clover, by spreading the urine of his stock.

Mr Cole, (Ed. Farmers' Journal,) spoke well of the impurity of preserving manures from fermentation while so situated that the gases would escape; also, of protecting it from rain. His remarks we have not opportunity to report.

The Legislature will probably adjourn the present week, and no further meetings are expected.

Mr Colman, in the Genesee Farmer, says he has been informed that Col Jaques had refused 700 dollars for a half of his stock, which brought at his late sale but 64 dollars.

TURNIP FLY AND CARRIERS' OIL.

Mr. ELLIOTT—After seeing something in the N. E. Farmer about preventing the ravages of the turnip fly, I soaked the seed for a few hours in carriers' oil, I resolved to try it. I therefore went to a carrier last year, and paid him a few cents for some of his oil, which I used for turnips and ruta bagas, in four different places—ways planting rows with seeds which had not been soaked in oil, in the same piece, and by the side of the rows which were planted with oiled seeds. The result was completely successful. For not only did the oil seeds come up well, but all the plants which grew from the seeds which had been soaked in the oil, escaped injury from the flies; and not only so, but all the other turnips and ruta bagas which grew in the same fields, completely escaped the ravages of the flies also. How much all this will encourage others to seek the turnip seed a few hours in carriers' oil before sowing I do not know. I merely give you a dry statement of the facts for others to comment upon, if they choose and only add that I mean hereafter to try the same plan again. With great respect,

Your friend and humble servant,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Duddam, Conn., 21st Feb 1842.

P. S.—I have at different times made a number of successful attempts to cultivate the *Hyoscyamus niger* for medicinal purposes. But the plants were almost always destroyed by the turnip flies. Last summer I saw two or three plants of the *Hyoscyamus* in my garden and I put some carriers' oil about them, and they all escaped the ravages of the fly. Yours, A. M. H.

CATTLE SHOW BILLS.

Providence, Feb. 14th, 1842.

ALLS—PETERS, Esq.—Dear Sir,—The subject of "Stock" having excited some interest in our State, and it being the wish of our Agricultural Society to encourage and promote that part of agriculture, which has not received that attention with us that it should have, the Society intend confining their list of premiums almost exclusively to this subject, at their meeting in October next. And to enable them to offer such premiums shall be an inducement to competition, I have taken the liberty of addressing you, to ascertain through the columns of the New England Farmer or otherwise, the address of your most active societies, in order to obtain a copy of their "show bills," and get such other information as may be desired.

If Messrs. Breck & Co. or yourself have copies of Premium Lists that are not wanted, I should feel much obliged to receive them. I shall be happy to reciprocate this request, and am I shall be happy to reciprocate.

Respectfully, yours,

ELISHA DYER, Jr.

The above letter explains the wishes of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society. We have forwarded such lists of premiums as we could pick up at short notice, and we ask the Secretaries of the several County Societies in the State to send lists to Mr. Dyer. The list of the New York Agricultural Society is obtained in the New England Farmer, vol. xx. No. 11, Sept. 15, 1841.

MUCK—THE MEANING OF THE WORD.

A friend has hinted to us that we set at defiance the best dictionary authorities, when we use the word *muck* to signify the same as *mud*. Muck, he tells us, means wet dung. It may, in the dictionaries, but we think it does not in the barn yards of Mass. However, there may be some ground for bringing a charge against us. We do use the single word *muck*, where most writers say "swamp muck," "pond muck," "meadow mud," or the like, but we gave a fair exposition of our meaning of the term, in our paper of Jan. 5, page 212, and are disposed to continue to make the word signify the decayed vegetable matters which are taken from wet beds.

Our correspondents' favors shall be early attended to.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer

of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded locality exposed for the week ending Feb. 27.

Day.	1842.	16 A.M.	12 M.	5 P.M.	Wind.
Monday	21	17	39	60	W
Tuesday	29	14	42	28	N E
Wednesday	24	17	23	52	S
Thursday	24	20	42	43	N. W.
Friday	25	22	24	28	N. E.
Saturday	26	10	41	32	E
Sunday	27	28	35	41	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET—Monday, Feb. 28, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer
Market 400 Beef Cattle, 710 Sheep, and 300
70 Head Cattle on hand.
Cattle—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices for a like
were hardly sustained. We noticed a small
per of choice cattle taken at \$6, and 6 1/2. We
first quality, \$5 50 a 5 75 Second quality, \$1
3 25. Fluid quality, \$3 75 a 4 50
Sheep—One lot of weathers at \$2 50 and 3 00. Also
1 30, 1 42, 5 00 and 5 50.
Pigs—A lot of large Hogs, 4 for sows and 5 for
pigs. Lots to peddle, 4 for sows and 5 for Barrows,
tail, from 4 1/2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

CATTLE—Herd's Grass, \$3 25 to 5 00 per bushel. Red Top,
cents. Clover—Northern, 12c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c.
Seed, \$1 80 to 1 50 lb. Lucerne, 25c per lb. Cas-
seed, \$3 50 a 4 50 per bushel.
WHEAT—The principal sales consist of a cargo white
taken early in the week, at 60c, and a cargo since at
yellow flat do 60 a 61c; 2000 bushels do old, 63c; 2
do 66c per bushel; a 10 000 bushels New Orleans
and a cargo, 23 a 25 75; a cargo Delaware, 45c per
bushel; Northern Rye, from vessels, 82c do do.
BARLEY—Northern, bushel 70 to —do Round Yellow 67
do Southern Flat Yellow 60 a —White do, 56 a —
Rye—Northern, 50 a 53 —do 53—Oats, South-
ern, 48—Northern do, 48 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75

CORN—Gonsecr steady sales at \$6 41 a 6 50; 10 a
bbls, Petersburgh City Mills sold at 66c, cash, and part
at 10 a 4 mos. or; Howard street, picked brands, 96
c, cash, and common do 86, 60 days; 400 lbs Balm
wharf, good quality, 86, 4 mos. or.
WHEAT—Howard Street, 4 mos. or, \$6 00 a —do
85 75 a 6 00 do, free of garlic, \$5 00 a —do Phila-
delphia, 4 mos, \$5 87 a 6 02—Fredericksburg, low'd 4
25 87 a 6 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 85 87 a
Georgetown, 86 00 a 6 12—Richmond Canal, 86 00 a
do City, 86 75—Petersburgh, City Mills, 86 00 a 6 25
County, 82 3 a 5 07—Genesee common, cash, 85 14 a
do fancy brands 86 50 a 6 56—Ohio via Canal,
do 87 Indian Meal in bbls, \$3 00 a 3 25.

WOLLS—The sales of fleece during the week, will not
be short of 100 000 lbs. at the late reduced quotations;
sales of pulled have been made, but in foreign
there is but little done.
WOOL—Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb, 47 a 50 c.—Amer-
ican blood, do 43 a 46—Do 3 1/2 to 4 00 a 41—Do 12 do
37—1 1/4 and common do, 30 a 32—Smyrna Sheep,
do, 20 a 26—Do, unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do,
—Saxony, clean — Buenos Ayres unpacked, 7 a 10—
picked, 12 to 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37
No. 1 do do, do, 35 a 37—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—
do do do do 20.

MEATS—Large quantities have arrived during
at week, and the market is altogether unsettled, and
quotations are consequently in a great measure quite
uncertain.
—Mess, 4 mo, new lhd, \$9 25 a 9 50—Navy—85 00 a 8
0, 1 87 50 a 7 75—do Prime \$5 00 a 5 50—Pork—
clear, 4 mo lhd, 81 1/2 a 12 50—do Clear 81 1/2 a 11 70
Mess \$9 00 a 9 50—do Prime 87 00 a 8 90—do Mess
their States — a —

GRAIN—Prices remain nominally the same as before re-
ported.
North, Mass. 1911 per lb 12 a 13.
RYE—Per ton, \$20 to 25—Eastern Served \$19 to 20.
WHEAT—Shipping and 1 meal, 4 to 6c—New 5 10c.
BARLEY, 6 a 25.

FARM WANTED

A gentleman wishes to purchase a Farm of from 50 to
100 acres with good buildings thereon and with a one hour's
ride of Boston by Railroad or otherwise. Address post paid,
Box 135 Boston Post Office, with full description of the
locality, buildings, &c. Feb. 27

FARM FOR SALE

For sale a Farm in Lexington situated one mile west of
the Village, and 11 miles from Boston, containing 175 acres,
including about 10 acres of wood land. The soil is rich, and
under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a
large Dwelling House, which will conveniently receive moderate
families, and a large Barn, Shed, Chase House, Mill
House, Cider Mill and Ice House, and an extensive Pigeon
house, all of which are new, or in good repair. The Farm is stock-
ed with all variety of Fruit, and the Garden, which in-
cludes about an acre, with a choice selection of Shrubs and
Flowering Plants, which the proprietor has devoted several
years in procuring, with great care and expense. Within
the garden is a Green House, 40 feet by 16, with suitable
buildings adjacent to accommodate the Gardener. The
House is heated upon the most approved plan, and is stock-
ed with a variety of the best Grapes, Flowering plants, &c.
A valuable stock of improved Short Horn, Durham, North
Dorset, and Albany Cattle will be sold to the purchaser of
the Farm if desired. For further particulars inquire of
ARAD PROCTER on the premises, or of JAMES VILAS,
BATH STREET, Boston.

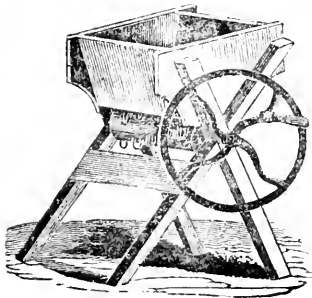
If not disposed of at private sale it will be offered at
Auction on Friday, 1st of April at 3 o'clock P. M.
Feb. 16. J. P. A.

FARMS FOR SALE.

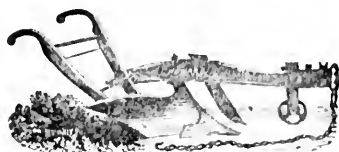
To be sold, a Farm containing about ninety acres of Land,
beautifully situated, one mile and a quarter from the centre
of Billerica, on the main road leading from Lowell to Bos-
ton; 7 miles from the former, and 17 miles from the latter
place. There is a large Dwelling House thereon, suitable
for two families; also a large Barn, also an establish-
ment built two years since for keeping swine, with an appar-
atus for housing with steam, and having every other conve-
nience for the business. Also a Wood Shed, Chase House,
Granary, and Cider Mill House, with a Grater Mill.
Also, another Farm adjoining the above, containing about
thirty five acres of Land, having a Dwelling House and large
Shed built two years ago, for a shoe establishment. The
above named lands are of an excellent quality of every variety
of soil, well calculated for profitable farming, and especially
adapted to Fruit, Hay and Vegetables, for market, and con-
taining more than 500 Fruit Trees—Said estate can be con-
veniently divided so as to make three good farms, or the
shop with five or six acres of land can be sold separately to
suit purchasers.

The above property if not previously sold at private sale
will be sold at Public Auction on Thursday the 17th of March
next at 10 o'clock A. M. on the premises.
Any gentleman from the city, wishing a handsome situa-
tion for a country residence, or any farmer or mechanic wish-
ing to purchase, may do well to call and view the premises.
Inquire of the subscriber, living near the same.
Billerica, Jan. 19, 1842. 1st 17M. SERENO FISK

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cut-
ting Ruta, Turneps, Manzel Wurtzel, and other roots. The
great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots
into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle
to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration,
cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most
convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from
one to two bushels of roots per minute.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New Eng-
land Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market
Street, Boston. Sept. 1



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the
farm and workman's plough. The mould board
has been so formed as to *perform its work more
easily, and in every possible degree of ground, and to be
removed in the best possible manner.* The length of the
mould board has been very much increased, so that the
plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to
the moulding and the team. The Committee at the late trial
of Ploughs at Worcester, says:

"Should an opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs
we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to
the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work,
try Patten's; but if your soil is rough, hard & rocky,
choose with Mr. HOWARD."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did
more work with the same power of team, than any other
plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-one
and one half inches, in the 12 1/2 hrs. draught, while the
Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches in
the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's
Ploughs are such the strongest and most substantially
made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe,
or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without
having to furnish a new truckle; this new improve-
ment secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens
the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough,
sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about
\$10 00, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 00
extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at
the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SCN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a
very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time
of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by
J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings
Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of
E. Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked
with various breeds, and a good supply of young wood. For
terms apply to this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near
the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 1
months of age. E. PHINNEY,
Lexington, Feb. 9.

GRINDSTONES, OR PLECTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on fiction rollers and
moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improve-
ment on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The
case with which they rotate upon the rollers, renders them
very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one
man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can
govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete
control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are be-
coming daily more in use, and wherever used, give univer-
sally satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung
in the common way.
For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52
North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable
for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK &
CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

POURETTE

500 Barrels Poudrette may be had on application to the
subscriber at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each—delivered
on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing
the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by
D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau st., New York.
Jan. 6, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORGET ME NOT.

BY WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The star that shines so pure and bright.
 Like a far-off place of bliss,
 And tells the broken hearted
 There are brighter worlds than this.
 The moon that courses through the sky,
 Like man's uncertain doom,
 Now shining bright with borrowed light,
 Now wrapped in deepest gloom,—
 Or when eclipsed, a dreary blank.
 A fearful emblem given
 Of a heart shut out by a sinful world
 From the blessed light of Heaven;
 The flower that freely casts its wealth
 Of perfume on the gale—
 The breeze that mourns the summer's close
 With melancholy wail;
 The stream that cleaves the mountains side
 Or gurgles from the grot—
 All speak in their Creator's name,
 And say "Forget me not!"

"Forget me not," the thunder roars,
 As it bursts its sulph'ry cloud,
 'Tis murmured by the distant hills,
 In echoes long and loud;
 'Tis written by the Almighty hand
 In characters of flame,
 When the lightnings glare with vivid flash,
 And His wrath and power proclaim.
 'Tis murmured when the white wave falls,
 Upon the wreck strewn shore,
 As a hoary warrior bows his crest
 When his day of work is o'er.

Good Advice to Young Men.—The Editor of the Louisville Journal holds the following language in lecturing the young men of that city:

"If all the young men of any city which can be named, will but devote one half—yea, one fourth of the money which they now expend in mere luxuries, idle pleasures, and pernicious indulgences, which do them no good and much harm, to the support of a well regulated reading establishment, and spend their leisure hours there, the change would enrich their minds, and add to their happiness, respectability, wealth, and ability to be useful in coming life. There is more virtue in one Magazine than in a dozen boxes of the best Spanish cigars, and more to be gained during the long evenings of a single winter, by reading and study, than can be found in theatrical shows and scenes of dissipation in twenty years. The one course leads young men up to a life of respectability, honor, and usefulness, and enables him to anticipate the coming of gray hairs upon his ruffled brow, with the feelings of one who has not lived in vain; while the other soon leads to loss of virtue—loss of character—loss of the confidence of friends—loss of health—crime—infamy—an early and dishonored grave."

It is not to be risen, but to the rising generation that we look for great and beneficial changes. The maturity of manhood is too inflexible to admit of being recast in a new and a nobler mould.—*Extract.*

A Dutch Story.—I and prother Hans and two other togs was out huntin' van day next week, and we trove nine woodchuck into a stone heap, and kilt ten of 'em before they cot in.

We commend the following to our small friends, that they may see what great men they are:

Little Men.—It takes little men to set the world on fire, and polish off their jobs neatly. Show me a big fellow, and ten to one I'll show you a big body; but introduce me to a small slaver—any chap between four feet nothing and five feet four in his boots—and I'll recommend to your notice a fellow that knows what's what, and who has plenty of brains in his head, if he has n't got much to boast of in the matter of legs in his breeches.

As a general rule, the cause of the difference in size of the human family is this: some men's ment goes into their bodies—others into their souls; consequently, the smaller the corporeal dimensions, the larger the mental developments, and vice versa.

The Ice Crop.—A great deal has been said within the last year, on the subject of the exportation of ice from Charlestown to warm climates. A railroad having been established from the wharves in Charlestown to Fresh and Spy Ponds, a great and profitable increase in this business, to the advantage of all persons concerned, was anticipated. These anticipations would undoubtedly have been fully realized, but for one trifling obstacle—the mildness of the weather. Only a few thousand tons have been taken from Fresh and Spy Ponds, and nearly all the vessels which have been laden with ice, have taken that which was at least a year old. Fresh, Spy and Mystic Ponds have been free of ice nearly all winter—a most unusual occurrence—and it is by no means probable that these ponds will again freeze to the thickness of ten or twelve inches during the present winter, and thus, even in part, make up this unexpected deficiency. The amount of ice on hand at the present time, is unusually small, and we fear that the lovers of iced lemonade, or *cau sucree*, in the tropical climates, will be sadly disappointed in their expectations of receiving a due supply of this much coveted luxury; for it cannot be longer disguised that the ice crop has failed!—*Boston Merc. Jour.*

National Bankruptcy.—The whole world is bankrupt, or nearly so. In England, the ministry are about to call a new Parliament, in order to increase the revenue. France finds herself deficient \$10,000,000. Austria obtained a loan of \$175,000,000. Russia, Prussia, Spain and Portugal are in the utmost pecuniary difficulty, and would all borrow money if they could. Turkey and Belgium have obtained loans, and Egypt has been obliged to raise the duty on produce. The king of Naples has raised five millions of ducats for Sicily. Texas is a borrower in England. Lastly, the United States, with abundant resources, is reduced to the necessity of raising a loan of \$2,000,000 to carry her through the year.—*Selects.*

Not Bad.—A worthy man died, leaving a rich and beautiful widow. The clergyman of the parish (a widower) accompanied her home from the grave, and spoke in condoling tones of the loss she was bewailing. The clergyman, being a kind and tender-hearted man, told her, by way of consolation, that her loss was irreparable, and intimated to her, in terms not to be misunderstood, that he should be happy at the proper time to marry her. To which the widow replied—"Oh, my dear sir, you are too late—the deacon spoke to me at the grave!"—*Selects.*

Public Taste.—Murders, horrors, and terrible with a sprinkling of conundrums and stale jokes modernized; police reports, obscene narrations, elopements, and criminal scenes in high life, &c. a touch of the fashions, and a dish of billingsgate are the materials of a newspaper much sought after and very grateful to the popular palate. They constitute the chief ingredients of nearly all the Eastern family newspapers. No wonder the "you idea" shoots so waywardly.—*Cincinnati Elevator.*

Iowa Scales.—In Iowa they weigh pork by putting a plank across a rail with the hog on one end and then piling stones enough on the other end to balance. They guess at the weight of the stone and thus come to the weight of the pork.

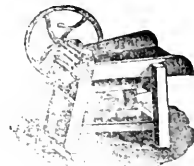
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally, they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Cornhoop do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
50 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
50 Cornhoop do. do.	200 " Common do.
1000 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Drait do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 Yards Fence do.
3000 " Anston's Rifles.	25 Grid Stones on rolls.

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most powerful effects of this application, and some of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not liable to complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

[L. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1842.

[NO. 36.]

TABLE I.—Agricultural Statistics, as estimated for 1841, by the Commissioner of Patents.

STATES, &c.	Population according to the census of 1840	Present population, estimated on the annual average increase for 10 years.	Number of bushels of wheat	Number of bushels of barley	Number of bushels of oats.	Number of bushels of rye.	Number of bushels of buckwheat.	Number of bushels of Indian corn.
Maine	501,973	592,059	9,7412	360,267	1,119,425	143,158	53,020	988,549
New Hampshire	284,574	286,622	426,816	12,964	1,312,137	317,418	106,201	191,275
Massachusetts	737,609	762,257	189,551	137,003	1,276,191	509,205	91,273	1,005,273
Rhode Island	108,830	111,156	3,407	69,139	188,668	37,073	3,276	847,162
Connecticut	309,978	312,410	95,099	31,594	1,431,151	805,222	331,008	1,521,191
Vermont	291,948	293,906	512,161	55,243	2,601,425	241,061	231,122	1,167,219
New York	2,429,921	2,531,011	12,309,011	2,301,011	21,896,205	2,723,241	2,325,412	11,111,256
New Jersey	373,306	383,802	919,043	13,009	3,745,061	1,968,981	1,007,310	5,133,366
Pennsylvania	1,724,033	1,700,193	12,872,219	203,858	20,872,591	6,912,043	2,455,132	14,060,472
Delaware	78,085	78,351	317,105	5,119	937,105	35,162	3,127	2,164,507
Maryland	470,019	474,613	3,717,652	3,773	2,827,365	67,140	80,966	6,998,121
Virginia	1,230,797	1,215,475	10,010,105	83,025	12,902,108	1,317,574	297,109	33,987,255
North Carolina	753,119	756,505	2,183,026	4,208	3,832,729	256,795	18,469	24,116,293
South Carolina	504,338	507,040	963,162	3,794	1,374,562	49,064	85	13,987,374
Georgia	691,392	716,506	1,991,102	12,897	1,525,623	61,723	512	21,749,237
Alabama	590,756	646,996	869,554	7,941	1,476,670	55,558	60	21,394,543
Mississippi	375,651	443,457	305,091	1,781	607,255	11,978	69	5,285,724
Louisiana	352,411	379,967	67	—	109,425	1,897	—	6,221,447
Tennessee	829,210	858,670	4,873,584	5,197	7,457,818	322,579	19,145	46,285,450
Kentucky	770,828	798,210	4,096,113	16,860	6,825,974	1,652,108	9,669	40,787,120
Ohio	1,519,467	1,647,779	17,979,647	245,905	15,995,112	854,191	666,541	35,152,161
Indiana	685,866	751,232	5,282,864	33,618	6,606,866	162,026	56,371	33,195,108
Illinois	476,183	584,917	4,026,187	102,296	6,964,410	114,656	69,439	23,121,474
Missouri	383,102	432,350	1,110,542	11,515	2,800,641	72,141	17,135	19,725,146
Arkansas	97,571	111,010	2,132,030	950	236,941	7,772	110	6,029,150
Michigan	212,267	248,331	2,896,721	151,363	2,915,102	42,306	127,504	3,058,290
Florida Territory	54,477	58,423	621	50	13,361	370	—	691,305
Wisconsin Ter.	213,000	397,133	297,574	14,329	511,527	3,342	13,525	591,244
Iowa	43,112	61,831	231,115	1,342	301,138	4,675	7,875	1,514,215
Dist. of Columbia	43,712	46,978	10,105	317	12,694	5,009	312	43,725
	17,069,453	17,835,217	91,642,957	5,024,731	130,607,623	19,332,171	7,953,544	357,380,165

STATES, &c.	Number of bushels of potatoes.	Number of tons of hay.	Number of tons of flax and hemp.	Number of pounds of tobacco gathered.	Number of pounds of cotton.	Number of pounds of rice.	No. of lbs. of silk cocoons.	Number of pounds of sugar.	Number of gallons of wine.
Maine	10,912,821	713,285	40	75	—	—	527	263,592	2,319
New Hampshire	6,573,405	505,217	28	264	—	—	692	169,519	104
Massachusetts	4,917,805	617,663	9	87,955	—	—	198,432	496,341	207
Rhode Island	1,003,170	69,881	3	454	—	—	745	55	801
Connecticut	3,002,112	497,204	45	517,604	—	—	93,611	56,372	1,921
Vermont	9,112,008	924,379	31	710	—	—	5,681	5,119,261	109
New York	30,617,009	3,472,118	1,506	994	—	—	3,125	11,102,070	5,162
New Jersey	2,496,482	401,853	2,197	2,566	—	—	3,116	67	9,311
Pennsylvania	9,717,343	2,091,162	2,067	415,908	—	—	17,294	2,891,106	16,116
Delaware	213,000	25,097	54	365	—	—	2,963	—	296
Maryland	827,263	87,351	507	26,172,810	5,444	—	5,677	39,892	7,763
Virginia	2,889,265	367,692	26,111	79,450,192	2,402,117	3,084	5,241	1,557,206	13,604
North Carolina	3,131,086	111,571	10,705	29,926,830	31,437,581	3,324,132	4,929	8,924	31,572
South Carolina	2,713,425	25,729	—	69,521	43,927,171	66,897,244	4,292	31,461	691
Georgia	1,644,235	17,507	13	175,114	116,514,211	13,117,209	5,185	357,611	8,117
Alabama	1,793,773	15,353	7	2,839,976	84,854,118	155,169	4,902	10,650	354
Mississippi	1,705,461	604	21	155,397	148,504,295	861,711	158	127	17
Louisiana	872,563	26,711	—	129,517	112,511,263	3,765,541	854	88,189,315	2,911
Tennessee	2,018,632	33,106	3,721	35,166,040	20,872,433	8,455	5,721	275,557	662
Kentucky	1,279,519	96,360	8,827	56,678,671	607,456	16,818	3,405	1,499,172	2,261
Ohio	6,094,183	1,112,651	9,584	6,186,164	—	—	6,378	7,109,123	11,122
Indiana	1,830,952	1,215,634	9,110	2,375,365	—	165	—	3,914,181	10,778
Illinois	2,433,156	211,411	2,143	863,623	196,231	—	598	1,619	616
Missouri	215,259	57,204	20,517	10,179,454	132,109	—	65	2,619	27
Arkansas	367,010	695	1,515	185,548	7,025,186	—	5,987	171	2,147
Michigan	2,911,507	141,525	—	2,249	—	—	—	1,894,372	—
Florida Ter.	271,105	1,945	24	74,963	6,009,201	—	495,625	269,116	—
Wisconsin Ter.	454,819	35,603	3	311	—	—	—	147,516	—
Iowa	261,266	19,745	459	9,616	—	—	—	51,425	—
Dist. Columbia	43,725	1,149	—	59,578	—	—	—	—	—
	113,183,610	12,804,705	101,161	240,187,118	578,038,473	88,562,968	379,272	126,164,644	125,715

TABLE II.—Census statistics of various articles for 1839, not embraced in Table I.

	STATES, &C.	LIVE STOCK.						
		Pounds of wool.	Pounds of hops.	Pounds of wax.	Horses and mules.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1	Maine	1,365,551	36,910	3,723	59,208	327,255	619,264	117,388
2	New Hampshire	1,260,517	213,125	1,315	13,892	275,562	617,390	121,671
3	Massachusetts	911,906	254,795	1,196	61,184	282,571	378,226	143,221
4	Rhode Island	183,830	113	165	8,021	36,891	90,116	30,663
5	Connecticut	899,870	1,573	3,897	31,650	238,450	103,462	131,961
6	Vermont	3,699,235	18,137	4,660	62,192	31,131	1,081,819	203,500
7	New York	9,452,295	117,250	52,795	174,513	1,311,131	5,118,777	1,900,063
8	New Jersey	387,207	4,531	10,061	70,592	230,202	219,385	261,443
9	Pennsylvania	3,048,561	49,181	33,107	365,129	1,172,665	1,767,620	1,503,964
10	Delaware	64,401	746	1,088	11,421	53,883	39,247	74,222
11	Maryland	488,201	2,357	3,674	92,220	225,711	257,922	416,949
12	Virginia	2,538,371	19,597	65,020	326,138	1,021,118	1,293,772	1,392,155
13	North Carolina	625,044	1,063	118,923	166,608	617,371	538,279	1,649,711
14	South Carolina	299,170	59	59	129,921	572,608	332,981	878,532
15	Georgia	371,303	773	19,799	157,540	88,141	267,167	1,457,735
16	Alabama	220,353	825	25,226	143,117	68,018	163,213	1,423,872
17	Mississippi	175,196	151	6,845	109,227	623,197	128,367	1,001,200
18	Louisiana	19,283	115	1,012	99,888	38,1248	98,072	323,220
19	Tennessee	1,000,332	850	50,907	341,109	822,551	711,393	2,226,607
20	Kentucky	1,786,847	712	38,145	385,853	787,098	1,008,210	2,310,533
21	Ohio	3,683,315	62,195	38,950	430,527	1,217,871	2,028,101	2,099,746
22	Indiana	1,237,919	38,594	30,617	211,036	619,990	675,982	1,623,609
23	Illinois	650,067	17,712	29,173	199,235	626,271	395,672	1,495,254
24	Missouri	362,265	789	56,161	196,032	433,875	318,018	1,271,161
25	Arkansas	61,933	—	7,679	51,472	188,786	12,151	393,053
26	Michigan	133,375	11,381	4,333	30,111	185,190	92,618	295,890
27	Florida Territory	7,285	—	75	12,015	118,081	7,198	192,680
28	Wisconsin Territory	6,777	133	1,474	5,735	30,293	3,162	51,383
29	Iowa Territory	23,039	83	2,132	10,794	38,049	15,351	104,889
30	District of Columbia	707	28	44	3,115	3,274	706	4,673
		35,892,114	1,218,502	628,303	4,335,660	11,971,586	19,311,371	26,301,230

	STATES, &C.	LIVE STOCK.				GARDENS.			NUMBER.	
		Quantity of all kinds, estimated value.	Value of the products of the Dairy.	Value of the products of the Orchard.	Value of home made, or family goods.	Value of produce of market gardens.	Value of produce of nurseries & florists.	Number of men employed.	Capital invested.	
1	Maine	\$123,171	\$1,196,502	\$1,193,84	\$804,397	\$51,579	\$460	689	\$84,777	
2	New Hampshire	107,092	1,628,513	239,979	538,303	18,085	35	21	1,461	
3	Massachusetts	178,157	2,374,299	389,177	231,942	283,904	111,814	292	43,171	
4	Rhode Island	61,702	223,229	32,098	51,480	67,741	12,604	207	210,271	
5	Connecticut	176,629	1,376,531	226,232	61,936	18,114	202	126,341	—	
6	Vermont	131,578	2,008,737	213,914	67,4518	16,276	5,600	48	6,677	
7	New York	1,153,413	10,196,021	1,701,935	4,636,547	493,126	759,990	525	258,536	
8	New Jersey	336,953	1,328,032	161,006	201,625	249,613	26,167	1,233	125,116	
9	Pennsylvania	655,801	3,187,232	618,179	1,303,093	232,912	50,127	1,156	657,473	
10	Delaware	47,295	113,828	28,211	62,116	4,033	1,120	9	1,100	
11	Maryland	218,765	157,166	105,740	176,050	133,197	10,591	619	48,841	
12	Virginia	751,638	1,180,188	705,765	2,111,672	92,390	38,799	173	19,900	
13	North Carolina	511,125	67,1319	386,006	1,413,242	28,475	18,581	20	4,663	
14	South Carolina	396,361	577,840	52,275	130,703	38,187	2,139	1,058	210,980	
15	Georgia	449,623	605,172	156,122	1,467,630	19,346	18,533	418	9,313	
16	Alabama	401,991	265,200	55,240	1,656,119	31,978	370	85	58,426	
17	Mississippi	369,182	339,585	14,158	682,915	12,896	199	66	43,000	
18	Louisiana	283,539	153,069	11,769	65,190	240,042	32,415	349	353,711	
19	Tennessee	536,139	471,111	367,105	2,886,661	19,812	71,100	319	10,700	
20	Kentucky	931,363	414,335	444,335	2,672,462	125,071	6,226	350	109,837	
21	Ohio	551,193	1,848,869	175,271	1,833,937	97,606	19,707	119	31,400	
22	Indiana	357,591	712,269	440,055	1,289,892	61,212	17,231	309	73,089	
23	Illinois	309,201	428,175	126,756	993,567	71,911	22,990	77	17,515	
24	Missouri	270,617	100,432	149,878	149,544	37,181	6,205	97	37,073	
25	Arkansas	109,168	59,205	10,680	499,750	2,736	315	9	6,036	
26	Michigan	82,730	304,052	16,075	113,953	4,051	6,307	37	24,223	
27	Florida Territory	61,007	23,034	1,035	20,205	11,758	1,025	89	85,611	
28	Wisconsin Territory	16,167	35,677	37	12,567	3,166	1,025	10	1,608	
29	Iowa Territory	16,529	33,609	50	25,966	2,170	4,200	10	1,608	
30	Dist. of Columbia	3,092	5,566	3,507	1,500	52,895	850	163	42,933	
		9,311,410	31,787,008	7,256,904	29,023,380	2,601,196	393,534	8,553	2,945,774	

MARKS ON THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

a connexion with the foregoing Tabular View, deemed important to add some general remarks in reference to the crops of 1841, and also particulars relating to the various articles enumerated, the prospects of the country with regard to a few years to come.

This tabular view has been prepared from the statistics taken in 1840, upon the agricultural products of the year 1839 as the basis. These have been carefully compared and estimated by a rigorous examination and condensing of a great number of agricultural papers, reports, &c. throughout the Union, together with such other information as could be obtained by recourse to individuals from every section of the country. It is believed to be as correct as with the present data to be reached, although, could the entire attention of a competent person be devoted to the preparation of an annual register, to be formed by selecting, comparing, and classifying the various articles of intelligence, and conducting an extensive correspondence with reference to this subject, an amount of statistical and other information relating to the agricultural products of our country might be furnished, which would be exceedingly valuable to the whole nation, and a hundred fold more than repay all the expenditure for accomplishing the object. The statistics professionally derived from the census, which have been published for the past year in various papers and journals, are very incorrect, as any one can assure himself by comparing them with the recapitulation just issued from the census bureau, by direction of the Secretary of State. They were probably copied from the returns of the marshals of the districts, and they had been suitably compared and corrected.

The estimates of the foregoing Tabular View are doubtless more closely accurate with regard to the proportions of the country than others. The numerous agricultural societies in some of the States, with the reports and journals devoted to the advancement of agriculture, afford a means of forming an estimate as is not to be found in others. Reports of this description, giving a continued record of the crops, improvements in seeds, and means of culture, and direction of labor, are more to be relied on in this matter than the mere political or commercial journals, as they cannot be suspected of any design of forestalling or otherwise influencing the market, by their weekly or monthly report of the crops. Portions, too, of the census statistics have probably been more accurately taken than others. In assuming them as the basis, reference must also be had to the annual increase of our population, equal to from 300,000 to 400,000, and in some of the States reaching as high as 10 per cent., as estimated by the ten years ending the year 1840, and also to the diversion of labor from the works of internal improvement and commerce by the States, in consequence of which the consumer has become the producer of agricultural products, the prices of articles raised, &c., with the various other causes which might occasion an increase or a decrease in the products of each State, and the sum total of agricultural supply. For convenient reference, the census returns, total population of each State, and also the estimated population according to annual increase,

are added to the table, in separate columns, beside each other.

The crops of 1839, on which the census statistics are founded, were, as appears from the notices of that year, very abundant in relation to nearly every product throughout the whole country; indeed, unusually so, compared with the years preceding. Tobacco may be considered an exception; it is described to have been generally a short crop.

The crops of the succeeding year are likewise characterized as abundant. The success which had attended industry in 1839, stimulated many to enter upon a larger cultivation of the various articles produced, while the stagnation of other branches of business drew to the same pursuit a new addition to the laboring force of the population.

Similar causes operated also to a considerable extent the past year. In 1811, the season may be said to have been less favorable in many respects than in the two preceding ones; but the increase of the laboring force, and the amount of soil cultivated, render the aggregate somewhat larger. Had the season been equally favorable, we might probably have rated the increase considerably higher, as the annual average increase of the grains, with potatoes, according to the annual increase of our population, is about 30 millions of bushels. Portions of the country suffered much from a long drought during the last summer, which affected unfavorably the crops more particularly liable to feel its influence, especially grain, corn and potatoes. In other parts, also, various changes of the weather in the summer and autumn, lessened the amount of their staple products below what might have been gathered, had the season proved favorable. Still, there has been no decisive failure, on the whole, in any State, so as to render importation necessary, without the means of payment in some equivalent domestic product, as has been the case in some former years, when large importations were made to supply the deficiency, at cash prices. In the year 1837, not less than 3,921,250 bushels of wheat were imported into the United States. We have now a large surplus of this and other agricultural products for exportation, were a market opened to receive them.

A glance at the specific crops is all that can be given. Some notice of this kind seems necessary, and may be highly useful to those who wish to embrace, in a narrow compass, the results of the agricultural industry of our country:—

Wheat.—This is one of the great staple products of several States, the soil of which seems, by a happy combination, to be peculiarly fitted for its culture. Silicious earth, as well as lime, appears to form a requisite of the soil to adapt it for raising wheat to the greatest advantage, and the want of this has been suggested as a reason for its not proving so successful of cultivation in some portions of our country. Of the great wheat-growing States, during the past year, it may be remarked that, in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Southern States, this crop seems not to have repaid so increased an harvest as was promised early in the season. Large quantities of seed were sown, and the expectation was deemed warranted of an unusually abundant increase. But the appearance of the chinch bug and other causes destroyed these hopes. Of all the States Ohio stands foremost in the production of wheat. About one sixth of the whole amount of the wheat crop of the country is raised by this State.

The value of this crop in our country is so uni-

versally felt, that its importance will be at once acknowledged. The whole aggregate amount of wheat raised is 91,642,357 bushels, which is nearly equal to that of Great Britain, the wheat crop of which does not annually exceed 100,000,000 bushels.

Barley.—Comparatively little of this grain is raised in this country, with the exception of New York, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Illinois, rank next as producers of this crop. As it is raised principally to supply malt for the brewery, and small quantities of it only are used for the food of animals, or for bread, no great increase in this product is to be anticipated. The crop of 1841 appears to have been somewhat less than the usual one in proportion to the population.

Oats.—This grain in several of the States is evidently deemed an important object of cultivation, and large quantities of it are annually produced. As compared with wheat, it has the precedence in all of them, with the exception of Maine, Maryland, Ohio and Georgia. New York takes the lead in the amount raised. Then follow very closely, Pennsylvania; then Ohio, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky. It is a favorite crop, too, in the New England States. The crop of oats in 1841, is believed to have been somewhat below a full one, and may therefore be considered as not having been so successful as some others, although large quantities of the seed were sown in the States where they are most abundantly cultivated.

Rye.—This species of grain is mostly confined to a few States. The proportion which it bears to the other grains is probably greater in the New England States than in any other section of our country. There it likewise, to some extent, forms an article of food for the people. Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Connecticut, may be ranked as the chief producers of this crop; but these are among the States where it bears the greatest relative proportion to the other important crops. In 1841, it experienced, in some degree, similar vicissitudes with the other grains, and must likewise be estimated as below the increased crop which a more favorable season would probably have produced. The product of this crop is extensively used in many parts of our country for distillation, although the quantity thus applied has probably materially lessened within the few years past, and will doubtless hereafter undergo a still greater reduction.

Buckwheat.—This must be reckoned among the crops of minor interest in our country. With the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Connecticut, Virginia, Vermont, Michigan and New Hampshire, very little attention seems to be given to the culture of this grain. In England, it is principally cultivated that it may be cut in a green state as fodder for cattle, and the seed is used to feed poultry. In this country it is also applied in a similar manner; and is sometimes plowed in, as a means of enriching the soil. To a limited extent, the grain is further used as an article of food. The crop of 1841 may be considered as, on the whole, above an average one. This may in part be attributed to the fact that when some of the other and earlier crops failed, resort was had to buckwheat, as a later crop, more extensively than is usual. It is a happy feature in the adaptation of our climate, that the varieties of products are so great as to enable the agriculturist

often thus to supply the deficiency in an earlier crop, by greater attention to a later one. There was more buckwheat sown than is commonly the case, and the yield was such as to compensate for the labor and cost of culture.

Wheat or Indian Corn.—Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and Indiana, are, in their order, the greatest producers of this kind of crop. In Illinois, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, New York, Maryland, Arkansas, and the New England States, it appears to be a very favorite crop. In New England, especially, the aggregate is greater than in any of the grains except oats. More diversity seems to have existed in this crop, in different parts of the country the past year, than with most of the other products of the soil; and hence it is much more difficult to form a satisfactory general estimate. In some sections the notices are very favorable, and speak of "good crops," as in portions of New England; of "a more than average yield," as in New Jersey; of being "abundant," as in parts of Georgia; or, "on the whole, a good crop," as in Missouri; "on the whole, a tolerable one," as in Kentucky. In others, the language is of "a short crop," as in Maryland; or "cut out," as in North Carolina; or "below an average," as in Virginia. On the whole, however, from the best estimate which can be made, it is believed to have equalled, if it did not exceed, an average crop. The improvement continually making in the quality of the seed (and this remark is likewise applicable, in various degrees, to other products), augurs well for the productiveness of this indigenous crop, as it has been found that new varieties are susceptible of being used to great advantage. Considered as an article of food for man, and also for the domestic animals, it takes a high rank.

Potatoes.—The tabular view shows that in quite a number of States the amount of potatoes raised is very great. New York, Maine, Pennsylvania, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, are the great potato-growing States; more than two thirds of the whole crop are raised by these States. Two kinds, the common Irish and the sweet potato, as they are called, with the numerous varieties, are embraced in our agricultural statistics. When it is recollected that this product of our soil forms a principal article of vegetable food among so large a class of our population, its value is at once seen. The best common or Irish potatoes, as an article of food for the table, are produced in the higher northern latitudes of our country, as they seem to require a colder and moister soil than corn and the grains generally. It is on their peculiar adaptation in this respect, that Ireland, Nova Scotia, and parts of Canada are so peculiarly successful in the raising and perfecting of the common or Irish potatoes.

The crop of potatoes in 1811 suffered considerably in many parts of the country, and perhaps came nearer to a failure than has been known for some years. In portions of New England and New York, this was particularly the case. In other sections, however, if a correct judgment may be formed from the notices of the crop, there appears to have been a more than average increase. In proportion to her population, Vermont may be considered foremost in the cultivation of potatoes.

Hay.—This product was remarkably successful during the past year in particular sections of our country—in others less so. In Maine, and in the

New England States generally, there was more than an average yield. In New York, which ranks highest in the tabular view, it was lighter than usual. In New Jersey and the middle States generally, it was considered "good;" in the more Southern and Southwestern ones, little, comparatively, is cultivated. In the Northwestern States it appears to have been about an average crop.

Flax and Hemp.—More difficulty has been found in forming an estimate of these two articles than any other embraced in the tabular view. They are combined in the census statistics, and the amount is sometimes given in tons, sometimes in pounds, so that it is not easy always to discriminate between them. More than half of the whole combined amount most probably be allotted to flax, as but little hemp, comparatively, is known to be raised. Flaxseed is used for the manufacture of linseed oil, considerable quantities of which are annually imported into this country for various purposes. The oil cake remaining after the oil is expressed, is a well known article in use, mingled with the food of horses and other animals. In these articles of flax and hemp combined, if the recapitulation of the census statistics is correct, Virginia is in advance of all the other States. Kentucky probably ranks the highest with respect to the production of hemp. The crop of 1810 was a great failure, and that of the past year also suffered much from the dry weather.

Tobacco.—The crop of 1839, in this article, on which the census statistics are founded, is deemed, as appears from the notices on this subject, to have been a short one, and below the average. The crop of the past year was much more favorable—beyond an average; indeed, it is described in some of the journals as "large."

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland are the great tobacco-growing States. In Connecticut, the attention devoted to it has been rewarded with much success: 100,000 pounds are noticed as the product of a single farm of not more than fifty acres. Considerable quantities, also, were raised in 1811 in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, where it may probably become an object of increased attention. The agriculturists of these States, if they engage in the production of this crop, will do so with some peculiar advantages. They are accustomed to vary their crops, and to provide means for enriching their soils. Tobacco, as it is well known, is an exhausting crop, especially so when it is raised successive years on the same portions of soil. The extraordinary crops of tobacco which have heretofore been obtained, have, indeed, enriched the former proprietors, but the present generation now find themselves, in too many instances, in the possession of vast fields, once fertile, that are now almost or wholly barren, from an inattention to the rotation of crops. The difficulty of cultivating a worn-out soil has induced, and will continue to induce, the emigration of the most enterprising to new lands, where they will bear in mind the lessons that dear-bought experience has taught them. It is a provision of Nature herself, that there must be a suitable rotation of crops; and all history sanctions the conclusion, that the continued cultivation of any specific crop, without an adequate supply of the means of restoration from year to year, must eventually and inevitably terminate in impoverishing its possessors, and entailing on them the necessity of removal from their native homes, if they would not sink in degradation. Had a variety and rotation of crops

been resorted to on the lands now so left, the countries suffering by such a course had been far more rich and prosperous.

The value of tobacco exported in different forms in 1839, was \$10,119,153, and the amount of tobacco exported in 1819, was about 114,000,000 pounds. The greater part of this goes to England, France, Holland and Germany.

Cotton.—This, it is well known, is the great staple product of several States, as well as the great article of our exports, the price of which, in the foreign market, has been more relied on than any thing else to influence favorably the exchange of this country with Great Britain and Europe generally. The cotton crop of the United States is more than one half of the crop of the whole world. In 1831, the amount was but about 150,000,000 pounds; the annual average now may be estimated at 100,000,000 pounds more; the value of it for export at about \$62,000,000. The rise and progress of this crop since the invention of Whitney's cotton gin, has been unexampled in the history of agricultural products. In the year 1783 eight bales of cotton were seized on board of an American brig, at the Liverpool custom-house, because it was not believed that so much cotton could have been sent at one time from the United States!

Rice.—This product is cultivated to comparatively a very little extent in the United States, except in South Carolina and Georgia. In the former of these, it is an object of no small attention and ranks second only to cotton. It forms a considerable article of export from this country to Europe. England, however, imports annually large quantities of rice from India. The crop of rice in 1811 is said to have been, on the whole, a very good one, equal, if not superior, to the usual average.

Silk Cocoons.—Notwithstanding the disappointment of many who, since the year 1839, engaged in the culture of the *morus multicaulis* and other varieties of the mulberry, and the raising of silk worms, there has been, on the whole, a steady increase in the attention devoted to this branch of industry. This may be, in part, attributed to the ease of cultivation, both as to time and labor required, and in no small degree, also, to the fact that, in twelve of the States, a special bounty is paid for the production of cocoons, or of the raw silk. Several of these promise much hereafter in this product, if a reliance can be placed on the estimates given in the various journals more particularly devoted to the record of the production of silk. There seems, at least, no ground for abandoning the enterprise, so successfully begun, of aiming to supply our home consumption of this important article of our imports. The climate of our country, from its Southern border even up to 44 degrees of north latitude, is suited to the culture of silk. It needs only a rational and unflinching devotion to this object, to place our country even among the greatest silk-producing countries of the world.

Sugar.—Louisiana is the greatest sugar district of our country. The crop of 1811 appears to have been injured by the early frosts; the amount, therefore, was not so great as that of 1839, by nearly one third.

The progress of the sugar manufacture and the gain upon our imports has been rapid. In 1839, the import of sugars was 135,241,273 pounds, at an expense of at least \$10,000,000; in 1840, about

200,000 pounds, at an expense of more than \$30,000. A portion of this was undoubtedly retained, but most of it remained for home consumption. More than 30,000,000 pounds of sugar, from the maple and the beet root, were produced in 1841, in the Northern, Middle, and West-States; and, should the production of cornstalk succeed, as it now promises to do, this art- must contribute greatly to lessen the amount of refined sugars.

one.—North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Indiana rank highest, in their order, in production of wine. In Maryland, Georgia, Virginia, Maine and Kentucky, some thousands of tons are likewise produced. Two acres in sylvania, cultivated by some Germans, have last autumn yielded 1,500 gallons of the pure of the grape, and paid a nett profit of more \$1000. Still, the quantity produced is small. cultivation of both the native and foreign as a fruit for the table, seems to be an ob- of increasing interest in particular sections of country; but any very decided advances in product are scarcely to be expected.

has thus been attempted to give at least a eye view of the articles enumerated in the statistics. There are also a variety of oth- products which might, perhaps, have been inclu- in the agricultural statistics. These are hops, beans, beets, turnips, and other roots and veges- ; the products of the dairy, of the orchard, of the bee-hive; wool, live stock, and poultry. interesting comparisons in relation to some above might be formed from the census sta- , such as would exhibit in a striking manner resources our country possesses in the products of soil and the labor of her hardy yeomanry; has been deemed best to omit them in the report, merely subjoining the census sta- on these particular articles to the tabular . Yet, in estimating the home supply for the nance and comfort both of man and beast, too should always be taken into the account, very important item deserving notice.

he whole of the summary now given, with the glance taken at the various products, presents country as one richly favored of Heaven in ite and soil, and abounding in agricultural . Probably no country can be found on the of the globe, exhibiting a more desirable va- of the products of the soil, contributing to the nance and comfort of its happiness. From the Gulf of Mexico to our Northern boundary, to the Atlantic to the far West, the peculiari- of climate, soil, and products, are great and able. Yet these advantages admit of being in- duced more than an hundred fold. The whole egate of the bread stuffs, corn and potatoes, is 518,510 bushels—which, estimating our present tation at 17,835,217, is about 35 2-3 bushels each inhabitant; and, allowing 10 bushels to a person—man, woman, and child—which is the usual annual allowance as estimated in epe)—and we have a surplus product, for seed, of stock, the purposes of manufacture and ex- ation, of not less than 416,166,340 bushels; which, if we deduct one tenth of the whole out of the crops for seed, it leaves for food of k, for manufactures and exportation, a surplus at least 370,653,627 bushels. Including oats, aggregate amount of the crops of grain, corn, potatoes, is equal to nearly 755,200,000 bush- or 42 1-3 bushels to each inhabitant. The

number of persons employed in agriculture, accord- ing to the census of 1840, was 3,717,756. This, it is presumed, refers to the male free white adult population.

[Here follow remarks upon the extracting oil and sugar from corn; of oil from the castor bean, &c., which we may give in a future paper. Mr Ellsworth closes with the following just observa- tions:]

While Great Britain and other foreign countries have steadily pursued a policy designed and ob- viously tending to exclude our agricultural products from their trade, it becomes an object of no small consequence to us to evince, as the foregoing statis- tics have done, how much wealth we possess in our surplus products of wheat, and various other articles of food, together with the prospective in- crease of these and other products suited to call out the enterprise and industry of our people, and which, on a fair reciprocity with foreign nations, might greatly contribute to develop and enlarge the resources of our country. Should protective duties abroad continue to exclude our surplus pro- ducts, the channels of present industry must be di- verted to meet the emergency. It may be well for us to learn what makes us truly independent, and also happy. Extravagance in communities, as well as in individuals, leads to inevitable embar- rassment. Credit may, indeed, be used for a while as a palliative, but the only effectual remedy is re- trenchment and economy. When a constant drain of the precious metals is pressing us to meet the expenditures of our people for foreign imports, and when foreign nations encourage a home policy by prohibitory duties on our products, it becomes a serious question with us how far and in what di- rections the industry now expended in raising a surplus beyond our own wants, can be diverted to other objects of enterprise. To decide a question of such magnitude and interest, reference must obviously be had to the articles imported, to de- termine what can be raised or produced in our own country; and possibly it may be found that most of the leading articles, either of necessity or luxury, thus supplied, can be raised and perfected to advan- tage by the labor and skill of our own inhabitants. The remedy thus lies within our own power. Our true policy is to give variety and stability to our productive industry. Extraordinary prices in par- ticular crops inevitably lead to dangerous extremes in the culture of the same, to the neglect of the usual and necessary articles of produce. Cupidity soon urges even the agriculturist into a spirit of speculation, which too often terminates in great embarrassment, and sometimes in utter ruin. The credulity of Americans is proverbial; and this has, to some extent, been illustrated in the almost uni- versal mania that attended the *morus multicaulis* speculation: a single aprout sold for one dollar, when millions might be produced in one season. Incredulity, likewise, is sometimes yet more inju- rious to a community, as this shuts out all the light which science pours in, and rests contented with following the beaten path of traditionary leaders. Happy would it be for our country if the spirit of investigation and severe experiment should induce effort to test principles, without diverting it from those channels of industry that will assuredly bring the comforts of life. The balance of trade against us, resulting from our improvidence, can no longer be settled, or, rather, as it might be said, postponed by the remittance of State securities, which seem to have run a brief career, leaving

still a vast debt, that can only be honestly cancell- ed by much hard work.

Notwithstanding all this, the daily importation of goods (including many articles of luxury) goes forward to a truly alarming extent; two thirds of which are on foreign account, to be paid for in specie or its equivalent! Without the admitted means of liquidating the balances against us in foreign countries, we seem still madly bent on increasing them. Eleven and a half millions of dollars in specie were shipped from the single port of New York within the fifteen months preceding January, 1842; and with such a drain going on continually, every dollar of specie in the United States will soon be insufficient to meet our liabilities abroad. Stern necessity, however, will ere long extend her laws over us, compelling us to limit our expendi- tures to the actual income, and to effect exchanges of our agricultural products, either at home or abroad, for the products of mechanical skill and industry. This would be the case, even were the amount of our surplus product likely to be lessened. Yet there is no reason to apprehend that our sur- plus products will be diminished. On the contrary, the stoppage of numerous canals, railroads, and other works of internal improvement by the States, will dismiss many laborers, who will resort to agri- culture and kindred pursuits; so that the amount of products raised will probably exceed those of former years. The extensive tracts, too, of our unoccupied soil invite emigration to our shores; and when we consider the present extreme distress in portions of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, we are doubtless to expect a large increase of our population in future years from this cause. It is stated on high authority, that as many as 20,000 persons die annually in Great Britain, from the want of sufficient and wholesome food. Let the fact of our vast surplus product of the bread stuffs and other articles of food become known abroad, and is it not reasonable to look for increas- ing additions to the emigration from Europe to this country?—especially since the distance is now, as it were, so much shortened, that a voyage may be compassed in 12 or 15 days. A line of steam packets, too, is in contemplation, to run from Bremen to one of our ports, with the design principally of conveying emigrants, which, no doubt, will prove the means of bringing to us a hardy, indus- trious German population, most of whom will probably engage in agriculture. With these additions to her laboring force, our growing country, if she be true to herself, offers an unwonted scope for exertion. The diversities of her climate, the va- rieties of her soil, her peculiar combination of popu- lation, her mineral, animal, agricultural, mechani- cal, and commercial wealth, developed as they may be by a rightful regard to her necessities, might thus place her at last in a situation as enviable for her political and moral influence, as for the phys- ical energies she had called into life and action. Our republc needs, indeed, only to prove her own strength, and wisely direct her energies, to become more than she has ever been, the point on which the eye of all Europe is fixed, as a lance of plenty for the destitute, and a field where enterprise reaps its sure and appropriate reward.

[We have been compelled, though reluctantly, to abridge very considerably the valuable remarks of the Commissioner, in order to accommodate them to our space.]

A man that is content with little, has enough.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1842

STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE.

The tables we give in this paper are probably the most correct and valuable upon the subject, that can be had for reference for ten years to come. The Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, himself a zealous friend of the agricultural interests, has superintended their construction and correction, from the census returns. His own comments upon them are more valuable than can be made by almost any other man in the country. We have no idea of apologizing for giving so much space to this matter. The tables will be interesting to all of our readers who wish to know any thing concerning the extent of the agricultural interests of the nation, and concerning the principal productions of the several States. Apart from any immediate and direct interest that will be taken in this paper, its value for reference well entitles it to republication in pages that are so generally preserved and bound as ours.

FARM WORK—FUEL—PRUNING

The usual time for actual commencement of field labors in this vicinity, is about the first week in April. Previous to that time, the fuel for the year should be collected and worked up. The winter has been so mild, that many of the swamps from which wood is usually taken in the winter, have not been firmly frozen, and the absence of snow has rendered many other wood lots inaccessible. The quantity of fuel collected during the farm-house now, is probably much less than is usual at this season of the year. There may be opportunity to use the sled yet; and there probably will be. But good sledding is not to be expected. On many farms it will be well to give the old apple trees—the old forest trees in pastures and around fields—the willows by the brook, &c. &c. a thorough pruning. By this course, much good summer fuel may be procured. And though it may be better for the trees to prune in May than in March, yet since the labor can be much better spared now than after the planting season comes on, we advise farmers to be trimming the trees, collecting the brush, and working it up.

TOOLS.

Plows. Soon these implements will be wanted. If you have wrought iron shares, have them sharpened now, while you can conveniently spare the horse and yourself to go to the blacksmith's, and while he is not pressed with work. If you use the cast iron, see that your points are in good order; always have at least one spare point for each plow on hand.

Harrow. This instrument is not used enough. All sward land should be harrowed lengthwise the furrow and then crosswise. Thus the land works easier through the season, and the crops are better. Let the teeth of the harrow be sharpened.

Roller. Many farmers are yet without this instrument of husbandry. Some with whom we converse, greatly misunderstand its action upon the land. It is supposed by them that its only effect is to consolidate or harden the soil. But no other instrument does more than this to pulverize or make fine, especially where the soil is lumpy. Let the roller precede the harrow, and then the land harrows up very mellow. It is well, also, to let it follow the harrow and slightly compress the surface of light lands where grain is sown; and it is

serve well to grass lands to roll them early in the spring. Thus you replace the earth around the grass roots which the frost has thrown away. You press down the bunches and the small stones which would obstruct the scythe.

Collars, traces, chains, yokes, bows, carts, boxes, shovels, manure forks, and numerous other articles, should be looked up and put in order for use.

A man's success in farming depends much upon the manner in which he does his work. Thorough tillage is the most profitable. But this cannot well be accomplished without good tools. The benefits of a good plow are not confined exclusively to the ease of draft; but they extend to the crop. Where the earth to the depth of six or eight inches, is all well taken up and turned over, the roots of the plants will work better than where a fourth, a sixth or an eighth of the soil is left unmoved by the plow. We believe that the economy of getting good tools is not fully understood by a vast number of those who till the soil. When the greater amount of work that can be performed, and the better quality of the work, are both taken into the account, it may be shown that the money required for the purchase of good implements will be profitably invested.

PLANS FOR THE SEASON.

What are you intending to do on your farm the coming season? You mean, no doubt, to sow grain, plant corn and potatoes, &c. You know where you shall sow, and on what land you shall plant. Very well so far. But this is not enough. You ought now to have thought of the peculiar properties of the soil of each lot on which you are to operate, and to have judged what kind of crop is best suited to each particular lot and to the crop that is to grow upon it. You should know too, how many loads of manure you can spare to each field, probably. By load we mean about 43 cubic feet, or one third of the cord of 125 feet. These general points should be settled, before the spring work commences. The outlines of the season's work should be well defined and distinct in the mind. For then you may give directions to others with promptness, or you may go on resolutely with the work, if you are doing it with your own hands. You can tell as well now as in April what kind of grain will probably do best on the land you intend to lay down—you can tell how much and what kind of grass seed you shall want. These things should be obtained in good season, before the spring work drives.

You know very well that your unmixed barn and hog manure has never lasted long on that plain field where you intend to plant corn. The soil is so warm and loose, that such manures there decompose very rapidly, and though they nourish the crop well in the early part of the season, they fail in the latter part of summer. Whatever manure of this kind you put on that field, should be mixed with a good supply of swamp muck that has been *fused* or dried, or with clay, or both, and into the compost should be put ashes, lime, or plaster, according as the one or the other is found most useful to your soil. Such a compost well worked into your porous land, will be more enduring than pure dung. Here the whole should be spread, and the crop should not be hid.

But you know equally well that the sloping lot near the foot of the hill, which you intend to plant, is cold, and that the manure does not work well in the early part of the season here; the meadow mud or muck would imbibe too much moisture, and would not undergo decomposition with sufficient readiness to make it valuable. This soil being liable to become lumpy and be covered with a hard crust, needs something to make

it more friable; fine gravel or sand will do this; or your manures for this lot will be better if composed with these articles, than if mixed with heavy soil, loam, or with muck. A compost, half dung and half fine gravel, will be better on heavy, tenacious soils, than pure meadow, than pure dung. On the cold sward now referred to, the manure should be kept near the surface and some of it put in the hill.

If you intend to put potatoes on any portion of a heavy soil, you may put the compost of dung and gravel in the hill, but put in the hill also, something that will give the potatoes a loose and airy bed. Be stalks of Indian corn, old potato vines, rotten chip fine brush, brakes, ferns, or any thing of the kind will answer the purpose.

If you are to put potatoes on a light and porous soil these substances are not so needful in the hill, but on they would be of great service. Also a sprinkling of salt and lime—two parts lime and one of salt, which has been mixed for several weeks, will be of great service either in or on the hill, for this is one of the most cooling applications that can be made to the earth.

FENCES.

Have you ascertained how many rails and posts you are to want this spring, in order to put the fences in good condition? It is time that they were cut—time to be sharpening the rails and morticing the posts. As soon as the frost is well out of the ground, the work may be attended to.

Will that old gate post answer another season? Will the gate hold together. Either repair now, or get all things in readiness for repair at the proper time.

THE WEATHER.

Up to the morning of Saturday, March 5, the mildness of the weather was very unusual for the season. We are told that a few nectarine and peach buds, in warm situations began to "show their colors"; and we learned also that on Friday a *canker worm*, *bona fide* worm, was found by one of our distinguished horticulturists in Roxbury. The buds on very many trees are much swollen. On Saturday morning, after a shower, with lightning and thunder, the wind came from the North East, and indicated a disposition to give us a *winter*.

LEATHER CHIPS AS MANURE.

Mr. Editor.—Will you or some of your correspondents have the goodness, to tell me the value of a cord or two of the shavings of tanned leather, which has not been oiled? Is it worth any thing for manure? It seems to be insoluble. What is the best method of using it? For what crops will it be the most efficacious?

By answering the foregoing questions, you will oblige

Your friend,

AS ISQUIER.

Can any one give us help?—Ed.

Ornamental Farming.—It is not inconsistent with the character of a farmer to be a man of taste. "God made the country—man made the town." There is no reason why ornamental farming should not be cultivated; and it is not inconsistent with the highest regard to profit, to embellish our grounds and our habitations, and to render our homes as beautiful as a refined taste can make them. If these high accomplishments of taste and mental cultivation can render no service, and are unfitting to an improved agriculture, then, as Cheever remarks, God cannot appear as an architect of practical wisdom, since his sky and earth are every where robed in beauty.—*Dr. Holt.*

The noblest work man can engage in, is to operate with an elevating power upon a human soul.—*Channing.*

THE BAROMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer

of the Thermometer at the residence of the proprietor New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded dry exposure for the week ending March 9.

Table with columns for date (1842), time (6 A.M., 12 M., 5 P.M.), and wind direction/speed (Wind, N, S, W, N.W., S.W., N.E., W.S.W.).

MARKET.—Monday, March 7, 1842

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 255 Beef Cattle, 600 Sheep, and 520 Pigs.

Prices for Beef Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs. Includes details for 'Best Cattle', 'Wethers', and 'Pigs' with prices per head.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

Prices for Herd Grass, Clover, Southern Grass, and other agricultural products.

MARKET.—The sales amount to nearly 40,000 bushels.

Details of market sales for various types of wheat, including Northern, Southern, and Round Yellow.

MARKET.—1000 bbls. Ohio, in fair order.

Market prices for various types of flour, including 'Superfine', 'No. 1', and 'No. 2'.

MARKET.—Sales by auction of a large parcel of

Auction sale details for various types of flour, including 'Superfine' and 'No. 1'.

MARKET.—The stock of fleece wool is not large.

Market prices for various types of wool, including 'Superfine' and 'No. 1'.

MARKET.—50 bales have been taken this week for

Market prices for various types of wool, including 'Superfine' and 'No. 1'.

SITUATION WANTED

Advertisement for a situation, mentioning 'ARDNER' and 'Europe'.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

Advertisement for Joseph Bruck & Co. listing various garden and field seeds such as Peas, Corn, and Beans.

GRASS SEEDS.

Advertisement for Northern and Southern Clover seed, White Dutch do, and Lucerne.

FLOWER SEEDS.

Advertisement for Joseph Bruck & Co. listing various flower seeds for sale.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

Advertisement for seeds for hot beds, including Nonpareil Cabbage, Early Hoppe do, and others.

FRUIT TREES.

Advertisement for fruit trees, including Apples, Quinces, and Grapes, with prices.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KERRICK.

Advertisement for William Kerrick's nursery, listing various fruit and ornamental trees.

Advertisement for Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, including double yellow Harrison and other roses.

WILLIAM KERRICK

Address for William Kerrick: Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Administrative notice regarding a sale of land and buildings in Boston.

FOR SALE,

Advertisement for the sale of Mackay and Berkshire Pigs, with prices.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, highlighting its improvements and ease of use.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning its availability at various locations.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, detailing its construction and benefits.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, listing prices and terms of sale.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the location of the Farm in Lexington.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, listing the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

Advertisement for Howard's Improved Easy Draught Plough, mentioning the name of the Farm and its location.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Maine Farmer.

BOSTON NOTIONS.

Mr. HOLMES.—Having had an opportunity to become acquainted with some of the peculiar "notions" of the Boston people, I take the liberty to transmit to you an account of some of them.

Much to my mortification, I found the Bostonians generally disposed to turn up their noses at Maine butter and cheese. Whether this is really a peculiarity of theirs or not, I will not pretend to say. They say that we salt our butter too much, and do not work out the buttermilk. I must confess that some of the butter I have occasionally eaten there, would not add to the credit of this or any other State. As an instance of its estimation, a large lot of eastern butter was sold at auction for 5 and 6 cents per pound. What was done with it, I will not say. Now I was much mortified at these things. We send to Massachusetts thousands of cattle for beef, of the best quality, and why cannot the same be said of our butter and cheese? I hope to see this notion rectified.

Another notion the Bostonians have, and that is, the supplying of the whole country with agricultural tools and seeds. Among the several warehouses of this description, may be mentioned that of J. Breck & Co. This, I believe, is the oldest and most extensive of the kind in the United States. It was established 18 years ago. It is here that the *old* New England Farmer is printed, which has done so much towards raising the standard of agriculture in Massachusetts. Every kind and form of agricultural implements may be found here. It was here I first saw the subsoil plow which promises so much to many farmers in that vicinity, and which I doubt not will be found highly useful in some soils in Maine. You have heard of Willis's Straw Cutter, Corn-sheller, &c. Well, there stands the man at one end of the loft at his work bench, portly and ingenious in his very look, and what is not peculiar to all geniuses, he is clever enough to show you every thing worth seeing. Then there is Breck himself, not a whit behind the other in the advancement of the good cause. They import from Europe all of the most improved instruments, seeds, fruit trees and plants. They have also a farm connected with their establishment, on which they raise many seeds and trees. I would cheerfully recommend to every farmer who may visit Boston, to call at Breck & Co.'s, (No. 52 North Market street,) where they will be treated with all due respect, and where the very sight of many of their agricultural tools will inspire them with a desire to have better ones on their own farms.

Another Boston notion: they are determined to supply us with every thing in the mechanical arts. They send to Maine for materials, by Maine vessels too, thus making us virtually hewers of wood and drawers of water, and then send back the same materials wrought into every kind of shape for us to purchase. Now we cannot blame them for this, but must certainly look to ourselves for a remedy. What a pity that our young men would not become thorough mechanics, if they will not be farmers, instead of seeking the west, poverty and death. After visiting almost every kind of manufactory, I formed a less exalted opinion of what mechanics, as a general thing, have done in Maine, but a much more exalted opinion of what they can do.

Another notion. They think that young men from the country are fools for leaving their farms and rushing into the large towns and cities with the hope of improving their condition. I have heard the same notion advanced elsewhere, but considered it *all talk*, until I was satisfied from actual observation that the remark was true. I met with several men who anticipated the time when they could move on to a farm, where in their estimation the sum of human happiness was to be found.

There are some other notions that I should be glad to communicate if I had time.

AGRICOLA.

ECONOMY.

The great art of economy in domestic life, is comprised in the two very homely phrases, "to turn every thing to account," and "to make the most of what you have." But their meaning is often perverted, and the habit of turning every thing to an account, and of making the most of every thing, is ascribed to those who are actuated, not by a laudable desire to produce as much comfort as their circumstances will admit, but by an inclination to indulge in a strong propensity to stinginess. Between extravagance and parsimony, the widest possible interval exists; and that economy, that management and application of means, which is deemed perfectly consistent with the most rigid virtue, and the most generous impulse, is of too admirable a character to partake either of the spendthrift's criminality, or of the miser's meanness.

In the young and thoughtless, a spirit of emulation often shows itself, and sometimes leads to the destruction of their domestic happiness. This unbecoming spirit is the source of discomfort, extravagance and ruin, by urging on the weak minded to vie with their superiors in fortune, and to sacrifice so much to appearance, as to render themselves destitute of the means of enjoying the substantial comforts of life.

Young house-keepers should consider the serious consequences that are likely to result from setting out in a style of lavish expenditure; and they should remember that, while it is easy to extend, it is extremely difficult to reduce, an establishment. One expensive article requires another to correspond with it, and one expensive entertainment imposes the necessity of other equally expensive entertainments; for it requires no small share of moral courage to risk the loss of consequence which may result from allowing the world, as it is called, to surmise that we are not so rich as may have been imagined. And when the time comes, as sooner or later it assuredly must, when the means are not adequate to the demands, what sacrifices are made, and what uselessly contrivances are resorted to, in order to keep up, at least, a poor remnant of "appearance"—and when this can no longer be effected, then comes the humiliation, with all the bitter feelings attendant upon *retracement*; of all which feelings, the bitterest is the dread of being degraded in the world's estimation. —*Selected.*

The way it is.—A dog is accounted mild when he wont take "something to drink," and a man inane when he takes too much. A financier remains "respectable" with a fortune that don't belong to him, while a beggar becomes a criminal for perloining a piece of meat.

"What do you ask for this article?" inquired Obadiah of a modest Miss in one of our shops. "Fifteen shillings, sir—it is a superb article." "Aint you a little dear?" said Obadiah. "Why all the young men tell me so," she replied, dropping her eyes and blushing. Obadiah came straight away.

Hard Times.—"The hardest fare I ever experienced," said an old codger, "was the time we got lost in the woods; when for four days I sat on a rock, and cracked butternuts with my teeth for a living. Them was hard times, I tell you!"

The world makes a vast difference between a rogue in ruffles and a rogue in rags.

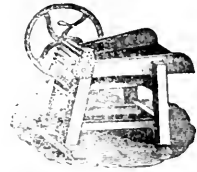
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market would inform their customers, and the public generally they have on hand the most extensive assortment of a cultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

100 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Saws.
100 Common do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halter do.
100 Doz. Sey's Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Anston's Rifles.	25 Grand Stones on rolls

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not to be applied to any implement for this purpose. The most important effects of this application, and some of the peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two loads a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been done by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable to complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF FOREST TREES.

EDITOR—I have noticed recently in several of our agricultural papers, communications upon cultivation and growth of forest trees; and it appears to me that the writers of these articles are correct in all their views on this subject. It is recommended to thin out and trim up our wood lots, to promote their growth, and it is a idea that I think to be essentially wrong.

The object desired in a wood lot is, a straight, vigorous growth—that as many trees should stand on ground as can grow to advantage, and that the ground should be free from under-brush and be in the best condition for the improvement of the trees. Observation has convinced me that the results will be realized more fully, if nature is allowed to perform its own operations, than they can be by any attempts to assist her.

When we cut off the wood from a thrifty lot, we do what for every tree we cut, some twenty or thirty spring up to take its place. These young trees grow for one year very thrifty, but the second year shows a falling off in their numbers, and so every succeeding year the numbers grow less; some more thrifty over-top the feeble, and they die, and fall down, to make manure for those that remain. The trees will still stand so thick, they cannot grow in any other direction than straight up. They cannot branch out—they must grow straight ahead—and this they will do annually, until the feeble trees till no more are left on the ground than can grow to advantage.

The advantage of letting the trees grow thick is, that it makes them grow straight, and prevents them from branching out like pasture oaks. The trees, annually, die, soon become excellent manure, and those which remain, keeping the ground light, help to retain the yearly deposit of leaves prevent them from blowing off.

The trees growing thick will also help to retain the fallen leaves, and will so shade the ground as to keep it moist and prevent the growth of under-wood and grass. On the other hand, if you thin out and trim up your trees, you produce exactly the opposite results;—your trees branch out like apple trees and become stunted by the grounds becoming bare and dry, and by the loss of the leaves which are blown out of the lot by every wind—the ground and grass will spring up and obstruct the trees, and in short you will loose at least one half the growth of your wood.

This is my theory, supported by facts which have come under my observation; one of which I will now mention.

A large young wood lot was bought by two men of my acquaintance, and divided between them. One of them thought he would put his in shape, and cut out every surplus tree, and trimmed up those which remained, and left his lot, as he thought, in order to grow to the best advantage.

He thought he had killed two birds with one stone—he had saved some cords of good wood, and benefited his lot in the bargain.

The other man went upon the "let alone" principle, and it never worked better than in this case. The difference between the two lots may be seen almost as far as you can see them. The "let alone" lot has almost double the value of wood and timber on it that the other has.

Another gentleman in my neighborhood, who had, or thought he had, money enough and to spare, sent 8 or 10 hands into a beautiful young wood lot, to "put it to rights." They cut down and trimmed up, and made it like a park. It looked beautifully, but the trouble is that the trees have grown but little since. They look rough and stunted; and the lot never will be of much value till the wood is all cut off and suffered to start up again.

I could mention several other cases that have come under my observation; but these I think are sufficient to establish my doctrine, that the best way to cultivate forest trees is to let them alone—keep man and beast away from them, and let nature take its own course, and "have her perfect work."

FORESTEP.

For the N. E. Farmer.

PREPARATION FOR SPRING'S WORK.

There are, I am aware, many farmers who need no hints on this subject, but the most of us, it must be confessed, are apt to be rather remiss.

Generally speaking, very few are fully prepared for the spring when it arrives, and it is not unfrequently the case, indeed, that the best part of the season is occupied in mending and making tools, which a just regard for our interests should have prompted us to supply before the period of their use arrives.

I am aware that this will appear to be rather a dry subject; but it is by attending to small things, that we lay the foundation of prosperity and success in those which are great. There is nothing like economy. A farmer who disregards the peculiar and appropriate avocations of the season, until the period for their performance arrives, in all probability, will find that many important and essential duties, and which might have been easily discharged at leisure moments, cannot be performed on the notice, without involving serious trouble and expense.

Windham, Me., Feb. 28, 1842.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LAYING DOWN PEATY SOILS—PROPER DRESSINGS FOR THEM.

MR. EDITOR—Will you, or some of your numerous contributors to your valuable paper, give your mode of seeding down muck land? There is considerable land of this description in my section, which we find very difficult to make the grass live through the next spring after laying it down:—most of it winter-kills.

If you were to make a compost for muck land on a clay subsoil, what kind of soil would you use?

I have drawn into my yard this winter, one hundred and twenty-five loads of muck, which was taken from a very wet place:—subsoil, gravelly loam and sand.

Would it be advisable to put this description of manure on to muck, subsoil being clay?

Q. C. RICH.

Shoreham, Feb. 18th, 1842.

ANSWER.—On the peaty or muck soils there is difficulty in getting grass to live through its first spring, because the action of frost there reads and throws out the roots. This difficulty is remedied in part by a coating, say eight or ten cords of coarse sand, fine gravel, loam, soil or clay. Either of these substances answers a good purpose upon the surface of these peaty lands, both as a hardener of the surface, and as a manure, or fertilizer. If the grass seed (timothy or herd's grass is best)—if this be sowed in the spring, or early autumn, without grain, or with so little grain as to afford only a little shade to the grass, and if the upland substances above named are applied as a dressing, and care be taken by rolling to make the surface compact as possible, the grass generally will do well. The object is to make a compact surface—no matter how thin that surface, if compact. The upland substances greatly help in doing what is desired. We speak of lands that have been well drained and cultivated with a potato or some other crop.

The same course will answer on such lands where the sward has not been broken, only more gravel, loam or clay is needed, and animal manure or ashes should be applied as part of the coating.

We should never put a muck compost upon muck soil. The matters from the uplands are much more beneficial. There is sound philosophy in the course of the old practical farmer, Mr Stanly, of Attleboro', who said at one of the agricultural meetings at the State House, that he would put gravel in his hog pen if he wanted the manure for peat lands.—E.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NEW SPECIES OF CLOVER.

A friend in France recently gave me the following information:—"In a late excursion, I found a grass lately introduced into the country, of a new description. It is here denominated the Scarlet Clover, and is thought far superior to any thing of the kind which has been cultivated. It is highly valued for green feed, and may be introduced at different periods of the season. Its growth is very rapid, the stock large, tender, succulent and nourishing. The Ipswich Gazette (Eng.) thus describes it:

'*New Species of Clover.*—As an addition to our spring food, a new species of clover has lately been introduced from Italy into the agriculture of this country. It is called *Trifolium incarnatum*, and bears a beautiful head of bright and red flowers, resembling sainfoin in color. It requires a good

soil, and the mode of cultivating it hitherto pursued has been, to plow up a wheat stubble, immediately after harvest, and sow the seed at the rate of eight pounds an acre. It produces a large burden, which comes to use at the commencement of the following May—a period when such a supply of green food must be of incalculable value, and which will admit of turnips following in succession.

With this communication I received a small quantity of the seed. I sowed the last of August, and the vegetation was surprisingly quick. My cattle fed incessantly on it through the season, starting favorably in the spring. But its thrift was not of long continuance. I sowed the greater part of the seed late in the fall, and it wholly failed. I expect more of the seed, and think I can correct my manner, and that it may prove beneficial. I am yours, J. W.

Dorchester, Feb. 22d.

For this N. E. Farmer

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPORTATION OF STOCK.

MR EDITOR—Of all the improvements in our agriculture, none, it is believed, are more important than the introduction of all the finest breeds of cattle, of horses, sheep, &c., which have been produced by modern skill and science in Britain. For numerous and extensive importations, no gentlemen in our country have done more than Messrs. Corning and Sotham, of Albany, this being the sixth visit of the latter to England, his native country, and his fourth extensive importation during the last ten years, of the finest individuals, selected by himself from the most celebrated flocks and herds of that country. These gentlemen have imported upwards of forty head of cows, bulls and calves, about one hundred and eighty Cotswold sheep, and two cart horses. The principal part of these cattle have been of the Hereford breed. The cows of this breed yield milk of the richest quality, which contains a large proportion of butter; but though of very superior quality, yet heretofore the milk which they have produced, has not been in that exuberant quantity that the Durhams, the Yorkshire, or Ayrshire cows produce. The oxen are first rate for work. The Hereford breed possess also the very important property of retaining flesh and of fattening on ordinary fare, and in a remarkably short space of time producing beef of the finest quality. In these respects, the improved Hereford breed are reputed to surpass all other breeds known in Britain. During this last autumn, at the Southfield cattle market, in London, all the annual highest prizes for fat oxen, were awarded to the Herefords.

The Cotswold sheep are celebrated for producing a large quantity of wool and mutton: the former not indeed of so fine a quality as the Merino, yet admirably adapted for blankets, carpets, and clothing of secondary quality, and a great variety of uses; the mutton is of very superior quality, and they come to market earlier than any other breed, more frequently yearling than at any other age, and they possess the important property of fattening on ordinary food.

The English cart horse is a very important item in our improvements. They are remarkable for heavy draught, and are fast walkers. The best trained horses of this breed are never, as Mr Suth-

am has stated, allowed to run, but are taught only to walk at the quick step. In point of utility they are undoubtedly very far more valuable than the race horse, and as such, they will not fail to prove a great acquisition to the farmer.

Mr Sotham has brought out in the ship Hendrick Hudson, Capt. Morgan, which has lately arrived at New York from London, *Tenns*, a Short-horned cow and bull calf Columbus of the same breed; and forty three Cotswold ewes. They also purchased "Major," the well known Hereford bull, that has taken seven of the first prizes in England, and was allowed by judges to be one of the best bulls of any breed that England ever produced; but he unfortunately died on board the vessel, after being on the ocean forty two days; also Cleopatra, a beautiful cow, of the Durham breed, died a few days after him. This was a public loss of more weight than at first could be supposed. Unless "Major" had been seen, his good points cannot be described. Fortunately, however, for Messrs. Corning and Sotham, they have several young bulls and heifers got by him.

Our passage home was long and tempestuous, and on the 6th of February and 14th particularly, came on a succession of violent gales and furious storms, and it was in consequence of the continual rolling of the ship, that a portion of all these animals perished, being worn to death.

[The paragraph here concerning the steamship *Caledonia*, is of no consequence now that the fears entertained for her safety have been dispelled by the arrival of the *Acadia*.]

I came home in the above splendid ship, the Hendrick Hudson, which arrived at New York March the 1st. We rested secure, under Divine Providence, and amid the storms, in the most perfect confidence in the skill and experience of our able commander, Capt. E. E. Morgan, and in the superior strength and management of our ship.

WM. KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 2d, 1842.

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.

Many of my remarks in this section have reference principally to orchards of the apple, the peach, and the pear, cultivated as standards in our own highly favored climate, and on an extensive scale, and are not intended as applicable to the admirable system of cultivating fruit trees in pyramidal form, or *en quenouille*.

The complicated systems of the English for pruning the apple, pear, peach and plum, are not, in all respects, so necessary for us; they are, in part, adapted exclusively to a cold climate. It is not necessary with us to lay open and expose every part of the tree to the direct rays of the sun; the atmosphere being, in our climate, generally of itself sufficient to ripen the fruit.

Heavy pruning is seldom necessary or advisable; but when, as in the case of grafting, or of heading down for a new growth, it becomes unavoidable, it should always be performed in that interval between the time the frost is coming out of the ground in spring, and the opening of the leaf.

A complete heading for any purpose should never be performed in early summer, or while the tree is in the most active stage of its growth. It causes a sudden stagnation of the juices, and induces a sort of paralysis. And if the tree does not die outright, it grows no more, or but feebly, during the remainder of the season.

Yet that moderate pruning, which alone is generally needful, June and July, and during the longest days of summer, is the very best time; for wounds of all kinds heal admirably at this period, the wood remaining sound and bright; and even a tree debarked at this season, recovers a new bark immediately.

Trees ought not to be pruned in February and March, at the time the frost is coming out of the ground. This is the season when most trees, and particularly the vine and sugar maple, bleed most copiously and injuriously. It causes inveterate canker; the wounds turn black, and the bark, for perhaps several feet below, becomes equally black, and perfectly dead, in consequence of the bleeding.

The lower side limbs of young trees in the nursery, should be gradually shortened, but not suddenly close-pruned; they are essential for a time to strengthen the trunk, and to the upright and perfect formation of the tree.—*Kenrick's New Amer. Orchardist.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries require a very rich soil; and in an airy situation or shade, they are but little liable to mildew. In all low lands, and in confined situations, in our climate, the fruit of the gooseberry almost invariably mildews; but never on the open hills, and in places exposed to driving winds. They are raised from cuttings planted very early in April, in a moist soil; every eye should be cut out except the two uppermost above the surface. In autumn, cut off the lower shoot very close, and shorten down the one left to six or nine inches. The bushes must be so managed as to be furnished with limbs diverging in every direction, continually increasing in number as they advance from the centre. With this object in view, the young leading shoots of the last year are annually cut back to six or nine inches, and a proportion of the others are cut quite close. Thus the bushes will continue extending, every part being duly filled with bearing wood, sufficient space being left to admit the sun and a free circulation of air. The largest prize gooseberries are raised on vigorous young bushes, which have not more than five or six branches, and but one or two, or at most three berries on a branch.—*Ibid.*

Absence of Mind.—Sir Isaac Newton, one evening in winter, feeling it extremely cold, drew his chair very close to the grate, in which a fire had been recently kindled. By degrees, the fire being completely kindled, Sir Isaac felt the heat intolerably intense, and rung his bell with unusual violence. John was not at hand; he at last made his appearance, by the time Sir Isaac was almost literally roasted. "Remove the grate, you lazy rascal!" exclaimed Sir Isaac, in a tone of irritation very uncommon with that amiable and placid philosopher, "remove the grate, before I am burned to death!" "Please your honor, might you not rather draw back your chair?" said John, a little waggishly. "Upon my word," said Sir Isaac, smiling, "I never thought of that."—*Merry's Miscum.*

REMARKS ON SEEDS AND SEEDSMEN— SOWING SEEDS, CAUSES OF FAILURE, &c.

The production of living plants from small grains of seed dropped in the earth, is one of the most wonderful and beautiful operations of Nature. When examined by the light of Science, it is found to be effected by the combined agency of earth, air, moisture and heat; and to ensure success, it is necessary that these four elements be combined in due but different proportions, according to the nature and habits of the different kinds of seeds. Hence arises the difficulty of causing one kind to vegetate; and the uncertainty which gardeners generally feel respecting many of their crops until they see the young plants appear. Hence, also, arise most of the complaints which are made to seedsmen, and the censures which are justly cast upon them by inexperienced cultivators.

In order to explain this subject, and with a view to lessen the evil, the Proprietor of the Rochester Seed Store has added the testimony of several highly respectable and successful cultivators in the country, and some accounts of their methods of preparing and sowing several of the most important kinds of seeds that are liable to fail with careless management.

The Editor of the Albany Cultivator, speaking of this general subject, says:—

"Seeds often fail to grow; and the seedsmen are often faulted, for vending bad seeds, when the cause of their not growing is owing to the gardener or planter. To induce germination, moisture, atmospheric air, and a certain temperature, are indispensable; and it is also requisite that light be excluded from the seed, until the nutriment of the seed is exhausted, or until the root can draw nutriment from the soil. The first effect of the air, heat, and moisture upon the seed is, to change its properties—to convert its starch into sugar—into a sort of milky pulp, the proper food of the embryo plant. If at this stage, the seed becomes dry, its vitality is believed to be destroyed; but if these elements are permitted to use their influence, the contents of the seed swell by degrees, and the first part of the future root having formed, breaks through the shell in a downward direction, and at the same time the first point of the future stem comes forth in an upward direction. The presence of the air, heat, and moisture are as indispensable to the growth of the plant, as they are to the germination of the seed.

Now it often happens, that when seeds are sown in fresh stirred ground, or when the soil is moist, they undergo the incipient progress of fermentation, and the earth not being pressed upon them, and dry weather ensuing, the moisture is absorbed, and the seeds perish. Too much moisture is also often destructive to the vital principle of seeds—and others again are buried too deep to be vivified by solar and atmospheric influence.—The first object in planting, therefore, should be to place the seed just so far under the surface, and so cover it with earth, as shall barely secure to it a constant supply of moisture. There are many seeds, as of the carrot, parsnip, orchard grass, &c., which if not previously steeped, or the soil well pulverized and pressed upon them, fail to grow for want of moisture. Hence, in sowing orchard grass, it is found prudent to spread it upon a floor and sprinkle it with water, before it is sown, and to pass a roller over the ground after the seed is

sown; and hence, in light garden mould, it is advisable to press with the hoe or spade, the earth upon all light seeds after they are sown."

On Sowing Flower Seeds.

David Thomas, an experienced and very successful Florist remarks:—N. G. Farmer, vol. I. p. 56.

"For large seeds, like the Bean or the Pea, a coarse soil is well adapted, as they can force their way to the surface from any moderate depth; but small seeds require different treatment; and we lay it down as a safe rule, the finer the seed, the finer should be the soil.

How does Nature, exemplifying Supreme Wisdom, sow her most delicate seeds? She scatters them on the shady ground, trusting to the rain or the frost to cover them, (of course slightly,) and they germinate before the sun has acquired power enough to search them. The dust-like seeds of the Orchids and Cypripedium sometimes grow in beds of damp moss.

Common garden loam, whether clayey or sandy, is much improved by a dressing of vegetable earth from the woods, well mixed before planting. If prepared in the preceding autumn, and pulverized by the frost, all the better.

Such a soil is favorable to seeds of almost any kind, but essential to the finer and more delicate sorts. The preparation of the soil alone, however, is not enough. Fine seeds may be smothered if covered from more than one-eighth to half an inch deep; and their short roots may be parched if exposed to the sun except in morning and evening. To a fine soil, therefore, we must add the protection of shade, and in time of drought, a regular supply of moisture. If the seeds are sown in an open border, a sprinkling of water in the evenings is best, but carefully abstain from applying so much as will bake the ground."

On Preparing and Sowing Onion Seed.

W. Risley—(N. G. Farmer, vol. 2, page 38,) says:

"First, soak the seeds in water from six to twenty-four hours—some seeds being slower to admit moisture than others, is the difference in the time required. After soaking, drain off the water, and mix the seeds with a sufficient quantity of earth to absorb the moisture remaining on the seeds; stir them often that they may vegetate evenly, and keep them in a moderate degree of warmth and moisture until they are sprouted, when they are ready to put into the ground. If the weather should be unfavorable, put the seeds in a cool place, which will check their growth. * * *

It was left in that situation until the time of sowing. In April, as soon as the soil was sufficiently dry, the ploughing was commenced, and the second day, at night, the sowing was finished, with seed prepared as before stated. In one week the onions were up, rows were soon visible near twenty rods, and no weeds yet appeared. The operation of stirring the soil with rakes and hoes was then commenced, and the weeds were not suffered to grow during the summer. (It is a mistaken notion that it is not time to hoe a garden until it is green with weeds.) The first of September the onions were harvested, and the product was over two thousand bushels of fine onions from two and a half acres."

On Soaking Mangel Wurtzel Seed.

J. Rajpaljee says, (N. G. Farmer, vol. 1. p. 149,) "I prepared half an acre of land for Mangel

Wurtzel, and obtained the seed from your agent at Canandaigua. After soaking the seed one day, I commenced sowing; but rain came on, and the soil being rather clayey, it was a whole week before I could sow the remainder. The seed was soaked all this time, and supposing it was spoiled or injured, I sowed it thicker than usual, and had not enough to finish the ground. Accordingly I sent to the same place and got more seed, and sowed the remainder without any soaking; so that part of my ground was sown with seed soaked one day, another part one week, and a third part not at all.

Now for the result:—The part soaked one week, came up first, and much too thickly;—the part soaked one day, came up slowly and very thinly; while the part not soaked, did not come up at all. Thus showing conclusively, the necessity of thoroughly soaking these seeds, and the little danger there is to be apprehended from soaking too long. I am confident that inattention to this subject, is the most frequent cause of the failure of the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seeds."

William Garbutt, (N. G. Far. vol. 1. 20,) says, "Much complaint is sometimes made of Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet seed failing to grow. These seeds are not quite as sure of vegetation as some kinds; still, if rightly prepared, and sown when the ground is in good condition, before the weather becomes too dry, they will very seldom fail. The seed should be soaked in soft water, standing in a warm place, for three or four days before sowing. The shell of the seed is very hard, and requires a long time soaking for it to become softened so that the germ can burst it open. I have sometimes known it fail after being soaked, owing to late sowing and dry weather."

Planting too deeply.—In vol. 1, p. 97, W. R. Smith states that he "planted half an acre of Mangel Wurtzel with two pounds of seed from the Rochester Seed Store. In a few days some scattering plants made their appearance. * * * Well, nearly two weeks after, I was surprised to find a fair number of plants just peeping through, and from their weak and thin appearance, evidently wearied with their journey to the surface, which they never could have reached, if the soil had not been light."

Parsnip, Carrot, Celery and Parsley Seeds are all slow to vegetate, and if sown late and dry weather succeeds, they will not often come up. These seeds should be sown early, in fine soil, rolled or pressed down and kept moist. Mr. Geo. Sheffer of Wheatland, raises large quantities of carrots for feeding. He soaks the seed 48 hours, then rolls it in plaster, and when sown covers it from one half to three quarters of an inch deep.—(N. G. Far. vol. 2, p. 181.)

Cucumber, Melon and Squash Seeds, seldom lose their vitality by age or otherwise, but when sown they often fail to grow, owing to the ground being cold or wet. These, and some other seeds, will invariably rot if sown too early—before the ground is sufficiently warm. Lima Beans and Sweet Corn often fail from the same causes.

Egg Plant Seed will not vegetate in the open ground—it requires a good hot-bed.

Lorust Seed must be thoroughly scalded, by pouring boiling hot water and letting it soak 24 hours.—New Genesee Farmer.

Live for others, that others may live for thee.

For the N. E. Farmer.

FAILURE OF RUTA BAGAS—CAUSE OF.

Mr. Editor—I agree with your correspondent R. R. P., in his communication which was published in the N. E. Farmer of Jan. 20th, 1841—so far at least as to believe with him that much might be effected by farmers publishing their failures, "provided that like your ingenious correspondent, they gave a detailed account of the circumstances which preceded and accompanied those failures.

Mr. R. R. P. wishes to know why his crops of ruta baga failed, and he says he will be very much gratified, if you or some of your correspondents can tell him the cause of his failure, and the remedy.

Some manures seem to be too much concentrated and too strong for the tender roots of vegetables, and thus seem to occasion the root to rot. So a diet which consisted wholly of fat meat and spices, without sauce, would sicken the human stomach. And Professor Webster says, in the appendix to Liebig's Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology, "that ammonia, in the state of carbonate, and in solution with water, has a great effect in stimulating plants, has long been known to gardeners, but they also well know, that the plant so treated, soon perishes. It would seem to be an analogous case to that of plants stimulated by chlorine, but not supplied with a proportionally increased allowance of food." Liebig, p. 411.

I have planted melons and some other vines in hills, which were plentifully manured, some with lime, and some with night soil, and have had the plants come up remarkably large, and to appearance, remarkably thrifty; but in a few days they began to fail, and they all died, and on examination I found that the roots had rotted off. In these cases I found no remedy which would restore the plants. I supposed they died from having the manure too strong. But afterwards I prevented the like evil, when I used unburned night soil in the hill as a manure for my vines, in the following manner. I dug a circular ditch, about 5 or 6 inches deep, and which enclosed an area of about two feet in diameter. Into this little ditch I put night soil, and covered it with earth: I then planted a *p. dy of seeds* in every part of the area, which was enclosed by the ditch, and when the plants came up, I thinned them out, by taking those which were the least vigorous, but still leaving a superabundant supply in the hill. After a few days, I again thinned out the plants in the same manner, and in this way I finally saved a full supply of vigorous plants in every hill. The strong manure was continually growing weaker, and the plants were at liberty to send their roots and to draw from the manure which was laid in the ditch, or to draw it from other places, as best suited them, and in this way the plants did well, and made good crops, though we used manure which was very strong. At other times when I wished to use large quantities of very strong manure, I have succeeded in growing good crops, by plowing the manure in, very deep. And when I have plowed in large quantities of fish, or other very strong and volatile manures, very deep, the crops for a number of years afterwards, always gave a satisfactory account of the deep buried manure. The amount of very strong manure which a crop can bear, to advantage, will be proportioned, not only to the depth

at which it is plowed in, but also to the humidity or dryness of the season and of the soil.

We will not attempt to show all the causes which operate to make beets, turnips and potatoes grow hollow; but we have generally found that those which were planted in a rich soil and grew very thrifty, were the most apt to rot, and grow hollow.

In 1830, Mr. R. P. applied poudrrette to his land, and in 1840, he says, he found many of his ruta baga turnips *punctured*, and in some of them he found *able maggots*, about the size of the largest of these which we usually see in cheese.

Now, Mr. Editor, it is well known that there are several different kinds of worms, which sometimes attack the roots of vegetables, but we should not have room, in this communication to describe the whole of them, if we had the ability. Yet the worms which R. R. P. describes, seem to have had a very near resemblance to the worms which used to attack the roots of my cabbages, when I used a kind of poudrrette, the manufacture and use of which is described in the N. E. Farmer, vol. vii. No. 6, page 24, published Aug. 16th, 1837. In those cases, if the night soil which I used in making the poudrrette, lay uncovered with earth for a day or two in the summer season, so that it was exposed to the action of a small kind of fly, which seemed to delight in it. The roots of the cabbages which grow in the hills which were manured with this kind of poudrrette, were invariably attacked with a small white worm, of nearly or quite the same shape and size of those which we usually see in cheese, and I have never seen cabbages which were not manured with poudrrette, attacked with this kind of worms. These worms, I supposed, were the larvæ of the small flies before referred to, and which may perhaps be the same kind of fly which makes the maggots which we usually see in cheese. A number of these worms, larvæ, or maggots, would fix themselves to the root of a cabbage and eat into it, on every side, and they would frequently eat it quite off. And corn which was manured in the hill, with poudrrette, which had been exposed to the action of these flies, generally had a smaller proportion of roots than other corn. Perhaps this same kind of flies, acting upon the poudrrette or other manures which were used by R. R. P., were the cause of the worms, which punctured and destroyed his ruta baga turnips. When the worms did not prevent it, the poudrrette produced a growth of cabbages much more luxuriant than we have produced by the use of any other kind of manure. It therefore seemed very desirable that we should find a remedy for the mischief which the worms occasioned us. And we have repeatedly tried the following method, and have always found it to be *uniformly and completely successful*.

First with a hoe make a little ridge around the plant, and at a little distance from it, so that water which was poured on to the plant, would be prevented from running away, till it was absorbed by the earth about the roots of the plants. Then take caustic, unslacked or recently slacked lime, and mix it with water, at the rate of 6 or 8 quarts of lime to a barrel of water, and then pour from half a pint to a pint of the lime and water on to each plant. This has always destroyed the little rebels, very effectually, and has saved the plants. And we think this course would probably have destroyed the worms in the ruta bagas of your correspondent. If R. R. P. objects that the remedy

would have been too expensive, we reply that three or four casks of caustic lime would probably have been sufficient to destroy the worms on an acre. If he objects that it would have been a laborious operation, we admit that it would have been somewhat laborious; but we think that saving half an acre of ruta bagas on land which was prepared as R. R. P. had prepared his, would pay for some labor. And it is sometimes a gratification to know how a thing *may* be done, even if we do not think proper to do it.

If he objects to this explanation of the production of the worms, by saying that the worms were not discovered in the ruta bagas till the next year after the poudrrette was put on to the land, we reply that the skippers, maggots, larvæ or worms, which does make in cheese, it is well known remain a long time in the cheese, before they fly away, and the worms which ate our cabbage roots did not do their work, till the next year after the poudrrette was manufactured. If he says the lime which he had already used on the land, ought to have prevented the deprivations of the worms, we reply that it is only on lime in its *caustic state*, that we place any reliance for the destruction of the worms. The lime of R. R. P. was put on to the land before the poudrrette; and even *caustic lime*, when applied to land which was as highly manured as was the piece which R. R. P. describes, we suppose would very soon acquire carbon enough to deprive the lime of its causticity, and to render it mild, and consequently the lime would not then be in the condition which we have supposed was necessary to destroy the worms.

Other causes besides strong manures, and the worms, may have occasioned R. R. P.'s ruta baga to rot, but if it should appear that the poudrrette which he spread on his land, was manufactured in the year 1830,—especially if it was manufactured without caustic lime, we think it very natural that it should have been infested with the larvæ of the fly before mentioned. And also, that the larvæ which was contained in the poudrrette, should be productive of mischief in 1840.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that these remarks, will not deter farmers from giving poudrrette a fair trial. Though my poudrrette was very valuable, those who remember the manner in which it was formed, will recollect that it contained no lime. Perhaps the addition of sulphate of lime, (plaster of Paris), to the night soil according to the suggestion of Dr. Liebig, would not only remove its fetor, but would also increase its fertilizing power. Perhaps the plaster would also prevent the fly from depositing its larvæ, and would thus prevent the mischief, for I have never seen the fly attempt to deposit its larvæ in the poudrrette after it had become inodorous. But it is believed that the poudrrette may be effectually prevented from producing the worms before mentioned, by covering with earth the night soil which is used in its manufacture, before the flies have had access to it.

I remain, yours, very respectfully,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 1841.

P. S.—The foregoing was for a long time mislaid, but perhaps it may not be thought altogether useless, I therefore forward it, though it seems somewhat out of season.

Yours, &c.

A. M. H.

East Haddam, Conn., Feb. 21st, 1842.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*.

From the Allany Cultivator.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

ESSAYS, GAYLORD & TUCKER.—Observing an allusion in your paper, written by a person on the banks of the Hudson, on the subject of raising that noble crop, the Potato, I am induced from my own experience in the potato way, with due deference to the gentleman, in all probability to his better judgment, perhaps to his more practical knowledge, to offer you a few remarks.

1st. In support of the opinion that a sward plowed in the month of April, is all important to the success of the crop, during a severe drought, I am extremely careful that the sward should be plowed and harrowed so as to exclude the air, and keep as it may be done, in order that it may gradually decay, to afford not only nutriment to the roots of the vines while growing, but add by its gradual decay to the moisture of the ground, so especially necessary in case of a drought, that being generally ruinous to the potato crop, and against which we should endeavor to guard. My premises are all wrong as to the use of the sward plowed in the spring. To test which, 1st. I will inquire whether a sward would decay so soon and well in the winter as warm? 2d. Whether, if as well, the product thus obtained can be of equal benefit to the soil, as the consumption of the soil would be during the growth of the vine and root of the plant? 3d. Will not a stiff sward, well plowed under, (as deep as may be,) and harrowed in such a way that every part of the soil shall be equally excluded from the eye, but the ground completely closed and smooth, if plowed just before planting, and not disturbed by furrowing, be more capable of retaining moisture not only from rains, but also to fall thereon, but by prohibiting evaporation through the sod from the ground thus covered under the sod, which in the spring of the year must be necessarily moist? 4th. I am also desirous to inquire whether the ground will be equally moist, if plowed in the month of September, after being exposed to the evaporation of the sun and wind from that month, beside the freezing and melting of the winter, as the same ground would be if plowed in the month of August, and sown for a summer crop, turned up just before planting, setting aside the difficulty of my friend's crossing the sward in the spring? 5th. I am desirous to inquire whether your lot will be equally well fitted to grow in the spring, (the sward having been plowed up in the fall), taking into consideration that your fall plowing you have most probably stopped or closed up the necessary small furrows, and that you were made to lead off the water found on all lands? If laid down by a good and practical farmer, I contend the sward thus laid down will be in a much better condition to plow in a wet spring, than if it had been previously plowed in the fall.

In addition, I would further inquire whether the loss of time, labor, interest of land, and sacrifice of manure, in promoting the culture of a summer crop by plowing your sward in the month of August, as stated by our friend on the banks of the Hudson—1st. I save time by one plowing; 2d. to be performed immediately before planting. The labor of my team, as I not only make one plowing, but the land will be in better order, and my team will have done the work with more ease, in consequence of the sward being plowed easier in the spring than in the month of August, or fall of the year, as nine times out of

ten, your sward is too dry to plow with ease to your team in the fall of the year. 3d. By plowing your sward in September for a summer crop, you lose the interest of the land by sacrificing the natural growth of your grass, during the fall, which if left to grow and plowed under in the spring or fed off in the last of the preceding fall, leaving the manure thereon, would unquestionably in either case, add to the culture and value of the spring crop. 4th. If my premises, in preparing the ground by spring plowing, are correct, I apprehend the application of manure and mode of cultivation I have adopted in raising this valuable crop, will by some be considered not altogether improper. In using the manure, (which I contend should never be put under the sod,) I have no hesitation in saying, it should be applied in such a way as to immediately and advantageously operate on the present crop of potatoes—to effect which I plow my sward at such time in the spring as to finish the piece just before planting—to be plowed and harrowed as stated, to plant in hills about two and a half feet apart, by furrows made without disturbing the sod thus plowed. This can be done by harrowing your sod with a hinge harrow, first and second time in the same way it was plowed; that is by beginning as you began to plow, then to cross harrow so soon as the potatoes start, then apply the manure by top dressing each hill—the same to be immediately plowed by horse and small plow, commencing by turning the furrow from the hill, going as close as possible, not only to loosen the ground, but to cut up weeds, (if any,) which are scarcely found on sward land thus managed; this to be immediately followed by the second plow, turning the furrow to the hill, from the centre (between furrows) so as not only to cover the potatoes, but the manure thus put on the hill, protecting the same from the rays of the sun—this to be done both ways of the rows of hills. At the end of eight or ten days, plow them again, turning the furrow towards the hill, and as deep as you can, both ways, leaving the greater part of the sod undisturbed, through which the roots will find their way—you then have your hill left in the shape of a hollow square to receive the rains—and that without a hoe, saving the ends of your field, thus finishing the culture. I have raised by the above method from 300 to 330 bushels to the acre, in lots from three to five acres, and that of Kidneys, the most difficult to raise of any other potatoe. Should you deem the method of any consequence to the farming interest, give me the enclosed a notice in your useful paper, being the only object of the writer, of which he assures a Westchester Farmer.

COLUMBIA.
Claverack, N. Y. Jan. 18, 1842.

GRASS AND HAY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Grasses.—Grass may be considered as the principal crop. In the hill towns, and what may be called the uplands, the artificial grasses are cultivated, such as clover, (*trifolium pratense*) herds-grass or timothy, (*phleum pratense*), and red-top, (*agrostis vulgaris*). In general, three pecks of red-top, one of herds-grass, and four to six pounds of clover-seed are sown, when land, which has been cultivated, is laid down to grass. The land is laid down with some grain, either wheat, rye or oats; and the grass-seed is sown with the grain. Barley is scarcely grown at all in the country.

The clover predominates the first year; the

herds-grass the second. The clover is nearly extinct at the end of the second year; and the red-top, intermixed with various natural grasses, which spring up spontaneously, form but a permanent matting to the soil. In general, not nearly enough seed, particularly of herds-grass, is sown. The consequence is, that the product is very coarse the first and second year, which it would not be, if trouble the quantity of seed were sown. Several farmers in the State, whose authority is entitled to respect, practise a much more liberal mode of sowing; and find an advantage in doing it in the improved quality of the hay. The average yield the first year is from two to three tons; the second it may be estimated at two tons; and for a continuation of three years after that, in favorable seasons and locations, it may be rated at one to one and a quarter ton per year. These lands in general, are mowed once only in a season. There is an instance in Conway, of a piece of most land lying at the side and foot of a hill, where the soil is deep, being a rich mould, resting upon a substratum inclined to clay, on which, by copious top-dressings of barn manure, the product has been kept up, and averages yearly nearly three tons to the acre. Of peat lands, I know of no considerable tracts in the county; and, as yet, no great attention has been paid to the draining, either by open or under-ground drains, of wet lands. The quantity of this kind of lands is not considerable; but such improvements, were required, would be amply compensated.

The next quality of grass lands are the alluvions on the Deerfield and the Connecticut rivers, and small patches on their tributary streams. The alluvial lands on the Connecticut are rarely overflowed, "excepting at the breaking up of winter; and they are, therefore, subjected to a course of cultivation the same as other arable lands. The rotation on these lands is commonly the first year corn, or potatoes with manure; the same the second year, and the third year oats, peas and clover, rye or wheat, with grass.

The low alluvial lands on the Deerfield meadows essentially differ from these, from a circumstance already alluded to. They require no manure, and being entirely alluvial and receiving the richest deposits, are of extraordinary and inexhaustible fertility. An example has been given to me of the product of one of these low meadows in Deerfield, containing nine acres, at a place called Old Fort.

The first crop of hay was	25,325 lbs.
" Second crop,	15,120 "
	40,445 lbs.

The hay was sold and delivered as soon as cured, at \$9 per ton,	\$182 00
The fall feed sold for	4 50
	\$186 50

The whole labor was performed by contract at four dollars per acre for both crops,

Leaving a balance in favor of the land of \$150 50

The hay was considered as sold at a low rate. The same quality of hay in the following winter, brought 13 dollars per ton.—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

The Northampton Courier says the trees in that vicinity appear as if they were the middle of April.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1842

SUBSOIL PLOWING.

But little is yet known in this country of the effect of stirring the subsoil of the fields we cultivate. Our readers well know that in England the practice has been very decidedly advantageous. But there, *underdraining* generally precedes the subsoil plowing. They have in old England a heavier soil than most of ours, and their skies are more watery than those which bend over New England. Consequently our practices must be in many respects different from those of the English farmers. While we have many spots that require underdraining, it is doubtless true that it would be far from economical to underdrain the mass of the fields of this country. They are, in their natural state, so dry as not to suffer from excessive moisture, while the relative price of labor and land here, the former high and the latter low, compared with English rates, is a sufficient reason why we may not infer that a mode of operation which pays well there, would involve us in loss.

The objection against general underdraining, does not lie with equal force against subsoil plowing. The latter is comparatively a cheap operation, not costing more than from four to six dollars per acre. In the vicinity of Boston, the question may be a very simple one, and settled by a cheap experiment. Will an acre of land, well subsoiled and dressed with six cords of good manure, produce as much in the course of crops from one breaking up to another, as the same acre would yield if not subsoiled, but dressed with seven cords of manure? This question is not settled here, and it cannot be until years have elapsed. We cannot give facts as yet which will serve as a satisfactory basis of an argument in favor of subsoil plowing generally. But we saw several different crops last season, upon ground that had the subsoil plow run through it in the spring, and as well as we could judge by the eye, the crops on this land were eight or ten per cent larger here than on the contiguous land treated otherwise the same. But independently of these imperfect experiments, an argument, and as we judge, a strong one, may be given in favor of stirring the earth below where our plows usually run.

Whoever has noticed heaps of earth that have been thrown up where wells have been dug, or where ditches and trenches have been cut, knows that the earth which has been thus moved, is far less barren than similar earth lying in its original state. Simply stirring over soils, increases their fertility. Subsoil plowing, loosening up the pan, will bring new particles in contact, will facilitate the circulation of air, and cause some chemical action. Where such action takes place, the plants generally find nourishment.

But the most obvious fact connected with this process, and the one which common farmers will most regard, is yet to be stated. Every plowman knows, that in all old fields which have been plowed many times, and at a nearly uniform depth, a hard pan or crust is formed by the rubbing of the bottom of the plow and by the treading of the cattle in the furrow. This pan operates to keep the surface waters from descending freely in times of copious rains, and it also breaks up that communication between the upper soil and the subsoil which favors the drawing up of water from below, sponge wise, in times of drought. It blows hot and cold with the same breath—in other words, if you break up that crust at the bottom of the furrow, your land will be

less wet when the great rains come, and will be more moist during the dry periods of summer. The principle is precisely the same as that which lets the water run through the sponge if you put upon it more than it can hold by its attraction, and which at the same time lets the sponge, if not very wet, take up water to all its parts, if you hold one end of it in water.

This view of the matter is given in the hope that many will be induced the present season to test the value of this operation. Subsoil plows of different patterns, may be had at the principal agricultural warehouses in Boston. Mr Howard has two patterns for sale at Messrs. J. Breck & Co.'s Warehouse, either of which will do its work well, and to any depth you choose, not exceeding ten inches below the bottom of the common furrow. But these can be worked only by a strong team; four or six large oxen are need-d.

We have a plan for stirring the subsoil a little by the use of a less expensive implement. The land on which we propose to use it, is free from stones, and is rather loose than tenacious. We have looked at the cultivator tooth, and find it six inches long or more. We propose to take a stick of hard wood timber four or five feet long, and insert a cultivator tooth near one end, and the wheel of a plow near the other. To this timber we will fix a handle or handles, and make this answer our purpose on some of our lands. The work will be but imperfectly done—but as we can do this with the team that is needed to plow the surface, we shall adopt it out of mercy to our oxen and our purse. We mention the plan, thinking that possibly some one on some rainy day may fix for himself a simple tool of the kind. We are induced to hope some good will result from this scratching in the bottom of the furrow, partly by a statement made to us by Mr Bement, of Albany. After he had furrowed or marked out his corn ground last spring, he drew some simple hook or iron prong along in the bottom of each furrow. His corn continued green through the drought, while that in his neighbors' fields withered and almost perished. The difference in the appearance of this field and others in the vicinity, was so great as to induce travellers to stop and inquire the cause. Mr B could assign no other cause than that slight and imperfect subsoiling to which he resorted. This course might be imitated at a very trifling cost.

[Communicated.]

MANUAL FOR FARMERS. BY SAMUEL L. DANA. Lowell: Daniel Bixby, 1842. Duodecimo, pp. 242.

This is said to be "the pit of eight lectures on the Chemistry of Soil and Manure," delivered at the request of some citizens in Lowell, to whom the work is inscribed. It has for its motto the following sentence from Lord Bacon—"It is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to recompost with muck, put to the carts; but to water it with muck-water, which is like to be more profitable, is not practised." That text contains a glimpse of the philosophy of the book before us, and we have a learned and a highly practical sermon. Indeed, this is in truth a book for farmers. Its title—the manner in which it is printed, (by sections, each of a few lines, for sake of easy reference)—its perfectly intelligible style—the happy and perspicuous application of great principles of chemistry to the commonest processes of agriculture—the work, also, of a sagacious, clear-headed, practical chemist, of long experience, and independent habits of thought,—these considerations recommend it as a book for farmers—for all farmers. A "Manual" it is called—and we believe that farmers who study their own interests, will have it in their hands, and will fix its great principles in their minds.

Dr Dana is chemist to the Calico Works belonging to the Merrimack Corporation in Lowell. It is well known that cow dung has been extensively used in calico establishments to fix the colors. In attempting to find what it was that gave this property to cow dung, Dr Dana was led to an extensive analysis of manures. The bearing which his results have upon agriculture, is set forth in this book. Many of his positions are opposed to the doctrines of the times. We suppose they will meet doubt and "reputation." But what we would say to our intelligent farmers is, read and reflect for yourselves. The whole matter is here laid before you in a nutshell. Bring it to the test of one of those simple experiments herein detailed, which every man who has a patch of ground can easily make for himself. Perhaps your experience will be like that of some practical farmers whose letters are given in the Appendix. Should it be so, it would be difficult to estimate the value to our agricultural interest which this little book is destined to contribute. A CONSTANT READER.

We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the work which a friend describes in the preceding communication. But the subject is highly important, and the author's well known skill leads us to expect to find in the book much valuable information.—E. R.

CATTLE—ATTENTION TO THEM NOW.

Lice.—See that all lice upon your oxen and cows be destroyed forthwith. Recently we quoted from some other paper a statement which averred that water in which potatoes have been boiled, will kill cattle-lice; this is true, it is a cheap and safe remedy. The use of whale oil soap are found destructive to these pests. There are many other remedies, some of which are known to every farmer. We are not anxious to prescribe any particular remedy—but our purpose is to combine it upon every owner of lousy stock, to apply their backs something, that will destroy the lice; to urge it is a matter of compassion and of profit. Doubtless the speechless brotes from the itchings and irritation which the lice cause, from mercy to the beasts themselves—do it also because the lousy brutes will thrive as well as others.

The Cards.—Let the card be often and faithfully applied at this season of the year, not to the ox only, but to the cow also; and if it find its way to the hog's back it will do him no harm.

Care in Feeding.—Feed your stock carefully as well—keeping them from falling away at the coming of warm weather, when the appetite often decreases and the animals lose flesh unless well tended.

Cows about to Calve.—Cows that are soon to calve should be well fed upon good, but dry food. Much inflammation in the udder is often caused by feeding upon roots, meal, or the like before the calf has been dropped. There is no advantage in distending the bag by such feeding. The painful distension produces a fearful labor, and often does permanent injury to the cow as a milker. After the calf is ready to draw the milk and take off the hardness of the udder, food may be given freely of such kind as will cause a copious flow of milk.

There is one great principle which with the farmer should have due weight allowed it, and that is, looking for happiness at home; and perhaps there is no one thing, out of the house, more conducive to this, than a well arranged and well cultivated garden. The farmer should remember that every tree, shrub and flower he cultivates, constitutes a new link of attachment to bind him to his home, and render that home more delightful.—*Alb. Cult.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE WIFE'S REJOICING.

To S.— *There's nice luck about the house.*

And I've sure the news is true,
And are you sure he's signed?
I want to give the joyful tale,
And I have my ears behind
If I do not see and drink no more,
The happiest wife am I
That ever swept a cottage hearth,
Or sung a lullaby.
For there's nice luck about the house,
There's nice luck about it,
And game's the comfort of the house,
Since he to drink did fit.

Whose eye so kind, whose hand so strong,
Whose love so true will shine,
If he has bent his heart and hand
To the total pledge to sign.
But what puts doubting in my head?
I trust he'll taste no more.
Be still, be still, my beating heart!
Hark! hark! he's at the door!
For there's nice luck about the house &c.

And blessings on the helping hands,
That send him back to me,
Haste, haste, ye little ones, and run
Your father's farm to see.
And are you sure, my John, you've signed
And are you sure 'tis past?
Then mine's the happiest, brightest home,
On temperance's shores at last!
The "there's nice luck about the house,
But now 'tis comfort at!
And Heaven preserve my ain guide man,
That he may never fa'

A Wool Story.—The following story is told of Mr Sheate, formerly a grocer in Portsmouth, New Hampshire:

A man had purchased a quantity of wool from him, which had been weighed and paid for, and Mr S. had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass that hung so as to reflect the store, a stout man reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of appearing suddenly and rebuking the man for his theft, and thereby losing his custom forever, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under the pretence of lifting the bag to lay it on his horse, took hold of it. On doing so, it appeared heavier than he seemed to expect, upon which he exclaimed, "Bless me! I must have reckoned the weights wrong."

"Oh, no," said the other, "you may be sure of that, for I counted them with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute about the matter—it's easily tried!" replied Mr S., putting the bag into the scale again. "There!" said he, "I told you so—I knew I was right—made a mistake of near twenty pounds!—however, if you don't want it all, I'll take part of it out!"

"No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr S. on his way to the strings of the bag, "I rather guess I'll take the whole." And this he did, paying for his rascality by receiving *skim milk cheese* at the price of fine wool.

PRINTERS.—There seems a natural affinity between printing and learning. Most of the early printers were men of great erudition, and acknowledged abilities; the lights of the age in which they lived, and who through the medium of their presses did much to scatter the darkness of the

middle ages in Europe. Erhard, Bodot, of Augsburg, Uldrick Han, of Rome, Vaudelin de Spira, and Aldus Marintius, of Venice, Gering, of Paris, Anthony Koburger, of Nuremberg, Ulrich Tel, of Cologne, Tarotus, of Milan, Caxton, in England, with many others, were eminent as men of learning; the associates of the great; respected and honored by kings and princes.

The Stephens, Robert and Henry, were two of the most distinguished printers and scholars of the sixteenth century. Their services in the cause of classic literature cannot be overrated; they were giants in learning.

Many instances might be cited corroborative of the fact, that there is an intimate connexion between printing and knowledge, and that printers have frequently been celebrated as authors, and have risen from the manual labor of the press to the most elevated rank in society and letters. Bayle mentions a printer who printed a book from his head, setting up the types as fast as he composed his sentences, without the intervention of manuscript, or committing his thoughts to paper. Sir William Blackstone, the eminent jurist and commentator on English laws, was a printer by trade. Franklin was brought up to the same art, and George III. King of England, was so pleased with it, that he partially learnt the trade, and frequently set up types after he ascended the throne. In the United States, the memory of almost every man who has moved much in society, will furnish him instances in which practical printers have risen to great eminence in the church, at the bar, in the halls of legislation, and in the cabinet of the Executive. The art of printing is indeed a noble art, and every little type which the compositor arranges, seems like a ray of knowledge sent out to dissipate ignorance. So by reflex influence, they enlighten his own mind, inspire a thirst for learning, while at the same time they furnish the only living water which can satisfy his desires.—*Savannah Georgian.*

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.
Boston, March 9th, 1842.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot Bed, as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nonpareil Cabbage | Early Cauliflower. |
| Early Hope do. | Broccoli, of sorts. |
| Early Snow's Cucumber. | Celery, superior sorts. |
| Four Leaf Green do. | Sweet Marjoram. |
| Egg Plant. | |

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

At One o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, March, 25th, 1842, will be sold at public Auction, a good Farm situated in Dorset Mass. about 15 miles from Boston, containing about 60 acres of good land, having a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, viz: Apples, Plums, Quinces and Currants, with about ten acres of Woodland with a House, Barn and good water, and Wood shed, and other out Buildings built about 10 years since.

The above Farm will be sold at a reasonable price, by order of an administrator to settle the estate.
For further particulars inquire of IRELAND MANN, near the premises, of JOSEPH CALLENDER, No. 3 Water St. Boston. March 9.

FOR SALE.

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months of age.
Levington, Feb. 9.
E. PHINNEY.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Sheldon's *Key Brand Apple Parer*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apples, as the outside may be taken off and repaired the kness. The above is also for sale at N. P. WILLES, No 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CO DIS & CO and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.
Sept 1. J. W. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

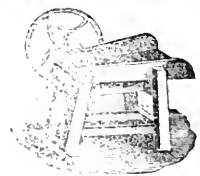
Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suited for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK CO. No. 52 North Market St. April 21

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers, and the public generally, if they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, | 100 doz. Cast Steel Shove |
| 300 Common do. do. | 150 " Common do. |
| 200 Cultivators, | 500 " Spades, |
| 100 Green's Straw Cutters, | 500 " Grass Scythes, |
| 50 Willis' do. do. | 300 " Patent Snaiths, |
| 50 Common do. do. | 200 " Common do. |
| 100 Common do. do. | 500 " Hay Rakes, |
| 100 Wray's Patent Corn Shellers, | 200 " Garden do. |
| 50 Common do. do. | 300 " Manure Forks, |
| 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, | 200 " Hay do. |
| 70 " Vegetable Cutters, | 500 Pair Trace Chains, |
| 50 Common do. do. | 100 " Truck do. |
| 200 Hand Corn Mills, | 100 " Drift do. |
| 200 Iron Cradles, | 500 " Tie up do. |
| 100 Ox Yokes, | 200 doz. Hatter do. |
| 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, | 1000 yards Fence do. |
| 3000 " Austin's Rifles, | 25 Grind Stones on roller |
- March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two horses a minute, which is twice twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine has a simple easy construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, very neat and useful articles for the purpose of giving the true day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscription and remittances for newspapers, without exception to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

PL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1842.

[NO. 38.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

METCALF'S ROTATION FARTHER EXPLAINED.

MR ALLEN PUTNAM—Dear Sir—In my communication to you a few weeks since, I stated that my soil was "the common loam." By this I mean it is similar to much of the land in this vicinity.

But perhaps I should give you a more correct notion of the land upon which I wish to practice the rotation then described, by saying that it is rather stiff, heavy loam; for after lying three or four years in grass, it becomes compact and tenacious. When broken up and fairly subdued, it is slow and pleasant to cultivate.

For this reason I consider it an object to keep the land under the plow for three successive years, with the mode of treatment before described: as we cannot obtain a crop of corn or wheat without plowing, it is not well to till our land when broken up, in a manner best adapted to the successful cultivation of those crops?

A citizen of this town, who has received premiums for the best crops of corn, has, in those instances, planted upon land which was cultivated the previous year; and the succeeding year he has sowed the land to wheat, for which he has also obtained premiums.

Great crops are not what I am aiming after at present; but the gradual and permanent improvement of the soil; which by former treatment has become exhausted. But after the first series of crops, we anticipate greater results in the amount of produce than was first obtained.

Had I all the means of enriching my land that I wish, I cannot say that I should pursue just the same course; but having manure sufficient for only a small part of the land I wish to cultivate annually, I confine it to certain fields in rotation; and resort to other means for the improvement of other portions of my farm, the soil of which is of a different character—for the farms lying upon the hills and valleys of Berkshire, are made up of a variety of soils.

In sowing peas upon the inverted turf the first year, I do not mean to convey the impression that this is the best way to obtain a great crop of peas; I am confident that it is not. But as I state, therefore, it prepares the land for the application of manure the next year; and the amount of produce will fully compensate for the labor expended upon the land.

Like the idea of not disturbing the turf when turned down. For by keeping it below the surface, giving it sufficient time for decomposition, it tends to increase the depth of soil; and to effect this I would plow deep when breaking up, and not deep when cross plowing the next year; so as to avoid turning up the whole thickness of what before turned down.

The correct theory of applying manures to land, is to apply to different soils, from which the most

beneficial results may be derived, is a great desideratum to the farmers of New England.

Our lamented friend and patron, Judge Buel, after testing various methods in the application of manure, found it the most economical upon his light warm soil, to spread it unfermented upon the land, and turn it under with the plow. The favorable results he experienced from this mode of practice, induced him to recommend it generally, as will be found by perusing his writings.

Impressed with the force of his argument—inexperience as I was in any regularly prescribed system of farming; and being satisfied that my father and others had not derived that benefit from their manure which might be obtained—I adopted with enthusiasm the method of plowing my manure under, in its raw state, at the rate of 25 cart loads per acre, expecting to bring my field into a high state of fertility, and at the same time obtain profitable crops; not considering that a different soil would require a different application of manure.

This experiment was made in the spring of '35, and having gone through the usual rotation of planting, sowing, and stocking to grass; the result has not been what I anticipated. The crops obtained were only medium, and the land is now in but little better condition than when first broken up.

This, and other circumstances have led me to investigate the subject of manures more generally, and though I do not pretend to have arrived at the only true theory;—if what I have written, induces those who have had more extensive practice, and tested certain methods by experiment, to give us the result of their researches upon this important topic, the few thoughts I have offered will not be wholly lost.

Your sincere friend,

And humble servant,

A. C. METCALF.

Poplar Hill, Lenox, Mass., March 7, 1842.

N. B.—Last April I turned over a piece of land which had lain for some time in pasture, and sowed it to peas, and though no manure had been applied for the last ten years, I obtained from the two and a half acres 43 bushels, the crop being dressed with plaster. From another field of four acres, broken up the September previous, I obtained in the year '39 seventy-six bushels of peas—actual measurement—no manure being used excepting plaster. This crop was plowed in.

In these two instances I sowed only two bushels of peas to the acre; and my father and I were both satisfied that, had we sown another bushel to one acre, the crop would have been increased at least one quarter.

A. C. M.

Remarks by the Editor.—In commenting upon a former communication by Mr Metcalf, we intimated that his rotation, (peas, corn, wheat and grass,) required more plowing and working of the land between one grass crop and another, than would be profitable generally. We still hold to that opinion. But we are far from maintaining that Mr M.

would find it advantageous to work his peculiar soil less. If corn will not do well upon his soil, or land newly broken up, it is good husbandry to put on a crop that will pay him well. Our experience has been mostly on a warm soil—good for corn—and there we can get better corn upon the soil, than upon the ground after it has been tilled one year or more. This was tried in 1839. The sward land gave 87 1-2 bushels per acre, while the land that had been two years in roots, well manured each year, and was well manured in '39, gave only 80 bushels. We remember this case very distinctly, because we maintained in the spring, that the sward land would give the larger crop, in opposition to a more experienced cultivator, who expected more corn where the land was well pulverized.

But we are well satisfied that no safe general rules can be given upon points like this. Experience on each particular farm is the safest guide. But in order to get this experience, or to get valuable experience, each farmer must vary his own processes.

We have been pleased with these well written communications from Lenox; and though the rotation of crops will not suit our own purpose so well as one which lets us keep our lands more in grass, or rather which would let us take them up oftener, yet his course seems well adapted to stronger soils where grass holds in well.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN 1841.

We are indebted to Hon. Daniel P. King, of Danvers, Secretary of the Society, for a copy of the pamphlet named at the head of this article. And hoping to draw the attention of other societies to the subject of publishing, in a permanent form, their annual doings, we will express our belief that the money expended by the Essex County Society upon their publication, is as usefully appropriated as any part of their funds. This annual book, containing the address, the reports of committees, dissertations upon agriculture, premium list for the subsequent year, &c. &c., is distributed among the members, is read and studied by them at their leisure, and thus is made a vehicle of much useful information. The example of this county is, in this particular, worthy of imitation. Parts of the recent number will be copied into future pages of this paper.

Earliest Food for Bees.—In a conversation the other day with a worthy and observing farmer, he observed that the earliest food for bees in the spring, is maple sap. He states that he has seen them gather round the sap troughs, in the woods, during the warm days in the spring, before the buds or tassels of the willow and other trees and shrubs had put out, sipping and making themselves glad with the sweets that they find there. It would n't be a bad plan, if a person had any maples in the vicinity of his hives, to tap them for the use of his bees.—Maine Farmer.

ASHES AS MANURE.

The following is from "the Transactions of the Society for Promoting Agriculture in the State of Connecticut":—

"What experiments have been made with ashes? On what soils, for what crops, and for what grasses? What success has attended the use? Are leached or unleached ashes most beneficial as a manure? Do they equally suit upon the same soils, and for the same crops? In what quantities are they to be used?"

Mr. Keator, of Wallingford. I have made use of leached ashes, as manure for crops and grasses, and find it excellent for both upon dry land. When my grass fails, I plow up my land, and the ashes serve again as manure for a crop, and afterwards for grass. But ashes have not benefited my wet land, that was unfit to plow; for though they in most instances introduce clover, yet the land will soon be covered with moss, when it is rendered unfit for any thing, and if it cannot be recovered from the moss by plowing, it is injured instead of being benefited.

Mr. Tomlinson, of Milford. We have found leached ashes to be excellent manure for hay.

Mr. Parsons, of Durham. I have used unleached ashes for many years, as manure for Indian corn. I put a handful round each hill, soon after the first hoeing, and have much benefited my crop by this method, having frequently omitted some hills, for the purpose of ascertaining the benefit derived from the ashes. I have always found myself richly repaid both for the manure and for my labor. The greatest advantage has accrued when a rain has followed shortly after my applying the ashes.

Mr. Noah Foster, of Guilford. I have found, from experience, that leached ashes is a very beneficial manure for wheat and rye. It appears to me to be a great preventative of blights.

Mr. Andrew Hall, Jr., of Cheshire. I have received great benefit from leached ashes as manure for wheat and rye. But I have not found that it prevented blights.

Mr. Holcomb, of Sinsbury. I have made use of unleached ashes, as manure, for Indian corn, and have derived great benefit from it on dry land. Whenever I have used it for corn, where the land was wet and heavy, it has been of no advantage to the crop at all.

Mr. Walsworth, of Durham. One of my neighbors planted a field with Indian corn, and applied unleached ashes to thirty-six hills. During the first part of the season, the corn on which the ashes was put, appeared much better than that in the other part of the field, to which no ashes was applied. When the corn was gathered, the thirty-six hills, to which ashes was applied, and thirty-six adjoining hills which had none, were measured, and those which had no ashes were found to be the most productive and to have the superiority over those on which ashes was put. This was on heavy land. The same neighbor made the experiment on light dry land. A part of his crop of corn was ashed and a part was not. Here, the ashed corn much exceeded the other.

Mr. Eli Bronson, of Waterbury. In June, 1762, I plowed a grass field, of a light sandy soil, where much old wood was burned. The ground was very dry. After harvest, I plowed this fallow again. The drought continued more severe than

was perhaps ever known in the memory of man. I observed that all the spots where logs were burned, were much more moist than any where else. This circumstance particularly attracted my attention, as I had been taught that ashes were of a hot, droughty nature, suited only to wet land.

In 1765, I planted a wheat stubble, which was new land and sandy soil, which had been thoroughly burned when tilled for wheat. Part of the corn was dressed with a handful of ashes to a hill, at the first hoeing; here, for the first time, within my knowledge, ashes failed of producing any beneficial effect.

Soon afterwards I planted a tough sward, part of which was ashed in quantity as above. The part dressed with ashes grew remarkably, while the other appeared languid and pale, as if grub-eaten, until the second hoeing, after which it began to recover and to thrive better; but it finally produced not more than half as much as the part to which ashes was applied.

From the experiments of myself and my neighbors, I formed the conclusion that not only on new land, which has been recently burned, but also on land which has been kept mellow by tillage for one or two past seasons, and where little or no undissolved vegetable substance remains, no visible benefit accrues; of which, the following facts may be considered as farther illustration.

In 1796, I planted corn after rye, the land cloddy and full of stubble; one end of it was very tough, and was planted with potatoes; a few hills of the potatoes, and most of the corn were ashed; some of the corn was dressed with gypsum—all was benefited, but the potatoes much the most.

In 1797, I again planted corn on cloddy land, encumbered with stubble. I carted on barn yard manure, not well rotted. I ashed a part, by which the crop was enhanced at least one third.

In 1798, I followed a lot, much exhausted by plowing. It was a dry loam, with tender sward. Carted on barn yard manure, ten loads to the acre, and plowed it four times. I sowed half an acre with wheat, and strewed over the half acre a small load of leached ashes, and eight or ten bushels of unleached ashes. The wheat at first grew surprisingly, and though it did not hold out according to its first appearance, it yielded eleven bushels.

In 1799, I planted corn on buckwheat stubble, loamy soil—I ashed a part of it when coming up, and omitted one row. At first there was an apparent advantage, but by hilling time it could scarcely be discerned, except at one end, where it was somewhat cloddy, and there it might be perceived at harvest time. The other part I dressed with gypsum, leaving one row as before: the success was the same as with the ashes.

The same year I planted a piece of sward land, loamy soil, and dressed the corn with ashes, omitting one row, as in the other field; began to hoe the corn seven days after the ashes was applied, when the hill in the unashed row, which we crossed in hoeing, was every where noticed from being yellow, while the other was a lively green. After the second hoeing, a second dressing of ashes was applied on part of the lot, but without effect, even on parts of that row, which was omitted in the first dressing. About hilling time, the unashed row began to recover; but finally yielded at harvest, little if any more than half as much as the adjoining rows.

The same year, I observed the like good effect on corn, both from ashes and from gypsum, on

tough sward, and on cloddy land, as applied by neighbors, in sundry instances.

I have often found ashes, both leached and unleached, to be very beneficial to grass on dry land, but not on wet. I have never found their use on my garden.

From my experience and observation, I conclude that ashes is best applied on dry grass land, or land newly plowed up, or where shades have lately been taken off, or where grass turf or other vegetable substances remain undissolved: in each of which cases, there is contained in the soil food for plants, unprepared for vegetation. To effect therefore, a speedy preparation, ashes is an important application.

Whether ashes do, in fact, prevent worms, destroy them when corn is eaten by them, I have not been able to ascertain; though they have been often supposed so to do, when no evil of the kind has existed. I have often, when corn has appeared languid and yellow, as if eaten by worms, taken up whole hills and carefully examined both roots and the earth, without discovering any sign of worms. In these cases, I have deemed the unproductiveness of the soil to be the only evil. Ashes then a sure remedy. But if the land be well tilled, the weather be warm, and there be frequent showers, it will be well prepared, without ashes, by hilling time or sooner; but the corn will not recover the injury it has sustained for want of earlier preparation. Hence it follows, that ashes on plow land should be applied as soon as vegetation begins.

It is best to apply leached ashes as soon as corn is planted, while a team and cart may pass with injury to the hills. But whether unleached ashes can safely be applied before the corn is sprouted is a question I am unable to solve.

The usual quantity of unleached ashes for a corn, is about a gill; but it is worthy of observation, that where a greater or even a less quantity has been applied, the effect has been much the same. The effects of ashes and gypsum, so far as the application of the two has fallen within notice, appear to be much the same.

SCYTHES AND SNAITH FACTORIES.

There is at Shelburne a magnificent water power, where the Deerfield river, after a union with two principal branches, makes in the course of short distance a descent over a broken ledge of rocks, I should judge, of more than twenty feet. This presents a most valuable water power, and the village in its neighborhood is destined to come the seat of many factories.

There is a scythe factory established, where the business is carried on to a considerable extent. The scythe made here has a deservedly high reputation. There is an improvement in its form, which consists in the usual concave bottom of the blade being rejected and a raised edge formed the upper and under side, by which great stiffness is given to the blade. The blade appeared to me too narrow; but they are much approved by those who use them. The English scythes are in general much wider in their blades than ours; they are consequently not soon ground down, and I amotion of them is much steeper; they are not, on this account, so liable to be bent, and their cut more even and close.

There is likewise here, in the immediate neighborhood, an extensive manufactory of snaths. T

particular form of a snath, or scythe-handle, was merely matter of chance or sleight of hand. It is scarcely possible to find two alike; or, after an man had made one, to be sure that he would make another of the same pattern. It is said that in Wingham, formerly, where the manufacture of pails was carried on extensively, the bucket makers could cut out the bottoms of their pails successfully at the time of a full moon. The snath makers had not even such an advantage, unless by had taken one of the constellations, but were obliged to proceed, as it is said, by guess, or to depend on mere skill to fashion two alike or even fashion one well.

Every good mower knows how much the character of his work and his own ease in working depend upon the *king* of his scythe, and these improved snaths are, on every account, a valuable addition. The difference between one of these useful and graceful frames by which the scythe is balanced like a feather upon the hand, and the old-fashioned almost straight handle, by which it hangs like a dead weight, is remarkable.

They are split out and sold in the rough state at per hundred. The nbs or handles are made of oak or yellow birch, and cost \$2.50 per hundred. The irons for the nbs and ends are finished at fifteen cents a set. Men finish the scythe snaths—i. e., after they are taken from the oven—at two to three pieces, being hoarded in addition; and a man will finish forty, or sixty, or sometimes one hundred per day.

About 75,000 are manufactured per year. The article in the rough state is first steamed three hours; then placed in a cast iron frame to give it proper shape, four being put into one mould at a time. A number of these moulds are then placed in a frame, which moves upon a railway, and is run directly into a drying room or oven, where they remain forty-eight hours. They are then taken out, shaved smooth, and rubbed with sand paper, and returned again to another drying room to remain forty-eight hours longer. The nbs or handles are then put on, and the work finished.

The article is very beautiful. Great improvements have been made in fitting the ring to the handle, by which it can be driven tight without the use of wedges, always objectionable in former times; in sinking an iron socket to receive the end of the scythe, so that the scythe does not become loose by the wearing away of the wooden handle, as was formerly the case, in so fitting the iron handles that they can be loosened or driven tight, or removed one way or another, or placed at inclination, at pleasure, and this without the use of movable wedges; and in so fitting the iron end of the handle to the snath, that the strain is brought upon the snath instead of the iron handle, which passes through the handle and is therefore less liable to be broken.

Students of the Manual Labor School at the city, are often employed in this shop, in different numbers, at ten cents an hour. They are at liberty to work three hours a day, and may still keep up their classes. Some of the students in this shop defray all their expenses.

Two lads were pointed out to me, then at working the snaths with sand paper, who earned in this shop last year, one hundred and fifty dollars. They were brothers—one seventeen years old, the other younger; and were the children of a deranged man, who was unable to provide for them. They was a beautiful example of most commendable

industry, and evinced their worthiness of the education they were seeking.—*Colman's Fourth Report.*

THE DAIRY.

Professor Low, in the last number of his "Domestic Animals of Britain and Ireland," sums up as follows a carefully digested treatise on the importance of the dairy:—"The dairy is a branch of rural industry, in the highest degree deserving of attention. There are no other means known to us by which so great a quantity of animal food is derived for human support from the same space of ground. In the British islands, the production of this kind of aliment in summer and its entire value, forms no inconsiderable proportion of the yearly created produce of the land. There is no class of persons by whom milk, in one or more of its forms, is not used. Cheese may seem to be a mere superfluity to those who feed largely on other animal food, yet, even amongst this class, the consumption, from its regularity, is considerable; but amongst the far more numerous classes to whom cheese is a part of their customary diet, the consumption of this substance is very great. Butter is used by almost every family above the poorest, and to an enormous extent as a substitute for oil in culinary preparations. Simple milk, too, enters into the diet of every class, with this peculiarity, that it is consumed in a larger quantity in the rural districts than in the towns. It may be difficult to make an approximate calculation of the quantity and value of the milk consumed by the twenty-five millions of the inhabitants of the British Islands. It is, perhaps, a reasonable calculation, that each individual consumes half a pint of milk in a day, in its different forms, which would produce 570,212,500 gallons, which at 8d. per gallon, amounts to £19,010,416, besides more than 200,000,000 gallons employed in the raising and fattening of calves. Great as the production is, it is not sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants; and an importation takes place of butter and cheese, which an extension of the native dairy would enable the country to dispense with."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Making Bread.—Every one imagines they know how to make bread, and almost every one can wet up flour and bake it—but it by no means follows that they know how to make bread. To make good bread, good flour, good yeast, and good management are requisite. One of the simplest processes of making good bread is as follows:—To eight quarts of flour add three ounces of salt, half a pint of yeast, (or good sweet cuttings,) and three quarts of water, of a moderate temperature, and the whole being well mixed and kneaded, and set by in a proper temperature, will rise in about an hour, or perhaps a little more. It will rise better and more equally if the mass is covered. It must undergo a second kneading before it is formed into loaves for the oven. The more bread is kneaded the better it will be. Be careful not to allow your bread to become sour in rising. Milk is by some used instead of water in mixing their bread. Milk will make white bread, but it will not be sweet, and dries quicker than bread made with water. If loaves are slightly gashed with a knife around the edges, before they are put in the oven, cracking will be avoided in baking. From an hour to an hour and a half is required to bake bread fully.

Sponge Bread is made by taking three quarts of wheat flour, the same quantity of boiling water, and mixing them carefully together. When lukewarm, add a teacup full of common, or a little less of distillery yeast, and set the mass in a warm place to rise. When light, knead in flour till it will mould well; then let it rise again, when it is to be moulded into loaves and baked.

French bread or rolls is made by taking half a bushel of fine flour, ten eggs, a pound and a half of fresh butter, a pint of yeast, or more, if not first rate, and wetting the whole mass with new milk, pretty hot. Let it lie half an hour to rise, which done, make it into loaves or rolls, and wash them over with an egg beaten with milk. In common French rolls, the eggs and the butter are not uncommonly omitted, but their addition makes the bread decidedly better.

The following bread has been found very useful for those to whom fine flour bread was injurious:—Of good wheat, ground fine but unboltoed, take three quarts, one quart warm water, one gill of fresh yeast, one quart of molasses, and one teaspoonful of saleratus. Make two loaves, bake an hour, and cool gradually. It has sometimes been called dyspepsia bread.

No kind of bread should be put into an oven too hot, as a crust will be formed, and the proper rising prevented. Heat your oven thoroughly, but let the first flush heat pass off before your bread is put in. If you fling in a little flour, and it browns in about a minute, put in your bread; if it burns black, wait a few minutes. There is much depending in every family on the bread used, and the greatest care should be taken to have it sweet and of good quality. Bread should never be put on the table till twenty-four hours after baking, where health and economy are consulted.—*Albany Cult.*

MAXIMS.

Injury.—A little wrong done to another, is a great injury done to ourselves. The severest punishment of an injury is the consciousness of having done it; and no man suffers more than he who is turned over to the pain of repentance.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

Pity and Scorn.—He that hath pity on another man's sorrow, shall be free from it himself; and he that delighteth in and scorneth the misery of another, shall one time or other, fall into it himself.—*Ibid.*

Beauty.—Remember that if thou marry for beauty, thou bindest thyself all thy life for that which, perchance, will neither last nor please thee one year; and when thou hast it, it will be to thee of no price at all—for the desire dieth when it is attained, and the affection perisheth when it is satisfied.—*Ibid.*

Promises.—It would be more obliging to say plainly, we cannot do what is desired, than to amuse people with false words, which often put them upon false measures.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Talking.—The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed in company, to distrust one's opinions, and value others that deserve it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Facts.—Weigh not so much what men say, as what they prove.

For the N. E. Farmer.

LEATHER SHAVINGS FOR MANURE.

Mr. LITTON.—One of your correspondents inquires what is the value of a cord of leather shavings destitute of oil. We should suppose it would be difficult to find a cord of those shavings, in any manufactory, entirely void of oil. There may, however, be operations exclusively in sole leather, which would produce them. We can speak only of the efficacy of the shavings in the shops of the shoemaker and currier. The oil in those shavings is no doubt a powerful ingredient, but cannot be powerful enough to produce more than a small portion of the effects witnessed. The gelatine of skins would be generally admitted to be a very effective manure; this quality may scem lost in the conversion of skins into leather, and there may be so firm a combination of gelatine with tannin, as to defy the power of the chemist to educe from the leather any thing strongly resembling the original qualities of the skin. The laboratory of nature, however, will often show results which that of the chemist cannot. The supposed insolubility of leather shavings should not operate as an objection against the use, more than the same supposition does against the application to land of the hair and hoofs of animals, feathers and wool, which by general consent rank among the most powerful of manures.

We did not sit down to write a dissertation, but to give a narration of facts. Forty years ago, we purchased a small farm of a shoemaker, who had cast the shavings from his shop by the roadside or in the corners of lots. Our first object was to clear away those unsightly heaps. We carried them into the fields, believing if the leather could do no good, the vegetable substances would, which time had incorporated with it. Every field on which these heaps were spread, became remarkably productive;—so much so as to excite the admiration of neighbors. And something might have been ascribed to ingenuity in cultivation, which was due rather to the energy of old leather. This early, and in some degree accidental success, (for then we had neither read nor thought much on subjects connected with agriculture,) induced us to be very saving of scraps of old leather, we have been in the habit of cutting up old shoes and boots and spreading them on fields, and always think there is an ample remuneration for the labor bestowed. It will be perceived there has been no course of experiments which could qualify us to give definite answers to all the questions of an "Inquirer." We think, however, that leather shavings are a good dressing for almost any description of soil; that they will assist in the growth of nearly every class of plants, perhaps more from preparing the soil for vigorous action than direct influences. We think three cords sufficient for one dressing of an acre, and believe the ultimate results of such a dressing would be greater than a dressing of six cords of the richest barn manure.

M. ALLEN.

Pembroke, March 12th, 1842.

No disputing about Tastes.—The hedgehog will eat Spanish flies, which will kill a dog, and a common hog festens upon rattlesnakes.

Large Pickarel.—Mr Daniel Risley, of East Hartford, showed us, says the Hartford Times, a pickarel, which he caught, weighing 11 lbs.

From the Maine Farmer.

EXPERIMENTS ON PLANTING LARGE AND SMALL POTATOES.

Mr HOLMES.—We think, in this region, that small potatoes are as good for seed as large ones, and the result of any experiment for a single year, will seem to say so. If this is true, the rule that "like produces like," must here have an exception.

I commenced the experiment spoken of eight years ago, when I selected a few of my largest potatoes, and a few of the size that we usually plant—small, but not the smallest—and have ever since kept two distinct breeds, if I may so speak, selecting large ones to plant from the large lot, and small ones to plant from the small lot. Till this year, I have never been able to perceive any difference more than difference of soil, or some other like circumstances would make;—but this year the result is so marked, that I think the seed alone must have produced it. Perhaps in a good season the result would be different. I selected a bed in my garden as nearly equal in quality as I could find, and planted, without manure, eight rows across it, as follows:—

No. 1, planted with large potatoes, cut, yielded	16 lb. large and 19 lb. small potatoes.
" 2, small, " 3 " 11	
" 3, large, " 9 " 16	
" 4, small, " 2 3/4 " 8 1/2	
" 5, large, " whole, 18 1/2 " 10 3/4	
" 6, small, " " 11 3/4 " 11	
" 7, large, " " 20 " 10 1/2	
" 8, small, " " 9 1/4 " 9 1/2	

In each row fifteen potatoes were planted and none of the seed rotted. The acceable quantity of seed and produce is as follows:

No. 1 requires 43 bushels seed, and yielded 400.	
" 2 " 17 " " 160.	
" 3 " 43 " " 283	
" 4 " 17 " " 128	
" 5 " 43 " " 334	
" 6 " 17 " " 260	
" 7 " 43 " " 349	214
" 8 " 17 " " 136	476 1/2

Average for large seed, 341 1/2; for small seed, 190 1/2 bushels to the acre. W. D. D.

POTATO PLANTING.

The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, presented the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a communication he had received from Major Perceval, of Barnton House, county of Wexford, Ireland, on the subject of potato planting; and in reference to that part of Sir James Graham's paper on the same subject, printed in the third part of the Society's Journal, in the year 1810, referring to the failure of the crop arising from the circumstance of using cut seed. Major Perceval gives a statement of a similar failure, to a considerable extent, experienced ten or twelve years ago in the district in which he resides, in the potato crop, from seed made of cut sets, the failure being attended, however, with great peculiarities. The cut sets planted in the forenoon, were found to do well, and yield a good crop; while those planted in the afternoon were nearly a total failure; or, on the contrary, those planted the next day in the forenoon, a failure, while the afternoon planting would be found to do well. The capricious results would be found to happen in the same field,

all of a uniform quality; the same manure be used throughout, the same sets being cut at same time as the others, and in every way tree similarly, to obviate the serious evil. Major Perceval then proceeds in an interesting account the management of his potato crop, and states that he found the failure from cut seed entirely prevented by selecting the largest potatoes, which he into pits for seed, (a plan which prevented chance of their heating,) and in spring, two three days before planting, he cut the potatoes to sets as often as possible, with one eye, or gminating principle in each, and immediately lit them, (drying up the cutting with air-slacked lime keeping them spread on a floor. We have plant cut seed in Canada, in the forenoon, that succeed and was free from dry rot, while the same seed cut from the same pit of potatoes and planted the same field, soil, and manure, in the afternoon of the same day, was nearly a total failure, and sound potatoes, lime them after they are cut and let them dry before planting, will, in a great measure, prevent dry rot.—British Amer. Cult.

From the Maine Farmer.

HEMLOCK AND PINE FOR SHEEP.

Mr HOLMES.—I will once more give my opinion of the benefit of hemlock and pine boughs for she and even spruce and fir, though they are no good.

I think I shall be correct in saying I began with six sheep forty years ago last March. I ever h and still keep the descendants of the same she except by crossing from other bucks. I have used more or less hemlock or pine, and both w convenient, and allowed them to eat when t would and when they pleased, by placing it by side of the fence in the yard. I have never covered the least damage by it, but a benefit, less hay is required. I still feel correct in say that my sheep are as healthy, and ever have b as those of my neighbors.

I consider pine healthy, and it saves the trou of using tar on the nose, and besides, is much n comfortable for the sheep than a dry lot of tar hair near their mouths.

It was said, in former years, that hemlock g to sheep would make them weak, they would b their wool, and the lambs would come dead, & this is the opinion of some at the present day. This is a mistake. I have noticed, where tl stories are told, that the sheep were poor, cause of which was for want of food. It is that a very poor sheep often brings forth a d lamb, or if not dead, it soon dies for want of f and if the sheep lives to the time for taking of fleeces, it is often the case that the greatest part on the hedges and brush of the fields for the b to build their nests with.

When I was hauling my fire wood, not l since, I was putting some hemlock boughs on sled, my wood cutter says, if you give ther your sheep they will have dead lambs. I said, so—for I have a live one now, and expect a more soon. My reasoning is, that sheep and ce want a change of food as much as human bei in proportion to their grades. I consider it better way for many, if not all, who have fre support and sheep to feed, to save the small bou of the hemlock and pine, and place them in d yards for their flock.

Thus much I have written on the bark of a b

and much more could be. If you think it worth placing in your useful columns, it is at your disposal.

Yours, J. WHITMAN.

North Turner, Feb 22, 1842.

NOTE.—We received the above communication upon some of Nature's paper—the bark of birch. It was enclosed in a paper letter, and the Postmaster thought he must tax double postage it. Where's the law for taxing postage on such bark letters?—Ed.

From the Maine Cultivator.

GRAIN—PRACTICAL HINTS, &c.

NOVEMBER, March 5, 1842.

Messrs. Editors—I am apprehensive that my communications will become tedious to many of our readers, on account of the minuteness of my ails; but if those to whom they prove so, will wait a moment, they will be convinced that writing on agriculture are apt to go into the opposite extreme, and only write on general principles or king facts; taking it for granted that every one already sufficiently acquainted with the minute ails, which is far from being true. Few of your ails but can recollect some simple labor-saving operation, in your useful paper, which has been more valuable to them than one year's subscription. In these convictions I shall continue to speak of things no otherwise important, than having convenience and saving of labor to recommend them.

Object to mixing grass seed with grain, to save in sowing, as much of it would be covered deep by the harrow and treading of horses or men. After sowing my wheat or other grains I have harrowed twice—grass seed sowed, and rolled smooth. On sandy loam, half a peck clover and the same of timothy or herds grass, good quantity. In clayey loams, two quarters and eight of herds grass, is about right—regarding the proportions according to the soils—in wet and bog-land soils, the clover should be sowed and a half bushel of red top and a peck of timothy grass sowed to the acre. As a general rule we sow too little grass seed. The consequence is, a poor tilth is left naked, and the growth of rich one is so rank, as to lose much of its seed. Some use a brush harrow to smooth their ground and cover grass seed. This may do on level ground, but is liable to admit the roller, but is liable to admit the seed and leave it uneven. I would always sow chaff in preference to clear seed; but it requires observation and judgment; for a bushel of timothy, which will contain two lbs. of seed one year, will not afford half that quantity another.

Every farmer ought to grow his own seed; it is always a cash article, and if he buys he has to pay for cleansing, which is useless, unless it contains weeds. If leached ashes are used on wheat, it should be spread before cultivating; if un-leached, they may be sowed any time before the wheat are four inches high. Were it not for pressing the earth around the seed, I should prefer not to sow any grain of any kind, till it was three or four inches high. It will then destroy myriads of insects, and cause the grain to branch more.

If this mode will not break the eggs of the Hessian fly, I know no means of doing it. All that has been said or written on sowing quick lime, or impregnating fields with the fumes of tobacco, sulphur, or essences of pole-cat to destroy

the fly, in July or any other month, has never destroyed enough of them to pay a man for a week's work. Some wise man in our State, has advised to starve them out of the country by ceasing to sow. I should not like to see it tried, as I fear the experimenters would starve first. Although women and children are not employed here as in Europe, to weed and glean grain fields, and field labor is expensive, still I am satisfied from personal observation, that many fields of wheat will well reward an outlay of one to three, or even four days expended in weeding an acre. By thorough weeding once, the Canada thistle may be prevented from going to seed before harvest. Every farmer should have a pair or more of weeding tools. They may be made of wood, exactly in the shape of a pair of blacksmith's tongs,—the handle about four feet long, and spread so as to permit the operator to stand between them. Mine have the jaws and joint made of iron, with teeth on the inside, a turned hoe-handle screwed on each shank, like a goose neck hoe. I have also a sharp gouge, one and one fourth inch wide, handle four feet long; with these, an immense number of weeds can be destroyed in a day.

The advantages of early cutting are so numerous that I must dwell a little on them. As soon as the upper part of the stock is turned yellow and the kernel is fairly in the paste state, put in the cradle the first fair day—I say the cradle, for before the grain is crippled by long standing, this useful instrument can be used. If you neglect to cut them, you may have rains, and winds to ripen, break down and shell out the grain—if rusty, the quality grows poorer—you must cut with a sickle—the straw is too brittle for bands—you can only handle it when the dew is on, &c.

Unless you feel able to purchase the little machine, with fingers pushed before a pair of little wheels, for taking up cradled grain, which is a great saver of time and back-ache, you may follow the cradle with a rake made as follows: head 2 ft. long, 1 1/2 inch square, 6 teeth half inch in diameter, 10 inches clear of head—handle seven feet long—a dry fir is the right shape and light—on the back of head and handle, instead of bows, nail a triangular piece of half inch board, with which to even the butts of the grain. If your grain is good, you may stand in your place and gather a sheaf.

Those who understand it, can make five bands sooner than I could describe the process. By the way, I know men who can make a band and bind a sheaf quicker than others can do the former. There is a cleverness in handling grain, which few men have arrived at in this section. I have had men in my employ who could not average half an acre in a day.

It is safest to stock the same day you cut. I prefer twenty bundles to a stook, on account of the power to stand against the wind. It is made as follows: Set up four pairs and one at each end; one pair and one, on each side of the centre;—place four cap-sheaves on each of these points, and fasten together in the usual way.

Cradled grain is much less liable to hurt in the stook or barn, than that which is reaped, on account of its looseness. Much grain is injured by mowing down too soon. In fact it would be better never to put it in close mows. I saw a grain barn at Guilford, owned by Hon. Joseph Kelsey, in which he had one scaffolding above another, so that the wheat all stood on the butts. It could

not hurt in this way. I cannot doubt the flour would be much sweeter preserved in this way.

As to the mode of thrashing grain, it has come to be more expensive than before any horse power machine was in operation. It is my deliberate opinion that the man who has grain enough to make it an object to feed cattle on it, will save time and money by using the flail in preference to any machine; unless he can have one in his barn to use as he pleases. Few farmers will afford this. The time lost in tumbling straw out doors and pitching it back again, with the hazard of injury from stones and serious evils, all of which are avoided by threshing and feeding from the floor.

Of barley and oats next time.

Yours, &c.

JAMES BATES.

[From the same.]

CLEARING AWAY OBSTRUCTIONS TO THE PLOW.

Messrs. Editors—This is a subject which nearly interests every farmer in our State. Those who have travelled through different parts of our State, and have been at all observant of the state of things, must know that stumps, stones, old logs, and other obstructions, are more or less abundant. Now, Farmer Thrifty is one of those men who in reasoning always endeavors to come at the bottom of his subject. And his first object to be accomplished is, to clear away all obstructions from the field, so that a complete unbroken furrow may be turned from one end to the other;—this, as Farmer Thrifty says, is beginning at the right end of business.

Plowing is the grand operation in husbandry. If a field be poorly plowed, it can not yield a good crop, however skillfully managed in other respects. And let the question be asked, what proportion of the arable land in our State is capable of being well plowed? Much has been said lately in regard to improvements in the construction of plows. But of what avail is the most consummate skill in the making of this grand instrument of agriculture, if our fields are to remain encumbered with stumps, roots, stones, &c.? A well constructed stump machine should be owned in every neighborhood where stumps abound; and I have heard Farmer Thrifty say that he wished that the inventive genius of some mechanic would make us off just the right kind of thing for extracting stones from the ground. After procuring suitable implements for performing all this business, it will not be so great a task as might be imagined, to clear away all obstructions from our arable lands. Farmer Thrifty says that he has determined to persevere in this business, till his whole farm is entirely cleared of obstructions to the plow. Let us then, gentlemen farmers, imitate this worthy and patriotic citizen, and the agriculture of the State of Maine shall be placed on equal or higher footing than that of Great Britain.

Swearing in conversation indicates a perpetual distrust of the person's own reputation, and is an acknowledgement that he thinks his bare word not worthy of credit.

There are sixteen companies in Boston engaged in the ice trade. The quantity of the article exported from that city last year, amounted to six hundred thousand dollars.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1872.

THE PLANTING OF POTATOES.

We are rather early in giving directions for the planting of this crop. But if we would notice the mode of planting most of the ordinary crops in season, we must take some one or more of them in anticipation of its proper time. We will premise that our success with this crop has been little favorable. Whether this be owing to the soil we have tilled; to the manure we have used; to the mode of applying the manure; or to injudicious methods of cultivation, or to all of these combined, we know not. Want of success with a crop which most farmers deem a good one, has caused us to study all the accounts of its cultivation which have fallen in our way; and also to study the plant and crop in the field, as far as we have had opportunity during the last year. Another thing we will premise, viz: the opinions we shall give, should be tried by many and varied experiments, before we shall venture to promulgate them as rules that farmers will obviously find it well to follow. If our statements shall induce them to make some experiments on their own responsibility, we shall be content.

Our practice has been to plant on a good loamy soil, with hard gravelly subsoil,—firmer on sward than on old ground. Have planted from the first to the twentieth of May. Have usually planted in hills 3-4 feet apart,—put a good large manure-fork full of manure in the hill—say twelve to fifteen loads—or from four to five cords per acre. This manure has been applied immediately upon taking it from the barn cellar while dripping wet with urine, and the potatoes—17 to 20 bushels per acre—have been put upon this dung forthwith and trodden into it. For after culture, the plow has been run between the rows, usually each way, and the plants hoeed two or three times. This differs little from the most common mode of operation in the eastern part of the Commonwealth, excepting that the manure is much more full of urine than that upon farms in general. Whether the strength of the manure has not been detrimental in our mode of using, may be a fair question, and if obliged to give answer, we should guess that it has.

Potatoes generally do best in cool seasons and in cool soils. We have given them a hot bed. More than this, we have formed beds into which the atmosphere does not pass very freely. We can recollect in memory several sayings and facts which render it probable that in this we erred. There was a common saying in our boyhood, which used to be uttered when we were planting on rough and cloddy land, that *soils were the best covering for potatoes*. Only a few years since, we noticed when digging potatoes on a reclaimed meadow, that those hills which were made up mainly of small clods contained more and better potatoes than those hills which were formed from large clods, or those which were composed of the *fine peat* or peaty matter. This led us to think seriously upon a thought which had passed through the mind before, viz: that potatoes require air. About two years ago, we mentioned this point to an observing farmer in Topsheld. He said, your remarks remind me of what I witnessed last year, or the year before, on Dr. Nichols' farm. I was passing there one day about the first of June, and Mr. G. had some brues, ferns, huckleberry bushes, &c. in his cart, and appeared to be putting them into hills for planting. "What are you doing there, neighbor G.?"

said I. "Obeying orders," said he. "Well, what are your orders?" "Why, the Dr. told me, after I had taken the manure out of the cellar, to put this stuff into the water in the bottom of the cellar, let it soak awhile, and then plant potatoes upon it." "Small potatoes there, thanks I," said our informant, Mr. P. tingled. But, continued he, I happened by there in the autumn, when Mr. G. was harvesting the potatoes, and they were better than any others I saw that season.

Mr. Beck, the publisher of this paper, informs me that several years since, he planted potatoes in his garden where the land was rich, and had long been tilled. In such places, vines or tops are usually luxuriant, while the bottoms or tubers are small. He furrowed out this ground with a large plow, running deep, making drills four feet apart. He then neatly filled the drills with but stalks; put his seed upon these, about a foot apart in the hill, then leveled on the furrow, and in tilling made no hill or ridge. From this land he obtained at the rate of between seven and eight hundred bushels per acre.

The process pursued by Mr. Barnum, of Vermont, whose statement has recently been in our columns, though in many respects different from those here given, yet was well suited to keep the surface of the land so loose as to admit of a free circulation of air.

Now, without intending to say or intimate that air is all that this crop wants, we do intend to express the opinion, distinctly, that the crop does require more air than is usually allowed it. What may be inferred from the fact that potatoes often do wonderfully well where they are planted upon swamp mud, muck, and from the other fact, that they grow well by placing the seed upon the surface of moist land, and covering them with straw? Both of these matters are loose, and would afford good ventilation.

To what does all this tend? What course is to be recommended? As our opinions on this point are so much matter of theory we will not recommend. But we will mention methods that have occurred to us. One might put in the drill or the hill, a small quantity, four, five or six loads of well pulverized and good manure to the acre. This is wanted for the fibrous roots, the vine or stalk to feed upon. Above this might be put ten or twelve loads to the acre, of leaves, butts, stalks, old potato vines, fine brush, clippings or any thing of the kind which would keep a place light and loose for the tubers, the potatoes proper, to swell and grow in.—When planting, we know not whether it would be best to put the seed between the two kinds of dressing, or above them both.

Another method would be, and the work might be less, to manure with the good manure as before, using only a small quantity, planting directly upon that, covering slightly—stirring the earth well once or twice after the plants were up, and then putting the other dressing upon the surface.

COMPOSTING WITH MUCK OR SWAMP MUD.

One of the first farming operations in the spring, is to carry the manure from the barn yards and hog yards to the fields, and drop it in large heaps near where it is to be used for planting. By most farmers it is tipped from the cart, and permitted to lie for a few days in separate heaps of a load each. While thus exposed, the drying winds of spring extract its juices (the best part of it) very rapidly. At a convenient time it is forked over, and the several loads are joined into one heap. A less surface is then exposed to wind and sun—but yet enough is exposed to allow the escape of every particle that takes the form of gas or vapor. These volatile parts which are usually suffered to escape, are the most fer-

tilizing portions of the whole mass, and it is well to find them if we can.

The course which science prescribes, and which experience of many of our best farmers approves, is to mix your dung in layers of five or six inches thick muckow mud—muck—that is, a layer of that thicker than one of dung, and then of muck and so on; but sure and let the muck cover the top and the sides of the ammonia and other valuable parts that are inclined to escape, will be seized and retained by the muck. Thus you save. But this is not all: in most states the muck has a sourness or acidity, which vents its acting well as a manure. Now the gases in the dung tend to remove or correct that sourness, as they do this effectually, the muck itself becomes a good manure, and thus your quantity of real manure is doubled or more than doubled.

The mixture may be improved by adding, ten or twelve days before you use the compost, five or six bushels of ashes, or half as many of quick lime each cord in the heap. If this is done the heap shall have a coating of pure muck all over it, two or three inches thick, which should be well patted on with shovel.

But, be cautious.—If you go to the swamp and muck now, and think to make that answer for this year, you will be likely to do more harm than good. Muck so recently dug has too much sourness. It was a thorough freezing before it is fit to use.

To give an idea of what the loss may be from sufficing our fermenting dung to remain exposed, as is usual, we may refer to an experiment by Sir H. Davy, which he found that three pints of hot fermenting nature, consisting principally of the litter and dung cattle, gave out in three days thirty-five cubic inches of an "elastic fluid" which was found to contain two cubic inches of carbonic acid. The fluid mat collected in the receiver amounted to near half an ounce and had a salt taste and disagreeable smell. If half an ounce of the best of the manure escapes from three pints in three days—there will be lost of two pounds per bushel, or of 70 lbs per load of 35 bushels in three days. This is more than we can afford to spare.

THE FARMER'S MUCK MANUAL, BY DR. DAN.

We are indebted to the publisher for a copy of the work, which was favorably noticed by "A Constant Reader," in our last paper. We have turned over it leaves and taken a hasty glance at its contents. It has satisfied us that the work is worthy of a thorough reading. We hope that farmers will obtain the book and put to the test of experiment many of the simple rules which Dr. Dana's science has deduced.—The term "muck" in the title, is used in a very broad sense. For the work treats of soils and all kinds of manures.—Science here leads to the same result in regard to peat in compost, which has been reached by those practical farmers who make two or three loads of this peat, mix properly with one load of cow dung, equal in value to four loads of dung. Dr. Dana has defined nearly all his terms, but the unlettered man, though he should read and understand the definitions, will soon forget many of them, and as he gets farther on in the book, he will become confused, and many passages will be entirely unintelligible to him. If he procures this work, he must make up his mind to study it. Very many of the most valuable parts of the work, however, can be understood by any man of common capacity, and will well repay for reading, even should he not recur to it a second time. Portions of the work are highly practical. Many of the positions are new, and their correctness will be questioned.

THE THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer Brighton, Mass. in a shaded and dry exposure for the week ending March 20.

Table with 4 columns: Date (March 18-19, 19-20), Time (6 A.M., 12 M., 6 P.M.), Wind, and Weather (S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W., S.W.).

LIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 21, 1892

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 310 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working oxen, Cows and Calves, 120 Sheep, and 1500 Swine. 20 of Cattle unsold.

Pigs.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with 1 week, viz a low clover cake taken at \$6. First quality, \$5 50 to 5 75. Second quality, \$4 75 to 5 25. Third quality, \$1 00 to 4 50.

Working Oxen.—We noticed the following sales \$65, 4, 75, and 90.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$2 75, 3 00, 4 00, 4 50, and 5 00.

Cheese.—Lots to peddle 3 7-1 and 4 for cows, and 4 3-1 for barrows. At retail, from 1 1-2 to 6.

Cows and Calves.—Sales \$20, 22, 25, and 30.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

BEANS. Horse Beans, \$2 25 to 2 50 per bushel Red Top, 4 40 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 to 12 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 to 1 55 bu. Lucerne, 25 c per bushel. Dry Seed, \$1 50 to 4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The transactions consist of several cargoes of flour, 62 a 63, and some white, 54 to 55c per bushel. A cargo very choice Delaware sold at 150c per bushel. Corn—Northern, 45c—do Round Yellow—do Southern Flat Yellow 62 a 73—White do 54 to 55 1/2 c—do—Rye, Northern, 75 a—Oats, Southern 45 a 47—Northern do, 43 to 45—Beans, per bushel 75 to 80.

LOUR. The sales of Ohio have been \$5 12, and selected brands \$6 27, 500 lbs Howard street, \$6 10 times 400, Fredericksburg, \$5 87, 4 mos; 300 do Philadelphia, 7, 4 mos; 500 do Petersburg, \$5 75, cash. Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos, cr. \$6 00 a—do, rf, \$5 75 a 6 00 do, free of garlic, \$6 00 a—Philadelphia do, 4 mos, \$5 87 a—Fredericksburg, 100 lb 4 a 35 7 1/2 a—Alexandria, wharf, mountain, —a—George-town, \$6 00 a 6 12—Richmond Canal, \$5 00 a—do, City, \$6 75 a—Petersburg, City Mills, \$6 00 a 6 25 c. Country \$5 75 a 5 57—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 50 a—do fancy hinds \$6 62 a—Ohio via Canal, \$5 a 6 37—Indian Meal in bbls, \$3 00 a 3 25.

POPKIONS.—The sales at auction consist of 100 bbls, a Pork \$7 37 a \$5 75; 40 do Clear \$11; 65 do do per lb; 20 do Mess, \$ 62 a \$5 57 do; 40 bbls Western 14; 4 8 a 5 1-4c, 4 mos.

Wool.—5 75, 4 mo. new hbl, \$9 25 a 9 50—Navy—\$5 00 a No. 1, \$7 50 a—do Prime \$5 00 a 6 30—Pork—do Clear, 4 mo. hbl, \$12 a 12 50—do Clear \$11 a 11 60—do Mess \$9 00 a 9 50—do Prime \$7 00 a—do Mess other States \$5 00 a 9 00.

Wool.—The value whereat at the place of auction shall not exceed 5 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 5 cts. per pound, 32 cts. ad val. and per pound.

Wool.—A sale of 75 bales Cordova was made to go out to Market at 52 cts per lb, 8 mos cr.

Wool.—Saxony Fines Washed, lb. 47 a 50 c.—American blood, do 43 a 46—do 3 4 to 40 a 41—do 1-2 do 37—1-4 and common do 30 a 32—Smyrna Sheep, ed, do 26—do unwashed, 10 a 14—Hengst do 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpacked, 7 a 10—do packed, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 30—do 1-4 do do, 35 a 37—do 2 do do do 25 a 30—do 3 do do do 15 a 20.

Wool.—Several parcels have been brought forward, and their reduction was submitted to, in order to effect sales.

Wool.—Sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.

Wool.—AY, per ton, \$20 to 25—Eastern Screwed \$19 to 20.

Wool.—New 5 a 25—New 5 to 5 50—New 5 to 5 50.

Wool.—IGS, 16 a 25.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale, a Farm in Lexington known as the Hastings farm, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of Minney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees and a good supply of young wood. For particulars apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1892.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at the Rooms of said Society on Saturday the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time the officers elected on the first Saturday of the last month will report upon their respective duties, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of said Society.

President—M. P. WARD. Vice Presidents—B. V. French, C. Newhall, Jenni Wain Slip, E. M. Richards. Treasurer—W. Walker. Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Teschemacher. Recording Secretary—Edwin A. Wright. Professor of Plant and Vegetable Physiology—John Lewis Russell, A. M. Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—S. L. Dana, M. D.

Committee on Exhibits—B. V. French, Chairman, R. Manning, P. B. Hovey, Jr., C. P. Grossvenor, W. Kennard, A. Kenrick, S. Pond, O. Johnson, S. Walker, E. W. McCordry, J. Breck. Committee on Finances—C. M. Hovey, Chairman, D. Haggerston, J. Breck, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, W. E. Carter, J. S. Jenck.

Committee on Vegetables—S. Pond, Chairman, P. B. Hovey, Jr., Rufus How, John Hovey, A. D. Williams, J. A. Kenrick, J. L. F. Warren. Committee on the Library—M. P. Wilder, Chairman, R. T. Parro, C. K. Dillaway, C. M. Hovey, B. V. French, S. Walker.

Committee on Scrupulousness of Fruit—R. Manning, Chairman, P. B. Hovey, Jr., R. B. Richards, W. Kenrick. Executive Committee—M. P. Wilder, Chairman, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French, E. M. Richards, C. M. Hovey. Committee on Finance—E. W. Hovey, Chairman, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French. 2p

E. M. RICHARDS, Sec.

FURST TREES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at office.

Will be sold a valuable invoice of Forest Trees, (just imported per ship Tallyrand) consisting of 1300 fine pecked transplanted Scotch Larch—124 purple beech—10 English oaks—10 English Elm—55 delectuous cyprus—5 common cypresses—45 H. B. arbor vites—100 syringas (orientalis)—175 weeping ash—100 Spanish chestnuts—50 Scotch firs—95 weeping beech—27 weeping willows—4 salisburia americana (gingo)—50 sweet bays—3 ruscus aculeatus—4 English vines—10 Siberian arbor vites—30 curled asps—150 Wich elms—50 hunes.

The above trees were selected and packed with great care, by G. Cunningham & Son, Seedsmen, Liverpool, and have been received in superior order, and believed to be in better preservation than any previously imported. Persons interested in the cultivation of forest trees, will have a rare opportunity of supplying themselves.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the 25th inst., and the trees may be seen the day before the sale.

WHITTELL, SEAVER, & CO. March 23. eptApril 2 75 Milk Street, Boston.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, &c. among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapes, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do, Plum do, Currants, Goose berries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Lexington situated one mile west of the Village, and 11 miles from Boston, containing 175 acres, including about 10 acres of wood land, the soil is rich, and under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large Dwelling House, which will accommodate 150 persons, and two families; a large Barn, Shed, Chaise House, Mill House, Cider Mill and Ice House, and an extensive Figgerly, all of which are new, or in good repair. The Farm is stocked with every variety of Fruit, and the Garden, which includes about an acre, with a choice selection of Shrubs and Flowering Plants, which the proprietor has devoted several years in procuring, which will cost no expense. Within the garden is a Green House, 40 feet by 16, with suitable buildings adjacent to accommodate the Gardener. The House is heated upon the most approved plan, and is stocked with a variety of the best Grapes, Flowering plants, &c. A valuable stock of improved Short Horn, Durham, North Devon, and Alderley Cattle will be sold to the purchaser of the Farm if wanted. For further particulars, inquire of ARAD PROCTOR on the premises, or of JAMES VILA, Bath Street, Boston.

If not disposed of at private sale it will be offered at Auction on Friday, 1st of April at 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 16. eptA1

LIXEN BOTANICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY

112, G. L. STARR, NEW YORK.

It is the hope of the public will not be misled by the attempt to transfer the name by which this Nursery has been distinguished for forty years, to a piece of ground purchased expressly and used principally for the purpose of a private residence, another small detached piece to which Mr. Prince sent, has recently removed, which was cultivated as a Nursery before the Revolution, but has not been for many years past, except to propagate Monas Multicaulis, and to another piece purchased only four years since. The Proprietors have no wish to refer to the name of, or in any way to interfere with, the late proprietor, further than is indispensably necessary in strict justice to themselves, to wit: to identify the premises, making known the change of ownership, and to have the benefit of the reputation of this long established, extensive, and well known Nursery as such, and which they purpose not only to continue, but to increase; and they will endeavor, and confidently hope by vigorous exertion and a liberal expenditure, to continue such reputation for the Nursery, and by strict integrity and liberality in dealing to establish it.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, the conductor of the establishment for the present proprietors, will be promptly attended to. New Catalogues at reduced prices furnished gratis. The subscriber also offers for sale a general assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, in large or small quantities, warranted genuine and fresh. G. R. GARRETSON, March 16.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, and Herbaceous Plants, Ballous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, of the latest varieties, etc. Ornamental Trees and Evergreens of an extra size can be supplied. A liberal discount will be made on large orders.

It is hoped that the public will not be misled by the attempt to transfer the name by which this Nursery has been distinguished for forty years, to a piece of ground purchased expressly and used principally for the purpose of a private residence, another small detached piece to which Mr. Prince sent, has recently removed, which was cultivated as a Nursery before the Revolution, but has not been for many years past, except to propagate Monas Multicaulis, and to another piece purchased only four years since. The Proprietors have no wish to refer to the name of, or in any way to interfere with, the late proprietor, further than is indispensably necessary in strict justice to themselves, to wit: to identify the premises, making known the change of ownership, and to have the benefit of the reputation of this long established, extensive, and well known Nursery as such, and which they purpose not only to continue, but to increase; and they will endeavor, and confidently hope by vigorous exertion and a liberal expenditure, to continue such reputation for the Nursery, and by strict integrity and liberality in dealing to establish it.

Orders addressed to the subscriber, the conductor of the establishment for the present proprietors, will be promptly attended to. New Catalogues at reduced prices furnished gratis. The subscriber also offers for sale a general assortment of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, in large or small quantities, warranted genuine and fresh. G. R. GARRETSON, March 16.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Seed Name and Description. Includes: Early Cedo Null Peas, Warwick do, Dwarf do, Washington do, Frame do, Blue Imperial do, Marrowlat, &c., White Altringham Carrot, Long Orange do.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

SURVEY OF WILLIAM KENRICK, of Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of the trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Assortments of first quality, of Apples, Grapes, Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—and Flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspar, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be sent packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, or transported by water by a secure and safe route, and orders may be left at the stand, at No. 41 Congress street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton.

March 9. ept24thJune

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—in one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "P. D." of the N. E. Farmer to the President
Gentlemen of the Maine Farmer and Maine Cultivator—

Represents:—That the legitimate duties of his station are already sufficiently arduous and perplexing, without an additional one compelling him, the said "P. D.", to make sense out of nonsense!—Wherefore he, the said "P. D.", begs your honors to devote a little more attention to the punctuation, the bad punctuation, and the no punctuation, in the communications of your correspondents generally: as by the omission of your honors so to do, he, the said "P. D.", has to remedy the defect when printing in type the articles which the Editor, from time to time, selects from the journals under the supervision of your honors respectively!—Which extraordinary duty, he, the said "P. D.", further represents, frequently subjects him, the said "P. D.", to no inconsiderable loss of time, besides disturbing the equanimity of his temper. And your petitioner begs farther to say, that if the above named neglect of your honors be not imputable to carelessness, but compelled by necessity—if it be because your honors, in the technical language of the printing office, are hard run for "soils"—upon your honors acknowledging such to be the fact, he, the said petitioner, prefers to furnish your honors, at his own expense, with a quant. sufficit of commas, periods, &c. to remedy the defect herein complained of, which operates so seriously to his detriment.

Farther your petitioner saith not.
(Signed.) "P. D."

AS ALLGORY.—Seated on the bank of a murmuring stream, with my book, I indulged myself in planning some way of escape from my supposed hard task of studying. I was aroused by a slight tap on my shoulder. I turned around to see who this intruder was; when lo! I beheld the most beautiful creature the earth could boast!

As soon as I had partially recovered from my fright, she addressed me thus: "I have long watched you, and heard your sighs for me—but have never had a favorable opportunity till now to address you. You sigh for the novelties and pleasures of this dazzling world; you despise those dusty books; and you are, in fact, precisely like me. So come with me, and I will show you my treasures and palaces."

I complied. She led me through street after street, and lane after lane—when at last we reached a house beautiful in appearance, but poorly constructed. Here I was about to enter, when my attention was attracted by a low whisper. I listened, and heard the following pithy maxim:—"Look before you leap." I did, and judge of my astonishment, when I turned to ask my conductress the meaning of those words, I beheld her changed to her original form, and instead of a pleasant and smiling face, nothing remained but a malicious grin of triumph, with pride and self-esteem depicted on her haggard countenance.

I was now at a loss what to do, when I was relieved by the approach of a nymph, at whose appearance my elenchment vanished. "Had I not come," said Learning, (for that was her name) "what would have been your fate, Ignorance only knows, as none return when once they have crossed her threshold."

I fell on my knees, and was about to thank my conductress for her assistance, when a bee lit on my lip, and I awoke. It was a dream of much profit to me.—Lowell Offering.

Fast Day.—The Governor has appointed Thursday, the 7th of April, as the annual Fast in Massachusetts.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of those Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning it every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,
"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard & rocky, resist with Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than two and one-half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned thirteen and one-half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the side and end side of this Plough, which can be removed without having to furnish a new landside, this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$20 and, with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$250 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.
Boston, March 9th, 1852.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,
Nonpareil Cabbage. Early Cautiflower. Early Hope do. Broccoli, of sorts. Early Synot's Cucumber. Celery, superior sorts. Fine Long Green do. Sweet Marjoram. Egg Plant.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

At 1 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, March, 23th, 1852, will be sold at public Auction, a good Farm situated in Dover, Mass., about 15 miles from Boston, containing about 60 acres of good land, having a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, viz: Apples, Plums, Quinces and Currants, with about ten acres of Woodland with a House, Barn and good water, and Wood shed, and other out buildings built about 10 years since.

The above Farm will be sold at a reasonable price, by or order of an administrator to settle the estate.

For further particulars inquire of LEBLANC MANN, near the premises, or JOSEPH CALLENDER, No. 4 Wainst. Boston. March 9.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire Pigs, from 2 to 1 months of age. E. PHINNEY.
Langston, Feb. 9

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street a good supply of Smith's Superior Apple Parer, a very useful article. Any one of these machines a useful article may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. WILLES, No 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CUTTS & CO., and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street, Sept. 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suited for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No 12 North Market st. April 2

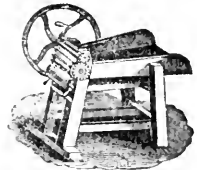
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
100 Iron Cradles.	100 " Drift do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Tie up do.
1000 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. " Haler do.
3500 " Austin's Rilles.	1000 yards-Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rolls.

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. A great reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a full grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been effected by any other machine even when worked by horse or ste power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which it cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SEEDS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dial very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1842.

[NO. 30.

N. E. FARMER.

From the Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF MANGOLD WURZEL.

BY WM. MILLS, M. P.

To *Th. Pusey, Esq., M. P.*—Dear Pusey—Notwithstanding the favorable result of Lord Spencer's experiment with mangold-wurzel, the consideration I naturally suggest itself to the mind of the farmer, previously to his adopting the cultivation of a root, whether, although the mangold-wurzel may bring on his cattle faster and better than the swede turnip, it is not more difficult of culture or tender in its habits, and less productive in bulk per acre than the swedish turnip; and I think therefore, it may not be unprofitable to lay before the readers of the Journal first, the chemical analysis of the highest and lowest order of turnip and mangold-wurzel, as given by Sir H. Davy, and the sugar beet and orange globe mangold-wurzel, as lately obtained on the same plan by the celebrated Bristol chemist, Mr Herapath; and then to point out the system adopted by myself in the West of England in the cultivation of mangold-wurzel, which has been attended with complete success.

Analysis.—Quantity of Nutritive Matter in 1000 parts.

Species.	Mucilage or Starch.	Saccharine matter or Sugar.	Gluten or Albumen.	Extract.
Swedish turnip,	9	51	2	2
White turnip,	7	34	1	—
Mangold-wurzel,	13	119	4	—
Orange globe,	25½	106½	11.5	less than 1.
Sugar beet,	17½	126½	11.4	1

Quantity of Soluble or Nutritive Matter in each root, as shown by the above Analysis:

Swedish turnip,	64
White turnip,	42
Mangold-wurzel,	136
Orange globe,	135½
Sugar beet,	144½

By this table, it is apparent that equal quantities of swede turnip and orange-globe mangold-wurzel, contain very different proportions of nutritive matter—the latter more than doubling the former in quantity; and should the mangold-wurzel be of equally easy culture with the swedish turnip, it would almost unaccountably that it should not yet be come into more general cultivation. I have grown the common red sort for six, the sugar beet for four, and the orange-globe for three years; and the kinds have regularly come into course with the swedes upon light land; the product has always been equal—in most cases far heavier. The swede turnip has enemies innumerable: I have never observed the mangold-wurzel attacked either by fly, slug, or wireworm. Equally a cleansing crop with the swede, it stores better, and lasts longer for a longer period. In the summer of this year I was using sugar beet with stall-fed cattle, which cut perfectly good and crisp in August.

The mode of culture I adopt up to depositing the seed in the ground, is the same as that adopted in Northumberland for ridging the swede. Great care, however, must be taken that the seed of the mangold-wurzel is not buried too deep, or it will not vegetate. Dribbling, as you never can ensure an equal depth, does not answer; nor does the seed drill well, if properly prepared by steeping, which I should recommend, for at least twentyfour hours before planting. To ensure, therefore, a proper depth, I have been in the habit of using an iron wheel, round the outer circumference of which, 18 inches apart, iron points project, broad at the base and tapering towards the point, about 2 1/2 inches long; this is wheeled upon the top of the ridge, the man walking in the furrow, and thus holes are formed which can never run into the excess of too great depth, and into which the seeds are deposited by women and boys following the wheel, and generally covering the seed by drawing the foot as they advance at right angles with the ridge over the holes; the roller follows, and thus the sowing terminates. One man with the wheel will keep six persons well employed in depositing the seed after him. This system was recommended me by my friend Mr Webb Hall, and since I have adopted it, my crop has never failed.

The after culture to the storing is similar to that of the swede; great care, however, should be taken in never permitting two plants to grow in the same spot, which will be the case frequently, should only one capsule even be deposited in each hole, as every capsule contains many seeds. Should the tops remain uncut, the plant will stand a considerable degree of frost; it should, however, be stored early in November; the best and cheapest method is to build it up against some high wall contiguous to your beast sheds, not more than 7 or 8 feet deep, carried up square to a certain height, and then tapering in a roof to the top of the wall; protect the sides with thatched hurdles, leaving an interval between the roots and the hurdles, which fill up with dry stubble, cover the roof with about a foot of the same, and then thatch it, so as to conduct all moisture well over the hurdles placed as a protection to the sides. In pulling the plants, care should be taken that as little injury be inflicted upon them as possible. Cleansing with a knife should on no account be permitted, and it is safer to leave some of the leaf on, than by cutting it too close to impair the crown of the root. The dryer the season is for storing, the better, although I have never found the roots decayed in the heap by the earth, which in wet weather has been brought from the field, adhering to them. As to the productiveness of the different sorts, in one year I have grown a larger quantity of sugar beet per acre, in another of mangold-wurzel; both these, however, I consider exhaust the land to a greater degree than the swede; but I have formed a very high opinion of the orange-globe, though not so large a producer generally as the other two sorts; it appears always to throw at least two thirds of its weight above ground, neither is its tap-root larger nor its fibrous roots greater than those of

the swede turnip. Care should be taken in giving cattle every species of this root, as if taken in excess, it is apt to scour; indeed, from the avidity with which cattle eat the sugar beet, and from its viscous properties when quite fresh from the ground, it should be stored so as to come into consumption the last of the roots.

In feeding store cattle, I should commence with swede turnip, proceed with the orange globe, then with mangold-wurzel, and finish off with the sugar beet; thus not only frequently varying the food, but using them in the order corresponding exactly with the nutritive matter contained in each description of plant. I have found indeed equally with Lord Spencer, that it will not do to return from any sort of mangold-wurzel to swede turnips, as even beasts in the straw yard have for 2 or 3 days refused such a change. I may add that the earlier in April your mangold-wurzel is sown the better; the deeper the tith the greater probability of a heavy crop; but that although both the mangold-wurzel and sugar beet require a deeper and stronger land than the swede turnip, yet that the orange globe will flourish wherever the latter will succeed.

These are the details of the system I adopt as regards this root, and I shall be glad if I should prevail upon those who have not yet tried the culture of it to grow a small quantity, assured as I am, that for certainty of crop and feeding properties, the mangold-wurzel will not deceive expectation.

Yours, truly,
Kingeston, Nov. 1, 1841. W. MILLS.

The foregoing article contains directions in regard to the time of planting and manner of storing the mangold-wurzel, that are well, doubtless, for England, but are not suited to this country. Or, if the manner of storing would answer here, the time of sowing should be nearly two months later.

We last year raised a few of the yellow globe mangold-wurzel—they did well and looked very rich; but we took no particular account of them.—Ed. N. E. F.

GYPSUM.

Josiah Bordwell, of South Hadley, Mass., has four acres of pasture ground, and applies to it annually one thousand pounds of gypsum. The same application, and at the same rate, has been made 35 years in succession. On this lot he pastures annually one large yoke of oxen, one horse, two cows, and some years three cows. Prior to the use of plaster, Mr B. says it required at least six acres of this land to afford as much feed as he has obtained from one acre, by using plaster.

He has also a piece of mowing ground which contains four acres. Two crops of hay are taken from it regularly. On this ground he uses plaster of Paris freely, and applies a top-dressing of manure. His annual product of hay is fully sixteen tons.—Genesee Far.

A Mr Jones, of West Barnstable, has a sheep 4 years old, which has borne him ten lambs.

For the N. E. Farmer.

NO GUESSING—CUTTING OF HAY.

Ma Libron—Much has been said and written upon the advantages of cutting fodder for cattle. I have frequently heard it said that to cut the feed for cattle, was a saving in the amount eaten of from 20 to 30 pounds to the hundred. An assertion to this amount, I not very long since read in your valuable paper. It appears to me some men live for the sake of farming, while others farm for the sake of a living. I get my bread by the sweat of my face, and have long since learned to receive cautiously the views of those who give experiments to the public from what "my man" says. I never was persuaded to be at the expense of cutting fodder for my stock, until the past winter. In the early part of last winter I purchased one of Green's machines for cutting straw and hay. After having learned my cattle to eat cut feed, (for I was obliged to learn them), I commenced what I considered an experiment that would prove the loss or gain of cutting fodder. I weighed, cut and fed myself, with the exception of three or four days, when ill health prevented. And now if you think my experiment will be of use to my brother farmers, you may give it a place in the N. E. Farmer.

In 1840 I was unfortunate, and nearly lost my grass seed by the drought, so that in 1841, my crop was full half sorrel mixed with clover. Upon this hay I fed my cows, with the addition of now and then a foddering of corn stover. I commenced with two cows, the 29th of January, giving them all they would eat for seven days; at the end of which I found I had given them 270 lbs. All that remained of what I had given them, and which they refused to eat, was 3 lbs. Actually consumed, 267 lbs.

I then fed without cutting for seven days. At the expiration of this time, I found I had given them 290 lbs.; and there remained of what they refused to eat, 30 lbs. Actually consumed, 260 lbs.

I then put two cows more with those above referred to, and fed them fine hay and herds grass for seven days, without cutting, and found there had been given them 300 lbs. There remained which they refused to eat, 45 lbs. Consumed, 446 lbs.

I then put them seven days on the same hay cut and mixed, and found I had given them 454 lbs. There remained of that which they refused to eat, 29 lbs. Consumed, 431 lbs.

It will be seen that in the last case, 37 lbs. more was given to the four cows of uncut hay, and 16 lbs. more was eaten than of that which was cut. This I account for in the change from the poorer to the better hay. Had the good hay been given first cut and then whole, the difference would have been the other way, in all probability; for the two weeks succeeding, they consumed a few pounds more of cut than of whole hay.

Perhaps you may suppose that by this time, my hay cutting machine is stowed safely away in some back corner, as lost and useless. But this is not the case. But I am thoroughly convinced that there is no saving in the quantity of hay by cutting. Nor do I believe that good clear hay pays the expense of cutting for any stock, unless it be for a horse. But coarse clover and coarse meadow hay, pays well for cutting, because cattle will eat more, not less. I have cut and mixed these two kinds of hay, and if the condition of my cattle may be ad-

mitted as evidence of the benefit of cutting such hay, it is proved to my satisfaction.

Yours, respectfully,

OTIS BRIGHAM.

Westboro', 24th March, 1842.

Mr Brigham is worthy of all confidence. He has here given very valuable statements. The facts surprise us. We had supposed that there was more actual saving from cutting food for our cattle—but the statements of the scales must be taken;—a single tale from them is worth a thousand guesses. In one important respect, this trial is deficient: the time is not long enough. To show that other trials have resulted differently, we copy the following statement:

"Mr Benjamin Hale's Account of the Saving made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut hay and straw, as Fodder for Horses.

Mr Hale was proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says:

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1 to Oct. 1, 1816, (6 months,) and used at the stage stable, was

	T. cut, gr. th.
	32 4 0 10
At \$25 per ton, (the lowest price at which hay was purchased in 1816.)	\$800 00

From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz:

Straw, T. 1 13 3 10	\$160 23
Hay, 13 14 1 00	350 00
	\$510 23

Deduct on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton,

	\$100 00—410 23
--	-----------------

Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut fodder and that which is uncut,

\$389 77

Mr Colman, if we are not mistaken, has somewhere given an experiment for three months, by which he made the saving 50 per cent. or more.—En.

Bishop Watson found that even when there had been no rain for a considerable time, and the earth was dried by the parching heat of summer, it still gave out a considerable quantity of water. By inverting a large drinking glass on a close mown grass plot, and collecting the vapor which attached to the inside of the glass, he found that an acre of ground dispersed into the air about 1600 gallons of water in the space of 12 hours, of a summer's day.

Within the last twelve months, have been chronicled the remarkable deaths of a President of the United States, a Commodore in command at Washington, a Commander in Chief of the Army, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and four distinguished members of Congress—all suddenly deceased in the midst of their responsible duties.

OF MIXED EARTHS AND CREEK MUD

"What experiments have been made of creek harbor mud from the sea flats? what of mud taken from fresh-water ponds? what of the soil taken from swamps overflowed? how have they been used; on what soils, for what crops, for what uses; in what manner, in what quantities, and what advantage has been derived from them?"

Mr Borden of Wethersfield. A piece of land in my neighborhood was manured with earth that I had leached to make salt petre—the earth I had leached 10 years before—the land has borne surprising crops ever since this earth has been ploughed. I have never witnessed so great and last effects from any species of manure.

Mr Hart, of Berlin. One of my neighbors cried out to his up land mowing a number of lots of earth from under an old barn. It has improved his land surprisingly. For several years the crop has been very great.

Mr Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have tried the earth, taken from the ditches in my meadow, but never found that my land received any benefit. I have carried large quantities into my hog and barn yard, in autumn, and in the spring have manured my Indian corn with it. I have found load of this mixture of the earth and manure, as beneficial as a load of unmix'd manure, from the barn yard or the sty. I have used the mixture, and it has lain in this situation a year, and never found any thing better.

OF YARD OR STABLE DUNG, TANNER BARK, &c.

"What methods have been taken to augment manures taken from the yard or stable? What means have been found to succeed best for that purpose."

Mr Andrew Hall, Jr., of Cheshire. I have found no manure so beneficial, on poor land, for potato as the droppings of the cattle intermixed with straw, thrown into the yard to make mixture, even before it is manured.

Mr Abel Bronson, of Waterbury. I have thrown prunice, tanner's bark, &c. into my hog sty, and found them to become very good manure.

Mr Blakesley, of Plymouth. More than two years past, I had a large nursery of fruit trees. To prevent weeds, &c., from growing, I covered the ground over with tanner's bark. It prevented every thing but the trees from growing. After some years had elapsed, when the trees had been taken from the nursery, I sowed the land with oats and clover. The oats were good, and the clover excellent. Since the clover has gone on the natural grass has come in, and the land has continued as good as any I have. I have found bark one of the best kinds of manure.

I find, from experiment, that two loads of dung carried on the land in the spring, are worth three loads carried on in the fall.

PLOWING IN OF CLOVER, OR BUCK WHEAT.

"Have any experiments been made of manure land with clover, buckwheat, or oats turned, plowed into the earth before they were ripe; and has any benefit been received?"

Mr Hart, of Berlin. I have made an experiment in plowing up a field, on which I had two years before sown clover. The clover was mowed and yielded a good crop. Soon afterwards I plow-

field and let it lie until I found that the clover had matured. I then plowed it again. The soil looked very well, and I supposed it much enriched. I sowed wheat, but was disappointed in it, as the crop was poor. I knew, however, that the soil was much enriched, and concluded that I was prevented from having a good crop of wheat from other causes, than the land not being well prepared.

Mr Phelps, of Sinsbury. I plowed up a clover field, the second year after it was sown, when the plants were full grown. It was about a fortnight after mowing the land. I let the field lie in this situation about six weeks, then harrowed it well, mixed it with wheat, and plowed in the wheat. The next year I harvested as much as twenty bushels to the acre. The soil was rather dry and sandy.

Mr Hooker, of Farmington. I sowed a sandy field with buckwheat. When it was grown and in bloom, I plowed my field in ridges, and covered the wheat. After it had lain about six weeks, I plowed again in ridges, putting the new ridges where the balks were before. Soon after I harrowed the field, and sowed it with wheat. The next summer I reaped an excellent crop.

Mr Holden, of Withersfield. I have sown buckwheat, both on sandy land and on loamy land, and reaped it in to prepare the land for wheat. I have a good crop from it, and have found the experiment to succeed to my wishes.—*Transactions of Conn. Agricul. Society.*

AN EXPERIMENT.

Mr Editor.—The details of an experiment which I conducted last spring, assisted by a little imagination, and a good flow of mother English, would make an amusing tale. But as I possess neither, I shall attempt nothing but a statement of facts. And, perhaps, if the hint is acted upon, it may be beneficial both to the Farmer and the Printer.

Being desirous to causes which I could not control, and contrary to my wishes and general practice, I had planted a piece of new ground as we farmers call it, late in the season, that on the Corn coming up there was no other near to divide the attention of the crows and other birds. The Corn, as will be the case, in land that is not well cleared of the brush, and covered with the plow, came up very irregular, which enabled the birds to take it nearly as it came up, that is, on two sides of the field, which were bordered by old field pines. I went round the field some two or three times a day, to afford what protection I could to the young Corn, and at the end of about two weeks from the time the Corn first began to come up, so great was the destruction on about one fourth of the field, and the stalks stood so "few and far between," that I was obliged to plow that portion up. As the season was growing late, and the Corn now left, was too advanced for the "varmin'ts" to pull up, and in allusion of the proverb, "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," I finally concluded to go round it with hoes, and have clean earth put on the surface, with the view of having it come up as much as possible. The replant soon began to come up, and I again commenced my rounds; but all my very little purpose for the field being, large, while I would be in one place, the birds—red-birds, crows, &c., would pounce down somewhere else and go to work.

I thought of soaking the seed corn in tar, but it was out of season; I thought of boards cut

into various comic figures, painted, and hung up, to be agitated by the wind; I thought of new tin, reflecting the sun's rays, &c.; but all these plans required some delay, and my case was urgent. I was about to give it up, when raising my head my eye rested upon a desk, wherein was deposited all the newspapers I had received for years. The idea struck me—ha! Mr Editor do you smell it now? Yes, the idea struck me to use these papers in frightening the birds from my field. Well, I gathered an awful of the papers, without regard to religion or politics; excluding from the honor, only such as by their form, were not suited to such an enterprise; I also pocketed a gross of small tacks, and "put out." By the way, I cut with my pocket knife, a quantity of small poles, six or eight feet long, leaving a horizontal branch at the top, or if that was wanting, I bent the top square to one side, so that the papers might stand perpendicular and square, the better to resist the action of wind and water. And now for the result: as I stuck the pole in the ground, I heard a crow, the only one in the field, I believe, about 150 yards off. He uttered not another sound, but putting himself in complete trim, he darted through the air with almost the swiftness of an arrow, nor did I see any crows in that field from that time, until the corn was out of danger.

Farmers of Edgefield, take good papers, and read them, and if you have occasion, use them as scarecrows.—*[Plowboy.*

[From "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society."]

PREMIUMS FOR CROPS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

The Committee on the Cultivation of Crops, Report:

That claims have been entered and statements made as follows:—

By Francis Dodge, of Danvers, for Corn.

" Enoch Dole, of W. Newbury, " "

" John Noyes, of Newbury, " Rye.

" William Williams, of Rowley, " Oats.

" John Noyes, of Newbury, " Onions.

The Society the present year have offered premiums for the best conducted experiment on crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley and Indian corn, on not less than one acre; for the next year, in addition to the above, premiums will be offered for the best conducted experiments in raising crops of carrots, onions, sugar beets, ruta baga, and mangel wurtzel, on one half acre, and it is hoped that there will be many claimants for all these premiums. Farmers are desirous of ascertaining by what process such crops can be most successfully cultivated, and by no other means can this information be so readily and satisfactorily obtained, or so easily disseminated. They want to know what kind of soil, manure and cultivation are best adapted to each of these crops, and their own operations will in some measure be directed by the successful operations of competitors. It is therefore highly desirable that all the statements submitted should be plain and accurate. The soil, manure and variety of seed should be carefully stated, and all such observations and remarks as may tend to enlighten not only old farmers but learners of the art.

It is often interesting to have the means of knowing how large crops have been raised in the country. For the purpose of satisfying in part this curiosity, some extracts from Mr Colman's first Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts are

here inserted. There have been raised in this county, to the acre—

Of Wheat, 21, 25, and 32 bushels.

Of Indian Corn, 81, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$, 105, 110, 113, 115, 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

Of Barley, 50, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 52, 51 bushels.

Of Rye, 40, 56 bushels.

Of Oats, 1000 bushels on twenty acres, averaging 50 bushels to the acre.

Of Carrots, 819, 861, 878, 900 bushels.

Of Mangel Wurtzel, 924, 1310, at 56 lbs. per bushel.

Of Beets, 783 bushels.

Of English Turneps, 636, 687, 672, 751, 814 bushels.

Of Onions, 651." By Mr Ware, of Salem, 900 bushels.

Some of these quantities appear large, but the amount which may be raised on a well manured and thoroughly cultivated acre, would astonish any one who has not witnessed the experiment. A great cause of the want of success of many farmers, is their attempt to cultivate too much land. To own or to cultivate an extensive territory, is a poor ambition. Our object should be to show how well, and not how much we can till. When stern necessity, or good policy, or the dispensation of Providence has divided farms, we have often noticed that the several parts became more productive, and in such cases it is almost always true that the half is better than the whole. Whenever a farmer becomes satisfied that he is cultivating too much land, he should sell off or lease his supernumerary acres, or turn them into pasture. The labor and expense of raising thirty bushels of corn is three quarters as much as of raising sixty bushels to the acre.

Many of our farmers have yet to learn the great advantage of cultivating extensively root crops, as a winter feed for stock. A large portion of our time and strength is expended in procuring this feed: it is now principally hay and corn-fodder. The average quantity of hay to the acre is less than a ton and a half; but fifteen or even twenty tons of carrots and mangel wurtzel, are not very extraordinary. The expense of raising these roots is considerable, but commonly it does not exceed six dollars per ton. There cannot be a doubt that as food for cattle, two tons of them are worth at least as much as one ton of hay, and stock kept in part on roots, are in better health and condition, and make more valuable manure.

The Committee award—

To Mr Francis Dodge, of Danvers, for his crop of Indian Corn, 105 bushels, the premium of \$10 00

To Mr John Noyes, of Newbury, for his crop of winter rye, 40 bushels and 22 quarts, the premium of 10 00

To Mr William Williams, of Rowley, for his crop of oats, 59 bushels, a gratuity of 7 00

Mr Williams's statement was not considered sufficiently full and well authenticated to entitle him to the premium, but his crop of 59 bushels to the acre, is creditable to his good management.

Mr Dole's crop of corn was a very good one for the season, but as no second premium was offered by the Society, they cannot award it. Mr Noyes' crop of onions is very large, for the amount of labor spent upon it, but no premium was offered for this crop.

For the Committee, DANIEL P. KING.

"A. of the North," has politely favored us with the cut below, and we willingly insert his sprightly remarks upon the heats and colds of agricultural literature and science. "They will afford amusement for many of our readers. But we have a suspicion that the glass will not always tell the same story to different eyes; for we do not always find the fluid at the same point where 'A.' sees it."—*Ed. N. E. F.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

AGRICULTURAL THERMOMETER.

On the morning of the last anniversary of American Independence, wishing always to mingle utility with amusement, I commenced, what I had some time contemplated, constructing an Agricultural and Horticultural Thermometer, which having now completed, I have the pleasure of sending you a drawing of it, with the result of a few hasty experiments; and as leisure offers, shall continue its application to many other characters, no doubt equally meritorious, by way of testing its correctness and utility.

The instrument consists of a cylindrical tube of glass, containing eighteen drops of a liquid, known only to a few persevering anatomists of chemical science, by the name of *Florum nector Americanum*. The liquid is an animo-vegetable extract, and is very expensive. It was obtained by a skillful French chemist, assisted by an Indian doctor, from native flowers and herbs, near Lake George and Lexington, and mingled at Nochiendoc, with magical ceremonies, with an extract from exotic sensitive plants of several varieties. Its odor is exceedingly powerful; until sealed up in the glass, like oxygen gas, its stimulus, though very delightful, is insupportably powerful.

The tube, being hermetically sealed to prevent the escape of the liquid, which is of amazing volatility, is fastened and enclosed in a case of finely polished ivory, wood or bone, it being found that metals, particularly gold and silver, will not answer on account of their strong attraction for the liquid, affecting it in the same manner as steel affects the magnetic needle.

From the following diagram a better idea may be formed of the Thermometer:

9	Genius and science made practical.
8	Genius and science combined.
7	Scientific agriculture with horticulture.
6	Emulation awakened.
5	Profitable experiment.
4	Book farming commenced.
3	Industry with a desire to improve.
2	Unprofitable industry.
1	Industry with conscious ignorance.
0	Ignorance and sloth.

This wonderful liquid, which the thermometer contains, appears almost to say, "I am the spirit

* "Chien, an intoxicating beverage prepared by the ancient Indians."—*A. W. Bradford's American Antiquities*, p. 135.

† "Near Lake George, in the State of New York, formerly stood a large mound; and in its vicinity were fields appearing to have been anciently cultivated, and also oak, palm and orange groves."—*Id.* p. 35.

‡ "Near Lexington, in Kentucky, an irregular structure, 1400 yards in circumference, with pits and ramparts, the whole of which was overgrown with forest trees of large size, and of the growth and kinds unusual in the vicinity."

§ "Nochiendoc, or the House of the Flowers, is situated upon the elevated plains of Chiernavaea, at a height of nearly six thousand feet above the level of the sea."—*Lutro's Kamblets in Mexico*.

that dwells in the flowers." It possesses such extreme sensibility, that, when strongly excited, it becomes slightly luminous, and in some extraordinary cases, emits brilliant sparks. I had thought of taking out a patent, but as I am not actuated by selfish views, if it can be of any practical use to my brother farmers, or afford them any gratification by its singular developments, they have my entire approbation to the enjoyment of such benefits; and all editors friendly to agriculture, (and what editor, having due regard for good eating and drinking, is not?) it is hoped will be prompt in directing the attention of the public generally to the Agricultural thermometer.

The subjoined are some of the experiments:—
Jesse Buel.—In bringing the thermometer in contact with his paper, "Improvement of Farm Implements," the critique or liquid contained in the tube, appeared unsettled for a moment, inclining to rest at 4, but soon got under way, making a distinct pause at each point of criticism, 5, 6 and 7, and passed them to 9 in the most prompt and graceful manner. This will be accounted for by those acquainted with his life. He was a printer, and conducted several papers with great skill, and by judicious management, raised himself from very moderate circumstances to a degree of wealth. He then turned his attention to the pursuit of Agriculture, and as a mere book farmer he was eminently successful in converting the sandy barren plains, west of Albany, into rich fields, covered with an abundance of nature's choicest gifts. He then, at the earnest persuasion of a friend, was induced to commence and establish the Cultivator, which, however we may hold those who govern, and those who kill mankind as superior in rank to the one who feed them, certainly ranks him as one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

Let those who exult in their own folly, and sneer at book farming, brag forward, if they can, any thing in the boasted results of their old hereditary system, to compare in profit, usefulness, or beauty, with the doings and results in agriculture in general of a Buel, a Colman, a Thomas, a Lowell, and an extensive catalogue of others, who from other pursuits, and beginning perhaps with scarcely a knowledge of the names of farming implements, have caused profits to be reaped which our grandfathers never knew; and by book farming have exalted the character of Agriculture from a low groveling pursuit, to its proper rank, the first and noblest employment. But to return to the improvement of farm implements.

Plow.—In this implement the advance in thirty years, has been truly astonishing. There is scarcely less difference between the neat cast iron plow of the present time, and the clumsy wooden article used for the purpose at that period, than between that and the iron-pointed crooked stick of the ancients. In the ease of working and the effect produced on the soil, every man competent to judge will admit that the difference effected by improvement in the last thirty years, is equal to fifty per cent.

The Threshing Machine.—Experience shows that the farmer who gets out and sells his grain in autumn, admitting the prices are the same, realizes from his crop at least ten per cent. more than he who does not dispose of his crop till the next spring. But it may be safely asserted that in grain growing districts, the whole force of the farm, if devoted to that object alone, would not be able to bring his grain into market in the fall if thrashed

by hand. Hence the thrashing machine has come to his aid, and does the work so much better, and quicker than it can be done by hand, that the getting out of a thousand bushels of wheat is counted a small affair.

The Horse Rake.—With this instrument, on laid fitted as meadows always should be, one man a horse will do the work of six men with hand rakes. The value of this labor-saving machine will not be disputed by those who have tested its power, who time presses or storms lower over the hay-field, is not less valuable as a gleaner in the wheat or barley stubble, where no care can prevent a quantity of grain being left, surprising to one who has never gleaned with the horse rake.

When testing Jesse Buel's article on the Economy and Application of Manures, the critique was found stationary at 9—on bringing his Advantage of Draining to the test, 5 was found a strong point of attraction, with short trips to 7 and 8. In Comparative Profits of Good and Bad Husbandry when brought to the critique, caused great commotion. The liquid inclining to rest at 0, but after momentary pause jumped like the dancing master pupil, to his 1, 2 and 3—4, 5 and 6; but final rose to 9, and appeared luminous with brilliant sparks. The same was observed on turning to papers on the Agricultural School, and also his Seven Reasons why Agriculture should receive the Patronage of Government, with nearly similar results.

Henry Colman.—When his truly valuable State Reports on the Agriculture of Massachusetts were offered for the test, the critique was much disturbed, yet played in great dignity with 7, 8 and 9, and occasional trips to 4, 5 and 6, and appearing slightly luminous, emitting at the same time small but very brilliant scintillations round 0, 2 and 3. On turning over over some volumes of Mr Colman's Addresses, found the liquid playing harmonious oscillations from 5 to 9 and 9 to 5, till the movements of a well regulated timepiece. It was much pleased with the effect, as it seemed to indicate his equal claim to those points, and I also consider it conclusive proof of the instrument's correctness. Still willing, however, to remove a possibility of doubt as to the correctness of my instrument, I turned it to several of his valuable essays with similar results in each case.

The public are much indebted to him for his long continued exertions to improve all the departments of our husbandry.

Weight of Cattle.—The records of the Smith field market in London, prove that within one hundred years, the average weight of the cattle killed for that market, has nearly doubled, rising from between four and five hundred to between seven and eight hundred, and the greater part of this increase has been in the last forty years. It is calculated that the cattle offered at the Brighton market, near Boston, average at least fifty per cent. more at the present time than they did twenty years since.—This improvement we owe to the knowledge brought to bear on the breeding of cattle, and agriculture generally.

WILLIS GAYLORD.—His voluminous papers on Chemical Manures, Butter, Cheese, Agricultural Associations, the Increase of the Corn Crop, &c. being severally brought to the test, caused rapid movements with the critique, which was noted rising from 1 to 8, but rose to 9 in a chaste and luminous manner, with brilliant sparks at the top of the instrument.

Manures.—The preparation and application of most active and efficient means, with which the farmer is acquainted, of increasing the productivity of his grounds, are the effect of chemistry applied to agriculture. There are few who cannot remember when bone dust, lime, sea-marls, urate, guano, &c., were things never heard of; when accumulation of bones about our cities and factories was a nuisance, and the only question respecting other substances now so valuable, was as to the easiest manner in which they could be disposed of; when the leisure of winter and the season of ice were embraced to transport them to the returning spring would convey them to ocean or elsewhere. How astonishing is this state of things, compared with the fact now ascertained, that the value of animal manures annually collected and applied to the crops in England, at present prices, surpasses the whole amount of its foreign commerce; and that animal manure has not only, and can be profitably imported into England from so great a distance as the eastern part of the life Ocean.

Agricultural Associations.—The splendid agricultural improvements, now here and there exhibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and by interchanging all their ideas, increase the general stock in at least a compound ratio of their numbers; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of new suggestions for future reflection and experiments. The spontaneous operations of the human mind, in unassisted state, require ages to arrive at results which the united efforts of numerous individuals, excited by emulation, would produce in, perhaps, a few days. Most other employments lead to association, while the farmer remains in an isolated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbor.

Indian Corn.—The benefits of skillful cultivation are shown in the improvement of the corn crop, as much perhaps as in any other way. A crop of seventy-five bushels per acre is now as common as fifty was twenty years since; and there is but little doubt that one hundred bushels per acre are now often reached than was seventy at a former time.

DAVID THOMAS.—When his numerous articles on *Fruits* were brought to the test, the liquid stood at 5, but soon rose to 9, fully luminous. When his scientific and practical *Floral* articles were tested, the liquid stood at 7 and 9, the strong points of attraction, accompanied by a host of brilliant sparks.

Fruits.—Compare the quantity and quality of fruits and vegetables now offered in our markets with those exhibited thirty years since, and the improvement is astonishing. From the growth of the cucumber to the production of the most delicious of our fruits, the influence of science is felt, the encouragement for further effort, and the certainty of an ample reward, is every where visible.

Toilers:—

Who does not love the flowers, the sweet young flowers, with their bright radiant eyes, and gentle smiles, and ones of love for all to step aside from the dirt path of life to talk with them awhile, and gather lessons from their pure and ever opening leaves? Oh, it would seem that God had placed them here, and given to each a low meek, simple loveliness; that man, the proud man, may stoop from his high throne at times, and humbly own the gentle flowers, his teachers in the great school-room of this busy world.

HENRY S. RASDALE.—On bringing his paper *Agriculture compared with the Professions*, to the test, it was noticed to be the luminous strong point. Found his articles on *Cattle, Sheep and Horses*, at the same point, with brilliant sparks.

Breeding Stock.—The progress of improvement in breeding has been so great, that the breeders have no longer occasion to use the old proverb, "A good cow may have a bad calf;" on the contrary they can say with confidence, their good cows never have bad calves. A skillful observance of the laws of nature has wrought this change. Formerly there may have been as good animals as we have now, but then it was accidental, and there was no certainty the progeny would resemble the parent; now the breeder makes the good qualities constitutional, and is thus certain of the character of his animals.

DE WITT CLISTON'S Addresses, while Governor of New York, were brought for review, and those portions of them relating to promoting agricultural knowledge, coming in contact with the thermometer, the critique rose majestically to 9, where it appeared stationary, continuing luminous for some time, emitting bright scintillations. This result greatly enhanced their value. It brought a tear of gratitude to the memory of that truly great statesman, whose genius laid the foundation of our national greatness, and inspired his country with unconquerable ardor in the achievement of internal improvement.

THE TRANSACTIONS of the Essex Agricultural Society were passed in review, and gave decided evidence of high bearing: 5 was noted a point of strong attraction. On turning over the many yearly proceedings, found the liquid rising to 6, 7, 8 and 9, all movements indicating "Theory to be the parent of practical knowledge."

JAMES M. GARNETT.—On presenting several of his interesting communications, the liquid inclined strongly to 6, but on applying his *Maxims and Precepts for Young Farmers*, it rose suddenly to 9, with brilliant sparks, somewhat luminous with bright scintillations. These maxims, compared with the ephemeral matter, which furnishes most of our reading rooms and fire-sides, are like Shakspeare's two grains of wheat to the bushel of chaff.

SELOM ROBINSON'S papers claiming for Agriculture the patronage of government, being brought in contact with the liquid, it passed to the top of the tube, with force nearly sufficient to demolish the instrument; my hand, which held it, receiving a shock as it from electricity. After some commotion it settled at 9.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—On collecting together the doings and addresses of the Fourteenth Annual Fair of this Institute, and placing the instrument in contact with the collection, the liquid sank to 3, but immediately commenced rising by small, distinct advances, till it settled at 9, emitting a steadily increasing light, continuing to increase in brightness till it became dazzling, beginning to emit sparks, when feeling alarmed for the safety of the instrument, I removed it away.

C. N. BARNST'S communications on *Improved Pigs*, being brought to the test, the liquid rose to 5, with flights to 6.

Improved Pigs.—Here is an improvement which no one, however slightly acquainted with the animal, can deny. The dullest eye can distinguish between the round, fat, beautiful Berkshire, and the thin, lean, long-nosed and long-legged hound-

like creature, which seems more fitted for the chase than for the sty. The farmer feels the difference in his corn-crib and more than all in his pocket. The difference in the cost of feeding and in the pork made, between the improved varieties and those generally fed twenty-five years since, is not less than forty per cent. This is the result of skillful selection and crossing.

WM. DALLINGTON'S Use of Lime, was brought to the test, and the liquid was found at 5, but rose to 9. On bringing his *Agricultural Balance* for examination, 9 was found the point of attraction, the liquid bubbling and throwing off luminous brilliant scintillations.

H. A. S. DEARBORN.—On applying the thermometer to the writings of H. A. S. Dearborn, in connection with Messrs. Wilder, Walker, Manning, Pond, Warren, Perkins, Cushing, and other illustrations, pioneers of Massachusetts Horticulture, the liquid was much excited and luminous, with many brilliant sparks, circling round 7; on turning over his various papers, found so much good sense and strength of reasoning, joined to a pure and masterly style, it rose with velocity to 9.

The name of **WASHINGTON** is entitled to death-like veneration, because he made our country free. Who can dispute his claim to an equal perpetuity of gratitude, who has made that country beautiful and delightful? When the creation was finished, "God planted a garden in Eden," from which our first parents were driven for disobedience, and instructed to till the ground for themselves. But Infinite Wisdom invested their descendants with reason, by which virtuous industry was enabled to restore the temporal primeval blessing, by the Godlike act of planting another garden, replete with fruits as numerous and delicious, and flowers as beautiful and as fragrant, as those of blissful Eden. The man who has not only done this for himself, but who by his talents has exerted a praiseworthy emulation in others to do the same, not only in his own city and State, but throughout his country, is H. A. S. Dearborn.

DOWNS'S Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, was brought to the test; the critique appeared stationary at 7, but soon got in motion, touching gracefully at 7 and 8, and settling at 9, with luminous brilliant sparks.

Farm Houses, Gardens, &c.—A more correct taste in the construction of farm houses, and out buildings and particularly in the department of gardens and yards, is now plainly to be seen; for though much cannot be expected of the farmer on these points, the smallest attention to them is proof that information and a spirit of improvement have reached him, and that he begins to think.

A. OF THE NORTH.

Premium on Corn.—The premium offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for the best crop of corn, has lately been awarded for ninety-eight bushels to the acre to somebody whose name we have forgotten. Mr. Elias Ayres, of this town, raised last year one hundred and fifteen bushels of corn from an acre. The proper statement of this was forwarded to the proper office of the society, but was not filed until a day too late, either through the mistake of the messenger or because the Secretary was not in his office. No mention whatever is made in the report of Mr. Ayres' corn. So, after all, Barre has the palm.—*Barre Gazette.*

Plant a tree whenever you are at leisure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1847.

THE FARMER'S MUCK MANUAL, BY DR. DANA.

We have now read this work with care. Its merits are so great that we invite the attention of intelligent cultivators to its contents. Not because we are prepared to yield unqualified assent to every position taken by the author, nor because we expect that practice will prove his theories sound in all their parts. But because the work bears marks throughout of faithful efforts by an acute and scientific mind, to explain what is needed to make soils fertile, and to show us how the various articles that are usually applied to the soil, produce their favorable action.

Dr. Dana's language is scientific. Probably such language is necessary. We would not require the agricultural chemist to use any other. For who can faithfully describe a ship and its movements, without using nautical phrases? Who can describe minutely the common farmer's operations, without employing terms peculiar to the farm? No one—and in chemistry, no words but those that have been appropriated to that science, will convey distinct and correct information.

Dr. Dana has defined what he means by silicates, urates, salts and geine. If one will but understand these definitions clearly, and learn what substances are included under each, he can read the book easily.

The first position taken in the book is, that agriculturally "there is one rock, consequently one soil." The next is, "rocks do not affect the vegetation that covers them." The third that "rocks have not formed the soil which covers them." The author's view is, that the loose materials of our globe have been transported and mixed up so, that, for agricultural purposes, they are all much alike, so far as chemical composition goes. To this position a few exceptions are allowed—but not as many as we have been accustomed to suppose facts demand.

The second chapter is upon "the chemical constitution of rocks and soil." The elements of soil as there given are—

- The alkalies—Potash and soda
- alkaline earths—Lime and magnesia
- earths (acid)—Silica and alumina (sand and clay)
- metals (alkaline) iron and manganese

These are silicates
Sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, united with the bases of the alkaline silicates, form urets

The sulphur, phosphorus, carbon or silicon united to oxygen, form acids. These acids united to the alkaline silicates, form salt.

We wish to say to the common reader, that salts in chemistry include many things beside common salt. For sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, carbonic acid, or silicic acid united to either potash, soda, lime, magnesia, iron or manganese, forms a salt—a salt of potash, a salt of soda, a salt of lime, &c. Pearlashes is an alkali—vitriol is an acid; put them together, and a new substance is formed—a salt—which is neither alkaline nor acid

This second chapter cannot well be abridged. Farmers would do well to study it faithfully, for if once mastered by them, they will not afterwards be at a loss to understand the common chemical terms used in agricultural papers.

The third chapter treats of the "properties and chemical action of the elements of soil," named above—and in this chapter, Dr Dana arrives at the conclusion "that all soils contain enough of lime, alkali and other inor-

ganic elements, for any crop grown upon them." He does not, however, maintain that these exist in soil, free. The natural process of setting them free, so that they can act in promoting vegetable growth, are slow. Hence we infer it may be necessary to make to the soil applications that contain alkalies, in a state in which plants can readily take them up.

Another conclusion reached in this chapter is, "that all soil contains sulphate and phosphate of lime"—that is, plaster of Paris and an element of bones. We have not space to give his proofs of this.

This far he treats only of inorganic matters—those that never had life—either animal or vegetable life.

In the fourth chapter, he considers "the organic constituents of soil," or parts of decayed vegetable matter. These organic parts are composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. These are variously combined. A variety of silicates and salt: are always found in plants—therefore "a soil, (if such can be found,) consisting chiefly of one silicate or one salt, is always barren." Yet, though potash, soda, lime and magnesia, may all be desirable to the plant, yet if one of them—lime for example—is wanting in the soil, the others may supply its place. But this cannot be carried so far as to have any one element supply the place of all the others.

Geine is used by Dr. Dana to "include all the decomposed organic matter of the soil." And this "geine, in some forms, is essential to agriculture." Generally, the greater part of geine is not soluble in water, and plants cannot feed upon it; but alkalies render it more soluble, and this is one of their beneficial actions upon the soil.

Chapter fourth contains a brief history of Geine.

The fifth chapter is upon the mutual action of the organic and inorganic elements of soil. Here we have new views. The author has undertaken to explain how lime, ashes, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, bones, plaster and all the concentrated manures—he has undertaken to explain how all these act, and show how such small quantities may produce the extensive and lasting results which are often witnessed. He reduces all to one general law of action.

Common salt (i. e. muriatic acid and soda) is taken as an example. The living plant first separates the salt into its two parts, soda and muriatic acid. The soda then acts at once on geine, renders that soluble, and fits it to feed the plant. But what becomes of the nitric acid? The plant takes up but little of that. What does this acid do? It acts on the silicates of the soil—it goes to the potash or soda, the lime or the magnesia, the iron or the manganese, and taking out or setting free an alkali, it forthwith unites with that alkali, and thus forms a new salt. The plant will separate this new salt—will take up its soda or its lime, or let it act first upon geine, and will let the acid go back to work again upon the silicates to get more alkali out of them, and make another new salt. As soon as this salt is formed, the plant separates it and sends the acid back to work once more upon the silicates—and thus it goes, round and round, on and on, until the acid itself is consumed by the plant; for this will happen to it in time.

If the explanation of the action of all these concentrated manures, here offered by Dr. Dana, shall prove to be correct, he will be entitled to the praise of having made a highly valuable discovery in agricultural science. For he will have opened the way for the deduction of rules which may guide us safely in the application of concentrated manures to our fields.

We have no pretensions to chemical science, and therefore are liable to piece false estimates upon the reasonings of a chemist. But the view taken in this Muck Manual, of the mode in which the salts act in the soil, is much more satisfactory than any other explanation

that has been offered. It will account for their great efforts, their long continued action, and their eventual exhaustion of the soil in cases where geine, in the form of common manures, or of swamp muck, is not used in connection with them.—This chapter is worth the doll which the whole book costs.

Among the acids of the salts, some are food for plant while others, unless used very sparingly, are poisonous to vegetation

Those that feed plants are—

- 1st, Carbonates—as limestone, marble, old mortar shells, shell marl, ashes of all kinds, and lime of a kind
- 2d, Nitrates—as nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, an all composites of either lime or alkali with animal matter
- 3d, Phosphates—as bones, horn, hair, nails, hoofs and claws, &c.

Those that are poisonous when used too freely are—

- 1st, Sulphates—as plaster, copperas, glauber's salts.
- 2d, Murates or Chlorides—as common salt, muriat of lime, bittern, spent lye from soap-works.

This last class, the poisonous, must be used sparingly. Of common salt we would not venture upon the use of more than 12 or 15 bushels per acre. The other class, those which feed the plants, should not be used in such quantities as to over feed. One may use the carbonates most freely—the nitrates next—and the phosphates the least abundantly.

The next chapter is upon "manures"—here pure dung is made the standard by which the worth of all others is determined. We are furnished here with analyses of all the common dungs, (excepting hog dung) and also of the urine of different animals. Here we may learn the comparative value of the different manures in common use.

The next or 7th chapter, is upon "artificial manures" and Irrigation. It contains several simple directions for making composts, and assigns a reason why running water is so favorable in its action upon grass.

The last chapter treats of the physical properties of soil as embraced under the terms cold, hot, wet and dry land. In these the author finds the chief causes why some soils are quite fertile—others less so—and other almost barren.

We have given this brief abstract of the contents of the book, hoping to cause it to be read extensively. Our statements are too brief to convey much instruction. We have not designed to make them a substitute for the book but to cause the book itself to find its way to the farmer's fire-side.

G. R. GARRETSON'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Among the advertisements in our two last numbers, was one of Mr Garretson, Flushing, L. I., who purports to sell trees from property late belonging to William Prince, Esq., and gives the impression that he succeeds to the principal part of that establishment. Messrs. Brock & Co. have a letter from Mr Prince, which assures us that the impression given, is erroneous. The spirit of the letter is severe—so severe that we cannot insert it at length. We are very willing to say, that in Mr Prince's opinion, Mr Garretson is acting as an unworthy part; Mr P. mentions Messrs. N. T. Devonport and D. W. Lincoln, of Worcester; Messrs. Dyer & Monroe, Nurserymen, of Providence, as men who can be referred to in proof "that nothing but a small plot cut up into house lots, has passed out of Mr P's possession, and that not one of the fruit trees was left on it."

¶ We would call attention to the sale of Forest Trees at auction on Saturday next. See advertisement.

The Premium List of the Plymouth Co. Agricultural Society, forwarded by the Secretary, has been received.

Our correspondents' favors shall have early attention.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded north exposure, for the week ending March 27.

March, 1842.	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Tuesday,	21	25	40	N.
Wednesday,	22	33	46	N.
Thursday,	23	21	25	N.
Friday,	21	15	19	N. E.
Saturday,	23	31	36	E.
Sunday,	26	32	42	W.
Monday,	27	34	50	W.

RIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 28, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer.
At Market 220 Head Cattle, 20 pairs Working oxen, Cows and Calves, 235 Sheep, and 220 Swine.

Poultry.—Beef Cattle. We quote to correspond with a week, viz. a few choice catts taken at \$6. First quality, \$5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, \$1 75 a 5 25. Third quality, \$1 00 a 1 50.

Working Oxen—70, 75, and \$80.
Cows and Calves. Sales \$20, 25, 25, and 29.
Sheep.—Prices not made known.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 3 3-1 and 4 for sows, and 4 3-1 for barrows. A lot of large barrows 4 1-2. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 62 to 3 00 per bushel Red Top, 40 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 10 to 11 c. Flax Seed, \$1 57 to 1 85 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Corn Seed, \$3 50 a 4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The sales of corn, have been at a slight advance; yellow flat, to dealers, 63 a 64, and white 57; and the country trade 61 1-2 a 63, and white 56c per bushel. Corn—Northern, bushel—10—do. Round Yellow—50—do. Southern Flat Yellow 63 a 64—White do. 57 a 58 1-2—do. 50 a 1 00—Rye, Northern, 75 a—do. Oats, South-45 a 47—Northern do. 43 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75 to 80.

LOUR. Genesee from stores, at \$6 3-4 a 6 7-9, and the Ohio, \$6 1-2. and do, that hoops, \$6 5 8 per bu; common, \$6 1-4 a 6 3-8 do; sales Howard Street, \$6 12, on time. Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. \$6 12 a—do. 100 lb. \$2 57 a 6 00 do. free of garlic, \$6 00 a 6 12—Philadelphia do, 4 mos. \$6 00 a—do. Frederickburg, low'd 4 mos. \$6 09 a—do. Alexandria, wharf mountain, —a—do. Georgetown, \$6 12 a 6 25—Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a—do. City, \$6 75—Petersburg, City Mills, \$6 25 a 6 37—do. Country \$5 7 a 6 00—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 62 a 6 80—do. fancy, \$6 80 a 7 00—Ohio via Canal, \$6 00 a 6 62—Indian Meal in bbls., \$3 00 a 3 25.

ROVISIONS. Sales by auction comprise 530 lbs. Western Clear Pork \$11 a 11 25 per bbl.; 120 do. do. 11 37 a 1 50; 100 do Mess 8 62; 206 do do; sold to day, 8 1-3 a 9 per bbl.
—do. Mess, 4 mos. new hbl. \$9 00 a 9 50—Navy—\$3 00 do. —do. \$7 25 a 7 50—do. Prime \$3 00 a 5 25—Pork—ra Clear, 4 mo. hbl. \$12 a —do Clear \$11 a —do. Mess 8 75 a 9 00—do Prime \$6 75 a 7 00—do Mess to other States 8 50 a 8 75.

WOOL. Some sales of fleece Wool have been made at a considerable decline on previous quotations.
—do. prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 37 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—do 3-4 do 33 a 40—do 1-2 do 35—1-4 and common do 29 a 30—Smyrna sheep, head, 20 a 25—do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengist do 10—do. Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpacked, 7 a 10—do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37—do. No. 1 do. do. do. 34 a 36—No. 2 do do do 21 a 26—3 do do do 15 a 20.
WAX. per ton, \$13 to 22—Eastern Sowed \$1 to 10—HEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 5 to 6.
GGG, 12 a 16.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of large size Apple, Pear, and Plum trees, for sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 62 North Market St. March 30, 1842.

FARM IN LEXINGTON

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

LINNEAN BOTANICAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

PLANTING, CULTIVATING, &c. WM. PRINCE & SON, have seen with astonishment an advertisement pretending to emanate from this establishment, signed by WM. GARRETTSON. They deny any and all disclaim all right or authority thus to use their name and position, and thus deny all connection with the author of the pretended publication. They intend speedily to publish in *the Register*, a statement of the material transactions, by which a *larger*, a *broader* in fact of Wm. Prince became possessed for the time being (until the Court of Chancery rectifies the case) of a plot of ground, which had been arranged and mapped for building lots, and to which he now pretends to attach the title of this Establishment, but which the honest public of Nurserymen, instead of Nurserymen. At this time, we have only to say, that five years ago, in consequence of numerous streets being about to be laid out, we purchased a beautiful plot of about 20 acres in the upper section of the Village, to which we transferred the entire collection of Fruit Trees.

This plot of ground has now entirely covered with several hundred thousand trees, the most vigorous we ever possessed, besides which we have all the other extensive grounds that ever belonged to the Establishment, and in proof of their great extent, and the superiority of the trees, we refer to the great number of Nurserymen, and others who have visited here the present spring, and perhaps Mr. D. W. Lincoln, proprietor of the extensive Nursery at Worcester, who made the largest purchases, will permit us to refer to him, and of Mr. Davenport of Milton, and of Mr. Robert Manning of Salem, we select the same favor.

All orders will receive prompt and pointed personal attention and precision and accuracy are guaranteed.
March 30. 4w

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Grotton, on Farmers' Row, so called, a pleasant road, leading to the Academy, one mile from the village. The soil consists of a rich loam, containing, and tillage land, and in a fair state of cultivation; also, a young Orchard of grafted fruit in a thriving condition. There is on the premises a large two story House, well provided with 8 rooms on the ground floor, and a good cellar under the whole; two barns one 60 feet by 30, and the other 36 by 26 with collars under both; sheds and other outbuildings, and wells of excellent water. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find this a very desirable situation. For further information apply to J. BRECK & CO., No. 51 and 53 North Market St., Boston, to WM. EATON, Sen. or, to the subscriber on the premises, JOSHUA EATON. Grotton, March 30, 1842. 3w

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a Farm in Lexington situated one mile west of the Village, and 11 miles from Boston, containing 175 acres, including about 40 acres of wood land, the soil is rich, and under a high state of cultivation. On the premises is a large Dwelling House, which will conveniently accommodate two families; a large Barn, Shed, Chase House, Mill House, Cider Mill and Ice House, and an extensive Piggery; all of which are new, or in good repair. The Farm is stocked with every variety of Fruit, and the Garden, which includes about an acre with a choice selection of shrubs and Flowering Plants, which the proprietor has devoted several years in procuring, with great care and expense. Within the garden is a Green House, 40 feet by 16, with suitable buildings adjacent to accommodate the Gardener. The House is heated upon the most approved plan, and is stocked with a variety of the best Grapes, Flowering plants, &c. Cattle and Swine are raised on the premises, and a pair of Devon, and Alderney Cattle will be sold immediately after the sale of the Farm. For further particulars inquire of ARAD PROCTER on the premises, or of JAMES VILAS, Bath Street, Boston.

If not disposed of at private sale will be offered at Auction on Friday, 5th of April at 3 o'clock P. M. Feb. 16. epta

FOREST TREES, &c., AT AUCTION.

On Saturday, April 2, at 10 o'clock, at office. Will be sold a valuable inventory of Forest Trees, (just imported per ship Tallard) consisting of 1300 fine picked transplanted Scotch Larch, 124 purple beech—10 English oaks—56 English horned oaks—50 Scotch spruce—50 common yews—15 Chinese arbor vitae—100 sycamores (orientalis)—175 weeping birch—100 Spanish chestnuts—60 Scotch fir—95 weeping beech—27 weeping willows—4 salisburya dianthifolia (gingo)—50 sweet bay's—3 ruscus aculeatus—4 English yews—10 Siberian arbor vitae—30 curled ash—100 W. Yelms—100 limes.

The trees will be selected and packed with great care, by G. Cunningham & Son, Seeldun, Liverpool, and have been received in superior order, and believed to be in better preservation than any previously imported. Persons interested in the cultivation of forest trees, will have a rare opportunity of supplying themselves.

Catalogues will be sent on delivery on the 25th inst., and the trees may be seen the day before the sale.
WHITWELL, SEAVER, & CO. March 23. eptApril 75 Milk street, Boston.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh as follows:
Early Gosh South Seas. Early Horn do. Mangel Wurtzel Beet Sugar do. Ward do. Early Turnip do. Long Red do. Beta Bars. Blue Imperial do. Turnips in great variety. White Altringham Carrot. Early and Late Beans of all sorts. Long Orange do.

MASSACHUSETTS' HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, will be held at the Rooms of said Society, on Saturday, the second day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at which time, the officers elected on the first Saturday of Oct. last, will enter upon their respective duties, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution of said Society.

President—M. P. WILSON.
Vice President—B. V. French, C. N. Hall, John. Winship, E. M. Richards.
Treasurer—S. Walker.
Corresponding Secretary—J. C. Teschemacher.
Reading Secretary—Eben. Wight.
Professor of Animal and Vegetable Physiology—John Lewis Russell, A. M.
Professor of Entomology—T. W. Harris, M. D.
Professor of Horticultural Chemistry—S. L. Dana, M. D.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Fruits—B. V. French, Chairman, R. Manning, P. B. Hovey, Jr., L. P. Grosvenor, W. Kenrick, J. A. Kenrick, S. Pond, O. Johnson, S. Walker, F. W. M. Conroy, J. Brock.
Committee on Flowers—C. M. Hovey, Chairman, D. Haggerston, J. Brock, S. Sweetser, S. R. Johnson, W. E. Carter, J. S. Kieckey.
Committee on Vegetables—S. Pond, Chairman—P. B. Hovey, Jr., Rufus Howe, John Hovey, A. D. Williams, J. A. Kenrick, J. L. F. Warren.
Committee on the Library—M. P. Wilder, Chairman, R. T. Paine, C. K. Dillaway, C. M. Hovey, B. V. French, S. Walker.
Committee on Synonyms of Fruit—R. Manning, Chairman, S. Downer, E. M. Richards, Wm. Kenrick.
Executive Committee—M. P. Wilder, Chairman, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French, E. M. Richards, C. M. Hovey, J. A. Kenrick, C. V. French, E. Vose, Chairman, Wm. Oliver, B. V. French. 2p E. M. RICHARDS, Rec. Sec.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES &c.

SUBSIDIARY OF WILLIAM KENRICK,

of Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Characteristics of first quality Apples, Quinces, Grap Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—of Free Panicles, of Hebeaceous Paeonies and other flowering Plants—of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon which is sent either daily, or orders may be left at the stand, at No. 41 Congress street, Boston. WILLIAM KENRICK, Nonantum Hill, Newton. March 9. ept22thJune

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia Street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES, among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapes, Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—1, one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The personal appearance and strength of Washington.—While Colonel Washington was on a visit to New York in 1771, it was boasted at the table of the British Governor that a regiment just landed from England contained among its officers some of the finest specimens of martial elegance in His Majesty's service, in fact the most superb looking fellows ever landed upon the shore of the new world. I wager your Excellency a pair of gloves, said Mrs. Morris, an American lady, that I will show a finer man in the procession to-morrow than your Excellency can select from your famous regiment. Done, Madame, replied the Governor. The morrow came, the 4th of June, and the procession in honor of the birthday of the king advanced through Broadway to the strains of military music. As the troops defiled before the Governor he pointed out to the lady several officers by name, claiming her admiration for their superior persons and brilliant equipments. In the rear of the troops came a band of officers not on duty, of colonial officers, and strangers of distinction. Immediately on their approach, the attention of the Governor was seen to be directed towards a martial figure, that marched with a grave and measured tread, apparently indifferent to the scenes around him. The lady now archly observed, I perceive that your Excellency's eyes are turned to the right object; what say you to your wager, now Sir? Lost, Madam, replied the gallant Governor. When I laid my wager, I was not aware that Colonel Washington was in New York.—*Curtis's Reminiscences.*

A Snake Story.—The following is a part of a letter received from White Hall, Morgan county, Illinois, by the Editor of the Illinoisian:

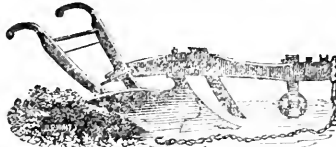
The following account may be relied on as true, and you are at liberty to publish it if you think proper. Having been engaged in building a new brick shop, I had occasion to go to Senary creek, about half a mile from this place to quarry the rock for my foundation. On the third day of our labor, Mr. Bernard said he discovered a great many small holes through the crevices of the rocks, which seemed to be very smooth, and he supposed there must be a great many minks in the back of the rock, if we could but get at them. These holes continued visible for several days, when all at once the mystery was solved, for we broke into the cavern in the cliff which was literally full of snakes of all sorts and sizes known in this climate. We cleared away the rocks and dirt, and such a mass of live snakes has never been seen at one time as here presented. We then commenced killing and counting, until we had taken out the enormous sum of one thousand seven hundred snakes out of one opening in the rocks. This may seem to you to partake some little of the marvellous, though it can be substantiated by many respectable gentlemen who have visited the scene since, and any person calling on me can have an opportunity of seeing them any time during the winter, or until they shall have become rotten and invisible.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM CARR.

Eels have been skinned ever since the days of Noah—and printers have been cheated of their dues ever since the Chinese engraved on blocks of wood; yet, singular to say, the eels have not got used to the skinning, nor printers to the fleeing.

Saw-dust pills are said to be an excellent remedy for the dyspepsia, if taken in a wood shed and digested over a wood-horse.

"I am in a grate scrape," as the nutmeg agonizingly exclaimed to the grater.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and saving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Plowly & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, next turn Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 00 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos 51 & 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation.

Boston, March 9th, 1842

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows:

Nonpariel Cabbage.	Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do.	" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber.	Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do.	Sweet Marjorum.
Egg Plant	

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

At 1 o'clock, P. M. on MONDAY, March, 28th, 1842, will be sold at public Auction, a good Farm situated in Dover, Mass. about 15 miles from Boston, containing about 60 acres of good land, having a young Orchard of Fruit Trees, viz: Apples, Plums, Quinces and Currants, with about ten acres of Woodland with a House, Barn and good water, and Wood-shed, and other out buildings built about 10 years since.

The above Farm will be sold at a reasonable price, by order of an administrator to settle the estate.

For further particulars inquire of LELAND MANN, at the premises, or JOSEPH CALLENDER, No. 3 Water-st. Boston. March 9.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackeray and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 4 months old. E. PHINNEY. Lexington, Feb. 9

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of Stanley's Superior Apple Parers, a very useful article. One of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared a very short time in the best possible manner, and with saving of the apple, as the outside may be taken off at required thickness. The above is also for sale in N. B. WELLS, No. 45 North Market Street, S. C. DEDMON, G. O. DIS & CO., and BOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market-st. April 2

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass-Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Smiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
250 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 " " " " " "	200 " Manure Forks.
200 " " " " " "	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	200 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Trunk do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 Drail do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Scythes Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay & Salk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not yet applied to any implement for this purpose. The most perfect effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a single grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bars a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Shelton & Moore's, Sun Dials, very neat and useful articles for the purpose of giving the true of day in the garden or field. Price 25 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRICK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE) - ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1842.

1842. 10.

N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

FRESHIRE STOCK FOR NEW ENGLAND SOIL AND CLIMATE.

MR PUTNAM.—Dear Sir—I observed an article a late number of the Boston Cultivator, over the nature of "C.," purporting to be a reply to my communication, published in the N. E. Farmer of the 19, headed "Ayrshire Stock." The writers seem to have been quite uneasy at the procastination of the editor, and "hopes he will not censure him an intermeddler, for taking a brief notice of the subject, which perhaps may not be altogether interesting to the public." He says—"My object is to set this subject fairly before the public, that my brother farmers may not be misled by exaggerated accounts of new things." I give him credit for his *professed* motive: we shall see and by how far he has put it into practice; so, following his example, I shall state my object for writing the article to which he refers. I thought the editor, by asserting that they, viz: the Ayrshires, were "neither common nor sought," intended to under-value the breed; and as the purists could not speak for themselves, I thought, being raised in that part of the country most famed for the race, I would just say a word or two in their behalf. I also caught an idea from a statement which he made, viz: that having "proved very silent on the short pastures of Scotland," it would also prove a very excellent breed for New England, where the pastures are generally short; however much his objection (even if true) viz: that where removed to richer pastures it has run out, and has not sustained the high dairy character it has in Scotland,"—however much this objection might militate against it in Old England, it would not be likely to do so here at present, as the pastures must be greatly improved before the farmer can run any risk of injury from the cause which he mentions. But in my opinion, it is rather more than a bad quality—for as there are but comparatively few Grahamites amongst us, we require beef as well as milk, and the easier and cheaper it can be produced, the better; but if he has a different opinion, he is welcome to it: and he has already stated in my former article, the remedy for this real or supposed evil, is easy, viz: *run more stock*—as by such means, the richest areas can be reduced to any standard. I have now, having stated my object in writing my article, if the subject is "of some little importance," I shall proceed to discuss what I consider the most important part of it first, viz: are the Ayrshires a desirable breed for New England? But at the outset let us try and find out what properties and qualities such a breed would require. I think that for this climate and soil, it would require to be hardy and easily kept; and as regards profit, it would require to produce a large quantity of milk, butter, and cheese, all of the best quality, and at the least possible expense; and as regards pleasure, (for we like to have our percep-

tive as well as our acquisitive organs gratified,) it should be of a handsome form and color, with a variety of the latter, as the eye becomes tired of sameness. But before we proceed farther, let us find out if we can, what the proper shape and marks of a dairy cow are.

Low, in his Elements of Agriculture, informs us on page 531, that "A dairy cow, like a fattening animal, should have a skin soft and mellow to the touch,—should have the back straight, the loins broad, the extremities small and delicate; she should rather have the fore quarters light, and the hind quarters relatively broad, capacious and deep, and she should have a large, well-formed udder."

Now let us try if we can find such marks as these in the Ayrshires. Mr Harley, in his work on the dairy, states the following amongst others of the "most approved shape and marks of Ayrshires, viz: skin loose, thin, and soft like a glove; back straight; hind quarters large and broad; legs small and short; shoulders and fore quarters light and thin; rudder square, but a little oblong, stretching forward, thin skinned and capacious, but not low hung." Loudon, in his Encyclopedia of Agriculture, informs us on page 1017, that "tameness and docility of temper greatly enhances the value of a milk cow, as she will always give more milk and is easier managed than those that are of a turbulent disposition;" and on the same page he says, "the bulls are generally good tempered, and like the cows, are mild in the countenance;" and Mr Colman, in his Fourth Report, says that Mr Brooks informed him that they were very gentle, and I have heard them get the same character in different parts of the country, from people in whose possession they were; and as regards color, Loudon informs us in the page already quoted, that they are "generally brown of many hues, from dark to yellow, intermixed and mottled in many a varied form and proportion, with white. Some few have a black ground without any change in character, but almost none are of one color only: in a whole herd of forty or fifty, there will not be two of them alike in color; in this respect exhibiting a diversity not unlike a bed of tulips, and of as many hues and shades, in an endless variety and beauty."—Now, if we have ascertained that they have the principal characteristics of a dairy cow, let us next examine how far they verify these in their results. And to show "C." how much I have repented of my former statement, the first witness I shall call on the stand is Mr Atton, to repeat his former testimony, viz: that he "set down 24 quarts of milk per day as a reasonable estimate of the average produce of each of the 2000 cows kept in the city of Glasgow, they being generally of the improved Ayrshire breed, and highly kept."

I shall now quote from No. 31, of the Farmer's Magazine, published in Edinburgh. The writer, when speaking of the Ayrshire dairies, states on page 319 as follows:—By means of plenty of green clover cut, eat in the house through the day in summer, when they are, or ought to be, turned to the field during the cool of the night, and by means of turnips during winter, the cows give a quantity of

milk that is scarcely credible—from ten to eighteen Scotch pints in the day"—or from 20 to 30 quarts; (a Scotch pint is two quarts.) And on page 318, when speaking on the same subject, he says:— "These cheeses obtain the general name of Dunlop cheese, probably from their having been first made in that parish of the county. They are famous over all the country, and when made in the best manner, are only, if at all, inferior to the Gloucester; and Loudon, in the above quoted page of his work says, "The annual produce of butter from these cows is ascertained to be about half their own weight (meaning the four quarters) in a year; but this requires the pastures to be good, and the cows otherwise well kept the whole season over. The produce of such a cow, so kept, will equal 242 pounds, imperial weight per annum, of butter, and double that quantity of cheese. The medium produce in butter from Ayrshire milk, is one pound from five imperial quarts." We are informed by the same author, that "the weight of an Ayrshire cow is from 20, to 40 stone"—or from 140 to 280 lbs. He also states on page 1025, after naming the kind of cows kept by the London dairymen, that for "private dairies, the variety bred in Ayrshire have the decided preference, as giving rich milk, and a large proportion of butter, and the cheese made from the milk of this breed known at Dunlop, is decidedly celebrated." He further states on page 1017, that the "Ayrshire breed, according to Atton, is the most improved breed of cattle to be found in the island—not only for the dairy, in which they have no parallel, under similar soil, climate, and relative circumstances, but also in feeding for the shambles. They are in fact a breed of cows that have by crossing, coupling, feeding and treatment, been improved and brought to a state of perfection, which fits them above all others yet known, to answer almost in every diversity of situation where grain and grasses can be raised to feed them for the purposes of the dairy or fattening them for beef."

"C." informs us, (quoting from Youatt,) that "some of them have been tried in the London dairies. As mere milkers, they could not compete with the long established metropolitan dairy cow, the Short-Horn. They yielded as much milk in proportion to their size and food, but not in proportion to the room they occupied and the increased trouble which they give from being more numerous, in order to supply the requisite quantity of milk." Loudon, on page 1028 of his work already quoted, informs us that "the Messrs. Rhodes, who kept a dairy at Islington, and who are said to have had at one time upwards of a thousand cows in their different establishments, tried the Ayrshire breed to the number of 150 at a time, and highly approved of them as affording a very rich cream—as fattening in a very short time when they have left off giving milk, and as producing a beef which sold much higher than that of the Short Horn. The difficulty however of procuring this breed was found so great, that Mr Rhodes was obliged to leave it off." It would therefore appear from this statement, that they were not only "sought," but that the Messrs.

Rhodes, who kept the largest dairy in London, and whose experience extended to about thirty years, and who therefore ought to know the merits of a cow as well as Yonatt, the editor of the Cultivator, or his correspondent "C.," were willing to put up with "the increased trouble which they gave," if they had only been able to procure them. And on page 1025 of the same work, it is said, that "A cow in Ayrshire that does not milk well, will soon be brought to the hammer. I have never seen cows any where that under the same *mode of feeding and treatment*, would yield so much milk as the dairy breed of that district. Ten Scotch pints per day, (20 quarts,) is no way uncommon; several cows yield for some time 12 pints, and some 13 or 14 pints per day." Mr Harley, as I have stated in my former article, says that he "had one cow that gave 10 quarts per day; had a number of very fine cows which produced from 25 to 30 quarts per day." Low states, on the page of his work already referred to, that "By long attention to the characters that indicate a disposition to yield milk, the breed of Ayrshire has become greatly more esteemed for the dairy than other animals much superior to them in size and fattening qualities." And Mr Colman, in his Second Report, page 51, says the "dairy stock in England which seems to have the preference over all others, is the Ayrshires." He also says in his Fourth Report, that "they are reported to yield large quantities of milk, and produce large amounts of cheese and butter, besides keeping themselves in good condition and being easily made ready for the butcher." And as I have formerly stated, Mr Harley gives the same testimony, and the reasons he gives for their fattening so easily, are the same as those given on page 21 of the Zoological Survey of this State, viz: "the food that produced the large supply of milk, is converted into fat and flesh." Mr Colman also states that there is good reason to think them a *hardier* race of animals than the Durhams. He goes on to state, that "from some of the gentlemen to whose care the Society's animals were committed, I have been unable to obtain as full information as is desirable. Mr Webster's foreman, in his absence, informed me that the cow was quite superior as a milker." Mr Brooks says—"My cows give about the same quantity each. My Ayrshires do not, I think, give more than 13 or 14 quarts at best, and the milk no richer than others with the same feed. It is, however, a valuable race in our State, as doing well in our common pastures, and not running to fat like some. They are very gentle." Mr Phinney, in a recent letter, thus writes: "I have given the Ayrshire stock a pretty fair trial, considering my limited means,—enough however to satisfy me of their valuable dairy properties, and of their capacity for enduring the cold winters and short keep of the northerly part of the country. In the month of June, 1840, I selected from twenty cows my best native cow, for the purpose of making a trial with my Ayrshire cow, as to the quantity of butter each would make. My old pastures, for I had then done little to improve them, afforded but a very short bite of grass. These two cows ran with my other stock, and had no other food than what they could get in these dry pastures. The quantity of milk from the Ayrshire was not greater than that from my native cow; but the Ayrshire made nine and three quarter pounds in a week, while the native cow, in the same time, made but eight and a half pounds. Besides, the quality of the butter from the Ayrshire cow was decidedly

better than that from my other cow. The trial was made with great care, and the correctness of the result may be relied on. The Ayrshire cow has been kept with my other stock, and fared no better than the rest; still she appears in better *thrif*t than any of my other cows, and endures the cold of winter quite as well, upon the whole. From the little experience I have had, I cannot doubt that the Ayrshire, for its dairy properties, is *exceedingly superior* to the Durhams for this part of our country." And Mr Randall stated at the agricultural meeting held at the State House, Boston, in March, 1841, that "He judges the Ayrshires second to none as dairy stock. This breed do well on short food, will thrive where the Durhams will dwindle. They are more easily kept than our native stock, and with the same keep, will get more milk and more flesh from the Ayrshires than from the natives. Feeds his stock mostly upon straw and 1-2 peck of roots per day to each animal. The bull thus kept, was thought by many, from his fine condition, to have been stall-fed."

For further American testimony in favor of the Ayrshires, I will refer to a number of the Yankee Farmer, published, I think, between the latter part of September and middle of November, 1840, where amongst others, if I recollect right, is to be found the names of Mr Webster and Mr Clay. And the last, though not the worst witness I shall bring forward at present is, Mr Rankine, as quoted by "C." and endorsed by the editor of the Cultivator. He says: "It is on the inferior soils and moist climate of Ayrshire and the west of Scotland, that their superiority as milkers is most remarkable. On their natural food, of poor quality, they give milk abundantly and long, and often within a few days of calving." Hence follows the objection I have already stated, viz: their running to fat on rich pasture. I had almost forgot another witness, viz: the editor of the Cultivator himself, who says, "The Ayrshire cow of Mr Randall, is the only cow of the breed which has begun in this State to sustain the statement in the N. E. Farmer." It is no small comfort to a person, when he gets the lie direct from such high authority, to have one evidence in their favor which it is admitted tells the truth. So I wish "Swainly" great success, and long may she continue to sustain it. One such cow will bear a greater proportion to the number of Ayrshires in this State, than the 2000 cows being generally of that breed spoken of by Mr Aiton, will bear to those of Scotland. If the editor and his friend "C." would think of this, it would probably assist their belief. But they might then perhaps see a "reason to alter" their opinion about the Durhams, which perhaps for a *certain other reason*, would not answer well at present.

Now I think we have shown that the Ayrshire has all the marks of a dairy cow, as defined by Low and London, and the large amount of milk, butter and cheese which they produce, verifies these marks. And if we have been right in our supposition as to what breed would be most desirable for New England, I think we have also shown that they have all the characteristics of such a breed.

Can the editor of the Cultivator or any of his correspondents, bring forward as good evidence of a more suitable breed, and one that will give us better and cheaper milk, butter, cheese and beef? For, as a writer in the Albany Cultivator well remarks, it is "what stock or stocks will give us these things cheapest, and not what stock will give

as the most *per capita*m. If it costs three times much to raise and keep an improved Short Horn our climate and on our soil, as one of the native breed, although it gives twice the butter and cheese, and twice the beef, it may be a poor stock for us.

Now it will be observed that in all the evidence we have brought forward, wherever large quantities of milk, butter and cheese are spoken of, it also distinctly stated, that the cows were *high kept*, or the data is founded on such a supposition. It seems they do not believe that rich pasture injures their "high dairy character;" and it would be strange if they did, when they see the farm every day exerting his means and skill to the utmost extent in the improvement of his pasture, which in the dairy parts of Ayrshire, and over Scotland, so far as I know, with a few exceptions are the fields they use for other crops in rotation they take only one crop of hay before pasturing down the field. And I should think by the statement of Mr Phinney, viz: that his cow was grazed on old dry pasture, and had but a short bite of grass, while trying the experiment, and that it was fed the same as his other cows, and that of Mr Randall, that his cow was fed on a short pasture that they supposed their cows would have produced more on rich pasture; and I also think, from the gentle rebuke given them by the Commission, viz: that they are not at all suspected, from a prejudice, of subjecting *themselves* to the same punishment, that he understood them so.

I thought that the quotation I made from Mr Harley, viz: that for about twenty years, whole colonies of the improved breed had been carried to every county of Scotland, and to many counties of England, would have convinced him that they were both common and sought; but it appears not—without even making an attempt to rebut the statement, he informs us that "we have never seen as reason to alter our account of the Ayrshire stock except in one respect—*as to their size*. We re-resented them as being as large as the Durhams when we should have said *smaller*." I know it is sometimes difficult for persons to see a reason for altering what they have said, if the alteration does against themselves, even when they intend to give a "fair and candid" statement. Was it their large size that was the reason (for he gives none,) of the less adaptedness to the light lands of England than what is his opinion now when he has found out that they are *smaller*? I should think it were *vice versa*, but probably he had some other reason with which he did not wish to burden our memory. In an editorial article published in his paper of date November 6th, 1841, when highly recommending a cross with the Durhams, as the best stock for this country, he makes the following statement, viz: "In the large milk establishments about London and Liverpool, they will have none but the Durham cows, or a cross with them, for the reason that from a given quantity of keep, they obtain more milk and beef." Will he be so kind as to inform us in which of the London and Liverpool dairies this is the case, where the Ayrshires have had a fair trial. We have already shown that it is the case in Mr Rhodes' dairy, which, if I mistake not, is the largest in London. But as he professes to guard his brother farmers against "exaggerated accounts" he certainly had good reasons for making the assertion. As it now stands it is rather loose for my faith, but I shall be satisfied with a good evidence in its favor as that of Aiton. By admitting the fact, it is no proof that they are the

stock for New England, as the kind of feed in the two places is very different.

In the same article he makes the following statement about the Ayrshires, viz: "They are a small otish stock, and on the same keep, smaller than native stock." The inference to be drawn from this statement is, that they do not thrive well on the same keep. How does such doctrine agree with the statements of Messrs. Phinney, Randall, Brooks, or any other person who has tried the experiment? or even with his own statement, viz: that they "have proved excellent on the short pastures of Scotland?" I leave him to answer the question, and if he gives a "fair and candid" one, will see a good reason to alter my own account which he has given of the Ayrshires.

But to return to our former article. He says, Mr. Youatt, on poor soils, gives the preference to their forefathers the Highlanders, their neighbors the Galloways, and considers them considerably finer than their Short-horn sizes." As I am not certain that I fully understand this statement, I shall say it over at present, by asking a few questions, first, what line of demarcation does he draw between "inferior soil" and "poor soil"? Secondly, what proof can he give that the Highlanders were finer forefathers of the Ayrshires? Thirdly, why does he give them the preference—the dairy he shambles? And fourthly, in what respect do he "consider the Galloways, on poor soils, considerably behind their Short-horn sizes"?

He farther states, "I do not believe that any of the cows will average 24 quarts of milk each day, and as the writer by quoting Mr. Aiton to the fact, has made this extravagant statement his own, I infer he must have labored under some extraordinary bias, for I have been credibly informed, neither the animals imported by the Massachusetts Society, or Mr. Cushing, have produced an average of two thirds of this quantity, and we have no reason to presume that both of these importations were some of the best specimens of the kind." Now there is such a "large economy of words" in part of this statement, that I cannot pass it without notice. It does not look well for a man whose professed object is to correct the exaggerated statements of others, to violate the ninth commandment himself; for I cannot insult his judgment so far as to suppose he did not know the difference between what he has tried to make Mr. Aiton say, and what he (Mr. Aiton) really did say. A person that cannot perceive the difference between the two statements, must have a very obtuse mind indeed. But after all, how does he know there is not a race of cows that will average 24 quarts each per day? Is he so well informed of all the existing races of cows, as to be certain he is right? We have already shown him that he knows much less about one of the races than he supposed he did; and we shall show him another proof of the fact presently.

He informs us that the cut of the Ayrshire cow was figured so much of late in the columns of the Cultivator, "as to be found in all the standard treatises on neat cattle, both in this country and Europe." He certainly professes a very large acquaintance with such works: I cannot make such a statement. But little as I am acquainted with these works, I can point him to two at least, where such a thing is not to be found, viz: Harley's and Loudon's; and if he is not satisfied with their illustrations of the Ayrshire cow, I will refer him to the bloods themselves. But wherever he has got

his cut, I would advise him to correct its errors, if it is not too late, lest some person, following his example, give it a name, viz: *Merrill's Ayrshire*. People who live in glass-houses, should not throw stones. I say, too, "let every animal and breed stand on its own bottom and pictures." If the Ayrshires had as much knowledge of law as some people have, they would sue him, if not for defamation of character, certainly for misrepresentation of outline.

"C." farther states, "I regarded your account (the editor of the Cultivator's) of this stock, fair and candid—praising the subject before the public without exaggeration, while it corresponds with the views of the most authentic writers which I have read on the subject." However this may be, we think we have shown him that it does not correspond with authentic writers whose "confidence" has been "brought in question" as seldom as Youatt's, and who had a much better opportunity of judging the facts of the case. Aiton kept a large dairy in Ayrshire, and of course knew the qualities of the breed from experience. And, as we have already stated, Mr. Harley kept a dairy in Glasgow, and was therefore likely to know whether Aiton's statement was fact or fiction; and as he lived amongst, and wrote for, the instruction of the people who kept the cows, which he speaks of, it is highly probable that his account would have been "brought in question" if they had considered it exaggerated. And as some of the quotations we have made from Loudon, are credited to Aiton, it would appear that he believed him, and both of these gentlemen are as credible evidence as Youatt, whom the editor of the Cultivator and his correspondent have adopted as their infallible guide. The former gentleman travelled through the best dairy countries on the continent, for information on the subject, and assisted in establishing some of the London and Edinburgh dairies. He has given his name to the public, and is responsible for what he has said. And are the statements of such a man to be "brought in question" by a person who has not dared to give his name? He must certainly have a low opinion of the minds he addresses.

What "good reason" has he "to presume" that the cows imported by the Massachusetts Society and Mr. Cushing, were some of the "best specimens of the breed"? If he will turn to the first column in page 286, vol. 19th of the N. E. Farmer, he will see a different opinion expressed by a gentleman who is a much better judge of Ayrshires than he ("C.") appears to be; and whose opinion, as there expressed, "I have never heard brooght in question." But, independent of this opinion, "we have good reason" for a different presumption, so far as regards their dairy character. For, as they were chiefly intended to propagate the race, "we have good reason to presume" they were selected for their fine symmetry, (rather than their dairy character,) which is no sure sign of a great milker, but the reverse, as such an animal has a greater tendency to run to fat, than one of a coarser make. And if I mistake not, some of these animals were imported before their milking qualities were known, not then having had their first calf; and if I am correct in this last opinion, (but as I only speak from memory, I will not be positive,) I think that it is neither "fair nor candid" to hold them up before the public as the best specimens of the breed for milkers.

While on the other hand, "we have good reason to presume" that from the high price of keep

in the north of Scotland, the cows mentioned by Mr. Aiton, were selected for their dairy qualities only, and after these qualities had been well tested. When feed is high priced, a cow cannot be profitably kept in the city of Edinburgh, which gives less than 16 quarts of milk per day; and I suppose the case is much the same in Glasgow.

The information "C." received about Mr. Brooks' cows, is probably not more credible in any sense of the word, than that given by Mr. Brooks himself, as already quoted—which, to make the most of it, is a mere guess. But admitting that both his presumption about, and his account of, these two importations is true, it does not therefore follow, that Mr. Aiton's account is "exaggerated," except he can prove that their keep and treatment have been equally good. "As the nature of the grass or other vegetables has a very considerable influence both on the quality and on the quantity of milk which cows produce. Instances have occurred where six much kind fed on some pastures, have yielded as much milk as nine, or even a dozen will afford on an inferior ground." The above quotation is taken from page 98 of the Complete Grazer. There must certainly be a great difference in the amount of milk produced from a cow fed in the manner quoted above from the Farmer's Magazine, with the addition of grains, which is the common way of feeding in cities and large towns in Scotland, and one fed in the way that Mr. Phinney says his Ayrshire cow was.

If "C." cannot "believe" any or all of the above (perhaps to him) "exaggerated accounts of new things," I hope for his own credit he will rebut them by stronger proof and better logic than he has yet produced; and that he will not pervert their meaning, and then go learnedly to work and knock down his own man of straw, as he has done in his last article.

Believe me, dear sir, yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER BICKETT.

Lowell, Mass., March 24th, 1842.

Personally, we have no disposition to enter into controversy with the editor of the Boston Cultivator or his correspondents. We shall not do it. But the reasons which determine our course with the editorial pen, do not exclude the insertion of articles by others, who are ready to give their names. Our correspondent's article is a good argument in defence of his own positions, and gives interesting information as to what the Ayrshires can be made to do under favorable circumstances. It is longer than we wish communications to be— but we could not well abridge it without doing harm to the defence.

We have no such acquaintance with the Ayrshires as authorizes us to hold a decided opinion as to their merits; but the animals we have seen of that breed, are pleasing to the eye, excepting in one particular: the teats are too small;—it must be inconvenient getting the milk from them. That they are harder than the Durham, and better suited to New England pastures and winters, are naturally inferred from their size and form, and from the climate which has produced them.—E. L.

Envy.—Envy ought, in strict truth, to have no place whatever allowed it in the heart of man,—for the goods of this present world are so vile and low, that they are beneath it; and those of the future world are so vast and exalted, that they are above it.—Lacon.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

PATENT OFFICE, 1 Washington, March 11th, 1842.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

SIR—The National Agricultural Society request an insertion of the following notice.

Respectfully yours,

H. L. ELLSWORTH.

TO POSTMASTERS.

The Board of Control of the Agricultural Society of the United States, request that the several Postmasters make returns to the Treasurer of the Society, (as requested by the circular,) before the first of May, of all subscriptions by them obtained.

Editors are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, for the benefit of agriculturists and planters.

[By reference to the N. E. Farmer of Jan. 5th, it will be seen that any person may become a member by paying two dollars, and one dollar annually afterwards. Any one may become a life member by paying ten dollars. Any Agricultural Society may become auxiliary by paying ten dollars.

Edward Dyer, of Washington, D. C., is Treasurer.]

SOOT AS A MANURE.

Improvements in agriculture, scientific and mechanical, are and will be the staunchest props of the landed and farming interests; it is with regret, therefore, that we ever observe a want of candor among those who ought to act as brethren. Much has been said lately of a new and highly fertilizing manure—one which will enable land to sustain and bring to the highest condition successive crops of the same plant. But why does any secret attach to discoveries of such deep import? Why are a few vague hints dropped, which tend only to mislead, and excite conjecture in the minds of thousands? Is individual profit to be the final result? We are told that the basis is carbon or some carbonized substance; but the same thing might be said of starch, sugar, malt-dust, or any other vegetable product. While we are thus left in the dark, and, with Macbeth, must be content with the question, "Can such things be?" it is consolatory to refer to the evidence of facts, such as are detailed in that estimable article by John Morton, Esq., in No. XI. of the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. 1, part iv., giving an account of the mode of cultivation adopted on Stinchcombe Farm, by Mr Dimmery. Herein we perceive a simple three-course rotation practiced for more than twentyfive years, with increase rather than diminution of produce, and wherein one of the chief fertilizers is coal soot. "The general price is 6d. per bushel, the quantity used on the farm is upwards of 3000 bushels a year, one half of which is applied to the potato, and the other to the wheat crop." A large flock of sheep gives "tail-dress" preparatory to turnips, which follows the wheat, and intervene between it and the potatoes. It is not the present object to enter into any further detail of the particular routine, but merely to make use of the preceding quotation as a prelude to the question of soot as a manure. "We have not," says Mr Morton, "been able to obtain from Mr Dimmery any idea of how soot acts in producing such effects, as it evidently does both on

the potato and wheat crop; the effect of it is particularly evident on the wheat, for however sickly it looks in the spring, its color and the vigor of its growth is changed in a few days after it has been applied." p. 191. Whatever may be thought of the limited and special applicability of soot, yet where it does suit, and is proved by continuous facts to be eminently useful, even when applied in quantity so small as twentyfive bushels to the acre, in such places it is, to all available intents and purposes, the very compound itself which comprises the essentials of the vaunted, mystified, preparation of carbon, that now bores the imagination. Soot is the purest carbonized product of mineral coal; it contains oily and volatilized resinous matters, and above all, a fixed neutral salt of ammonia, which is perfectly soluble in watery menstrua, but retentive of its ammonia till a more powerful alkali displace it; then, as by mixture with lime, potass, or soda, the volatile ammonia is liberated, and revealed by its pungent odor. Without asserting what may or may not be the components of any nostrum, we unhesitatingly offer a strong opinion of the efficacy of soot—an efficacy not to be rivalled or surpassed by any known preparation whose chief component is free carbon.—Mark-lane (London) Express.

GUANO, THE PERUVIAN MANURE.

The rocky coast and inlets that exist in the desert district between Peru and Chili, are the great resort of millions of sea-birds, gulls, &c., and their manure which has been accumulating for ages, now forms masses of great thickness, and which is constantly increasing. As these birds feed principally on fish, and other marine matters, the guano, as the manure of these deposits is called, contains large quantities of phosphates of lime, ammonia, and other products of animal matter, and as it rarely rains on this coast, the masses have not undergone the bleaching or draining they would have done in other places. Thus constituted, this substance is one of the most active of manures; and has for a long time been used by the Peruvians in the culture of corn. A writer in a foreign journal says, in passing on horseback along the coast, he frequently saw the natives driving an ass or two into the interior, with a package of this guano on each side, and when asked how they used it, they said they put a pinch of it in each hill of corn at the time of planting. A number of ship loads of this native *poabrett* have been carried to England, where it commands a high price as a fertilizer, and present indications denote that the importation of the article will hereafter be extensive.

The English farmer understands his true interests, when he extends his expenses for manures. From the U. States he collects ashes, bones, &c.; from the Mediterranean crude nitre, soda, &c., and now he has opened the mines of guano, on the shores of the far Pacific, all of which are used for fertilizing the soil, while the same substances, not less needed where procured, are mostly neglected.—American Farmer.

Guano has of late been used in England as a manure, and its effects have been wonderfully great in promoting vegetation. But as the article probably will never be much used in this country, it is hardly advisable for us to fill our pages with extended extracts, in which its effects are described. Our object in noticing the article, is to copy a recipe for making an artificial guano, given by a

writer in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. He says that

- 315 lbs. or 7 bushels of bone dust,
- 100 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia,
- 5 lbs. of pearlash,
- 100 lbs. of common salt,
- 10 lbs. of dry sulphate of soda,

530 lbs.—will make a mixture containing same chemical ingredients as the guano, and come cheaper. Possibly some one curious in such matters, may try an experiment. The 530 would be as much as they apply to two acres of England. The cost here would be probably—

Bone, 7 bush., at 49 cts.,	\$2 80
Sulphate of ammonia, 100 lbs.	13 00
Pearlash, 5 lbs.	30
Common salt, 100 lbs.	75
Sulphate of soda, 10 lbs.	30
	\$17 1

—Ed. N. E. F.

PROTECTION OF CORN AGAINST CROW

Mr O. M. Whipple, of Lowell, Mass., says in statement to the Agricultural Commissioner Massachusetts, that for 15 years he has preser his corn from the deprivations of crows, by sowing on his field a quart of corn soaked in a strong lution of saltpetre. We can believe this, as a crow which might have eaten half a dozen grains of corn well saturated with saltpetre, would long enough to boqueath his estate to his interesting progeny, though a scrivener were at hand the time of his making his meal, to draw his Saltpetre judiciously used, possesses medicinal tues, but when taken in excess, is destructive life, and hence the protection it affords to a corn soaked in a solution of it, against worm well as crows.

The best scare-crows we have ever used, v bright sheets of tin suspended from poles by wires—the poles of sufficient height, and in sufficient numbers to be seen all over the field. Four six, if judiciously placed, will effectually ans for a field of 50 acres. Our mode of fixing it was this: we cut a pole of sufficient height trimmed off all the limbs but the upper one the end of this limb we attached, by a strong flexible wire, a sheet of tin, and planted the pole provided, firmly in the ground, on the dest spot. The limb left at the top, should project horizontally far enough to allow full play to the Thus attached, the slightest breeze gives mo to the tin, and consequently causes a reflection sudden as to effectually frighten off crows, or birds addicted to picking up the corn. Th years successful use of such scare-crows, justify in recommending them to our brethren.—American Farmer.

The following is from the Mark-lane Express

Sir—In your paper of the 14th inst., a correspondent inquires the best method of eradicating coarse grasses from meadows. I beg to state his information, that a sprinkling of wood-ash will exterminate mosses and coarse grass from meadows.

Your obedient servant,

A liar is not believed when he speaks the tr

From Dr. Dana's Muck Manual.

RECIPES FOR COMPOSTS.

A Substitute for Soapboilers' Spent Lye.—Take

- Fine dry snuffly peat, 50 lbs.
- Salt, 1-2 bushel.
- Ashes, 1 "
- Water, 100 gallons.

Mix the ashes and peat well together, sprinkling the water to moisten a little: let the heap lay for a week. Dissolve the salt in the water, in a hogshead, and add to the brine, the mixture of peat and ashes, stirring well the while. Let it be stirred occasionally for a week, and it will be fit for use, simply it as spent lye, grounds and all. Both ashes and salts may be doubled and trebled, with advantage, if convenient. The mixture or lye must be used before it begins to putrefy: this occurs in two or four weeks. It then evolves sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or the smell of gas of rotten eggs: it arises from the decomposition of the sulphates of the water and ashes, by the vegetable matter. A portion of the geine is thus deposited from the urine."

Salt, Lime and Peat.—Take 1 bushel of salt—1 bushel of lime. Slack the lime with the brine made by dissolving the salt in water sufficient to make a paste with the lime, which will be not quite sufficient to dissolve all the salt. Mix all the materials then well together, and let them remain together in a heap for 10 days, and then be well mixed with three cords of peat; shovel well over for about 6 weeks, and it will be fit for use. Here, three, are produced 3 cords of manure, for about the cost of \$2 10 per cord.

Salt,	\$0,60
Lime,	1,20
Peat,	4,50

3) \$6,30 \$2,10

From experiments made in a small way, it is believed that this will be found an effectual manure: the author suggests it, in the hope that it may lead to a cautious experiment."

Peat, Sal Ammoniac and Lime.—There is still other form in which this artificial manure may be prepared—that is by the addition of ammonia, real Simon Pure of cow dung. Take
3 cords of peat,
61 lbs. sal ammoniac,
1-4 cask, or about 61 lbs. lime.

Slack the lime, dissolve the sal ammoniac, and add the peat well with the solution through every part. Then shovel over, mixing in the lime accurately. We have here then, 3 cords of manure, at price as follows:

3 cords peat,	\$4,50
61 lbs. sal ammoniac, at 1s,	10,17
61 lbs. lime,	0,27

3) \$14,94 \$4,95

It will be observed that three cords are used in these calculations, because the quantity of salts used are equivalent to the ammonia in a cord of dung, and that is supposed to be composted with two cords of loam, or meadow mud. Whether the estimates are correct, each one will determine by the value he may place on his peat and manure, and apply his own estimate. When a cord of stable or barn-yard manure is usually estimated worth

\$1, the price of a cord of clear pure cow dung will not be thought high at \$17. In fact, it probably, when mixed with the usual proportion of litter, straw, stalks, and the usual loss by waste of its value, would become worth only about \$5. But these questions do not affect the principle—that from alkali and peat, as cheap a manure may be prepared, and as good, as from stable dung; for let that be called - - - \$5,00—then adding
2 cords of peat, - - - 3,00

3) \$8,00

\$2,66 per cord."

Animal Matter and Peat.—"There are other sources of alkali, for converting peat into soluble matter. Of these the chief is animal matter.—Here we have ammonia produced. It has been actually proved by experiment, that a dead horse can convert 20 tons (or cubic yards) of peat into a valuable manure, richer and more lasting than stable dung;—"a barrel of alewives is equal to a wagon load of peat." The next great and prolific source of ammonia is the urine. The urine of one cow for a winter, mixed up as it is daily collected, with peat, is sufficient to manure 1-2 an acre of land with 20 loads of manure of the best quality, while her solid evacuations and litter, for the same period, afforded only 17 loads, whose value was only about one half that of the former."

From the same.

MANURES—BONES, SOOT, &c.

Bones.—"Bones consist of variable proportions of cartilage, bone-earth, and carbonate of lime. The bone-earth may be estimated at one half the weight. It is a peculiar phosphate of lime, containing 8 parts of lime to 3 of phosphoric acid. A great part of the value of bone as manure, depends on its cartilage. The animal part of bones being one third of their weight, the ammonia is equal to 5 to 10 times that of cow dung, while, if we regard the salts only, 100 lbs. of bone-dust contain nearly 66 times as much as an equal weight of cow dung. Such statements, while they express the chemical facts, are almost, if not quite, supported by the testimony of those who have, in practical agriculture, applied these concentrated animal manures. It is a common opinion that bones from the soapboiler have lost a portion of their animal matter. It is erroneous. Boiling, except under high pressure, extracts very little of the gelatine, and not all the fat and marrow. Heads and shoulder-blades, and the smaller bones, still contain, after boiling, 3 1-2 per cent. of fat and tallow. If the phosphate of lime of such bones is dissolved out by acid, the animal portion remains, with all the form and bulk of the bone. Bones which are offered in the market, are quite as rich in the elements above stated, as are unboiled bones. The phosphate of lime is rendered quite soluble by its combination with gelatine and albumen."

Soot.—"Among the most powerful of manures in the class composed of geine and salts, is soot. There is no one substance so rich in both. Its composition allies it to animal solids, and is as follows:

Geine,	30,70
Nitrogen,	20,
Salts of lime, mostly chalk,	25,31
Bone dust,	1,50

Salts of potash and soda, and ammonia,	6,11
Carbon,	3,75
Water,	12,50

100.

On the principles adopted for determining the value of manure, the salts in 100 lbs. of soot, are equal to 1 ton of cow dung. Its nitrogen gives in a value, compared with cow dung, as 40 to 1.

Soot forms a capital liquid manure, for the floriculturist. Mixed with water, in the proportion of 6 quarts of soot to 1 hog-head, it has been found to be a most efficacious liquid, with which to water green-house plants; and being not only a come-at-able, but a comely preparation, it may recommend itself to the cultivators of flowers, by these lady-like qualities."

Urine of the Cow.—"The quantity of liquid manure produced by one cow annually, is equal to fertilizing 1 1-4 acres of ground, producing effects as durable as do the solid evacuations. A cord of loam, saturated with urine, is equal to a cord of the best rotted dung. If the liquid and the solid evacuations including the litter, are kept separate, and soaking up the liquid by loam, it has been found they will manure land, in proportion by bulk of 7 liquid to 6 solid, while their actual value is as 2 to 1.

"100 lbs. of cow's urine afford 35 lbs. of the most powerful salts which have ever been used by farmers. The simple statement then, in figures, of difference in value of the solid and liquid evacuations of a cow, should impress upon all the importance of saving the last in preference to the first. Let both be saved. If the liquids contained naturally, geine, they might be applied alone. It is the want of that guiding principle which teaches that salts and geine should go hand in hand, which has sometimes led to results in the application of the liquor, which have given this substance a bad name."

Woolen rags.—"Woolen rags and flocks become powerful manure. They afford ammonia, and 100 lbs. containing 17 of nitrogen, should be nearly 34 times stronger than 100 lbs. of fresh cow dung. Connected with flocks and wool, there is a very valuable product, rich in all the elements of manure, which is often lost or not used for agricultural purposes, namely, the sweat, or natural soap of wool. Fresh clipped wool loses from 35 to 45 per cent. of its weight by washing. This is due to a peculiar matter exuded from the wool, and which consists chiefly of potash, lime, and magnesia, united to a peculiar animal oil, forming an imperfect soap. It is remarkable that this soap of lime, in all other cases insoluble, is here soluble in water. The experience of the best French agriculturists, is full of testimony to the good effects of this wool sweat. It has been calculated that the washings from the wool, annually consumed in France, are equal to manuring 370,000 acres of land."

Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from the conduct of many, one would suppose that they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most, who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who have seen into nothing.—*Lacon.*

The truth of the above is as apparent now as ever.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1842.

FRESH-DUG MUCK.

To the Editor of the New-England Farmer:

I have seen in a late number of your instructive paper, some remarks on making compost of peat muck, &c. in which you say—(I quote from memory—not your words—but the idea conveyed to my mind by them.)—that such muck taken from the swamp this spring would be unfit for use the present season. This I consider an error, and one calculated to prevent your readers from availing themselves of this great resource for fertilizing their lands, so soon by one year as they otherwise might do.

From three years' experience on my farm, Mr H. L. Gould is decidedly of the opinion that the compost made with muck taken directly from the swamp, well mixed with ashes, barn manure, &c. and used forthwith, is better than that composed of the same muck dug the preceding autumn;—that by laying in heaps during the winter, exposed to the leaching of rains, evaporation, &c. it loses something of its fertilizing qualities,—that as an offset for this, the only advantages of digging the muck in the fall, is the loosening of its texture by frost, so that it more readily crumbles and mixes with the other articles, and the usually drier condition of the swamps, and the greater leisure of the farmer in autumn than in the spring.

In the present depressed state of manufactures, thousands of artisans might, and ought, to cultivate an acre or more of land, which they might easily procure, and doubtless would do so, did they know how or where to obtain manure.

There are thousands of farmers who have abundance of unimproved land, who might this year, waste labor in cheap, double the produce of their farms, and permanently improve them besides, could they be induced to believe that their swamp muck mixed with their barn manure would triple its quantity without lessening its value per cord;—that the same muck mixed with ashes or a solution of potash—soda, (20 lbs. to the cord.)—common salt and lime, in the proportion of one bushel of salt to a cask of lime, or other alkalies in like proportion, they can make a compound at the cost of not more than \$2.50 per cord, which shall equal in value the same quantity of horse or cow dung, when used alone.

In agriculture, as in religious culture, *now* is the accepted time. Let farmers be urged not to lose a year,—but *now*—this spring—go to the swamps for manure—buy the Farmer's Muck Manual, and put in practice forthwith so much of the doctrines therein taught, as they can understand—and my word for it, they will never repent so doing.

One word more on Dr Dana's book. There are in it, it is true, many things which farmers generally will not readily understand, but there is nothing which by study they may not understand, and which when understood, will not well repay them for the study necessary to the understanding of it. I hesitate not to say that Dr. D. has done much more than any other individual, living or dead, towards elevating agriculture to a science, and that no farmer who prizes as he ought, his own interests and happiness, should rest satisfied till he has understoodly read and digested the contents of this book. Take the following extract as a sample of the many—very many facts new to most farmers, who throw away as worthless many things which for the purpose of making artificial manures possess a high intrinsic

value.—It has been actually proved by experiment, that a dead horse can convert twenty tons of peat into a valuable manure, richer and more lasting than stable dung. How much, then, is a dead horse worth? More, certainly, than half a dozen live ones are often sold for. Yours, &c.

ANDREW NICHOLS.

Danvers, March 31, 1841.

We did advise farmers not to use the muck fresh from its wet bed, and we still think it a course that generally would result in disappointment, unless the quantity of alkaline matter mixed with it should be so great as to make it a costly manure. But we have no doubt that Dr Nichols is entirely correct in his facts and in his practice. The muck he used, if taken where he usually procures it, is very light and loose; is not more than a foot or two and a half in depth, lies upon a fine white sand, will freeze nearly to the sand in most winters probably, or if not, is kept from freezing by moving spring waters, which will prevent the accumulation of acids in the muck. This is very different from the muck which is more compact, which lies in deeper beds, and in stagnant water. The object of our correspondent is very laudable and his advice is good, excepting that he has drawn an inference from muck, which is not acid when dug, in favor of muck generally. Dr Nichols' science and practical knowledge, both entitle his opinion to much weight. Ours is less valuable, but though it differs widely from his we do not like to withhold it.

The extract from Dr Dana's book relating to the action of the dead horse upon muck, was taken in substance from "Young's Letters of Agriculture;" we copied it into our pages last summer, from Dr Jackson's Agricultural Survey of R. I. We allude to it for the purpose of saying that a ton of muck, as the term is used in English books upon husbandry, is about one cubic yard. The 20 tons will be a little less than five cords of 122 cubic feet each. Five cords of fresh dog-pit, will soon shrink to three cords. Thus explained and reduced, the statement becomes credible and valuable.

PREMIUM ON CORN CROP—BARRE GAZETTE.

Last week an article from the Barre Gazette in relation to the premium on corn by the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, found its way into our columns, without being accompanied by an explanation which should have been given. The premium was awarded to Francis Dodge, of Danvers, whose crop by weight, near the end of Nov, was 98 bushels—and by measurement three weeks before was 106 bushels per acre. The Barre Gazette says that a Mr Ayers, of that town raised 115 bushels per acre, and sent his statement to the Society in season to come in as a competitor. At what time the statement came to the Secretary's office, we do not know—but having been permitted to see the statement, we observe that it makes no mention of the way in which the corn was measured, neither does the certificate show any thing as to the competency of the persons measuring the land, to take exact measurement. Should Mr Ayers prove satisfactorily to the committee that he raised 115 bushels of corn on an acre, we have no doubt that a premium will yet be given to him. The editor of the Barre Gazette, has, we understand, been informed by Mr Guild, the Secretary, how it happened that the statement of Mr Ayers failed to meet the eyes of the Committee, and we hope he will publish the letter. If we understand the matter, that paper was accidentally folded in another and escaped notice.

BOYS, SPARE THE BIRDS ON FAST DAY.

To-morrow is designated by the Governor as a day of fasting in the Commonwealth. We have grieved in years past at the destruction of birds by boys—some of them of large growth—on this day which should be devoted to religious purposes. These birds are among the farmer's friends, feeding upon the worms and insect that would destroy his crops and fruits. Let them live to cheer the country by their plumage and songs—only to bless by their destruction of grubs and flies. *Who hath here you to take the life of the innocent and harmless?* What may be sport to you, is death to the birds. Where is your heart—or what is your heart when it can derive pleasure from such murder? When the gun is laid out in deadly aim, think whether you would like it have the trigger pulled if you were at the other end—and then do as you would be done by.

SOWING SPRING GRAIN.

We have been obliged to defer our thoughts upon this subject, to make room for other matters this week. But to the land be as well pulverized as possible—work the soil well in, whether by plow, harrow or cultivator and if the soil be not too rocky nor too moist, roll down the land. Some one has recommended sowing a mixture of oats, barley, rye and wheat, saying that such has been his practice, and that usually one of them will do well. Is the hint worth regarding? If you sow grain seed with the grain, sow thick. We doubt whether the custom of laying down to grass with the grain crop will be long continued, if a few future seasons shall prove as bad for it as the two last have been. Your land may be plowed after the grain crop is off, and seeded down in August.

WINTER BUTTER.

We had the pleasure of seeing and tasting, on Saturday, some *new butter*, from the farm of Mr Geo. Denny, of Westboro', which was of good color and flavor, showing that good butter can be made without grass. We had no opportunity to inquire how the cows are fed.

¶ We are indebted to friends for a copy of Mr Nott's Address before the N. Y. Agricultural Society; for a copy of Mr Chowles' Address before the American Institute; for one of the Premium Lists of the Rhode Island Agricultural Society; and for Mr Wm. Kenrick's Abridged Catalogue of Trees.

ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF BONES.

"Can such things be?" &c.—At one of our wharves last week, there was a vessel belonging to Hull, (Eog.) being loaded with bones to fertilize the fields of the English farmers. What an opinion the British agriculturists must hold of "Vanlker shrewdness" and sagacity! Our informant was told by one of the officers of the ship, that many persons in the large towns of England obtained a living solely by gathering bones daily at private and public houses, and selling them to the farmers. He said it was a general practice with the stewards of vessels belonging to the district he came from, to save all the bones that accrued on board, for a like purpose.

We trust the time is not far distant when our farmers, perceiving aright their true interest in respect to the matter of bone as manure, will bid as high for the article, and be as desirous to get it, as their brother cultivators across the water. and when it is duly valued at home, it will cease to be shipped abroad.

¶ Inquiries relative to sowing corn for fodder, will be answered in our next.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 62 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1842.

[NO. 41.

N. E. FARMER.

CATTLE SHOW AND PLOWING MATCH,

Pawtucket, R. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1842.
The Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:

For Bulls.

For the best Bull, not less than one, nor exceeding three years old, to be kept for service in this State, ten months after the Fair, at a price not exceeding \$2 per cow, \$20
For the second best do. upon the same conditions, 15
For the third best do. without the conditions, 8

Bull Calves.

For the best Bull Calf, not less than four months old, nor exceeding twelve months old, 5
For the second best do. 3

Cows.

For the best Milch Cow, of any breed, that has produced the largest quantity of milk or butter, in any four successive weeks from the 1st of May to the first of September, regard being had to her keeping and time of calving, or the second best do. upon the same conditions, 12
For the third best do. without any conditions, 8

Heifers.

For the best three year old Heifer, which had a calf, 8
For the second best do. 5
For the best two year old do., with or without a calf, 6
For the second best do. 4
For the best one year old do. 5
For the second best do. 3

Heifer Calves.

For the best Heifer Calf, from four to five months old, 4
For the second best do. 3

Working Oxen.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, raised in this State, not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training, 10
For the second best do. 8
For the third best do. 6
For the best pair of do. raised out of this State, but having been owned in the State not less than six months, and not less than four years old, regard being had to their size, strength and training, 8
For the second best do. 6

Steers.

For the best pair of three years old Steers, raised to the yoke, and raised in this State, 5
For the second best do. 3

For the best pair of two years old do., raised in this State, \$1
For the second best do. 2

Sheep.

For the best Buck, 6
For the second best do. 4
For the best Ewes, not less than four in number—\$2 each, 8

Hogs.

For the best Boar, not less than four months, nor more than two years and six months old, with an assurance that he shall be kept six months for further service in this State, 6
For the second best do. 5
For the third best do. 5
For the best breeding Sow, 4
For the second best do. 3
For the best weaned Pigs, not less than four in number, 4
For the second best do. 2

\$924

The premiums for the bulls and boars will be paid when evidence is produced that they have been kept in this State for the time required. And no premiums shall be awarded, unless in the judgment of the committees, the stock shall be deemed worthy of it.

Terms.

For each yoke of oxen exhibited at the Fair, which shall appear in a team of fifty or more yoke, (and to which no premium for any peculiar excellence is awarded,) if driven less than five miles—25 cts.
For each yoke as above, if driven five miles and over—50 cents.
For each yoke as above, if driven ten miles and over—75 cents.
For each yoke as above, if driven twenty miles and over—\$1 00.

Best Cultivated Farm.

For the best cultivated Farm in this State, \$50
This premium will not be awarded, unless in the opinion of the committee, the cultivator shall be deemed worthy of it.

Plowing Match.

(No Drivers allowed.)

First plow, \$7
Second do. 6
Third do. 5
Fourth do. 4
Fifth do. 3

\$25

The depth to be plowed will not be less than five inches, and the breadth of the furrow not more than ten inches.

The strictest regulations will be adopted, to insure 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 competition 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.

Competitors for premiums of every description, will be held to a rigid compliance with the foregoing rules, as well as such other rules and regulations as shall be adopted by the respective committees of premiums, hereafter to be appointed, and the Committee of Arrangements for the occasion.

No owner of any number of premium animals will be entitled to more than one allowance for travel.

JOHN PITMAN, *Vice President.*

WM. W. HOPKIN, *Sec'y.*

CULTURE OF THE PEACH.

The most extensive peach orchard which has come to my knowledge, is that belonging to Messrs. Isaac Reeve and Jacob Ridgeway of Philadelphia. It is situated forty-five miles below the city, on the river Delaware, at Delaware city, and contains 200 acres of trees, in different stages of growth. In 1839, they gathered from this orchard, 15,000 bushels of first rate fruit from 170 acres of trees, whereof only 50 acres were then in full bearing. When the fruit has attained the size of a small musket ball, it is thinned. One of these gentlemen informed me, that of that small size, they had gathered in that year, 700 bushels, by measure, of the immature fruit. By this judicious management, while the amount of fruit was but little diminished, either in weight or measure, its size and beauty were thus greatly improved, so that their fruit was the handsomest in the Philadelphia market, and during the best of the season, much of it was sold at from \$4 50 to \$6 the basket, of three pecks in measure. Since that period, they have increased their orchards, which now comprise 300 acres. Their trees are usually transplanted at a year's growth from the bud: they usually produce a full crop of fruit in the fourth year after being transplanted, and from some of their trees two bushels of fruit have been gathered in a single year.

They prefer a dry soil, light and friable, on a foundation of clay, or gravelly clay—a good, but not a very rich soil. Like all other good cultivators, the whole land is always kept in cultivation. For the first two or three years, corn is raised in the orchard, but afterwards the trees are permitted to occupy the whole ground, nothing being suffered to grow beneath their shade, as this would rob the fruit of its nourishment. In Delaware, where

The climate is warm, and the soil good, twenty feet asunder is the suitable distance recommended for the tree; while on the eastern or Atlantic side of New Jersey, sixteen or seventeen feet asunder is deemed sufficient by some of their most experienced cultivators on good soils; while farther north, or on poorer soils, a less distance will suffice. Even ten feet asunder answers well in the latitude of Boston.

The blossoms of the peach tree, as well as those of the cherry are sometimes liable to be cut off by winter, or by spring frosts, which occur after the sap has arisen; the danger in this case being caused by the occurrence of unusually warm weather, either during an open winter, or during the progress of a very early spring, which causes the tree to advance prematurely. Those trees being more especially exposed which are in warm and sunny expositions, while those trees which are situated on the north sides of hills, the most exposed to cold winds, and on the north sides of fences and of buildings, almost invariably escape. In Switzerland, it has been stated that a mound of earth is sometimes placed over the roots of trees in autumn, as a protection from winter frost, which is removed in spring. Completely to protect the tree, and to insure a crop of fruit in all situations and seasons, let the surface of the earth beneath the tree, be covered to the depth of eight or twelve inches, either with leaves or coarse strawy manure, or with coarse hay in January and February, and when hard frozen. This will preserve the ground in a frozen state, and effectually retard the advancement of the tree till the danger is past, and to a late period in spring.

The peach flourishes and ripens well its fruit usually wherever and as far north as the Indian corn or maize will produce a certain crop. But by attending to the above directions, we are persuaded that it will succeed and flourish, producing fruit perfect and mature, and abundantly, even still further north. It is eminently deserving of trial.—*Kerrick's New American Orchardist.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SALT.

Messrs. Goyford & Tucher—I with pleasure comply with your request, and give you the detail of my experiments in the use of salt as a manure. In the spring of 1835, we broke up six acres of sward land that had been mowed a number of years, intending to plant it to corn, but observed when plowing, that the ground was infested with worms; (the yellow cut or wire worm, and black grubs;) as we had mostly lost our corn crop the year previous by having the first planting almost entirely destroyed by the corn worm, (above described,) we expected a like calamity would follow the present year, unless some preventive could be used to destroy the worms. And having frequently and unsuccessfully used all the recommended remedies to destroy the corn worms, we were induced, at the suggestion of an English laborer, to try salt. After the ground was thoroughly harrowed, five bushels per acre was sown broadcast, leaving a strip of near half an acre on each side of the field, to satisfactorily test the experiment. The whole was then planted to corn and potatoes. The corn on the part where no salt was sown, was mostly eaten up by the worms, and was replowed and planted to potatoes. The potatoes on the whole lot were a good crop, but decidedly better where the salt was

applied. I regret that we did not ascertain by measurement the actual result. There was a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the vines during the whole summer. On the part where the salt was sown, they grew larger and were of a darker green color, and continued green longer in the fall than the others. In the spring of 1839, we spread on a good coat of manure, and planted it all to corn, except about half an acre of the salted land, which was planted to Rohan potatoes. The Rohans were the best crop of potatoes I ever saw. Seed planted, 2 1/2 bushels—produce, over 300 bushels. The largest potato weighed 4 3/4 lbs. The corn was a heavy crop, but was not measured. The summer was very dry and hot; but the corn on the salted land did not appear to suffer at all from the drought, while the other was considerably injured. The salted land appeared always moist, and the growth of every thing upon it was very rapid. We found great difficulty in keeping the weeds down. After three successive hoeings, we were obliged in August to give it a hand-weeding. Spring of 1840, intended to have stocked the land down for meadow; but thinking it too rich for oats, planted potatoes without manure. Crop good. The effects of the salt still very apparent. Adjudged to be one third more potatoes where the land was salted.

Spring of 1841, sowed a part of the lot to oats, the remainder to potatoes and onions without manure. The onions were a great crop. The summer was very dry, but they did not suffer, while other crops in this neighborhood on similar soils, were nearly destroyed by the drought. The oats were a heavy crop, and much lodged on the salted part. The clover grew well and produced a fine crop of fall feed. This I cannot account for, except by supposing that the salt kept the land moist, or attracted moisture from the atmosphere, as I know of no other piece of land in the town that was well seeded last year: it was almost an entire failure; and the most of the land stocked down last spring has been, or will be plowed up in the spring to be re-seeded.

We sowed salt the same spring on a part of our meadows. The grass was evidently improved—the result satisfactory—and we shall continue to use it on our meadows.

I shall not at this time force upon your readers any opinions of mine respecting the manner in which salt operates beneficially upon vegetation or the soil.

JOHN C. MATHER.

From the same.

HORSE RADISH FOR ANIMALS.

Austin Randall, Esq., of Paris, writes to us as follows: "I have seen in your excellent paper no notice of the value of the horse radish for cattle. I have found it very useful for them. If given to cows in doses of a pint at a time, once a day, it will materially aid their appetite, and will prevent or speedily relieve cows of the disease called *cute in the bag*. I feed it freely to any animal of mine that is unwell, and find it of great service to working oxen troubled with the heat. I have had one ox that would eat greedily a peck at a time. Few animals refuse it; and if they do, it may be cut up and mixed with potatoes or meal."

Mr R. cultivates his corn without hilling, and his success with his last crop (73 bushels per acre) is a favorable commentary on the practice.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society

FRUIT TREES.

In forming a collection of fruits, it is better be contented with a few good kinds, that produce well in most seasons, than to plant those for sake of variety, of which perhaps a crop may be obtained once in three or four years. We should endeavor also to fix upon those which are found south of our latitude. Many varieties of apples, which are first rate in our southern cities, for example the Newton Pippin and Pennock's Winter, when grown here, inferior to the Lyscom, F. Harvey, and many others. Attention should be paid to selecting sorts suitable to their local soils, as some that would succeed well in a strong clay loam, would languish in a poor, light, sandy soil; and others that would ripen to perfection the enclosed yards of our populous cities, would not mature in our open fields. There are some situations where the apple and pear thrive well, while the cherry and plum do not. The cultivation of the two former should therefore be encouraged, while that of the latter should be confined to a limited extent. The Baldwin, Bellflower Swaar, and some other varieties of apples, do well in a soil of a light, loamy nature, while the Ribstone Pippin, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Piper, a Pickman Pippin, require that of a strong, clay and retentive loam.

The following list of apples which answer well in our locality, comprises some of the best summer, autumn, and winter varieties for New England culture:

APPLES.

Early Harvest or July Flower,	ripens in July and August.
Early Bough, or Washington, of N. H.,	ripens in July and Aug.
Summer Pearmaine,	ripens in Sept.
Fall Harvey, (fine)	" in Sept. and Oct.
Cloth of Gold, Cressy apple of Beverly,	ripens in Oct.
Williams' Favorite Red,	ripens in Aug.
Boxford Stump,	ripens in Sept. and Oct.
Lyscom, (superior)	" Oct.
Porter, (handsome fruit)	ripens in Sept. and Oct.
Ribstone Pippin, (English apple)	ripens in Dec. Feb.
Rhode Island Greening,	ripens from Nov. to Feb.
Baldwin,	" Dec. to Feb.
Yellow Bellflower,	" Dec. to Jan.
Swaar, (great bearer)	" Jan. to March.
Danvers, or Eppes Sweeting,	" Jan. to March.
Roxbury Russet,	" Feb. to April.
Hubbardston Nonesuch, (fine fruit)	" Oct. to Dec.
Minister, (very superior)	" Nov. to Feb.

PEARS.

Madaleine,	ripens in July and Aug.
Bloodgood, (fine)	" August.
Summer Franc Real,	" September.
Bartlett, (superior)	" "
Dearborn's Seedling, (fine)	" August.
Cushing,	" September.
Seckel,	" October.
Belle Lucrative, (superior)	" "
Surpasse Virgalieu, (")	" "
Bullfinch, (great bearer)	" September.
Washington, (beautiful fruit)	" "
King of Wurttemberg, (large and fine)	ripens in Oct.
Urbamste, (melting fruit)	" Nov.
Napoleon, (bears young and abundantly)	" Oct.

ic Louise,	ripens in Nov.
cker's Meadow,	" "
hesse of Angouleme, (large and fine)	" "
ater Nels, ripens from Dec. to Feb.	" "
is, (great bearer) ripens in Dec.	" "
aphine, (very sugary and fine) ripens in Dec.	" "
er Beurre, ripens from Feb. to May.	" "
or Black Pear of Worcester,) For baking.
lac,	
er Hunt's Winter,	" "

PLUMS.

er Gage,	ripens in Aug. and Sept.
ar's Washington,	" September.
nn Damask,	" August.
s Golden Drop,	" Oct. and Nov.
Imperatrice,	" Oct. and Nov.
er's Seedling,	" Sept. and Oct.
p's Emperor,	" September.
erial Gage,	" August.

PEACH.

er Royal George,	Early Red Rarripe,
edge's Favorite,	Brattle's White or Snow
esse,	Peach,
eward,	Hasting's Rarripe.

CHERRIES.

er Tartarian,	Mottled Biggareau,
ay Duke	Napoleon do.
ay Heart,	Black Heart,
er Eagle,	Hyde's Seedling.

HINTS TO BE REFLECTED ON.

andy soils resting upon adhesive clay bottoms, are improved by being plowed sufficiently deep to run up a few inches of clay to be mixed with sand; and the two when commingled together form good mould. All sands thus served, should, before receiving a generous sallowance of nutritive manures, get a moderate dose of lime, in some cases, or other, if the sand is exhausted; if not exhausted, but in good heart, the application of lime may be made in greater quantity.

Clay tenacious clays may be permanently changed in character, and consequently improved in quality, simply mixing sand with the clay, in such quantities as will produce a disintegration of its texture, and thus admit the influence of air and heat, and as the free penetration of the roots of the plants. All such cold clays, if moist, should be watered prior to the sand being carted on; and to insure the improvement the more effectual, the adhesion of the soil should be preceded by deep plowing;—if the earth were penetrated to the depth of 12 inches, so much the better would it be, and much more permanent would the melioration prove. Coarse sand for such purposes is better than fine, and that from the shores of salt rivers is the best. Coarse sand mixed with gravel, where the soil is particularly cohesive, would be found to be more effectually calculated for the purpose.

Clay soils, to be made to produce sweet herbage, should be drained.

Wet meadows would be greatly improved by being mowed and top-dressed early in the spring.

—*Amr. Farmer.*

Dutch have this good proverb—that thefts enrich, alms never impoverish, nor prayers do any work.

From the Maine Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

We are happy to perceive that more attention is being paid to the cultivation of flowers, and that the views of our ancestors, so singularly and strangely utilitarian in this respect, are rapidly giving way to sentiments more liberal and refined. The generous and moralizing influence which this change is calculated to exert upon the mind and its affections, cannot, in our opinion, be too highly appreciated.

Flowers are alike the preaching emblems of transient beauty and taintless innocence, and teach in the chaste language of their eloquent loveliness, a moral that is forcibly felt and acknowledged even by the most depraved.

What object in nature is more touching to the contemplative mind, than a withered flower? What an inimitable picture does it present of the brevity and short-lived glory of human life!

The mind that can pass from the contemplation of such an object with no sense of an uplifted spirit, of passions chastened and affections purified, must be cold indeed.

We have no sympathy with those who would desecrate and pare down the loveliness of earth to the grade of mere utility—who can discover no beauty in the opening bud and blushing flower, and whose exertions are limited on all occasions by a parsimonious idolatry and a worse than idiotic privation of sensibility, to the "maddening love of gold."

CRANBERRIES.

Mr S. Bates, of Billingham, Norfolk Co., Mass., cultivates this crop. He states that "low meadow land is best for them, prepared in the first instance in the same manner as for grain. The wild cranberry is transplanted into this in rows 20 inches apart. At first they require a slight hoeing, afterwards they spread and cover the field, producing crops annually thereafter without further culture. In this condition, they produce much larger and finer fruit than in their wild state, the yield being from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, worth on an average in the Boston market, at least one dollar per bushel. A damp soil, or where wet predominated, has generally been considered necessary, but Mr Bates thinks this not essential to their successful cultivation: any soil unless when inclined to bake, will answer. Early in the spring is the best time for transplanting.—*Selected.*

ILLUMINATION IN THE WEST.

Already, from the aid chemistry has afforded to agriculture, has the West begun to turn their productions into new and more profitable forms than have been heretofore given them. Tallow and lard are subjected to a great pressure, by which the fat is separated into two principles, one a pure oil, liquid at all times, and equal to "winter strained"—and another, a compact, firm matter, analogous to, and said to be equal to, spermaceti. Oil, of the finest quality, is also extracted from corn; and from castor oil, abundantly produced there, the best sperm candles are manufactured.—*Amr. Agriculturist.*

There is but one way to heaven for the learned and the unlearned.

Did men govern themselves as they ought, the world would be well disciplined.

CARROTS FOR CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Doncaster Chronicle says:

Sir—Noticing in your last week's Chronicle the opinion expressed that the feeding of cattle with carrots, was a means of bringing on the Ophthalmia, I beg to say we have been in the practice of feeding cattle with carrots very freely, more particularly milch cows, and have never had any symptom of that disease amongst our stock, they generally being very healthy. Whenever they are ill, I generally order them a few carrots, and consider them very healthy food for cattle and horses.

I wish to further observe, that I have never found any thing to produce so sweet milk and butter as carrots.

W. BRADLEY.

MILDEW UPON GOOSEBERRIES.

Advice from one competent to give it.—"Say to the growers of gooseberries, if they wish to keep off mildew, train your bushes so as to admit a free circulation of air through them; manure about the roots; and forget not to sprinkle them with soap-suds on washing days, three or four weeks in succession, before blossoming; and they cannot miss having fine, fair, large berries. I know this by several years' experience. Let them try and see."

—*Genesee Far.*

MUNIFICENT DONATION.

Give while you live—thus secure the purposes of your charity, and gather the first sheaves of the harvest.

John Conant, of Jaffrey, N. H., a spirited and intelligent farmer, has given his valuable farm of 230 acres, with all its appurtenances, to the Cheshire County Agricultural Society for the establishment of an Agricultural Seminary. It is not many miles from Keene. It is a noble benefaction, and reflects upon him the highest honor.—*bid.*

SCOURS IN CALVES.

When the calf is attacked, it should be put in a warm dry stable, and not be permitted to suck more than half the quantity of milk it is wont to do; but should be put to the cow regularly three times a day. Make a tea of equal portions of white oak, beech, dogwood and slippery elm bark, and give small doses twice a day, and the calf will soon recover.—*Agriculturist.*

MICE.

A correspondent of the Genesee Farmer says—"The best way of banishing rats and mice from mows or bins of grain, and all similar places, we have ever heard of, is scattering the branches of *santha viridis* or common spearmint, about in the mows when packing away grain, or strowing it over the bins of grain, casks of apples, &c., exposed to their depredations. We have tried it, so have our neighbors, and found it to be effectual."

SEED.

Selections in seed cannot too carefully be made by the farmer. There is frequently a difference in yield in a crop from one kind of seed, of 100 per cent. over another from the same quality of land, and with similar treatment. Every species of grain, roots, and grasses is subject to this difference of yield, without apparent cause.—*Amr. Agriculturist.*

For the New England Farmer.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—Your paper and others, have said much about sowing corn for fodder; but I have not seen any article containing full directions for raising this crop. Will you be so kind as to supply this deficiency?

We want to know the manner of preparing the land; the amount of manure to be applied; the time and manner of sowing; the quantity of seed to be sown; the time and manner of cutting; the method of curing the fodder—and such other things as your experience will suggest.

Last year I planted the Hartwell corn, and found it a valuable variety. Would this be a good kind to sow? Your obt^s servant, S. W.

Reply.—Mr Ellsworth, of Washington, recommends sowing broadcast, and would put four bushels of seed per acre. His mode of preparing the land we have not learned. Our own practice has differed from his. We prepare the land by plowing and harrowing as for corn. Then mark or furrow out about four feet apart. Then put in the drill five or six cords of good compost per acre—level down the surface of the compost with a hoe—then sow thick, putting perhaps three bushels of seed per acre. The seed is scattered so as to give a belt of plants nearly one foot wide on each drill: the plants stand very thick. The land is tilled as much as for potatoes in drills. As soon as the spindles are fairly opened, we begin to cut, and each evening take to the barn as many as will be wanted for the stock that evening and the next morning. Thus we continue until all are consumed. Had we more than were required for use in a green state, we should cut up before the frost had taken much hold of the leaves, bind in bundles and cure in the field, as the top stalks are usually cured.

In order to have this green feed in a good state from August to October, the parts of the field should be planted at three or four different times from the first of May up to the middle of June. Even later than that will do in many seasons. We have seen good crops upon sward land from which a crop of hay was taken about the first of July: the land was then plowed and sowed. Should the autumn be warm, the corn thus sowed would give a good yield of fodder.

The Hartwell corn has too small a stalk for this purpose. The Southern corns do well. Even the humping Chinese Tree Corn gives a noble stalk, of very good quality.—Eh.

For the N. E. Farmer

POTATOES.

It will not be questioned, I think, by any one who has taken the trouble of experimenting in relation to the subject, that whole potatoes are much more valuable for seed than when divided into slips or parts. The saving, however, effected by the latter practice, often operates as an inducement to its adoption with many, whose experience would seem to dictate the superior benefit of the opposite course; and hence it is that some of our best and most experienced farmers are frequently heard to complain that their potatoes are fast depreciating and "running out."

It is a fact, I believe, and one certainly that is

deserving of far more attention than it has yet received, that in order to preserve the productiveness of the potato, the tubers should be planted whole.

The rationale of this theory, although often ridiculed, is too obvious to every reflecting mind, to admit of a moment's doubt.

Any one who will make the experiment, will find that both the productiveness, and, indeed, all the more valuable properties of this invaluable esculent, are deteriorated by the continuance of the practice to which I allude.

It is probably true, nevertheless, that in insolated and solitary cases, a large and abundant crop may be produced from slips; and in many instances, perhaps, the depreciation of the crop would be of less consequence than the expense of planting whole ones—particularly when they are scarce and difficult to be obtained.

But as a general thing, a few dollars extra in the expense of seed, will be amply repaid in the future crop. If a farmer has a valuable variety of potatoes, there is no possible way in which he can sooner destroy it, than by planting slips, and none in which he can more effectually preserve its valuable characteristics, so far as productiveness and eating qualities are involved, than by planting the potatoes whole. H. D. WHITE.

Windham, Me., April 7, 1842.

From the Northern Light.

WINTER BUTTER.

Every person at all familiar with the process of making butter, is well aware of the difficulty attending the success of making it in the winter. It is generally known, too, that butter made at this season of the year, is very white, crumbles, and is deficient both in flavor and color, and not considered fit for the table. This arises partly from the cows being kept, as they generally are at this season of the year, upon dry food, and partly from not managing the milk rightly.

In the statement of Mr Merrifield, who took the second premium for butter at the late meeting of the State Agricultural Society, he says—"In winter our milk stands twelve hours, is then removed to the stove, and scalded over a slow fire to near boiling heat; the pans removed to the cellar to cool; the cream only churned: the butter placed in the coolest part of the house, will keep good any length of time." His butter was much admired for its rich yellow color and fine flavor, but I should think the scalding process rather tedious and troublesome.

On perusing the 7th edition of "Mowbray on Poultry," a few days since, I found the following process, as practiced in some parts of England, which struck me very favorably, and I was determined to try some experiments. The following is the process, as detailed in the above work, which I have transcribed, as it may not be in the hands of all the readers of this journal.

"A peculiar process," says Mowbray, "of extracting cream from milk, by which a superior richness is produced in the cream, has long been known in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of 'clotted' or 'clouted cream.' As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the kingdom. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates, 12 inches long, 8 inches

wide, and 6 inches deep, with a false bottom one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon of milk is poured (immediately when drawn from the cow) into it, and must remain there at rest for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment, through the lip; it is then permitted to stand twelve hours more (that is, twenty-four hours altogether); when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistency that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed by gently raising the perforated plate of zinc from the bottom by the ringed handles, by which means the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without removing any part of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results:—4 gallons of milk, treated as above, produced in twenty-four hours, 4 1/2 pints of clotted cream, which, after churning only 15 minutes, gave 40 oz. of butter;—4 gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthen pan and standing 48 hours, produced 4 pints of cream which, after churning ninety minutes, gave 36 oz. of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream therefore, is 12 1/2 per cent., and of butter 11 per cent."

From the above hints, I caused a pan to be made, three and an half inches deep, and very flaring; another made six inches high on the side and not so flaring, and just large enough to receive the other pan, and then carefully soldered together at the top. Two short tubes were soldered into the lower pan, one about one inch in diameter, for pouring in the water, the other tube very small, at the opposite side, to let the air escape when admitting the water, and also to admit the air when the water is to be turned out.

With this apparatus I commenced a series of experiments, and the following are the results:

Experiment 1. Strained 11 lbs. of milk fresh drawn from the cow into the pan; after letting stand twelve hours, put four quarts of boiling water into the under pan, and secured the aperture with a cork. Thirty-six hours after, the cream was carefully taken off, being very thick and tough, and of a fine yellowish color. Twelve hours after, it was churned with a spoon, which occupied seven minutes, and produced 5 oz. of butter.

Experiment 2. The same quantity of milk was put into the same pan, and after standing twelve hours, four quarts of boiling water was introduced and suffered to stand twenty-four hours, when it was skimmed, and immediately churned, which took eleven minutes to convert it into butter. Produce, 6 oz.

Experiment 3. The same quantity of milk fresh drawn from the cow, was put into the pan—stood twelve hours, when four quarts of boiling water was introduced, as before, and after standing twelve hours longer, was carefully skimmed, and twelve hours afterwards was converted into butter in one minute. Produce, 7 oz.

The three parcels were put together, and after being well worked, they weighed, with a common pair of steelyards, 1 1/4 lb., being a fraction less than 9 1/2 quarts of milk to produce one pound of butter; and it is my opinion, had it all been sub-

to the same process as example 31, it would have been considerably increased in quantity. It is to be observed, however, that the milk was taken from a two year old heifer, half Durham and half Friesian, and the difference in quantity of the butter when separate or when put together, may be accounted for by the difficulty of weighing so small a quantity with the steelyards.

Experiment 4. Strained 11 lbs. of milk fresh from the cow into a pan of the same size, and after standing thirty-six hours, it was carefully skimmed, and the same process adopted as before to convert into butter. After diligently working at it 90 minutes, "it was no go," or in dairy language, "it would not come." We then tried to coax it, by turning in a small quantity of cold water; then added hot water, but it was of no use. It was then left to stand for twelve hours, and then tried again, and after working it for half an hour, it was given up in despair: "come it would not," and so we concluded to let it "go to the"—*cook*. On one other experiment, on the same principle as the foregoing, it afterwards tried, and the result the same; after churning the cream sixty minutes, it was frothy, and had the appearance of whip-syllabub more than anything else that I can compare it to.

Two other experiments were tried on the "high pressure" or hot water principle, which resulted about the same as Nos. 2 and 3, except the time consumed in churning—one being four and the other seven minutes. The difference was caused, probably, by the temperature of the weather.

Since writing the above, we have tried two more experiments, with the same quantity of milk, after standing twelve hours, and then adding the hot water; one was churned immediately, which took seven minutes—produce, 8 oz. The other was churned twelve hours after skimming, and was converted into butter in 10 1-2 minutes—produce, 8 oz. In these two experiments, the quantity is considerably increased, being at the rate of 1 lb. to 8 qts. milk.

From the above experiments, I am well satisfied the great advantage arising from this process, and have no doubt but a great saving may be made, and good butter produced, even in the coldest weather. And I would recommend it particularly to those who only keep one or two cows, as by this pans a small family could be supplied with their butter. And I am also satisfied that it is the best one to let it stand only twenty-four hours, and churn immediately after skimming.

I would suggest an improvement, which I intend to adopt, in the pans, which would be a saving of expense, besides some trouble in washing and emptying the pans. Let the under, or water pans, be straighter on the sides, and as much smaller as to strike the upper, or milk pan, about one inch on top, and fit tight, so that the steam will not escape, having a small tube inserted in the side, for admitting the hot water, and a small hole on the other side to let off the air, as in the one before mentioned. Being separate, they can be washed and dried without difficulty.

Butter is one of the staple productions of our State, and every hint that serves to improve its quality or increase its quantity, must be useful. There are various methods of making butter, and there is certainly a vast difference in its quality. One cause of this difference may be ascribed to the herbage or food upon which the cows are fed, the breed of cows, or the season; but more generally in the management. Every one thinks his

own method the best, and, too wise to learn, sneers at the very idea of philosophy or science having any sort of connexion with this humble branch of domestic industry. All I ask of the unbelievers in new theories is, to try the above method, and I am certain they will be convinced, and well satisfied with the results.

A writer in one of the old volumes of the New England Farmer says, in regard to the color and flavor of butter, "to correct both these evils, take four yellow carrots, of about one and a half inches in diameter, to cream enough to make ten pounds of butter, and after washing them, grate and cover them with milk, and after they have stood ten minutes, squeeze them through a cloth into the cream, and the effect has been to make the butter come quicker, and give the color and sweetness of May butter." Mrs B., who sits at my elbow, suggests as an improvement on the above, to give the carrots to the cows, in sufficient quantities, and readily believes that, used in that form, they will impart a fine color to the butter, and even add a richer flavor—that substance, and not coloring matter, is required to give much flavor.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Albany, March, 1843.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

THE POTATO.

MR. EDITOR—It is perhaps not generally known to the subscribers of the Farmers' Cabinet, that in the potato there are two parts, which, if separated and planted at the same time, one will produce tubers fit for the table eight or ten days earlier than the other. This fact has fallen under my own observation, and is the plan I now pursue in order to obtain an early supply for my table, fine and very mealy. The apex or small end of the potato, which is generally full of eyes, is that part which produces the earliest—the middle or body of the potato produces later, and always large ones. The butt or navel end is worthless, except for feeding stock, and if planted produces very indifferent small ones, and often none at all, the eyes, if any, being imperfectly formed. The potato being cut two weeks before planted, and spread on a floor, that the wounds may heal, separating the small end from the middle, then cutting off the navel or butt, the body or middle of the potato is then divided into two pieces lengthwise, taking care to have always the largest and finest selected, being convinced that if none but large potatoes are planted, large ones will be again produced:—small things produce small things again, and therefore no small potatoes should be planted. This practice is too prevalent, and may account for the many varieties and small potatoes met with in our markets. Who would not prefer a large mealy potato to a small one, that will take hours to boil soft, and then may only be fit to feed the cattle with?

For several years past I have adopted the plan of putting potatoes into the ground late in the fall, covering them with manure, sometimes with tanners' waste bark, and always have succeeded in raising a fine early crop. Last fall I had taken up some as fine and large Mercer potatoes as any one could wish: they were covered with tan six inches thick the preceding fall:—many weighed sixteen ounces. No particular care or attention was bestowed upon them through the summer, the tan not permitting any weeds to trouble them, or to draw

out the nourishment from the earth; they had therefore all the benefit of the soil, kept moist and clean by the tan, for tan will keep the ground moist and clean, and in an improved state, in the driest season. I have found the great advantage of it to my asparagus and strawberry beds, which are annually covered with it.

The potato I consider so valuable and indispensable a vegetable, and having never seen a suggestion in print of separating the potato and planting each by itself, that I have been induced to send you this imperfect and hastily drawn up communication. Perhaps you may think it worthy a place in the Farmers' Cabinet, and if so, should be pleased to hear that some of its patrons will try the experiment of planting separately each part of the tuber, believing that the potato may be much improved by a due regard to the above suggestion.

Lancaster, Feb. 26, 1842.

J. F. H.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ON REARING CALVES.

Messrs. Gaylord & Tucker—D. B. C. in the first No. of your ninth volume, wishes information on the treatment of calves for the butcher or for rearing. I do not say I know the best way; but from some experience I can inform him of a good one. For the butcher, I let them take all the milk they will from the cow (and if one does not give enough, I give them more) till they are five or six weeks old; keep them in a close dark place, clean and dry, and they never fail of being good. For rearing, I take them from the cow soon after they are dropped, and feed them with new milk for the two or three first weeks. I then set my milk from morning till night, take off the cream, boil potatoes or beans, and mash them fine, and put them with the milk, adding a very little salt. I feed them with that food till they are twelve or thirteen weeks old, when I begin to wean them by reducing the quantity; at the same time put a trough in their pasture, where I put dry oats, and they soon learn to eat them—one pint per day each through the summer. In the fall, or first of foddering time, I feed them that mess morning and evening. Through the winter, feed hay, corn fodder, oats in sheaf, and when the weather is not extremely cold, give them a few potatoes, carrots or turnips, with plenty of clean water and salt, and be sure to protect them from all inclement weather. In the spring, I turn them in pasture with other cattle—no extra care. My heifers never fail to come in at two years old as large as my neighbors' are at three. Be the feed what it will, they have a plenty. If my cattle from any cause get troubled with lice, I have a remedy which I have never seen in the Cultivator. I keep a box of fine dry sand in my barn, and if I discover any lice on them, I put it on from back of the horns the whole length of their back a few times: it has never failed to effect a cure. It may be observed that cattle, or any animal that has free access to the ground, are seldom troubled with lice in summer.

If you think the above remarks worth notice, they are yours. I have used many words to convey a few ideas, but I could not make them plainer without less. I have been for several years a careful reader of your paper, and surely I have derived much benefit from what I have learned from others' experience.

LEWIS NUMAN.

Glen's Falls, Feb. 14, 1842.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

NOW TO THE WORK.

The time has come to keep the team at the plow and harrow—to be throwing over the dung heaps—to be getting in the spring grain.

At the plow and the harrow, have a team so strong that it can move forward at a vigorous pace without being worried. In clear land, with the furrow a foot wide, let the team travel fast enough to plow one acre in from seven to eight hours. If properly fed, your team will do the spring work easier at this pace than at the slow gait which takes from eleven to twelve hours for the acre. Let the oxen be fed early in the morning—take them out at a little past six—give them an hour and an half at noon to feed, and return them to the barn as early as six o'clock. Feed well with good hay and some grain—keep the team well littered and well corded.

Stir the land deep—stir the whole of it—and have it well pulverized before you put in the seed. The harrow may lug the team, but it is an implement that does much to increase the crops, if it is heavy—if its teeth are made to penetrate deep, and if it be drawn over the land both ways. Any slighting of this work will be recompensed vexatiously at hoeing time, and will be complained of by the growing crop.

Now dig up the sod by the wall or fence, which the plow cannot get hold of—stop the bushes from growing there—if they have possession already, cut them down and dig up the roots. Here is the best soil in the field: it has been enriched not only by the snows and dust which have lodged there, but by the alkali of the rocks which compose the wall. Appearance too—the looks of the thing—is a reason for digging up all bushes and planting your crops close to the fence. Neat and thorough work is best.

The Manure heaps. Let them be well thrown over—well mixed up—well pulverized—before they are applied to the land. In this state they are much more efficacious than when put upon the land in lumps.

HOURS OF WORK.

The principles of our advice in relation to the speed of the team and the hours for working your beasts, are applicable to your own labor and that of your men.

We are satisfied from observation as well as experience, that ten hours per day, in the field, are enough—the care of the stock to precede and follow. In ten hours each day, diligently improved, most men will accomplish as much work as they can by extending the hours of work beyond that number. In other words, we know of no other farms on which so much labor is accomplished in a season by a given number of hands, as on those where about ten hours per day are spent in the field in vigorous and diligent labor. We know many who work twelve or thirteen hours—but they work more slowly, and do not accomplish a greater amount of work than those who take two hours more for rest.

If one is lazy, or if his natural motions are very slow, it may take him more than ten hours to perform a fair day's work. He must make up in time what he lacks in despatch.

On all farms, circumstances will occasionally make it desirable to work more hours than we have named, on some particular days; but not ordinarily. We go upon the presumption that one is to keep at work—busily and vigorously at work.

Employers often think it for their interest to keep the men as many hours as possible in the field. We doubt the economy of the course. A good laborer knows what a fair day's work is, and is willing to perform it. If he knows that when he has done it, he may leave the field, he will accomplish it in ten or eleven hours; but if he must continue longer than that at his work he will soon train himself to that slower movement which will prevent the accomplishment of the "fair day's work" before the hour when he is called from the field. This will be done from necessity, rather than from any deliberate purpose.

SEEDING DOWN TO GRASS.

Much land is annually seeded down by sowing grass seed along with spring grain. The convenience of this course will cause it to be continued in, though it is attended with much danger of loss.

Six or eight lbs. of clover seed, twelve quarts of timothy or herds grass and three pecks of redtop, is a common seeding; but farmers would do well to increase the quantity of herdsgrass. This is the most important kind of seed, because clover in most instances will come in, even where no seed has been sown. And the redtop will not generally make its appearance until the third or fourth season, in considerable quantities. It is the time between the clover and the redtop—that is, the second and third years of the grass crop, that the best yield is obtained, provided the herdsgrass takes well. To secure its taking well, or rather to increase the chances of its doing so, it is well to put on a large quantity of seed. On most and rich lands, we prefer sowing the herdsgrass without either clover or redtop.

Many farmers are accustomed to give the grass seed only a slight covering of earth—they sow upon the furrows made in plowing in the grain, or upon the uneven surface left by the cultivator or the teeth of the harrow, and then cover by merely brushing or rolling. Thus placed, the seed will vegetate, but we have not found it bearing the heats and drought of summer so well as when the seed is placed deeper. We put the grass seed as deep as we do the grain.

More care than is often taken to make the surface smooth, will be amply repaid by the greater convenience in mowing and raking for the three, four or five subsequent years.

THE FENCES.

If it has not been done already, take up those rotten posts in the fence down at the lower end of the field, and put in some new ones—put in whole rails in the place of the broken ones—put up the draw bars all around the premises—mend the gaps in the wall wherever the frosts or vagrants, whether biped or quadruped, have thrown it down. Get every lot secure, for it will not be long before some neighbor's cows or horse will be turned out to pick up a breakfast in the road, and they will take the liberty to lunch and dine in your fields if the fence (or absence of fence) allows them convenient entrance.

SOAKING SEED GRAIN.

We doubt whether in ordinary cases any benefit results from soaking grain, either in water simply, or in any solution in water; but if from any cause, one is kept from putting his in until past the proper time, soaking will hasten the germination and help his crop to make up for lost time.

The treatise of our respected correspondent at Northampton, will appear in our next.

EARLY POTATOES.

The potato may be brought forward in its growth, by putting it where it will sprout well before planting. A good way of effecting the early starting of the sprout is to put some fresh horse dung in a warm and sheltered spot, and cover this with earth four to six inches thick. Let the dung also be laid five or six inches thick. In the earth above the dung, put as many potatoes as you want for the first planting. Some put the potatoes on the ground and cover with the dung. Do not break the sprouts when you plant out.

It is said that potatoes of an early kind that were planted late the last season, and had barely time to ripen before the frosts of autumn, are better for seed than those that were planted early and matured in August.

Also, it was said at an agricultural meeting at the State House, that a gentleman in Pittsfield has ascertained by experiment that rotted potatoes will give an earlier produce than any others.

PEAS.

Early peas may be sprouted and hastened, in the way recommended for potatoes. Peas that are planted very early are generally less prolific bearers than those that are not put into the ground until the earth is warm. For all early vegetables use none but well rotted manure.

RADISHES.

If you plant these in an old garden, cover the bed with two or three inches of sand or fine gravel, and put a half pint of salt on each square yard. In this way you may hope to keep the worms from your plants.

CURCULIO AND CANKER-WORM.

An experienced cultivator of fruits and flowers, Mr Carter, of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, informs us that fresh cow dung mixed with pitch and sulphur, and then thoroughly dried, may be placed under the trees in calm weather and set fire to. The mixture will burn slowly, and its offensive smoke will bring down the curculio and the canker worm. Scraps of leather, or any other matters that will give out an offensive odor, may be put in the mixture.

MESSRS. GARRETSON AND PRINCE.

Two weeks since, we gave some extracts from a letter by Mr Prince, of Flushing, L. I., complaining of Mr Garretson's advertisement in our columns. Mr Garretson pronounces the quotations we gave from Mr P.'s letter, "base falsehood." He says that the land he obtained from Mr P. consists of "rising 22 acres, and certainly not over one acre has as yet been used for streets and town lots; and I maintain every thing set forth in my advertisement is strictly correct." Mr G. refers to various gentlemen in Flushing, near the premises, (J. Harris King, Esq., E. W. Lawrence, and others,) who he says are disinterested, and would give a different account of the matter from Mr Prince's.

We know nothing as to the merits of the case between these nurserymen, and we presume our readers take no interest in it; and having noticed the opposite sides about equally, we must close our columns against any thing more upon the subject.

Nothing is high because it is high in rank, and nothing is low because it is low in life.—Dickens' Speech at Hartford.

Pride, like the maggot, constantly points to one object, self; but unlike the maggot, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.—Lacan.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded locality, their exposure, for the week ending April 10.

Table with 5 columns: Day, 6 A.M., 12 M., 6 P.M., Wind. Rows include Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, April 11, 1842. Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 260 Beef Cattle, 30 pairs Working oxen, Cows and Calves, 130 Sheep, and 1750 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—Last week's prices were fully maintained. We quote first quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, \$4 25 a 5.

Working Oxen.—Sales, 70, \$1, 95, 105, and \$110. Cows and Calves. Sales 22, 24, 25 and \$32. Sheep.—Lots, 3 25, \$3 50. A fine lot Carpet woad at about 7. Swine.—Lots to peddle, from 3 1-4 to 4 for sows, and 4 1-4 to 5 for barrows. At retail, from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

BEANS.—Herd's Grass, \$2 62 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 10 c. Flax Seed, \$1 50 to 1 85 lb. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Ryegrass Seed, \$3 50 a 4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN.—The principal operations comprise yellow flat, 66c, and one lot do, weighing 12 c. 113 lbs to the bag, per bushel; a cargo North Carolina, 55 1/2 c. fine of orange, and Rappahannock 50c per bushel; Oats, Delaware, 46 a 47c; Rye Northern, 70 a 73c per bushel. Corn—Northern, bushel — to — do. Round Yellow — do. Southern Flat Yellow 66 a — White do, 69 a — Rye — do. Rye, Northern, 70 a — Oats, Southern, 47 a 47 1/2 — Northern do, 48 to 50 — Beans, per bushel 75 c.

WHEAT.—The general operations of the week have been: Board street, \$6 a 6 12 1-2; 300 bbls. Baltimore wharf, \$5 3-4 a 5 75 per bbl, cash; 300 bbls. Fredericksburg, 50 c. 100 do do \$6 12 1-2. 4 mos; 300 do Richmond wharf, 85 1/2 lb, cash; 200 do do, \$6 25, 4 mos; Georgetown, 50 c do do.

WHEAT.—Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 12 a — do. \$6 37 a — do. Fire of article, \$6 00 a 6 12 — Philadelphia do, 4 mos. \$6 00 a 6 12 — Fredericksburg, low'd 4 mos. \$6 00 a 6 12 — Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$5 87 a — Georgetown, \$6 12 a 6 25 — Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a — do. City, \$6 75 — Petersburg, City Mills, \$6 23 a 6 37 — Country \$5 87 a 6 00 — Genesee, common, cash, \$6 62 a — do fancy brands \$6 75 a — Ohio via Canal, \$6 37 — Ind. Meal in bbls., \$3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS.—The sales by auction have been 175 bbls Eastern Clear Pork at \$11 25 per bbl, 4 mos; 200 do Mess do, 25 a 30 50; 335 do Prime, \$6 12 1-2 do; 23 do Clear do, \$10 50 do; 20 do Sholders, \$1 75 do; 300 do West-Prime Beef, \$4 a 12 1-2 do; 50 do do do, \$6 22 1-2 do; 20 do Mess do, \$7 47 37, do; 50 do; 53 bbls Mess Pork, \$7 5-8; 63 do do. \$7 1-2 per bbl cash.

MEAT.—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl, \$9 00 a 9 50 — Navy — \$3 00 a — No. 1, \$7 25 a 7 60 — do Prime \$4 75 a 5 00 — Pork — Clear, 4 mo. bbl, \$12 a — do Clear #1 a — Mess \$8 25 a 3 50 — do Prime \$5 00 a 7 00 — do Mess other States \$2 25 a 6 00.

DOL.—Duty. The value whereof at the place of export shall not exceed 3 cts. per pound, free. All whereof value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 33 per ct. ad. val. and 5 cts. per pound.

Wool.—Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 47 a 50 c. — American full blood, do 43 a 45 — do. 2 4 do 33 a 40 — do. 1-2 do 35-1 4 and common do 29 a 30 — Sinyra Sheep, aged, 20 a 25 — do. unwashed, 10 a 12 — Beguini do — do — Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres pulled, 7 a 10 — do. picked, 12 a 16 — Superfine Northern pulled lamb 37 — do. No. 1 do. do. 31 a 36 — No. 2 do do do 21 a 26 — do do do do 15 a 20.

Wool.—A lot of 25 bales New Hampshire, 1st sort sold per lb, at 4 mos cr. Mass, 1st per lb \$ 8 10 — 8 1/2 do do do 6 a 2, 1 1/2, per ton, 113 to 92 — Eastern Srewed 7 1/2 to — THESE — Shipping and 4 meal, 1 a to 6c. — New 5 tons, \$12 a 16.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES

JOSEPH BRECK & CO, have received a prime lot of Gooseberry Bushes from Scotland of the finest varieties. For sale at \$2 35 per dozen, of different sorts. Boston, April 13.

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. DANA; price \$1. Boston, April 13.

MULBERRIES FOR SILK, AND OTHER TREES.

PUGHSON, C. J. SEAR NEW YORK.

WM. R. PRINCE, offers for sale at the Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, various Mulberry trees of the finest kinds for the silk culture at \$30 per thousand and at a credit that will enable the purchaser to pay for them, out of the silks produced. They consist of the splendid new Circassian, Multicaulis, Expansa, Filata, Alpina, Moretta, and Brossa varieties. Also the usual immense assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES



and Shrubbery Green-house Plants, Billows, Roots, Splendid Dahlias, and Garden Seeds. The New Catalogue with very reduced prices will be sent gratis, to all who apply, with post paid, and on all orders enclosing cash or a draft for the amount, a discount of 10 per cent will be allowed.

N. B. The Plums, Cherries, Peaches, and most other Fruit Trees are of large size, as well as the Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and the Plums are budded on Plum stocks. April 6.

SEED BAILEY AND OATS.

For sale at No. 52 North Market st., a prime lot of Seed Bailey. Also English Oats. J. BRECK & CO. Boston, April 6.

APPLE STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 fine Apple Stocks at two years old. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 51 North Market st. Boston. April 6.



APPLE SCIONS.

The subscriber can supply very large and thrifty scions of the following kinds, Baldwin, Greening, River, Porter, Noneseuch, Pearmain, Sweetings, &c. &c. Also, a few of the choice kinds of Peaches and Plums. Orders left at J. BRECK & Co., or at the counting room of the subscriber, 55 Washington st., Boston, or sent by mail, to Brighton, will be promptly attended to. JAMES L. L. F. WARREN. April 6.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a choice collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Trees. Also, a great variety of Scions cut from fruit bearing Trees. Apply by mail to the Superintendent.

ROBERT MANNING.

Salem, April 6, 1842.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows: Early Credo Nulli Peas. " Warwick do. " Dwarf do. " Washington do. " Pringle do. Blue Imperial do. Marrowhat, &c. White Altringham Carrot. Long Orange do.

Early Horn do.

Mangel Wurtzel Beet.

Sugar do.

Long Bed do.

Red Turnip do.

Turnips in great variety.

Early and Late Peas of all sorts

FARM IN LEXINGTON.

For sale, a farm in Lexington known as the Hastings Place, containing about 120 acres, adjoining the Farm of E. Phinney. The land is of excellent quality, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good supply of young wood. For terms apply at this office, or of E. PHINNEY, living near the premises. Lexington, Feb. 9, 1842.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of large size Apple, Pear, and Plum trees, for sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. March 30, 1842.

GRASS SEEDS.

Northern and Southern Clover Seed.—White Dutch do. — Lucerne—Herd's Grass—Red Top—Orchard Grass—Fowl Meadow Grass—Plant Grass, &c. — do. Rape, Canary and Hemp Seed. Every variety of seed for Agricultural or Horticultural purposes, may be obtained at the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, Boston. March 9.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of straw or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears; but if your land is heavy, hard & crooked, none were so good as Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. Not other turned more than twenty-one and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are such the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 62 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Groton, on Farmers' Row, so called, a pleasant road, leading to the Academy, one mile from the village. The farm contains 90 acres of mowing, pasturing, and tillage land, and is in a fair state of cultivation; also a young Orchard of grafted fruit to a thriving condition. There is on the premises a large two story House, well provided with 8 rooms on the ground floor, and a good cellar under the whole; two barns one 60 feet by 30, and the other 36 by 26 with cellars under both; sheds and other outbuildings, and wells of never failing water. Any gentleman wishing to purchase, will find this a very desirable situation. For further information apply to J. BRECK & CO. No. 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston, to WM. EATON, Sen. or to the subscriber on the premises, JOSHUA TATON. Groton, March 30, 1842. 3w

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KERRICK,

Of Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, a collection unrivalled in any former year, for extensive numbers of fine trees, of new and finest kinds. Large additions of new, valuable, or beautiful, are just received from Europe.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new authorized and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of double yellow Harrison, and other Roses — Tree Froebes, of Hebe's Paeonies, and other flowering Plants — of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge, for transportation by the wagon, which is sent either daily, or orders may be left at the stand, at No. 44 Congress street, Boston.

WILLIAM KERRICK

Nonantum Hill, Newton.

March 9.

ept12th June

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL FORD, Nurseryman, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a choice assortment of FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES, among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapevines, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do., Plum do., Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand. March 23.



MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Delaware Gazette.

A LAMENT.

Ye little birds how can ye sing,
So blithe and gay, while I'm so sad?
Your sweetest notes no longer bring
A song to make my bosom glad.

Oh, cease your songs, ye little ones—
It pains my heart to hear you now;
Since her for whom my bosom burns,
Hath gone to where we all must go:

For now the cold and silent grave
Holds all that was to me so dear;
And I am left alone to grieve
O'er blighted hopes in sad despair.

Yes, she is gone, and I'm alone,
With none to cheer my aching ears,
For who can please when they are gone
That have our bosom's choicest part?

But God hath willed it so to be,
And blessed be his holy name;
Yet while I live I'll think of thee,
And love forever still the same.

Then sing away, ye little ones,
And let your notes be wafted high,
Since her for whom this bosom mourns,
Hath gone to sing beyond the sky;

While I am left alone to mourn,
O'er joys that have forever pass'd—
Yet still I feel within me burn,
A hope that we shall meet at last.

Dangerous Effects of Keeping Ground Coffee.—

The practice of keeping coffee roasted and ground, ready for occasional use, seems to be injurious to its aroma; but it is not that which is to be feared, but its spontaneous combustion. There is a remarkable experiment of M. Georgi, which shows clearly that ground coffee is liable to internal decomposition. He roasted a quantity of coffee till brown, and without grinding it, tied it up in linen—nothing followed. He then ground two pounds of roasted coffee to powder, and tied it up similarly: in three quarters of an hour it took fire, and continued burning until it was reduced to ashes, which weighed half an ounce. Here was not only internal decomposition, but a highly dangerous one. He made similar trials with roasted barley and rice, and with the same results. These experiments were executed in order to elucidate the cause of the mysterious burning of a frigate in the port of Cronstadt, when no fire had been in her for several days.—*Cabinet Cyclopaedia.*

Longevity and Fecundity Extraordinary.—

The following array of facts which would have astonished Dr. Maitland, and perhaps thrown him into a fit of the ague, are taken from the note-book of a commercial traveller, who obtained his information from a most respectable quarter, during a recent visit to Lancashire:—"Old Peter McGee, died at Whitehaven, in 1790, aged 108. His wives, eight in number, corresponded with the odd years of his pilgrimage, and by these he had the extraordinary issue of fiftythree sons and one daughter! My informant, Mr Cook, painter, Garstang, married a

daughter of the thirtythird son, who was himself an old man when his youngest brother came into being, while his only sister, the last born, was of course still younger. Although her father was thrice married, Mr Cook's wife was the sixteenth child by the same mother. At the time of her birth, the father was 70 years of age, and became the sire of four more sons and daughters, all of whom survived at the time of his death. The precise date is not given, but even his span seems to have extended to 110 years.—*Aberdeen Constitutional.*

She's no a bad body after a'.—In the Glasgow police court, on Tuesday week, a middle-aged man was placed at the bar, charged with striking his wife—who, however, did not appear against him.

Court.—Did you strike your wife, sir?

Prisoner.—No—that is to say, I do n't do it often!

Court (with increased severity).—Are you, then, in the habit of striking your wife?

Prisoner.—No just in the habit either, but sometimes I do't: hut we 'gree weel enough for a' that. (Laughter.)

Court.—That's Irish friendship, to agree by fighting. (Loud laughter.)

Prisoner.—She has an awfu' provoking tongue, and I dinna ken, sir, if you could stand it yourself. (Continued laughter.)

Court.—Nothing can justify your striking your wife.

Prisoner.—Deed, sir, I'm just beginning to think that; and now, when she's no come forward against me, and when I remember a' her bits o' ways, od, sir, she's no a bad body, after a'. (Roars of laughter.)—*Glasgow Gaz.*

"Why do n't you strike one of your size?" as the tenpenny nail said to the sledge-hammer.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	500 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hays do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Drift do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 The up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	60 doz. Haler do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

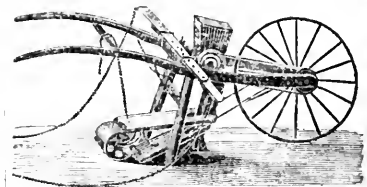
300 Barrels Poudrette may be had on application to the sub-comer, at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each—delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau st., New York. Jan. 6, 1842.

POURETTE.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over acres of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this, it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog in using this sower, the farmer can save one half his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have done in a much better manner; it opens the furrows drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,
Nonpareil Cabbage. Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do. " Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber. Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do. Sweet Marjorum.
Egg Plant.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to months of age. E. PHINNEY, Lexington, Feb. 9.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deary, Esq. of Salem and Cal. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market St.

FENCE CHAINS

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 21

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 3.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N.B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank a subscription and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1842.

150. 42

N. E. FARMER.

We devote a large portion of our paper this week, to the following valuable article from the pen of William Clark, Jr., of Northampton. Mr. Clark's experience as an agriculturist, and his success in the department of agriculture upon which he treats, entitle his essay to a careful perusal.—We should be happy to receive an account of the experiments alluded to in the closing paragraph.

RENOVATION OF EXHAUSTED SOILS.

MR. PUTNAM.—The importance of some efficient and more economical method of renovating exhausted lands, than any now commonly pursued, is more deeply felt as the need of a more successful productive agriculture is better appreciated.

It is true that much has been done by means of improved husbandry, to arrest the desolating progress of the scourging system of former days, which at one time bid fair eventually to depopulate the older settled parts of our country. Yet, judging from the past, it is also true that there are now more fields to be won to former fertility, than ordinary methods of fertilizing will accomplish in perhaps a century to come. Tracts of exhausted or worn out land are found in almost every section where "pine plains" or sandy lands exist. Many of these have been thrown out of cultivation, and are considered nearly worthless. Others, by heavy crops, now impoverish those who work them; to return a bare compensation for the labor applied; while some, from peculiar location, or other circumstances favorable to their improvement, have become productive and valuable. Cases enough of the latter class exist to show beyond a doubt that these lands are capable of being made highly productive; and after being put in good condition, it is thought by some that if well managed, few other lands will give a better return for the labor and expense bestowed in their cultivation.

As a general remark, it may be said of those exhausted lands that they are light, dry, and easy of cultivation, and possess all the constituents of a good soil, *except food for plants*. This exception is the most important one; but of this the land has been in a great measure deprived by severe cropping or cultivation, invited to excess by the dry and generous nature of the soil; and the question ever presented to the owner, or the passer by, is, *How can this most essential element of fertility (food for plants) be profitably and economically secured to this wasted soil?*

A moment's reflection would seem enough to show that ordinary means fall far short of meeting the whole case. The extent of these lands—their location, often distant from the dwellings of owners—and the expense of labor and material, if manure is to be hauled, leave a bearing, as regards practicability and economy. And farm-yard manure, which affords the principal, of means generally employed to fertilize, is very limited in quantity, and together with the various animal substances used for the same purpose, affords less than is desirable for those lands which are now in a state

of improvement, necessarily leaving exhausted fields to remain exhausted, unless successful resort is had to some other equal or superior method of fertilizing, as a substitute.

In looking for this substitute, various inquiries present themselves, naturally leading to the investigation of first principles, to seek out the cause of fertility and its sources, or to learn what is food for plants, what its nature or qualities, and where and how it can be obtained.

To assist in this investigation, Geology and Chemistry have disclosed facts no less valuable than those obtained by farmers from experience and observation. Geology teaches that there was a period in the history of our earth, when vegetation or vegetable matter was unknown; and we therefore infer that the plants or vegetables first brought into existence, must of necessity have subsisted solely upon elements found in water, atmospheric air, and the rock formations of the earth. In support of this inference, chemistry tells us that upon analysis, all the elements of vegetable matter are found to exist in water, air, and the rock formations. This is perhaps sufficient evidence as to what are the original sources of fertility or food for plants.

Geology shows further, as the earliest coal formations clearly indicate, that the first vegetable products of the earth were lichens, mosses, and other inferior plants, none of them capable of producing seeds or fruits suitable for the sustenance of men or animals. And no traces of the more valuable plants are found, except where preceding generations of the inferior orders had crumbled to decay and their remains mingled with the primitive earthy or decomposed rocks, had formed what is commonly termed a productive soil.

From this we might infer that the elements of fertility existing in a primitive state, were competent to the growth and perfection of inferior plants, but were so diluted or attenuated, as to be incompetent to the perfection of the more valuable plants; and further, that the inferior plants when gathering nourishment from its primitive sources for their own subsistence, were in fact concentrating and condensing food for the benefit of their successors; and when decomposed, went to the formation of a soil, and themselves became food for succeeding plants; and by presenting food in a more condensed form than in its primitive state, gave sufficient nourishment for the perfection of plants of a higher order—the latter of course exhausting the soil of nutrition precisely in proportion to the amount which they drew of the remains of the former from the soil.

In support of these inferences, it is a well known fact that mosses and some other plants of equal merit, do flourish in situations where their organs can have access apparently to little or nothing but the primitive elements. And modern experiments have repeatedly shown that seeds of grain planted in pure sand or pounded glass, and supplied only with air and light, and distilled or pure water of suitable temperature, will grow up to the time of flowering; but after that period, literally die of

starvation, and do not perfect their seeds, evidently for want of more substantial and abundant sustenance than is requisite in the first stages of growth, or than the organs of the plants can gather from a state of primitive diffusion for the last stages of growth or perfection of the plants. Here is evidence that the primitive elements now possess what we have supposed to be their primitive powers, and evidence also that all plants draw a portion at least of their early nourishment from its primitive sources. The fact that plants require more food, and make heavier drafts upon the soil when opening their seeds—and of course exhaust the soil more—than during previous growth, is well illustrated by the broom-corn plant. This plant gives the most luxuriant farm crop grown in New England. Its weight of stem and foliage is perhaps double the weight of stem and foliage of Indian corn on land of same extent and quality, and from its ponderous growth might be expected to exhaust the soil more than any other crop; and yet it is said by many of long experience with it, to exhaust less than almost any other. The obvious reason for this result is, that from the effect of early frosts, a full crop of seed is not obtained oftener than an average of perhaps once in four or six years—the principal object of the grower being the "brush" and not the seed of the plant. But where a full crop of seed is obtained, the exhaustion—making due allowance for the large return to the soil of stocks and leaves of the plant left at harvest, is thought equal to that of other crops.

Experience has further shown that where the chemist can find no vegetable matter in the composition of a soil, the farmer can obtain no valuable product. And every farmer who cultivates in corn an acre of sward land of light quality, and observes the difference in crop between where a good sward was well plowed under, and where there was little or no sward when plowed, sees full evidence that decomposed vegetable matter is food for plants.

The universal practice among good farmers, on lands long cultivated, of saving weeds, brakes, refuse hay or straw and like substances, to go through the cattle yard or compost heap to the plow-field, which observation and experience has always approved, is evidence to the same point, as is also *universal experience* where new lands with ages of accumulated vegetable matter, are brought under cultivation, and can hardly leave a doubt in any mind that decomposing vegetable matter affords the *essential food* that in any soil is necessary to the perfect development of grain-producing and fruit-bearing plants, or plants of the highest order in the scale of vegetable excellence.

This essential food for plants has been called *genin*. This term is not very familiar to farmers, but is nevertheless useful as a definite name for the solid aliment of plants, existing in the soil or at the earth's surface, distinct from the gaseous aliment which the atmosphere affords to plants in all places, and also distinct from the primitive earthy or salts which enter into the frame-work of plants for their mechanical support, or which seasons their food or incites their organs to greater activity

in appropriating nutrition. Some difference of opinion seems to exist among chemists in relation to geine. One has denied its existence further than its being a development of carbon; and another has discovered that it is compounded of at least ten different substances, some of which are compounds, and prefers to use the names of its constituents as far as they are known—cromic and apocrenic acid, &c.—leaving the remainder in "an unknown" and undecomposed state. This may be all well for mere theorists; but as it proposes no change of measures to the practical man, in regard to the use, or affecting the value of the substance itself, it offers no inducement as an equivalent for rendering the subject more complex and obscure, by a formidable array of technical terms, of which time alone it seems will develop the full number.

It is highly desirable that this matter should be divested of all unnecessary drapery, and left as simple and plain as may be, to insure clear views and correct practice; for the practical farmer has but little interest in the support of mere theory, and is likely to be more bewildered than benefited by "wondrous technicalities," and however proper it may be to "call things by their right names," he will doubtless prefer to use the simple term *geine*, until it is shown to lead to error in practice, or some practical benefit is promised by the change; for the same reason that he will prefer to call a certain kind of grain, *wheat*, rather than attempt to designate it by naming its components—starch, gluten, &c.—merely because these substances happen to exist in the different varieties in ever-varying proportions.

Dr. S. L. Dana, of Lowell, whose incidental researches in agricultural chemistry are resulting in the highest benefit to the State, by advancing the science of agriculture, has rendered invaluable service by his discoveries relative to the nature and qualities of geine. His definition of it includes all decomposed organic matter, or all decomposed substances that have once possessed either vegetable or animal life.

In speaking of geine in connection with the earthy constituents and soluble salts of soils, he says: "the earths are the plates, the salts the seasoning, the geine the food of plants;" and describes geine as being a brownish black powdery mass, the result or product of the putrefaction or decomposition of organic substances, "existing in two states, soluble and insoluble: soluble geine is the food of plants; insoluble geine becomes food by air and moisture." "Geine forms the basis of all the nourishing part of all vegetable manures." "It is the principle which gives fertility to soils;" "it absorbs and retains nearly its own weight of water without forming moist;" and "continually subjected to air and moisture, it is finally wholly dissipated in air, leaving only the inorganic bases of the plant with which it was once combined."

It has long been a conceded point, that the production of a plant is not a new creation, but merely a new arrangement or new combination of pre-existing particles of matter. But the changes which this matter undergoes previous to these new combinations, and after they are broken up, have been mostly unknown until the discoveries of Dr. Dana have supplied those links in the chain of evidence which were necessary to trace in connexion its circling history, through its ceaseless round of ceaseless changes.

These discoveries, with the other facts adduced,

give evidence that geine comprises all the nutritive food which plants draw from the earth, and is furnished by the decomposition at the earth's surface, of vegetable or animal substances, the elements of which all originated from the primitive sources of fertility existing in air, water, and the rock formations.

Evidence is given also that all plants draw a portion of their subsistence from the primitive sources of fertility, and to the extent that they do this, they are capable of augmenting the quantity of geine in any soil on which they grow, by being covered in the soil, the reservoir which nature has provided to protect from dissipating atmospheric influence, and yield as they demand it, this concentrated or condensed nutrition which is necessary for the perfection of grain-growing and fruit-bearing plants.

Important evidence is given also in regard to the nature of geine, which shows that precisely at the period when it is reduced to a soluble state and prepared to be taken up by the roots of plants, if exposed to the atmosphere, it assumes a gaseous form and escapes. That which was of aerial origin—leaving the earthy parts or elaborated salts to mix with and measurably fertilize the earth—returns to the atmosphere and mingles with kindred atoms, to range the ethereal expanse with pristine freedom, or fertilize other fields, if perchance it comes within range of the appropriating powers of their growing plants.

If these evidences are correct, it follows that all substances, are valuable as food for plants, in proportion to the amount of geine which they will yield, making due allowance for expense of bringing it to a soluble state; and plants, to be grown as fertilizers, are valuable in proportion to the amount of the elements of geine they gather from the atmosphere during growth; and the exposure of soil, containing soluble geine, to the active influence of midsummer atmosphere (as in the case of deep cultivation among growing crops, or of naked summer fallows,) however necessary it may be for the destruction of weeds or grass, inevitably results in the loss of fertilizing properties.

These facts, duly considered, appear sufficient to direct in the choice of the most economical measures to restore fertility, and the most efficient measures to preserve it.

Having ascertained that geine is the substance requisite to restore fertility to exhausted land, the next point for consideration is to find the most economical method of obtaining it; and this leads to an estimate, as far as may be, of the comparative value and expense of materials producing geine. These are various, including all vegetable and animal substances. Substances purely animal, although possessing intrinsic value perhaps the highest in the scale, and worthy of great consideration where acres or half acres only are concerned, are too limited in quantity to affect materially the whole subject of exhausted lands, and therefore their consideration, as well as that of some other enriching substances, may, in this view of the subject, be omitted.

Farm-yard manure, peat or swamp muck, and the elements of geine, obtained from the atmosphere by the agency of grasses or other plants, to plow under, are generally all within the reach of every owner, and taken together doubtless afford ample means to sustain the fertility of the fertile, and enrich every acre of exhausted, land. The first is limited in quantity to the amount of farm

stock kept; the second is generally abundant, in many places exhaustless; and the principle the third are coextensive with the atmosphere, and for aught that appears, have energy unimpaired as when, in the beams of the first morning, they were appointed the basis of all vegetable and animal growth.

It will readily be seen that it is difficult to the exact relative value of these substances, or exact expense of obtaining them, as more or less of variation in different cases, may always be found in both these particulars. An approximation to the truth in the case, as to a general proposition is therefore all that can be expected, and may all that correct practice will require; and for purpose there are facts and data that may perhaps be deemed sufficient.

There is doubtless more generally a fixed definite idea of the value of farm-yard manure a fertilizer, than of any other enriching substance; it may therefore be considered a better type of manures, or standard for comparison, than any other.

Dr. Dana, taking his own analysis in connection with that of others in other places, estimates a ton of green cow-dung to yield three hundred and ten pounds of dry solid geine, calling all his hay *insoluble* geine. He says "it rapidly changes to a soluble state; its passage through the animal, like *bailli* has put it in a state to become geine much sooner than hay would change, if buried in the soil."

Estimating the value of common farm-yard manure at one dollar per ton, and allowing a ten per cent to give the same quantity of geine that is given by a ton of solid green cow dung, (few would place so high,) and geine from this source can be obtained at a fraction less than 23 cts. for 100 lbs.

To ascertain the value of swamp muck, three samples from a small swamp in Northampton, were forwarded to Dr. Dana for analysis. These samples were taken from different depths, to give near as could be, an average quality of the whole deposit. Samples from other swamps situated from thirty rods to three miles distant from the first were also forwarded, which proved more or less rich in geine, and gave an average quality nearly equal in value to the three samples first mentioned. The average of the three samples, after being drained of water equal to one third of the weight of the muck when first dug, which it will readily do, if piled up a few weeks, gave at the rate of four hundred and thirty-four pounds of geine to the ton. The cost of digging and piling muck, when it can be thrown up with a shovel or handily run out with a barrow, will not commonly exceed 2 cents per ton, in its half dry state; and allowing the ton to give 434 lbs., will furnish geine in its acid state or mingled with acids, for something less than 6 cents for 100 lbs.

Muck or peat when first dug, is, from its sourness, so unfriendly to vegetation, that it cannot be employed with advantage in any case, except perhaps in small quantities and on a dry soil, unless it be subjected to some process for neutralizing its acidity. To effect this object, various processes have been proposed; all of them however seemingly too expensive; and for a cheap process, which is doubtless attainable, the farmer must yet look to the practical chemist.

In the absence of a better method, take that pursued by Mr. Phinney, of Lexington, who, after repeated experiments with compost made of two parts peat mud to one of green stable manure, all well mixed and fermented, says: "A load of this com-

will give as great a produce and a more permanent improvement to the soil, than the same quantity of stable manure. In this opinion I am alone. Other accurate and intelligent cultivators have made similar experiments with similar results. Additional testimony, to sustain Mr Phinney's opinion as to these results, might be given, if necessary; but these results can be true upon the supposition that peat contains as much or food for plants as the same quantity of manure, as is shown by analysis it does con-

peat from Mr Phinney's farm appears not to be essentially from best samples of swamp muck; as found on analysis by Dr. C. T. Jackson, of N. Y., to contain less silica and more salts and bleb matter or geine, than the same weight of horse dung. Other samples of peat were analyzed by Dr. Jackson to give from one or two to ten per cent. less vegetable matter than that from Phinney.

Compost of farm-yard manure and muck, in the proportions that Mr Phinney employed, including the labor of compounding, salting, &c., will afford geine fit for immediate use, at about two thirds the cost of that from the farm yard alone. And further, the quantity of geine of fertilizing matter, on many farms, may be trebled, without further increase of live stock or cost of material from abroad. This leaves it out as to the expediency and economy of manure in the aid of peat and swamp muck to fertilize rather than to depend exclusively upon the limited product of the farm yard for that purpose. It is perhaps sufficient evidence as to the relative value of peat and swamp muck, compared with farm yard manure.

In comparison of the expense of obtaining geine from original sources, by the aid of growing clover, with that of obtaining it from the farm yard, the absence of facts which the practical farmer alone can furnish, more difficult, and should be taken with a liberal allowance.

Phinney says he "ascertained by an accurate experiment, that on the first of May, a single acre of upland, taken from a field that had been in a number of years, and thinly set with clover and herdsgrass, contained nine ounces of geine matter, consisting of the roots and tops of the grasses; giving at this rate over twelve and a half tons to the acre."

Such geine a ton of this vegetable matter (which, in the absence of a chemical test, a farmer may conjecture. In view, however, of the increasing care of good farmers, to collect and analyze even, of similar substances to enlarge their heap, it seems but reasonable to suppose that it is at least half as valuable as the partly decayed muck we have been considering, and if twelve and a quarter tons will give twenty-five and fiftyweight pounds of geine.

The cost of growing this amount of vegetable matter of course vary with the varying cost of the land on which it is grown, governed somewhat by the more or less favoring sea-

son, the value of the land be estimated at \$10 per acre, which is doubtless more than the average estimated value of our exhausted lands, and that an entire *unfed* and *uncut* two years old clover, herdsgrass and redtop, on such soil, equals Mr Phinney's "thinly set" redtop and herdsgrass sward, which had been mown, and

the cost of 2658 lbs of geine from this source—if the grass seed be sown with some other crop and not chargeable with expense of plowing and harrowing—will stand as follows:

Two years' interest on cost of land,	\$1 20
Grass seed, average cost, 8 lbs. clover, 80 cents; 8 qts. redtop, 25 cents; 4 qts. herdsgrass 34 cents; and sowing grass seed, 10 cents—	1 48
1-2 bush plaster, and sowing and rolling,	1 00
50 cts. per year, two years,	1 00
Total,	\$3 68

Or less than 14 cts. for 100 lbs. The geine furnished by this grass sward is grown where it is wanted—readily carted and spread—for plowing under; and under a dry sandy soil, quickly becomes soluble without further expense.

If no fallacy or error has been admitted in the estimates thus far, the comparative expense of furnishing our exhausted fields with geine from the three sources considered, will stand as follows:

Dressing one acre with twelve and a quarter tons of vegetable matter, consisting of tops and roots of grasses, grown upon the spot, ready carted and spread for plowing under, will cost \$3 68

Dressing one acre with an equal amount of fertilizing matter from a compost of swamp muck and farm yard manure, 6 4-5 tons, at estimated cost of materials, \$3 40
Cost of composting, overhauling, reloading, carting to field, and spreading, varying with distance of carting—say average 60 cts. per ton, 4 08

Total, \$7 48

Dressing one acre with an equal amount of fertilizing matter from the farm yard, 8 2-3 tons, at \$1 per ton, \$8 67
Cost of hauling and spreading, varying with distance—average say 40 cts. 3 47

Total, \$12 14

If these estimates are correct, or nearly so, (and the grounds on which they are based are given,) the farmer who has plenty of peat or swamp muck at hand, can furnish his plants with food, by means of compost, at a little less than two thirds the expense of furnishing the same amount from the cattle yard exclusively; and in addition to this great saving of expense, can three-fold his ordinary supply of food for plants, without increasing the number of his domestic animals, or competition with his less provident neighbor, for a supply from the market abroad; his muck or peat bog is a treasure that duly improved will render him independent of all foreign aid to fertilize; and with the farm yard, will doubtless afford him "poudrette" as good as the best, whenever correct views of true economy shall overcome State parsimony and real waste, so far as to put a chemist in the field to develop this eventually great source of fertility and wealth.

If in the estimated expense of collecting fertility from the atmosphere, sufficient allowance is made for the unknown precise value of the grass roots and tops; a given quantity of geine, from this source can be furnished, to renovate an exhausted field, at about one fourth the expense of the same amount from the cattle yard. Indeed, if

the estimate is correct, the cost of hauling and spreading manure and compost, will in some, and perhaps all, cases of Land, remote from the farm yard, exceed the cost of growing upon the spot, an equal amount of fertilizing matter. This seems to leave no doubt as to the most economical method of restoring at least a moderate amount of fertility to our exhausted soils, but should by no means induce the neglect to save and use all the manure and compost which a farm can well furnish.

An important question comes up then, as to the most valuable plant to be grown as a fertilizer; and this inquiry can be solved with precision only by the practical chemist. Clover is justly held in high estimation. It has a large array of leaves, and presents a large surface of appropriating organs to the atmosphere, and may or may not be the best plant we have for the purpose of fertilizing. It has, however, obtained the distinction of being called "the mother of wheat," and accounts of the fertilizing effects of clover with other grasses, have been published, which go very far to support the estimated value of Mr Phinney's grass sward.

In view of the known value of peat and swamp muck, which is mainly composed of the remains of plants of inferior character, weeds even, should not be viewed as "pests to the farmer," so long as they do not interfere with his growing crops; but as friends—foragers upon the atmosphere—gathering wealth that will ultimately appear in the heavy sheaf and full garner. Every blade and every leaf, however humble or obscure, and however brief its existence, at death yields to its mother earth a tribute of the elements of fertility, gathered from the atmosphere. This principle of fertility is indestructible as the earth itself, and must be lasting as time.

From the period of its first arrest, by the mysteriously life-endowed springing plant, it seems by a strong principle of affinity, ever to be seeking a reunion with its native elements. This propensity or quality of its nature, which seems wisely ordered to prevent accumulations that otherwise would render the earth uninhabitable, is perfectly controlled by the principle of vitality, and after the death of the plant, by the absence of either air, or moisture, or temperature, that will promote the growth of plants—agents, which first gave it connexion with the living plant, and which now combine their efforts to effect its increase, that it may be again arrested to give fresh beauty to earth, or do new service to man, and yet again be liberated, fresh as in the morning of existence, to run its ceaseless round of duty, in obedience to those laws which constantly tend to fertilize, where the labors of man, through ignorance or carelessness, constantly tend to impoverish. This propensity to evaporation or change, accounts for the exhausting effect of summer fallows and deep cultivation among growing crops; and also for the benefit resulting from a level surface on cultivated ground, by presenting less exposure to the exhausting effect of midsummer atmosphere, or for the escape of geine. It gives, indeed, a plain reason for various facts and phenomena, relative to the exhaustion of land, which have become well established by careful observation, after immense loss to farmers, from ignorance of this single principle, a knowledge of which affords a clew to the best means of preserving fertility, by disclosing its mode of escape. And yet, pending the discovery by Dr. Dana, or indeed in the face of it, there are not wanting those unenlightened farmers, who doubt if any thing valuable

has recently been, or can be, learned, beneficial to agriculture?

In Dr. Dana's published remarks upon *geine*, the practical farmer will find much to aid his labors, and will feel much regret that the avocations of the Dr. do not permit him to deal as thoroughly with the "wealth" or "seasoner," as he has with the "food" of plants,—a labor equally necessary as the other, and which doubtless accomplish more in a few months to advance the art of production, than can be reasonably expected from a century of merely practical experiments and observation, unaided by the light of science. It is this light that is needed. Indeed, the fact that tread the pathless wilderness, or the *lands* that labor at the inmost mechanism, may as well say to the eyes, we have no need of *thee*, as the practical farmer say to the chemist, your assistance is unnecessary.

Land may be unproductive from other causes than exhaustion or mere poverty. Water, or substances deleterious to vegetation, or which preserve the *geine* in an insoluble state, may exist in such quantity in a soil, as to render it sterile. Such lands cannot with propriety be classed with, or termed, exhausted lands. Exhausted lands properly include only such as have once possessed some degree of fertility, and have been reduced by a loss of *geine*, either drawn out by growing crops, or rendered soluble and scattered to the winds by exposure of the soil to the atmosphere in the process of cultivation. The fact that a soil is exhausted, gives evidence that its earthy constituents are good, or capable of supplying the elements which plants require of the primitive earths; otherwise it would not have sustained crops or invited cultivation to the point of exhaustion.

As before observed, exhausted lands are generally of those denominated "light lands"—sand predominating in their composition. The lighter qualities are frequently called "pine plains," or "pine barrens." These lands are termed *light*, from their open texture, and their comparative poverty, both in a natural state and where cultivated in a careless manner, is due in a great measure to their poverty. It is this open quality of texture, which admits the combined action of air, heat, and moisture, to resolve into its original elements, the vegetable matter contained in these soils, by the most rapid course of decomposition which nature exhibits; even artificial "sweat pits," to test experiments to prevent the decomposition of timber used in naval architecture, seem to make but one step in advance of the ordinary progress of decomposition near the surface of the lands in some of the summer months. Indeed the well known expedition with which a stake or fence post is "eaten off," may well vie with any artificial method of decomposition, whatever, and sets forth the *digestive power*—if it may be so termed—of these soils, in its true light, as exceedingly active. Without this power in a certain degree, however, a soil is valueless for all the ordinary purposes of cultivation; as on this quality depends the production of soluble *geine* from those substances applied to the soil as alimentary manures. But if this digestive power is too active, and is not restrained, the materials producing *geine* are soon wrought up, and their products given to "infiltration" or to the winds, while the incumbent crop is left to suffer some degree of want in the midst of its growth, and perhaps starvation at its close, where plenty has been wasted. To regulate this power then, by promoting its action where it is too sluggish, and controlling it

where it is too active, may require the best judgment of the farmer; and whether he recognise the principle or not, his success may depend much upon his practice according with it. Clay or hard pan on the one hand, and porous sands on the other, alike require his mechanical skill to render them fertile, or place them on a par with those soils which the revolutions and currents upon the earth's surface, have compounded at a happy distance between those two extremes.

The under-draining and subsoil-plowing of compact and heavy or wet land, confers a double benefit. By sinking the water, and admitting air or atmospheric influence to a greater depth in the soil, its decomposing power is promoted, by which the insoluble *geine* in the soil is rendered soluble, and a more extended range is also given to the roots of the plants. Under this process, the character of the soil changes, and its products change;—cold land becomes warm—aquatic plants and worthless herbage, give place to useful vegetation,—and land even but moderately heavy is much improved. This result is seen where swampy or heavy lands are "thorough drained," and the cause seems directly traceable to the quickening and solvent effect of atmospheric influence, admitted to act upon the roots of the growing plants and the inert vegetable matter, to a good depth beneath the surface.

On the other hand, the roller on very light and porous lands, effects equal benefits by an opposite process. By compressing the surface, (not to hardness, but giving it more compactness,) the air is in some measure excluded, and the digestive power of the soil is less active, moisture is better retained, and the ready escape of *geine* as it assumes a gaseous state, prevented,—and the fine roots of young grasses, instead of striking into vacancies to grasp at empty space, and be followed and parched up by the first drying winds, find protection from the air, and substance to take hold of which affords moisture and sustenance; and with a favorable season and a New England climate, a fine grass sward easily results. Under this process, the lightest exhausted land, except perhaps a drifting sand hill, can be resuscitated. The character of this soil also seems to change, and its products change. The arid, porous, sunburnt surface becomes comparatively firm and moist; sparse coarse-rooted weeds, nodding over the desolate field, give place to enriching grasses; a lively green succeeds a lifeless brown; where the plow heel left a wave of light crawling sand, it now leaves a dark, glossy, adhesive furrow-slice; and clover and corn luxuriate, where mullins and johnswort held battle with famine. This result is seen in all cases, on light porous land, where the roller or its equivalent is used, in connexion with a proper supply of vegetable matter plowed under; except perhaps over a gravelly open subsoil, that prevents the subjacent moisture from ascending to supply the plants in time of drought. The cause seems plainly traceable to giving the soil more compactness as a starting point, that it may resist the free admission of air, and free escape of *geine* and moisture, and give protection and support to young grass plants as a medium to fertility.

The fertility of land is found to depend much upon its power of absorbing and retaining a due degree of moisture, and its power of absorption and retention is promoted in all cases, by enriching the soil or increasing its *geine*, as, according to Professor Hitchcock, no other earthy substance possesses this power in an equal degree. The more,

therefore, there is mingled with a *dry soil*, of decomposed vegetable matter, whether it be from the cattle yard or muck pit, or decayed grass, the better the soil will preserve a suitable degree of moisture to sustain growing plants in time of drought; while in a *moist soil*, the increase of *geine* may cause excess of moisture, and increase the necessity of under-draining. The result from this property of *geine*, is highly beneficial in the first case, and in some measure supercedes the necessity of mixing clay with a sandy soil to effect the same object; but in the moist soil, is in some degree pernicious, unless the proper remedy be applied.

It is not to be expected that land nearly reduced to sterility can be brought up, and made fertile once, without extraordinary means. If the process be, to fertilize entirely from the atmosphere, it is a work of time; for the first series of plants will of necessity be feeble in their early growth, and the difficulty of obtaining these, if clover and grass is first attempted, is sometimes increased by the adversity of the season. Under favorable circumstances, two full years unimpaired growth, stimulated by light annual dressings of plaster, should be given before a crop is attempted, after which immediate repetition of the same process will, most cases be required before a sufficient amount of vegetable matter is accumulated to allow cropping with the best advantage or a due regard to the best economy. After this point is attained a crop may be taken from the land annually, if suitable rotation is observed, and a proper part, the growth of each season left for plowing under that is, if corn is taken, the stalks should be left if English grain, an after-growth of grass at weeds; or if clover or grass, the rowen should be left, or occasionally an entire year's growth be devoted to the purpose of fertilization; otherwise deterioration takes place, which is inconsistent with good management. This long process may frequently be shortened to advantage by the aid of muck or manure, or both, according to the attendant circumstances of location and means.

Ripe crops are doubtless more efficient for fertilizing than green crops; at least, so Nature, we are said to be "no niggard," has taught us by example, in preparing the earth for the abode of man and animals. The philosophy of this has been given by Dr. Dana, and published in Mr. Colman's Third Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

The roller may be regarded as indispensable to the profitable cultivation of sandy or light land. The free use of a fine harrow or of a heavy bus will settle the soil in some degree; but at best those implements are poor substitutes for the roller as a means of giving that compactness near the surface necessary to preserve for the growing plant the decomposing matter beneath; which as it takes a gaseous form, is by every outlet ever seeking to escape. The amount of fertilizing matter the lost to the cultivator, by its unretained, unseen ascending process of change from solid to aeriform and departure, is unquestionably very great, however difficult it may be of exact ascertainment and justly entitles these soils to the title of *evaporating* soils, rather than that of "leeching," or leachy, sometimes given. There are doubtless many farms of this land where the roller is not used, that its judicious application in preventing this great loss of fertilizing matter, would more than outweigh the entire benefit usually derived from the proceeds of the cattle yard, as commonly applied. This may be thought a wild assertion

will seem to be the sober truth, when we reflect upon the natural rapid tendency to decay in these soils, which will, and can, continue so long as no longer than while atmospheric air finds free access to the decaying matter—whether be the fibre of unremoved roots of plants grown in the soil, or manure applied, or vegetable growth laid under—to displace or dissipate the gas which ever envelopes decaying substances, and which somewhat in proportion as it is confined, retards the further decomposition of remaining matter and by thus inducing a less rapid rate of decomposition, and being itself taken up by the roots of plants, would benefit the filling out of the crop, were it not so soon set at perfect liberty and given to the atmosphere, by the free ingress and egress that unsated and untiring agent of dissolution.

The action of ammonia, generated so abundantly in animal manures when buried in the soil, also increases the demand for the roller, by accelerating the work of evaporation; as it not only prepares the crude substances in the manure for rapid dissolution, but seizing upon the inert vegetable matter of the soil, neutralizes its acidity, and in reducing it to a soluble state, effects perhaps as much in days, as would spontaneous decomposition does in weeks. The effect of this is seen in the large and early growth of stalks, and diminutive starved crop stalks, where corn is planted over a small quantity of uncomposited quick manure, on dry sandy soil of medium quality. And so sure is this result, that some farmers will not apply manure for their corn crop on pine plains, thinking it injurious, or destructive of stalks only; whereas the injury arising in such cases, is not justly attributable to the use of manure, but to its uncombined or unskillful application, and the subsequent mismanagement of the soil. It is said by Dr. Dana, to be this property of ammonia which renders animal manure so valuable in neutralizing the acidity of peat and sheep muck in compost, and preparing those substances for immediate use; and it is doubtless this property which accounts for the long known, but unexplained fact, that tillage land, once put in a fully productive state by the application of farm animal manure, and impoverished, is again rendered fertile with more difficulty than land of the same natural quality and equally unproductive, which has never been treated with manure.

The roller provides against excessive action and evaporation, by closing the pores or interstices in the soil, in measure as to hold in partial dress the matter beneath, for the more exclusive and more lasting benefit of the growing plants, and its efficiency in this respect, and in securing the primal growth of clover or grasses for enriching the soil, seem to be little doubt that it is an indispensable implement for the profitable cultivation of light lands, whether exhausted or fresh. Soils sufficiently compact to give suitable protection and mechanical support to young grasses, do not require rollers, except to reset grasses or grain thrown out by frost, or to give a smooth finish after seeding, which may be done with good effect on heavy lands, only when the surface lumps are friable; and lands free from excess of moisture, and sufficiently porous to admit the roots of plants to extend freely, do not require under-draining or subsoil-plowing.

The effect of compressing the surface of light soils, as seen in the grass sward that follows the mowing of a seldom used path over an old field, can hardly have escaped the notice of any one,

presenting as it frequently does, a verdant stripe amid a lifeless waste.

In discussing thus far, the subject of "renewing exhausted lands," I have, Mr Editor, strayed into other fields almost imperceptibly, and have been led to say much more than I intended to, or perhaps than may be thought worth a place in your journal. And lest I should give still further occasion for the use of your "editorial shears," I will omit the detail and result of some small experiments which I did intend to give as further evidence in the case, or to illustrate some of the principles recited.

Yours, respectfully,

WILLIAM CLARK, Jr.

Northampton, March, 1842.

VILLAGE FARMING.

It is all fudge to suppose that a man must live in the country in order to be a farmer. All experience proves that extensive farming business can be carried on in every village.

For example, every village farmer can keep a *Henery* supplied with 50 or 100 chickens, which will fat easily on his neighbors' gardens.

Every man should have at least two cows and other horned cattle. In the summer they will do well in the woods, and in the winter they pick up a very respectable living from the farmers' wagons as they come into town. We have cows among us that can climb a ladder, or a ship's rigging.

Hogs can be easily kept in great abundance, and the more porkish their disposition, the better. They eat up all the filth in the streets, have great regard for the property of their neighbors, and discourse most eloquent music on a rainy day. We found one in a barrel of flour the other day, but on being reprimanded he ejaculated "ugh!" and took his departure. A sow and sixteen pigs are indispensable to every well regulated family.

We recommend every body to attend to these little matters, and they will soon find that village farming is not only profitable, but interesting and delightful.—*Belvidere Apollo*.

The editor of the *Belvidere Apollo* is a shrewd one. He sees how the knowing folks manage. But as his advice omits a few things, we will just hint, that it is profitable to keep a well stocked dove-cot, for in all the spring months the doves will feed without cost upon the neighbors' seed grain, and prevent the plants from coming up too thick. A good large flock of turkeys, also, will, in the autumn, put themselves in fine condition to grace the thanksgiving table, by stuffing themselves in the neighbor's cornfields. We will just hint too, that if you turn out your cows or your horse in April, before the bars are put up in the neighborhood, they will find their way into a neighbor's field, and pick up half a living. Such little matters are worth thinking of.

WASHINGTON concludes one of his letters to Arthur Young, in the following beautiful language: "The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in these innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings, I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests."

From the Maine Cultivator.

PLANTING CORN.

Mr Emron—Sir—I wish to communicate to the public, through the medium of your useful paper, a short item in regard to preparing and sowing seed corn before planting. Cover the manure three fourths of an inch when put in the hills, no matter whether new or old manure. I have done it for quite a number of years, and find it will repay me for my trouble. When dropped upon and well covered, the corn comes up more evenly, and is more likely to come and do well, if it should happen to be very dry. Take 1 oz. saltpetre, and 1 oz. copperas to 4 qrs. seed—dissolve, soak 21 hours before planting, and roll in plaster. I have tried it, and think it increased my crop ten per cent. I likewise put saltpetre with my blue vitriol, say 8 oz. of saltpetre and 4 oz. of blue vitriol, to one bushel of wheat before sowing, and found it to be a great advantage to my wheat crop. Try it. Perhaps you may hear from me again—if not, you may know I was once a Kennebecker, but now

A DOWNS EASTER.

Plymouth, Me., April 2, 1842.

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.

Mr Downing, of Newburg, has lately practiced with success, a new mode of grafting, the object being to test the quality of fruits raised from seeds, in a shorter period than would be possible by permitting such seedlings to stand until time of bearing.

The method is, to put the top of a shoot from a seedling tree, or a new variety, when it is desirable to procure a specimen immediately, upon the top of a thrifty shoot of a middle-aged fruit-bearing tree; the process being simply to take thrifty shoots, about a quarter of an inch in diameter, and cut them in a slanting manner clear through, so as to detach about four inches of the top from the rest, making the line of the angle about an inch—the stock being cut in the same manner. The backs are to be then carefully united, and bound with yarn, covering the whole with grafting wax to exclude the air. By this mode, fruit may be obtained in a short time, so as to test its value at an early day, the operation being simple with scarcely a fear of failure.—*Selected*.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The appearance of wheat in the Western States, and in Genesee county is spoken of as very fine for this season of the year. The knowledge of wheat having survived the winter well, is always considered important in estimating the crop. When it is not winter-killed and comes forth early in the spring, the berry may ordinarily be expected to fill out before the summer droughts affect it, and before the fly and the weevil have an opportunity to ravage it. A quick and early growth, is perhaps more important to wheat than to almost any other staple.—*Selected*.

The annual income of the Pope of Rome is said to be \$1,500,000, and the priests subject to his control and ready to do his bidding, are about a million.

There was a small show of green peas in the Norfolk market on the 10th inst., the first of the season.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1849.

INDIAN CORN.

Is it a Profitable Crop for Cultivation?

We often hear the opinion expressed, that Indian corn will not pay the farmer for raising or growing in this vicinity. It is said that when we can buy corn at 65 or 70 cents per bushel, it is better for us to abandon its cultivation. A few farmers in the immediate vicinity of our principal markets, may find it good for them to appropriate their grounds to other crops. But we are not satisfied that the crop yields so small a return for the labor and manure bestowed upon it, as the remarks of many persons would indicate. It is often said that potatoes give a better return.

Let us see how this matter is. Of course we must have reference in such cases to those soils which are suited to either crop, and we must also follow the leadings of our own observations. Take for instance, an acre of land of medium quality in its natural state—let it be land that was fairly manured and tilled when last cultivated, and that has been in grass four or five years, and yielded last season one ton of hay.

The labor of breaking up, harrowing and marking out, will be the same for each—call the cost of it six dollars. Let the manure in either case be equal in worth or cost to five cords of good stable manure; that is, let it equal 30 dollars when put out in the hill or spread on the surface. For seed corn, we will allow (1-2 bushel)—cost 75 cents;—for seed potatoes, (15 bushels, at 40 cts.) the cost will be six dollars. To get the potatoes to the field, drop or plant them out, and cover them, will require nearly one day's work more than to drop and cover the corn. But we will call it only fifty cents more cost. The planting of the corn after the manure is put out, may be \$1.50; the potatoes will require 2 dollars worth of labor. The corn should be plowed and hoed three times, at a cost of 6 dollars; the potatoes twice, at a cost of 4 dollars. If the stalks of the corn are topped, bound up, cured and housed, the cost of this may be 3 dollars. At harvesting, a man may be supposed to cut up, get in, and husk out 16 bushels of ears per day, or an acre that gives 40 bushels of shelled corn, in five days—and this at a cost of 5 dollars. We will suppose him to dig and house 20 bushels of potatoes per day, and his acre giving 350 bushels, will take 7 1-2 days' work, or cost 7 1-2 dollars. The corn stover is worth as much as one ton of good hay—say 15 dollars. The farmer's bushel of corn of his own raising, is worth to him 20 per cent. more than the bushel of Southern corn, which is to be paid for in cash, carted home from wharf or store, and which is some 5 or 6 lbs. less in weight. We are not ready to admit that we can buy corn cheaper than we can raise it, if our lands are 8 or 10 miles back from the city.

Now let us see how the account comes out

Cost of Corn Crop per Acre.

Interest on land,	\$6 00
Plowing and fixing the ground,	6 00
Seed,	75
Manure, (when applied)	30 00
Planting,	1 50
Hoing,	6 00
Cutting and curing top stalks,	3 00
Harvesting,	5 00

	\$68 25

40 bush. corn, at \$1 10,	\$40 00
Stover,	15 00
Improvement of land by tillage, and unexpended manure equal to one third of the manure,	10 00

	\$65 00

Profit, \$6 75.

Cost of Potato Crop.

Interest on land,	\$6 00
Plowing and fixing ground	6 00
Seed,	6 00
Manure,	30 00
Planting,	2 00
Hoing,	4 00
Harvesting,	7 50

	\$61 50

By 150 bushels, at 37 1-2 cts	\$56 25
Improvement of land,	10 00

	\$66 25

Profit, \$1 75.

In these supposed costs and worth of the crops, we have kept near what we suppose to be usual results with the mass of farmers upon pretty good soils. But our own experience has been more in favor of the corn than the above supposition. Where we have tilled, 60 bushels of corn and 20 dollars worth of stover, have been obtained at as little cost as 150 bushels of potatoes.

Two important items are not often sufficiently regarded in relation to these crops, viz: the cost of the seed potatoes, and the worth of the corn stover. We might add, also, the convenience of keeping the corn when once housed, until there was leisure for getting it to market, or until the state of the market was favorable. We have allowed a high price for corn, and for potatoes too, if taken at the farmer's door; but we have also allowed a high price for labor.

It is not our object to oppose the cultivation of the potato, but merely to show that we do not think corn an unprofitable crop—and also to lead our readers to look with some care to the items of expense and profit in the case of each of their important crops.

We are very far from wishing to give a general rule to be followed by all. No such rule is wanted. A can do best with one crop, and B with another:—we aim only at recommending to each of them to ascertain which is best for him.

WHICH IS THE BEST KIND OF CORN?

Who can answer such a question? That some kinds are more prolific than others, there can be no doubt. But that no person has ascertained that some one kind is superior to all others, we have as little doubt.

The Brown corn has been much extolled for a few years past, as combining in an uncommon degree, the two desirable qualities of early maturity and great productiveness. It doubtless deserves a high reputation. But we doubt whether it has any permanent and distinct characteristics. The specimens which we first saw, were eight rowed and of cinnamon color; but we have since seen some twelve rowed and of a bright yellow color. Many samples of it are a mixture of the two—and are none the less valuable for being so. We have seen a crossed or mixed corn more productive than either of the three varieties out of which it was formed; and we are ready to ask whether the crossing of corns may not as well be recommended as the crossing of stock.

Last season we recommended the Hartwell corn. With many farmers it did well—to others it was not satisfactory. It has a very small stalk, ripens early, is eight rowed, and has a large kernel. These particulars are all desirable, if there can be added to them sufficient length of ear. This corn is of about equal size with the Brown, and of equal value probably.

Our own judgment is in favor of corns, with larger stalk and larger ear, even though late in ripening—especially on warm soils. The chances for a larger crop more than counterbalance the risks from autumnal frosts.

The Red Blaze, the Parker, and several others without a name are more productive with us on warm lands well manured, than the Brown and Hartwell—but they are later in ripening.

John Prince, Esq., of Roxbury, who has been an accurate and useful observer of agricultural operations, brought to our office last autumn, several ears, which appear to be a hybrid of the Tuscarora and the Chinese Tree corn, which are very large, and which, if we correctly retain his statement, were much more prolific than either of the varieties out of which the cross was formed. We would suggest the propriety of planting several varieties, which ripen at about the same time, together.

We shall not answer our own question; we do not know which is best. If yours has done well in years past, stick to it. We have tried many kinds, and not gained much by it.

THE SEASON—TREES, &c.

Through the season was unusually mild during much of the winter, and the buds on our forest and fruit trees began to swell unusually early in the spring, yet they will not open much earlier than usual. The severe frosts we have had since the buds started, do not seem to have done injury to any trees that have come within our notice. The peach trees in and immediately around the city, are now red with full and fair buds, which a warm day or two will bring open. Trees generally look well. Grass has survived the winter well, excepting that which was sown last season; this latter has in many spots been thrown out and destroyed by the many freezings and thawings of the winter. Winter grain that was sowed early and made a fair growth in the autumn, promises well, but that which was sowed late, especially on poor lands, has been destroyed. Such are the facts within the extent of our personal observations.

The season now is wet and rather cold. But there is nothing unpromising in the general appearances of the trees, the grass, the grains, or in the state of the weather.

RENOVATION OF EXHAUSTED SOILS.

We would ask the attention of all our readers who are desirous to renovate light lands, to Mr Clark's communication, which fills the greater part of our paper. The subject is there well treated. As Dr. Dana is frequently referred to, possibly some may wonder that Mr Clark makes no reference to the Muck Manual. To prevent any such wonder, we will state that the article now inserted, has been on hand for several weeks, and was written before the publication of Dr. Dana's book.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 16, 1842.

The following communication was received from Wm. Kenrick, Esq:—

To the Committee on Fruits:

GENTLEMEN—I send you a fruit—an Apple—believed to be a native,—called *Masters' Apple*—supposed to have originated on the farm of Mr Masters, Greenland, N. H. Bears constantly—keeps well.

Respectfully, your humble servant,
Newton, April 16.

WM. KENRICK.

The above described fruit was found past its prime, but gave evidence of being a first rate apple. Should be obliged by receiving perfect specimens another year.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BUCKET WHICH HUNG IN THE WELL.

BY S. WOODWORTH.

How dear to my heart are the days of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents to my view
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wild wood,
And every low'd spot which my infancy knew;
The wide spreading pond, and the mill which stood
Near it;

The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house night,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung on the well—

The old oaken bucket,

The iron bound bucket,

The moss covered bucket that hung on the well.

That moss covered bucket I hail as a treasure;
For often at noon, when return'd from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature could yield.
How ardent I seized, 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 rim to receive it,
As pois'd on the curb it inclined to my lips;
Not a full flowing goblet could tempt me to leave it,
'Tho' filled with the nectar that Jupiter sips.
And now, far removed from that situation,
The tear of regret will intrusively swell,
As fancy reverts to my father's plantation,
And sighs for the bucket which hung in the well.

The old oaken bucket,

The iron bound bucket,

The moss covered bucket that hung on the well.

From the National Intelligencer.

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Messrs. Editors—I crave at your hands an insertion of the enclosed receipts for *rheumatic* and *pseudo-rheumatic* pains. I have known them in effect cures, after proper preparation, when all other means have failed. They have been a long time in the hands of an empiric, and I have gotten possession of them by the death of the original holder. I deem it my professional duty to have them published, and for this purpose need not appeal to your well known humanity. I append my name, that I may give them their more fully explained. Very respectfully,

THOMAS G. CLINTON, M. D.

Washington City, March, 1842.

Receipt for Making the Pisan of Calas.

Take 12 ounces of Sarsaparilla, 2 drachms of Calomel, 1 oz. of Senega, 6 drachms of Coriander seed, 1-2 drachm alum. Take the sarsaparilla and calomel, wrapping the latter in a linen towel, and put them in a suitable bell-metal or copper pot. Throw in five bottles of water, and mark the height; one fourth higher make another mark, and then add ten bottles more of water. Boil these down to the higher mark, and then put in, wrapped in another towel, the three remaining drugs. Boil

all down to the lower mark; take them then from off the fire, cool, strain, and put the decoction in five bottles.

Place the drugs in the pot, with ten bottles of water; boil down to the lower mark; cool, strain, &c. as above, and you have prepared the second ptisan.

Directions.—Take a bottle of the first ptisan during a day; that is, morning, before dinner, and evening. Take also, at pleasure, during the same time, a bottle of the second ptisan. If they operate too powerfully, cease taking No. 2. If in 30 days you are not cured, discontinue the ptisans for some time, and then recommence for 30 days more, and so on.

Eat no salt, crude or unripe food, spice, &c.; drink no strong liquors.

1 Similar Receipt.

Take of Sarsaparilla 12 ounces, Sassafras 6 drachms, Guaiacum 6 grains, Calomel 2 drachms, Coriander 6 drachms, Alum 30 grains, Senega, 2 drachms. Boil the three first drugs in fifteen bottles of water, down to ten; put in the other four, and boil down altogether to five bottles.

Remember to wrap the calomel and alum, and suspend them so as not to touch the pot.

FOR BURNS.—The safest and best application to either a severe burn or scald, is soft cotton. In many cases it is applied perfectly dry to the part, and in others it is wetted on the side next the sore, with a mixture of lime-water and linseed oil. A rag wetted with some substance may be used where cotton cannot be had, but cotton is best, and no house should be without a quantity of it.

A mass of scraped potato is excellent to be done on the part burnt, as soon as possible.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Drift do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Snythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Astum's Rittles.	25 Grand Stones on rollers.
March 17.	

POUBRETTE.

500 Barrels Poudrette may be had on application to the subscriber, at \$2 per barrel of four bushels each delivered on board of vessel in this city. Orders by mail, enclosing the money will be promptly attended to, if received soon by D. K. MINOR, Agent, 120 Nassau st., New York. Jan. 6, 1842.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the true of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay, & Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,
Nonpariel Cabbage. Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do. " Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Snyot's Cucumber. Celery, superior sorts.
Fine Long Green do. Sweet Marjoram.
Egg Plant.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 1

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 21 months old. E. PHINNEY
Lexington, Feb. 9.

TVE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for trying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DRAVY, Esq. of Salem and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 link Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 1

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address D. at this office. March 1

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

PL. XX.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1842. [NO. 44

N. E. FARMER.

CATTLE SHOW

Bridgewater, on Wednesday, October 12, 1842.
List of Premiums proposed by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society:

State Premiums.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, offer the following premiums for Stock, to be exhibited from any County of the Commonwealth, at Bridgewater, on Wednesday, the 12th of October, next, at the annual Cattle Show of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, viz:

- For the best full-blooded Heifer of an imported breed, not less than one year old, assuming being given that he shall be kept for use in the Commonwealth at least nine months, \$20
- For second best, (same requisitions,) 10
- For the best Milch Cow, full blood, of an imported breed, not less than three nor more than ten years old, with satisfactory evidence to the quantity of her milk and the manner in which she has been fed, 15
- For second best, (same requisitions,) 7
- For the best full blooded Heifer, of imported breed, that has been milked not less than three months, with satisfactory evidence of quantity and quality of her milk, 10
- For second best, (same requisitions,) 5
- For the best full blooded Heifer, of an imported breed, of any age, 5
- For the best pair of Working Oxen, taking into view their size, power and training, 12
- For second best do. do. 6
- For the best pair of three years old steers, taking into view their size, power and training, 6
- For second best do. do. 4
- Claims to the above premiums must be entered in writing, with Benj. Guild, Esq., Boston, Recording Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, on or before the 1st of October next: also in like manner, notice must be given to Abram Washburn 2d, of Bridgewater, at least three days previous to the exhibition.

Improvements.

- For the person who shall on the first day of September, 1842, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st, 1841, \$25
- Second premium for the same object, 15
- Third do. do. 10
- For the person who shall before the first day of October next, produce the greatest quantity of cocoons by feeding the worms on the leaves of the Chinese mulberry tree or shrub, 15
- Second premium for the same object, 10
- Third do. do. 5
- (Claimants of the above premiums will be required to feed successfully, not less than 300 worms, and to state in writing the manner of cultivating the trees or shrubs on which the worms were fed, the kind of soil, the quan-

ity and kind of manure, if any used, &c. Also the manner in which the eggs were preserved, the time and manner of hatching the worms, and all the particulars relating to feeding, taking care of the worms, and preserving the cocoons, with an account of the whole expense.)

To every person in the county who shall build before September, 1842, one hundred rods of stone wall, 10
For every additional hundred rods, 12
And in the same proportion for fractional parts of a hundred rods, after two hundred have been built. Provided the sum awarded shall not exceed \$100, and in case the claims under the above offer shall amount to more than that sum, the committee shall make a pro rata deduction so as not to exceed \$100.

To the person who shall collect the greatest quantity of any kind of material, (excepting manure from stock,) which in the opinion of the committee shall more than pay the cost of collecting and spreading on his farm, between the first day of September last, and the first day of September next, not less than 400 loads, 40 cubic feet considered a load, 20
A second premium for the same object, not less than 300 loads, 15
A third, not less than 250 loads, 12
A fourth, not less than 200 loads, 10

For the most accurate and satisfactory experiment in the application of manure, which was commenced according to the directions of the Trustees, in 1840, 25
The committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 8 of Mass. Ploughman.

N. B. Claims to be made on or before the first day of August, 1842, to ISAAC ALDEN, East Bridgewater. Claimants, to entitle themselves to the above offered premiums, must make a particular statement in writing, of their several operations.

Produce.

- For the greatest quantity of Wheat, raised on not less than one acre of land, nor less than twenty-five bushels, \$15
- For the next greatest quantity, not less than twenty bushels, 10
- For the next greatest quantity, do. do. 5
- For the best crop of Indian Corn raised on one acre, not less than 60 bushels, (75 lbs. in the ear considered a bushel), not to be harvested before the 15th of October, 1842, 15
- For the next best crop, 10
- Next best do. 5
- For the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than 30 bushels, 8
- Second premium, do. 5
- For the best crop of Potatoes of any kind, on not less than one acre of land, and not less than 400 bushels to the acre, 10
- For the next best do., not less than 300 bushels, (56 lbs. to be considered a bushel of every kind of root except onions,) 8

For the best crop of Oats on not less than one acre, and not less than 50 bushels to the acre, 8

For the next best do. 6
For the greatest number of bushels of Rye raised on an acre, and not less than 30 bushels, 8
For the next best do. 6

For the greatest quantity of White Beans raised on half an acre, not less than 15 bushels to the acre, 6
For the next do. 4

For the greatest quantity of Carrots raised on not less than half an acre of land, and not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 10
For the next greatest quantity on a quarter of an acre, 5

For the greatest quantity of Onions, on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, and not less than 75 bushels, 5

For the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets raised on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, 5
If the sugar should be extracted from the beets, and a satisfactory account of the processes given, the premium will be trebled.

For the greatest quantity of common Turnips on half an acre; not less than 300 bushels to the acre, 5

For the best crop of Ruta Baga Turnips on half an acre, not less than 400 bushels to the acre, 5

For the best crop do. on not less than one quarter of an acre of land, 3

The Committee are authorized to distribute 8 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 8 of Mass. Plowman, as additions to the above premiums, or as gratuities to unsuccessful claimants, according to their judgment of merit.

P. S. It will be required of claimants of the above premiums, to state in writing the condition of the land at the time the course of cultivation for the approaching season may commence, and the several operations in that cultivation; and the amount of produce must be attested by the owner and one laborer.

A certificate of the measurement of the land by some respectable surveyor, will be required. Claims to be made on or before Oct. 12th, 1842, but the evidence of the amount of crops need not be produced until the 1st of November next. Communications to be made to ANTHONY COLLAMORE, Pembroke, Chairman of Committee on Produce.

N. B. Without a strict compliance with the above conditions, the committee have determined not to award premiums.

Stock.

- For the best Milch Cow, not less than 3 years old, \$10
- For the next best do. 6
- For the best Heifer, having had a calf, 6
- For the next best do. 4
- For the best Heifer, not having had a calf, not less than one nor more than 3 years old, 5
- For the next best do. 4

For the best Bull of native or mixed breed at less than one year old. 8
 For the next best do. 5
 For the best Bull Calf, not less than five months old. 1
 For the next best do. 3
 For the best Heifer Calf. 1
 For the next best do. 3
 The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 3 of Mass. Ploughman.

Beef Cattle and Swine.

For the best fat Ox, \$10
 For the next best do. 8
 For the best fat Cow. 6
 For the next best do. 3
 For the best Pigs of the Berkshire or Mackery breed, not less than three months old, a male and female, assurance being given that they shall be kept in the county at least one year from the day of exhibition, 6
 The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the New England Farmer, and 2 of Mass. Ploughman.

Cattle not to be removed from the pens before one o'clock, P. M. Claimants for premiums on stock, and beef cattle and swine, are required to exhibit to the committee evidence of the mode of rearing and treating animals offered for premium. The committees will please strictly to enforce this requisition and award no premium for a milk cow, unless the quantity of milk and butter produced for at least ten days in each of the months, June and September, be accurately stated.

Animals must have been kept in the county six months, to entitle them to premiums.

Claims for stock of every sort, and entries for the plowing match, to be made on or before October 8th, 10-12, to ARAM WASHBURN, 2d, Bridge-water.

Working Oxen and Steers.

For the best pair of Working Oxen, raised and trained in the county, \$10
 For the next best do. 6
 For the best pair of Steers, not less than two nor more than three years old, 6
 For the next best do. 3
 For the best pair of Yearling Steers, accustomed to the yoke, 5
 For the next best do. 3

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the New England Farmer and 2 of Mass. Ploughman.

Plowing Match.

The Plowing Match will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

1st premium, \$10
 2d do. 8
 3d do. 6
 4th do. 4
 5th do. 3

The work must be performed with one yoke of oxen.

The committee are authorized to distribute 3 vols. of the New England Farmer and 3 of Mass. Ploughman.

Articles of the Dairy.

For the best Butter, not less than 30 lbs. \$5
 For next best do. not less than 20 lbs. 3
 For the next best do. do. 3

For the best Cheese, not less than 150 lbs. 5
 For next best do. not less than 100 lbs. 3
 For the next best do. do. 2

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the New England Farmer and 2 of Mass. Ploughman.

Fruits and Vegetables

The Committee on Fruits and Vegetables are authorized to distribute \$20 for extraordinary Fruits and Vegetables that may be deposited for exhibition. \$20

Inventions.

The Committee on Inventions are authorized to distribute for inventions and improvements in the structure of implements of agriculture, &c., as rewards of ingenuity, \$20

The committee are authorized to distribute 2 vols. of the New England Farmer and 2 of Mass. Ploughman.

Bonnets and Fancy Articles.

The committee on articles of Usefulness and Fancy, are authorized to award \$50

Manufactures.

The committee on Cloths and the most useful articles of Household manufacture, are authorized to award in premiums, according to their judgment of the comparative excellence and utility of the articles presented, \$75

Cocoons and Silk.

To the person who shall raise and exhibit the largest quantity of Cocoons, \$1
 For the next greatest quantity, 3
 For the next do. do. 2
 For every ounce of Wrought Silk, raised and worked in the county, 10 cents.

Articles which have received a premium, are not entitled to a premium afterwards. If a competitor for any of the Society's premiums shall be discovered to have used any deception or disingenuous measures by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

P. S. Cloths, fancy articles, products of the dairy, cocoons and silks, articles of invention, fruits, vegetables, &c., must be deposited in the Academy Hall, before 9 o'clock, A. M. on the day of exhibition.

Articles manufactured out of the County of Plymouth not admissible.

Premiums Claimable in Future Years.

1. To the person who shall on the first day of September, 1843, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing, which is now fresh meadow or swamp land, \$25
 2. Second premium for the same object, 15
 3. Third do. do. 10
 4. To the person who shall make the most valuable and extensive general improvements on his farm, before September 1st, 1846, 50
 5. To the person who shall make the next most valuable improvements, 30
 6. For the most extensive forest of any sort of trees suitable for timber, raised from the seed, not less than 1000 trees to the acre,

which shall be in the most flourishing condition, and more than five years old in September, 1845,

7. Second premium for the same object, 5
 8. Third do. do. 3

9. To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time to cut oak and other forest trees which start from the stump, to insure the most flourishing succeeding growth, the premium claimable in 1844,

10. For the best plantation of oak or other forest trees, suitable for ship timber, not less than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seed, which shall be in the most thriving condition, and more than three years old in September, 1847,

11. Second premium for the same object,

Claims to these premiums numbered 1, 2 and must be made to ISAAC ALDEN, of East Bridgewater, on or before the first day of June, 1842, the committee may acquaint themselves with condition of the land at that time, and become ter qualified to judge of the actual improve-

Premiums not demanded within a year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society. And on all premiums at five dollars, awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make deduction of twentyfive per cent., to increase funds.

The Trustees will not consider themselves obliged by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident it has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letter post paid. Letters unpaid, will not be considered by order of the Trustees,

ANTHONY COLLAMORE

Bridgewater, Jan. 1842.

Cabbage Worms.—A writer in the Southern Cultivator says, "he had a square of very fine cabbages in his garden, upon which the worms had commenced making great ravages. Pennyroyal gathered and scattered over the cabbage plentifully, and the work of destruction ceased. The writer did not know whether the discovery was a new one, but it seems to have been a very easy and effectual one, and well worth a trial. Alb. Cult.

For Bots in Horses.—Apply spirits of turpentine to the hollow of the breast, warm it in will hot shovel: it will root them immediately.

For Cholice.—Put in a bottle 3 gills of spirit say whiskey; 1 spoonful of gunpowder; 1 spoonful of cayenne pepper, or 2 of black—add, if convenient, a wild turnip grated; turn the mixture down and move it lively. If it is an obstinate case repeat the dose, and he is well, in either white blout, or gripe cholice, in short metre.—South Agriculturalist.

A Chance for the Industrious.—Gen. Wilson, Iowa, in a late address, stated that the price shoeing a horse in Iowa is \$5, and that it takes wagon load of corn to pay for it. He says a man who knows how to hammer iron, can make more money than a member of Congress.

For the N. E. Farmer.

CUTTING HAY BY GUESS.

EDITOR—I find in the N. E. Farmer of the 30th, an article headed "No Guessing—Cutting of Hay," from my old friend and townsman, Otis Brigham, and though it comes from so respectable a source, I fear that it is not quite correct, and in my opinion is fraught with danger to the agricultural community. I have wanted little more than expecting that an able hand would have filled it: as it is not done, I feel constrained to say a few words. And my object in what I am about to guess, (for I have neither weighed nor measured), is to remove the erroneous impression which might be made on the minds of some, from a cursory view of that article, "and that the agriculturalist receive no damage." Cutting hay is a subject on which I have read and thought much, and practiced a little.

I have read the N. E. Farmer most of the time since its first publication, and there has been much said on this subject; and well there might be, for the farmer it is an important one. And as I am working with my hands," to get a living, sometimes it not only makes my face sweat, but my back too, as I presume it does Capt. B.'s, and says that he gets his bread by the sweat of his face, and I conclude he thinks the more sweat the better bread. Not so with me: the less sweat the better,—I want the easiest way, and then I should like to eat my bread while my brow is cooled with sweat, especially when my porridge is warm. But there are other men, such as Lincoln and Webster, and many others, "good for nothing but to get a living," as Capt. B. says, "live for the sake of farming," and would say, live for the sake of farming—for the sake of doing good—and I hope for the interest of the farmers, that they will live long—for the sake of scientific, independent minded experiments, the agricultural community are indebted to the very valuable improvements that have been made in the king of sciences.

When I was saying, cutting hay is an important subject, I have taken pains to consult those who are the most competent to judge in the case, and after very mature deliberation on the subject, I concluded to "guess" that it would be best to cut it with a scythe. And then the next question was, how to do it? What is the best machine to do it? I went to Boston and examined all the hay-cutters I could find: I then went to Bolton, to see the "Whitney's" machine with which they cut by the power of a horse for a large stock of cattle, and for the forty head. I next went to Worcester to see Hovey's cutter, and I think it a very good one, but he had never made one so large as I had one to go by horse power. I finally concluded that Green's was the best fashion I had ever seen, and accordingly went to Rhode Island and saw Mr. Greene on the subject. I found that in making precisely the thing I wanted. He said that it would cut, by a good horse power, ten tons in an hour. We soon struck a bargain for fifty dollars, and he was to send it to me as soon as it was made, and come and see that it performed according to the recommendation. The 30th of October he came, but my horse power was not ready to operate, and we concluded to do the work by hand, and found that it cut at the rate of 2000 lbs. in sixtythree minutes—nearly as much as was warranted. And at that time I have cut all my fodder for six

yearlings, three two year olds, four horses, four oxen and thirtyeight cows—fiftyfive in all, most of them grown cattle, and ten of the cows gave milk all winter, and required much more hay than they would have done had they been dry—which is about twenty per cent. more stock than I have usually kept. And besides this, in consequence of selling my stock and hay a few years since, my manure was less, and the season was unfavorable for grass, and my stock of hay was shortened, I should "guess," nine or ten tons. It is true that I have bought this season, as I generally do, several tons of coarse hay and straw to bed my cattle and hogs—three or four tons more than usual, and some of it I have cut for my cattle—and I have kept forty hogs, which is about three times my common number, and as fats would have it, they began at the commencement of cold weather to wet their nests, and during the winter, notwithstanding all my efforts to prevent it, they became the most inveterate piss-a-beds, and it required very considerable daily draughts from the hay-mow to make them comfortable—enough to keep, I should "guess," three or four cows. It will be recollected that I did not commence cutting my hay till the last of December, and by this time I had made fearful havoc of my hay. Now, if I had begun to cut my hay the first of November, I will venture to "guess" that I should have made a saving of at least thirty per cent. by cutting my hay. This you will perceive is cutting hay by "guess."

But before I quit, I want to "guess" a little at friend Brigham's "no guessing." And in the first place, I "guess" that where friend B. weighed, he found that there was eight per cent. less given to the cattle and seven per cent. less wasted, or that was not eaten, when it was cut. Here I "guess" is a saving of about fifteen per cent.—which is worth looking after in a large stock of cattle. I do not know as it has ever been a question amongst farmers, whether cattle could be made to eat more or less by having the feed cut. A man, or a horse, or an ox, or hog, may eat too much as well as not enough:—The question is, will hay that is cut, afford enough more nutriment or "stuck by the ribs" enough better, and be enough less wasted or left that the cattle would not eat, and keep the cattle in the same condition, to pay the expense and trouble of cutting? I might cut the feed for my cattle and they might be in so high order in the spring, that I might think that their extraordinary condition might amply pay for cutting. But there might another question arise: have they not eaten enough more in consequence of having the food cut, to make a balance against cutting? In order to know what is the best way, we must take into view the condition of the stock, the expense of cutting, and the quantity of hay consumed.

Friend B. says that "coarse clover and coarse meadow hay pays well for cutting, because cattle will eat more, not less." I rather "guess" that friend B. "guessed" at that, for he does not pretend that he weighed for it—and as for their eating more for having it cut, I "guess" that he did not "guess" right, for it is rather against all experience on the subject—and as to the gain or loss on the cows kept on cut feed a week and then on whole hay, Capt. B. does not pretend oven to "guess"—and the time is so short, that it could not be determined with any degree of certainty, if the gain or loss were not very marked.

He says that he "is thoroughly convinced (by which I "guess" that he "guesses") that there is

no saving in the quantity of hay by cutting." And he further says, "Nor do I believe that good clear hay pays the expense of cutting for any stock, unless it be for a horse." Now, I would ask of what use it is to lay an article into the scales, and guess at the weight? If you intend to go by guess, dispense with the scales entirely and we will call it "guess" work. I want facts, when I pretend to weigh. . . . And now, Mr Editor, to conclude this article, which I fear will be considered like the old minister's sermon. After the delivery of it, he inquired of a friend how he liked it; but he declined answering directly, but the old divine pressed him so hard that he said if he must give his opinion, he would say that it was the leanest, the longest, and the lankest sermon that he ever heard. After you have looked at this scribble, you will lay it on the table, fling it under the table, or do with it as you please. With two or three more "guesses," I finish. I have "guessed" by Capt. B.'s weighing, that there was a saving in good clear hay of fifteen per cent. by cutting, and "guess" that in poor hay and corn stover, the saving would be three times as much. And I "guess" that Capt. B. made some of his calculations by moonshine, and that if he will wipe his glasses clean and take good clear sunshine, and take into view the whole subject—the good condition of his stock and the saving of fodder—he will come to the conclusion that there is a saving of at least 30 per cent. by cutting hay, or I will lose my "guess."

SAML. CHAMBERLAIN.

Westboro', April 12, 1842.

This article from Mr Chamberlain, is more cutting upon Capt. Brigham than we like—for certainly Capt. B. made a nearer approach to a fair experiment than most others do who give us the results of chopping feed. We were surprised at the result at which he arrived, and we think that farther experiments will show that he has not reached the bottom of the matter. But we have no disposition to raise or join in a laugh at him for what he has done and written. We insert Mr C.'s communication because it expresses the opinion of a practical man upon a question of practical consequence, and not because we think it just in its tone towards Capt. Brigham.—E.

Cure for Canker Rash and Scarlet Fever.—We are requested by an aged and esteemed friend, to give for the benefit of the public, now so severely afflicted in their families by this frightful malady, the following recipe for the cure of scarlet fever and canker-rash. It was the only medicine administered by the late Dr. Perkins, of Dartmouth College, in these cases; and it rarely if ever failed of effecting a cure. Its simplicity renders it not only available to every family in the community, but is a guarantee of its harmlessness, if it does not effect a cure.

Recipe.—Take the inner sole of an old shoe, and burn it to a coal—pulverize this coal, and administer half a teaspoonful, with three or four drops of spirits of turpentine, every half hour. It can be rendered more palatable by sugar, if necessary.—Haverhill (N. H.) Ægis.

Cure for Rheumatism.—Take a mess of rock-weed; boil it two hours till the liquor has the appearance of thin glue; with this rub the part affected, and immediate relief will follow.

Deacon Jacob Dodge, of Wenham, tells us he has tried this and found it an excellent recipe.—Mass. Ploughman.

From Dr. Dana's *Manual*

IRRIGATION.

Before it can be understood how irrigation acts, let it be considered how pure water acts: it is not said rain water, for that acts in a double way, both by its purity and impurity. The more impure, the better manure is water. The purer water is, the less is it fit for irrigation.

Pure water acts only by its air. All water exposed to air, absorbs different proportions of its oxygen and nitrogen. This is a very slow process. It is found that most natural waters give out, by boiling, from every hundred cubic inches of water, 1-2 cubic inches of air. This air contains 8 or 9 per cent. more oxygen than an equal bulk of common air. Water is generally filled or saturated with air; it will take up no more by a month's exposure. If this water is boiled, and again exposed to air, it will absorb, in 24 hours, as follows: Let there be taken any number of measures of air, which are composed of 20 of oxygen and 80 of nitrogen. If 100 measures are absorbed by water, it is in this proportion—46.43 of nitrogen, 53.57 of oxygen: so that oxygen is three times more absorbable than nitrogen.

If, now, there is expelled by boiling, the air from pond or river water, it is found to contain 45.29 of nitrogen, 54.71 of oxygen: so that two thirds of the oxygen have disappeared; this is the only fact which concerns the farmer. The oxygen has been absorbed by natural waters, and two thirds retained. What has become of it? It has gone—it is not said *all* of it, but in irrigation a large portion—to convert insoluble into soluble geine. Irrigation is chiefly employed on grass lands. The green sward here may not be broken up. What if it was? What if, by plowing, it was exposed to the action of the air? Remember the properties of geine. Air converts the insoluble to soluble, by forming carbonic acid—that is, the air combines with the carbon of the geine, and forms that gas. Give the geine this oxygen, condensed in water: wet it with this concentrated oxygen, crowd it into geine, as would be done by overflowing a meadow with water. It penetrates every crack and cranny, and every mole's-eye hole; it expels the carbonic acid imprisoned under the sod. It is doing the same work upon the untouched green sward, which would be effected by plowing and tillage. The long and the short of the whole action of irrigation with pure limpid water is, that its absorbed oxygen, converts insoluble to soluble geine. Is this explanation which science offers, confirmed by practice? The appeal is made to all who have attended either to the theory or practice of irrigation, to bear witness to its truth. Is it not admitted that running waters are alone fit for this purpose? That after remaining a few days, they are whited and a new flood must cover the land? Is not this necessity of renewing at short periods, the covering of water, which shows no deposit, a proof that it has given up some invisible agent to fertilize the earth? This invisible agent is oxygen. Is it not evident from the extreme slowness with which air is absorbed by water, that, if it were not for the running water, which every few days replaces that which has acted, that the practice of irrigation with pure water could be never successful?

This is the principle, a principle which, having been wholly overlooked, has led to a waste of

time and money, and has given to irrigation, in many minds, the odor, if not of a bad, at least, of a useless practice. Where, guided by this light of science, grass lands can be irrigated, let it be done. If the experience of the most enlightened agriculturists in Europe is not all deception, by simple irrigation with running water, the farmer may cut two tons of hay, where he toils and sweats to rake off one.

But by far the most fertile source of increasing crops by irrigation, is found in the impurity of water; the salts and suspended matter, the slime and genial mud of freshets. Perhaps the effects due to this cause, cannot be better illustrated, than by a statement of those substances and amount, which fill the waters of the Merrimack—a flood of blessings! which rolls by those engaged in the din and hot haste of manufacture, as unheeded as was the earthquake, which thundered and trembled, and rolled away under the feet of the fierce soldiery, in an ancient battle. In the year 1838, during twentythree days of freshets, from May till November, no less than 71,874,063 pounds of geine and salts rolled by the city of Lowell, borne seaward. During the five days of the great freshet, from January 25th to February 1st, 1839, no less than 35,970,997 pounds of the same matter rolled by, at the rate of 112, 128 pounds, to 20,405, 207 pounds per day; each cubic foot of water bearing onwards from 1-2 to 30 1-2 grains. This is only the suspended matter. That which is chemically dissolved by the waters, the fine filmy deposit, which occurs in a few days after the coarser and grosser matters subside, and the matter ordinarily suspended in the water of the river added to the above, for the year 1838, give a grand total of 830,181 tons of salts and geine, which were rolled down in the water of the Merrimack river.

What is this matter? Is it of any agricultural value? The answer to the first question will answer both. The dissolved salts are sulphate and geate of lime, and the fine deposit occurring after the water has settled, is composed of one half of geine, and the remainder of salts of lime and silicates. The great agricultural value is found in the clayey deposit which occurs in the first few days. The coarser part, that which collects about the foot of rocks, and falls, and eddies, is composed as follows:

Geine,	3.92
Silex,	72.70
Oxide of iron,	9.15
Alumina,	8.30
Lime,	0.51
Magnesia,	0.10

But considering the elements as we have usually treated them, as silicates, salts and geine, the composition of the several deposits is shown in the following table:

	Geine.		Sulph.	Phos. of	Sil.
	Soluble.	Insolu.			
The coarse deposit above,	2.06	1.86	0.74	0.90	94.44
Freshet, 1838,	5.10	6.50	2.31	1.20	84.66
Freshet, July 7-18, '39,	8.80	6.30	3.20	0.60	81.20

If the doctrine of the action of silicates, salts and geine, upon each other when aided by growing plants, is considered, it cannot fail to be perceived that the fertility of soils, periodically overflowed by turbid waters, is owing to the elements, salts and geine which it contains, and to the exquisitely

finely divided state of the silicates which form the bulk of the deposit. The carbonic acid of the air acts on each atom of silicate, while owing to the geine having been, as it were, irrigated, the oxygen of the air and water, must put that into state to evolve carbonic acid. Hence, the silicates are at once decomposed, and their alkali liberate flow beautiful! It seems like a special interposition of that Beneficent Power, whose blessing while they fill us with wondering admiration, the infinite skill which directs every change in the material universe, should teach us also, that the changes are held up to us, not only to admire, but in some humble degree to imitate. Whenever man, the faithful servant and interpreter of nature," has thus learned the lessons propounded in an infinite mind, he finds when he humbly imitates nature's laws, she is a kind and indulgent parent. She opens her hand liberally, and gives fertility to irrigation, and rivers and streams like holy water sprinkled by a reverend father, fructify all they bedew. With hearts thus attuned by the observation of the laws of nature, they respond to the gentle vibrations, caused by the descent of genial or fertilizing showers.

Rain is only natural irrigation: the water found, like that of rivers, rich in oxygen and organic matter. The fertilizing power of rain, is referred to the same causes which lead to irrigation to the salts and geine, which rain water contains. Several chemists have proved the existence of siliceous matters and organic substances in the air. The falling rain carries down with it salts of ammoniac of lime, and a floccy organic matter. These all may be supposed floating in the air. The dry soils give to the winds an impalpable dust, its silicates and geine. When hailstones, which have been formed in the regions of perpetual frost, exhibit almost the same substances which are contained in rain water, the height at which these matter float, would almost compel the supposition that they exist in a gaseous state. From the examination of hailstones, by Girardin, a French chemist it appears that no sensible trace of ammonia was detected during the evaporation of their water, but there was found a notable quantity of lime and sulphuric acid; and above all, a large proportion of organic substance containing nitrogen. Melted hailstones have the appearance of water, containing a drop or two of milk; by standing, the water grows clear, and the floccy matter which settles burns with the smell of animal matter, and evolves ammonia.

It is a question whether even at the Giessen laboratory, this was not the source of the ammonia there discovered in rain water. It is taken for granted, that the ammonia in rain water existed as a volatile carbonate, because it was found to pass over in distillation. So did a volatile product, which always discolored the crystals of sal ammoniac, procured by adding muriatic acid to the distilled water. This coloring matter, was noticed a century ago by Margraf. Later chemists have also detected ammoniacal salts in rain water, but no volatile carbonate of that base. It is well known that murate of soda arises in evaporation, so does chromate of potash, and several other salts. If in distilling rain water, the ammonia did not pass over in the volatile organic discolored product, it may have gone over as murate of ammonia. It is not questioned that ammoniacal salts exist in rain and snow water. The fact that it there exists as carbonate, seems to be assumed, and is incomple-

with the salts which have been heretofore obtained from rain, snow and hail. This subject of late excited much attention, and as the expense of salts in snow, is intimately connected with the old saying, that "the snow is the poor man's manure," it may be worth while to examine the foundation of this proverb. Like all others of this class, it will be found to rest on observation, and is supported by experiment.

SALTPETRE FOR CORN.

A friend has placed in our hands a newspaper, in which we have copied the following article on the *Waterloian Standard*. As a corroboration of the statement there made, we were lately induced by Dea. Saml. Reynolds, for many years an intelligent and careful farmer of Long Meadow, Conn., now of West Haven, that he has long been accustomed to soak his seed corn in a solution of saltpetre, and that its effects, as a protection from insects, and in giving a rapid and healthy growth to the plants, were such as to astonish all who were not accustomed to use it. Mr. Claudius Allen, one of the best farmers in New Haven county, has stated to us a few days since, that he had occasionally, for several years past, applied to his corn in the hill a small quantity of earth taken from under his barns and other buildings; that the application was always followed with gratifying results—sometimes with as marked effects as those stated in the *Standard*. On one occasion, several years since, Mr. Allen took a quantity of earth from the bottom of his cellar, and placed it around the base of the trees in his orchard; the consequence of which was, a luxuriant growth of grass, which has continued annually up to the last season. It is well known that the earth taken from beneath old buildings is strongly impregnated with nitre; and the following satisfactorily accounts for its fertilizing effects. Mr. Allen is fully convinced of the value of saltpetre, that he and one of his neighbors have together ordered from Boston half a ton of the article in its crude state, which they propose to apply to different crops during the coming season, in various ways. The results of their experiments we will publish in the fall.—*Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

The following is the article from the *Watertown Standard*, alluded to above:

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Mr. Hart Mussey, Esq., of this village, took a small quantity of the seed corn with which he planted a field, and soaked it in a solution of salt nitre, commonly called saltpetre, and planted five rows with the seed thus prepared. Now for the result. The five rows planted with corn prepared with saltpetre, yielded more than 25 rows planted without any preparation. The five rows were untouched by insects, while the remainder of the field suffered severely by their depredations. We should judge that not one kernel sated with saltpetre was injured, while almost every hill in the adjoining field suffered severely. No one who will examine the field, can doubt the efficacy of the preparation. It will be astonished at the striking difference between the five rows and the remainder of the field.

There is a simple fact, which if seasonably known would have saved many thousands of dollars to the farmers of this county alone, in the article of corn, a fact which should be universally known, and in all probability, one of the greatest discoveries of modern times in the much neglected sci-

ence of agriculture. At all events, the experiment should be extensively tested, as the results are deemed certain, while the expense is comparatively nothing.

Mr. M. also stated as to the result of another experiment tried upon one of his apple trees last spring. It is a fine thrifty, healthy tree, about twenty-five or thirty years old, but has never in any one year produced over about two bushels of apples. While in blossom last spring, he ascended the tree, and sprinkled plaster freely on the blossoms, and the result is, that it will this year yield twenty bushels of apples. Now if the plaster will prevent the blast, it is a discovery of great importance. Mr. M. was led to make the experiment by reading an account of the production of trees adjoining a meadow where plaster had been sown at a time when there was a light breeze in the direction of the orchard, the trees contiguous to the meadow bearing well while the others produced no fruit.

From the Farmer's Gazette

GEESE.

Mr. STORER—I have seen much in your paper about hens, but I do not recollect seeing any thing about geese; and as it has become a practice among farmers in this vicinity (especially those who are blest with one or more fine girls,) to keep them, I will give my views how I think the best way is to raise them.

It is often said that young geese are not worth much the first year for goslings. The reason is very obvious to my mind: they are not apt to lay soon enough. They should be fed well through the winter, and especially the last part of it. The eggs should be kept in a cool dry place until the goose begins to set, and then should be put in a tub saved from a barrel or lime cask, which will prevent their rolling out of the nest. When hatched, the goslings should be taught to eat corn as soon as possible; for when the grass becomes short and tough, and feathers begin to grow, they are very apt to die unless they are fed, or trespass too much on the meadows. When their feathers are grown, they will live very well without feeding.

The young ones should be picked twice in each season, and the old ones three or four times; which will have a tendency to keep off the lice.

Hamden, April 6, 1842.

R.

Disease in Hens.—We have recently seen a form of disease in hens, which to us is a novel one, although it may not be to others who have had more experience. A few days since, one of our hens was found with her head turned round as if looking over her back. She was evidently in pain; kept stepping backwards (never going ahead,) and almost continually kept up a suppressed cackling, as if frightened. She remained in this state after being discovered, during the whole of one day, when she was killed. A day or two after, we were informed that three hens belonging to our near neighbors, were similarly affected—all of which we believe died. If any of our readers can account for this singular disease, or propose a remedy, its publication would be gratifying to us, and probably to others.—*Ibid.*

The Royal Agricultural Society of England numbers upwards of 6000 members.

From the Farmer's Cabinet

BIRDS.

Mr. Editor—As the season has again arrived when the feathered tribes begin to make their appearance amongst us, I wish to say a few words on a subject that has received the attention of far abler pens than mine; but a wish to cast my vote into the common treasury on the score of humanity, has induced me also to put pen to paper. We all know that from the time when these little harmless friends of the farmer first arrive in the spring, until the day of their departure in the autumn, they are made the subjects of an unceasing, bitter persecution, merely for the sport and fun of the most worthless part of society. These valuable servants of the farmer, who work for him day after day, and receive nothing for their labor, securing his fruit and crops from destruction, are killed off just for sport; and a reckless spirit of destruction is engendered, which, in the young, is often the fruitful source of crime and punishment in after life. Now, I hold it wrong to take away the life of any of God's creatures for fun or pastime—much more, those that are of such service to man. Nothing was made in vain; every living thing, from the ephemeral insect up to man, was made for some use. True, there are some of our birds—the crow, the hawk and the black-bird—that are supposed to do considerable injury at certain seasons of the year, yet it may be fairly presumed that the good they do far overbalances the injury; for observe the immense number of worms and bugs of every description that are destroyed by the black-birds through the summer. It is also true that they will help themselves to a little corn at harvest, but how infinitely small is the quantity they destroy, when compared with that which is destroyed by the cut-worm! But those birds which are of the greatest use to the farmer, are they which suffer the most—namely, the robin, the blue-bird, and the tom-tit; and so fast as their numbers decrease, in the same proportion do the tribes of hurtful insects increase; and should this destructive spirit continue for a few years longer, it will be difficult for the farmer to raise any crops at all. Let therefore the farmers rise up as one man, and stop the wanton destruction of the inoffensive creatures: let them teach their children the inanity and cruelty of the practice, and let the public teachers of schools inculcate the blessed doctrines of humanity to brutes and kindness to every thing that has life; especially to abstain from destroying birds and robbing their nests. But more particularly, let every farmer do his utmost to keep from off his property those miscreants whose sole business seems to be to prowl about the country with the gun, and waste their time in the unprofitable employment of destroying the lives of animals that, after all the labor, are not worth a tenth part of the cost of powder and shot; and this they will do in their own defence, when they see the importance of the subject, and experience the loss which is yearly accruing from the destruction of these their most valued friends, and witness the injury done to their fences, fruit trees, and crops in general, by the trespasses of a company of freebooters, who are generally the off-scouring of society. Let then our farmers look to it, before it be too late.

E. BIERER, JR.

Union Town, Fayette Co., Pa.

The greatest nobility is that of a noble heart.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

ROOT CROPS.

The tone of the agricultural press for several years past, has been decidedly in favor of cultivating roots to be eaten by cattle and swine. Many farmers, of accurate observation and sound judgment, after years of experience with these crops, prize them highly, and continue their cultivation. There are some, however, of good judgment too, who after years of trial, have abandoned their cultivation. Our opinion is in favor of these crops. We find from our remittances of past years, that allowing forty dollars per acre for manure, including the cost of spreading, that carrots, sugar beets, and ruta bagas, can be raised for about 15 cts per bushel, taking the crops as they averaged for four successive years. The carrots have not cost more than the others. Though in some seasons and on some soils, the beets and ruta bagas have given larger crops than the carrots, yet they have about as often been less productive. The beet is liable to suffer, and almost ruinously suffer, from drought, and the ruta baga will blight or be injured by worms. The carrot is less liable to suffer from the extremes of wet and dryness, and it has fewer enemies. We have raised it about as cheap per bushel as any root, taking the crop of several successive years into the account. Our crop has average 450 bushels per acre or more.

CARROTS—SOIL FOR THEM, &c.

There is no better root, so far as quality goes, and so far as its fitness for all kinds of stock is regarded, than the carrot. Given to cows, it makes rich milk, and sweet and yellow butter. Horses, oxen and swine, all do well upon it. The *Tong Orange* is most extensively cultivated, and is a good variety. The *White* carrot, which is not general known, for its introduction here is recent, has proved more productive than the yellow: it grows partly out of ground, and is for that reason more easily harvested. Its comparative quality has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained.

For this crop we prefer a light but deep soil—loamy, or a sandy loam. Soils somewhat gravelly, if plowed deep, are friendly to this root. The land should be well dressed with fine manure, which should be well mixed in by plowing and harrowing.

If one intends to sow upon a flat surface a convenient way of preparing is to plow about three furrows on each side of a land, and then rake whatever stones or lumps there may be on them, into the furrow last plowed; when this has been done, plow three furrows more, and rake again; and so on until the whole is finished. Then sow the seed in rows about 15 inches apart; from 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. of seed is needed per acre.

But if one chooses to sow on ridges, (and this is probably the most economical way,) then, after the manure has been well worked into the surface, take a horse plow and turn two back furrows together, thus making a ridge: continue to do this until the whole piece is put in ridges. Make the tops of the ridges, and then sow one row on the top of each. These ridges may be 20 to 24 inches apart. If the latter distance is used, a horse plow or small cultivator may be used in the after tillage. Ridging, compared with the flat surface, requires less seed; it gives fewer rows to weed and thin, and fewer to dig at harvest time. The result of our observation and inquiries is, that the ridged ground usually gives us many bushels per acre as the flat surface. If we are not

mistaken on this point, the reasons for ridging are surely very strong. An acre on flat surface, with rows 15 inches apart, requires from 15 to 24 days work to hoe and weed it three times. On ridges 24 inches apart, where the horse can be used, the labor would be but little more than half as much. Sow from the 10th to 20th of May.

SUGAR BEET.

The sugar beet and mangel wurtzel are very similar in the soil they like, and in the mode of treatment they require. Each prefers a warm, moist and rich soil. They are great water drinkers, and if they once suffer much from lack of moisture, they never recover well from the check then received. The preparation of the ground is the same as for carrots, when they are sowed on ridges. The sugar beet is very valuable for milch cows, causing a full flow of rich milk.

There prevails an opinion that the mangel wurtzel is unfriendly to the health of cattle. We think this, partly at least, the result of prejudice.

Sow both of these about the first of June. One and an half lb. of seed per acre.

RUTA BAGA.

This root does best on a dryish soil, light, and inclining to sandy or gravelly. The manure from our barnyards, stables and hog-yards, oftener causes a fine growth of leaves and an *army of worms*, than it does a good growth of sound ruta baga roots. We have found bone dust a very valuable manure for this crop. A compost of 6 loads of soil, 6 of muck, 6 of sand, and 15 bushels of bone, the whole wet with 600 gallons of soapboiler's salt or spent ley, will be our dressing for this crop on one half an acre the present season. With a dressing consisting of soil, bone and ley, we last year obtained a fair and solid roots as we ever saw, and at the rate of more than seven hundred bushels per acre—though our rows were 30 inches apart. One season we used bone alone—the roots were fairer and better than in the contiguous rows on bare manure; and were less eaten not only by worms, but by the fly. A compost of muck and sand, in the proportions of one of sand to two of muck, and a bushel of ashes and three quarts of salt to each thirty bushels of muck, and sand, we should be more willing to use on dry land for this crop, than we should strong dung. We will not recommend this, for we have not tried it.—We mention it, because we have much confidence that it would do well, and also because it is a compost which many farmers can make with much convenience. Should you be so unfortunate as to lose a calf, a lamb, a pig, a cow, or should the next in your barrel become tainted, cut it up fine and distribute it through the heap, for this will furnish the only ingredient in which we suppose the heap to be deficient—that is, ammonia. A small quantity only of good dung in the heap, probably would not produce the evils we have experienced from pure and strong dung—viz.: rank falinge and hosts of worms.

The ground for this crop should be ridged; one pound of seed per acre will be ample, unless you wish to guard against destruction of the crop by the fly, and in that case, two lbs. may be put on. Sow from the 20th of June to the 1st of July.

POTATOES—FOR STOCK.

On farms where the potato usually yields well without much manuring, and with very negligent cultivation, as we are told it often does in the interior, and as we know it will on newly reclaimed meadow lands, and on new lands, or lands that are subjected to the plow for the first time—in such places no other crop, probably,

will be found more profitable. The potato is more valuable per bushel than the carrot, the beet, or the ruta baga, and wherever it can be produced at the same cost, it is to be preferred. In this vicinity, the Long Red or La Plata is the most productive and most profitable on all lands where it can be planted early. The quality of this was formerly inferior, but for the last few years it has proved about as good a table potato, from March to July, as any variety that is common in this region.

On very moist and on clayey soils, flat-shaped potatoes are said by some good observers to do better than round or oblong round ones—or rather, perhaps we should say, that on light and dry soils, the round and oblong round do better than the kidney-shaped and egg-shaped.

ENGRAFTING-WAX.

An experienced man at the business of engrafting, objects to the use of resin or any other similar substance in his engrafting wax. Such substances burn or heat too much. Two parts of beeswax and one of tallow make his wax. While this is in a melted state he dips cheap tape into it and then winds the tape into balls. With this tape thus greased, he binds in his scions; with his composition he fills the cleft in the centre of the stock, and all places where the air or water could gain admission. When a stock is large, he binds around it a wide strip of woollen cloth, so that it shall extend about an inch above the stock and form a dish or cup, which he fills with earth. He never puts scions in water. When a scion has been cut off at the top, he puts wax on the top.

THE SEASON.

When our last paper went to press, a cold rain storm of two or three days continuance, was just closing. Since then we have had variable weather, but mostly pleasant. The peach blossoms opened on Thursday, the 21st. The season is several days in advance of the average of years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Our thanks are due to Jordan & Co. for a copy of *Wevka's Treatise on Bees*.

Likewise to Chas. Robinson, Esq., for a copy of the *Transactions of the New Haven Horticultural and New Haven County Agricultural Societies, for 1841*.

We are also indebted to the *New York State Agricultural Society*, for a copy of their *Transactions for 1841*. This is a well bound and neat volume, of 411 pages. We are pleased to see that Society embodying its doings in this convenient form for preservation and reference.

Wounds in a Tree.—Melt a pound of tar with four ounces of tallow, add half an ounce of saltpetre, and stir the whole together. A coat of this composition applied to a cut or bruise, will prevent decay, and cause the wound to heal. Before applying it, all unsound timber should be cleared away.—*Hartford Cour.*

It is said that if onions be planted in the same hill with vines, they will protect the latter from the depredations of the striped bug.

A Rochester paper says there is a third more wheat on the ground in Genesee county now, than there was last spring.

Dr. B.'s communication will be given, and his inquiries answered, in our next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TEMPERANCE STANDARD.

AIR:—"Ye mariners of England."

Lift up, lift up the standard,
And plant it near the well!
And, gathered underneath its folds,
A choral anthem swell!
The anthem that is set in praise
Of brooks and cisterns'ing!
Give one strain to the rain,
Give another to the spring;—
Yea, give a chorus loud and long
To aqueduct and spring.

Green hills and smiling valleys!
Ye once were red with gore,
When Freedom's thunders o'er you rolled,
And broke along our shore.
The holy skies have poured their rains,
And sifted down their snows,
Till the stain of the slain,
That beneath your turf repose,
Is washed away, and the soils are clean,
Where the martyred brave repose.

Even so will ice and water
Make clean our living clay;—
Then let them grace our festive board
On Independence day;—
The day that tells us of the blood!
That was, like water, poured
From their veins, on the plains
Where our fathers grasped the sword,
Where the cumbersome death was thrown away,
And flashed the freeman's sword.

Ye heroes of the bottle,
Who "bumper" every toast,
Who keep your wine in cobwebs wrapped,
And make its age your boast,
The oldest wine your vaults have known
From press or vat to flow,
Is new to the dew
That six thousand years ago
Came down to fill our cups, one night,
Six thousand years ago.

Ye champions of cold water,
Who quaff the drunk divine,
Who've given your rum and brandy o'er,
And hid adieu to wine,
The bottles that ye crack to-day,
By God's own hand are given;
Some in earth have their birth,
And some are made in heaven;
The granite rock and spring are those,
And these the clouds of heaven.

Then up the Temperance standard!
And plant it by the well,
And, shaded by its waving folds,
A choral anthem swell!
The anthem that is set to chime
With babbling waters sing,
Give one strain to the rain,
Give another to the spring,
Yea, give a chorus loud and long,
To aqueduct and spring!

Dr. _____, of the army, remarked the other day, speaking of his professional brotherhood, "that though not actually called upon to expose themselves in battle, he presumed that there were none of them who did not stand ready whenever occasion required it, to bleed for the country."

Eggs were recently sold in the Cincinnati market at three and a half cents per dozen.

Curious Arts.—Some friend has sent us through the post office, the following useful recipes, which if genuine—and we see no reason to doubt—are truly valuable, as well as curious. He has our thanks.

1. *A Water-proof Glue.*—Melt common glue in the smallest possible quantity of water, and add by drops linseed oil that has been rendered drying by having a small quantity of litharge boiled in it; the glue being briskly stirred when the oil is added.

2. Glue will resist water to a considerable extent by being dissolved in skimmed milk.

3. The addition of finely levigated chalk to a solution of common glue in water, strengthens it, and renders it suitable for signs or other work that is exposed to the weather.

4. A glue (or cement) that will hold against fire or water, may be made by mixing and boiling together linseed oil and quick lime. This mixture must be reduced to the consistence of soft putty and then spread on tin plates and dried in the shade, where it will dry very hard. This may afterwards be melted like common glue, and must be used while hot.—*American Mechanic.*

Slander.—It is a poor soul that cannot bear slander. No decent man can get along without it; at least none that are actively engaged in the struggle of business life. Have you a bad fellow in your employment, and discharge him, he goes round and slanders you; refuse another a very modest boon which he has asked, he goes round and slanders you; let your conduct be such as to create the envy of another, he goes round and slanders you. In fine, as we said before, we would not give a cent for a person who is not slandered: it shows that he is either a milkop or a fool. No, no—earn a bad name by a bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct)—it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.—*V. Y. Tattler.*

Too true. What a world.

"I am old enough," says Smollet, in a letter to his friend Farrack, "to have seen and observed that we are all playthings of fortune, and that it depends upon something as insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a halfpenny, whether a man rises to influence and honors, or continues to his last day struggling with the difficulties and disgraces of life."

Had you have lived longer, Mr Smollet, or had you looked deeper into society, you would have found that each virtue and each vice gets its own reward, as certainly as the stone that is thrown upward, is drawn back to the earth. God's moral laws are as faithfully executed as those by which he acts in the natural world. Be faithful—faithful to God and man, you will have a rich reward.—*En. N. E. F. A.*

A blippant young man observed in the presence of Dr. Parr, that he never believed anything he could not understand. "Then yours must be the very shortest creed of any man's I know," remarked the Dr.

A shallow aspirant to literary distinction presented the learned and facetious Dr. Parson a copy of one of his productions, with the remark that "it would be read when Shakspeare was forgotten." "Yes," replied the Dr., "and not till then."

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally; they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels
200 Common do. do.	150 " Cosmon do.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Spades
100 George's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
20 Willis' do. do.	200 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.
200 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.
20 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.
20 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
20 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 Draft do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halter do.
1000 Doz. Seythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
2000 " Austin's Rules.	25 Grind Stones on rollers

March 17.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,
Nonparel Cabbage. Early Cauliflower.
" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Synot's Cucumber. Celery, superior sorts.
Fane Long Green do. Sweet Marjoram.
Egg Plant.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 1

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 21 months old. E. PHINNEY
Lexington, Feb. 9.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deany, Esq. of Sol and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suits for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address D. at this office. March 9.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dial, very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TOTILE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

OL. XV.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1842.

180. 43

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer

DIFFERENT ACTION OF CARBONATE AND SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Ma Editor—It is gratifying to witness the progress science is making towards agricultural improvements. The labors of scientific men will eventually place farming upon an almost entire new foundation. But scientific and chemical terms—the chemical metamorphoses of substances, and the endless variety of *sulphates, phosphates, acids, &c.*, are rather puzzling to us old farmers, whose education consisted of "reading, writing, and ciphering as far as the rule of three." But may I not hope the younger part of the farmers, and the rising generation, will turn their attention to the subjects of geology and chemistry, so that all technical terms may be as well understood and familiar to them as "household words." I hardly possess a smattering of chemistry, but a few questions have arisen in my mind, which I submit to you, with the hope that I may receive some other light.

A correspondent ("J. E. T.") in the April No. of the New Genesee Farmer, has communicated to the Colman a statement from the January No. of the Gardener's Chronicle, (Eng.) edited by Lindley, manuring wheat land with a new (artificially compounded) manure—*carbonate of ammonia*. "On the statement, Mr Lindley observes, that he does not see why sulphate of ammonia, which would be obtained by strewing the stables with gypsum, as mentioned in books, would not do as well."

J. E. T. says—"Now Mr Lindley is no chemist, I differ from him in opinion, for the following reasons:—When a sulphate is decomposed in any other way than by the complete saturation of the sulphuric acid by another base, fumes of sulphuric or sulphuric acid gas are probably created, in which gas there is nothing more injurious to vegetation, even in the smallest quantity. This has been proved by various quite recent experiments." I have lately tried *pure* sulphate of ammonia on Geraniums, which were nearly killed by it, but I do not offer this as conclusive against the phosphate formed by gypsum."

Now, Mr Editor, of the poisonous nature of sulphuric acid to plants there is no doubt—but gypsum is sulphate of lime, sulphuric acid and lime—it is a good manure, especially on clover.

In the 40th No. of the N. E. Farmer, present volume, you give a recipe for making artificial guano in which there is to be 100 lbs. sulphate of ammonia, and 10 lbs. sulphate of soda. I suppose above is the proportion in which they exist in 100 lbs. of the guano, that is said to be first rate manure.

Liebig (page 250,) says—"When we bring sulphuric acid and nitrate of potash (saltpetre) together, nitric acid is separated, in consequence of the affinity of sulphuric acid for potash: in consequence, therefore, of a formation of a new compound, sulphate of potash." In the manufacture

of pot or pearl ashes, after the lye has been boiling a few hours, by sinking an iron ladle in the boiling lye, it will soon be filled with a crystallized salt; this, no doubt, is sulphate of potash—as there is always much acid in the lye, unless a large quantity of lime is used. "Its taste is saline and bitter. This salt suffers no change on exposure to the air. The sulphate of potash is soluble in 16 times its weight of water, at 60 degrees." Without doubt, the insoluble part of pot or pearl-ash, known as "glass factory manure," is sulphate of potash;—this, according to the statement of Mr Deming Jarvis, is a powerful manure—(see page 252, present vol. N. E. Farmer.) Sulphate of iron is not good for corn, peas and beans—or in other words, I have found, after three years' trial, that land containing much sulphate of iron, was not good for these crops—it corroded the roots—the corn leaves assumed a red purplish color. At first I thought the worms cut the roots off; but after diligent search, the devil a bit of a worm could I find. Now 't is said that lime strewed upon such land, will combine with the sulphuric acid and form gypsum. Ashes applied would form sulphate of potash. Now both of these are good manures—and I cannot perceive why sulphate of ammonia is not as good, or better.

I saturated several cwt. lbs. of ground plaster with urine: I suppose it is *now* sulphate of ammonia. I have inquired of a person fully competent, to direct me how to use it. He recommends to mix slaked lime, and then mix that with a large amount of peat or muck: the ammonia will be set free and combine with the muck—but will it be *carbonate* or *sulphate* of ammonia?—does the sulphuric acid leave the ammonia to unite with the lime, or the ammonia leave the sulphuric acid to unite with the lime? I fully understand how the same breath will warm my fingers and cool my broth—but I do not yet understand these chemical transformations. B.

April 10th, 1842.

A friend who is conversant with the facts of chemistry has kindly furnished us with the following reply:—

Agriculturists as well as scientific men, talk of the action of various manures on plants, when it is highly probable that as science advances, it will be found that the proper expression is, first, the action of plants (the living vegetable,) on the manures.

Lime, in any shape except caustic or burning, is good for clover; of course sulphate of lime is so. In sulphate of lime, the affinity is very strong between the lime and the sulphuric acid; so that the separation is effected artificially with the greatest difficulty; but a strong, luxuriant plant like clover, probably possesses living powers sufficient to effect this decomposition, which other more delicate and less robust vegetables do not possess—the acids of sulphur in any shape, that is in gas or liquids, and in the smallest quantity, are injurious to vegetation, but where as in sulphate of lime, the decomposition is very difficult, and hence very gradual, the other alkalis in a soil will probably

neutralize them as fast as they come into being; whereas in other sulphates, as in sulphate of ammonia, the decomposition is much more easily effected, consequently more rapid, and there is much danger of the free acids acting on the vegetable fibre of the roots, that is, if the decomposition is effected by the living action of the plant itself, and not by another alkali in the soil.

There is no doubt of the benefit of gypsum in some cases and with some plants; but the cases where it has proved utterly valueless, are infinitely more numerous.

With respect to other sulphates, clear testimony of their effects on vegetation is much wanted. Sulphate of ammonia in an extremely diluted state, has been tried by several experimenters, and always with injurious effects. Sulphate of iron is probably more injurious than any other sulphate—both ingredients of this salt being so separately—and if the decomposition of the sulphate of iron is effected by the other alkali in the soil, neutralizing the products of the sulphur, the oxide of iron will at all events injure the roots. I say, however, that more evidence even on the injurious effects of sulphate of iron is desirable, as Mr Schattemann has recently published a method of improving stable manure, in which he drenches his heap with a weak solution of this sulphate of iron, and as last as this solution runs thiereth, he pours it on again.

The value of ammonia to vegetation has been clearly and distinctly proved: it only remains to discover in what form and quantity its application is most beneficial.

SILK CIRCULAR.

To Silk Growers in New England:

GENTLEMEN—At a Convention of Silk Growers, held in Northampton, on the 10th Nov. last, it was unanimously

Resolved, That, as during the infancy of the silk business, great practical benefits may be expected from periodical meetings of its friends, a committee be chosen to consist of one from each of the New England States, whose duty it shall be to call a Convention at such time and place as they may deem expedient, to be called "The New England Silk Convention."

Thereupon, I. R. Barbour, Oxford, Mass.; Dr. P. Brownell, East Hartford, Ct.; David Benedict, [Esq.] Pawtucket, R. I.; Dr. Artemas Robbins, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Calvin Messinger, Newport, N. H., and Luther Severance, Esq., Augusta, Me., were appointed as this committee.

In pursuance of the purposes contemplated above, the subscribers say, that they design to invite a meeting of Silk Growers at some central place, the early part of the ensuing autumn. In the meantime, it has occurred to them, that, by an early attention to the matter, a great amount of valuable information connected with the Silk culture, may be collected as the results of feeding the present season, and embodied in the form of a statistical table, to be laid before the convention and the public.

It is cheering to know that the results of the summer's operations have been generally decidedly encouraging; that the aggregate of the silk crop in Massachusetts, shows nearly a *three fold* advance upon any preceding year; that this is probably about the ratio of increase in the other States of New England and throughout the country; that public confidence, after the late revulsion, is returning to the business, and that the silk culture is extending itself as rapidly as correct information respecting it is diffused—thus giving promise that it will soon become fully established.

To secure this important object, all that is wanted by our intelligent and enterprising men, is *facts, facts*—well-attested *facts*. The results of feeding in 1844, could they now be all collected and embodied so as to give a *tabular view* of the whole matter, would, it is fully believed, at once satisfy any business men, in regard to the *entire feasibility* of the silk enterprise, and that its profits, when rightly conducted, are greater than in other branches of ordinary farming. Let us then be prepared to give the public these facts, next autumn, in such a form as to command the confidence of business men. Do we not owe this small service to ourselves, to our country, and to the unborn millions that are in future times to be clothed and fed and educated from the fruits of this interesting form of agricultural industry?

For this purpose it is only necessary for each one engaged in the business, whether he does much or little, to keep such records as will enable him to answer the following questions:

1. How many seasons have you fed worms?
2. What quantity of land have you fed from the past season?
3. How old are your trees? (If they are of different ages, give the average.)
4. How many pounds of cocoons have you made, weighed as they are gathered?
5. What has been the expense of making the cocoons here reported?

These questions can all be answered in *figures*. For a rule of estimating expenses, see below. In addition to these questions, there are a few others which we suggest:

1. What kind of trees do you use?
2. Have your trees been essentially injured by standing out winters?
3. Do you *head down* your trees in the spring?
4. In gathering foliage, do you cut up the bushes?
5. What kind of buildings do you feed in? and how well ventilated?
6. Do you give your worms any artificial heat?
7. Have you ever fed in an *open* place, like a shed or corn barn, where the worms had a perfectly pure air? If so, state the results very particularly.
8. Do you use unslacked lime upon your worms?
9. Have you failed in any part of your operations the past season? If so, state the cause and circumstances.

These points will be all that is essential to the purposes designed, though we shall be thankful for any remarks or facts bearing on the general subject. To give expenses by some uniform rule, we suggest the following simple method. Make a little book, in which, at the close of each day, to enter the number of hours employed by men, women and children. Then consider the labor of able-bodied men at 10 cents per hour; women at 6 cents; boys and girls between 15 and 17, at 5 cents; between 12 and 15, at 3 cents; and under 12, at 2 cents.

The expense of planting trees, we wish to be given by *itself*, as that is not an annual expense. Give us also the *fair rent* of the buildings used, and we have all that is wanted.

That we may have time to prepare the contemplated table in season for the convention, we wish to have the returns all sent in by the 15th of September. To every person furnishing a return, free of expense, a copy of the table will be sent. Direct to I. R. Barbour, Oxford, Mass., *post paid*.

I. R. BARBOUR,
P. BROWNELL,
ARTEMAS ROBBINS,
CALVIN MESSINGER,
LUTHER SEVERANCE,
DAVID BENEDICT,

March 21, 1842. *Committee.*

P. S.—The committee design to send this circular to every silk grower in New England. But many of course will be overlooked, because unknown to them. Will you, therefore, show this to all in your neighborhood, and get as many returns as possible. In Massachusetts there cannot be less than 500 cocooneries of some sort. In New England probably not less than 2000. From all these establishments we would hope for full returns, in due time, and free of expense. All silk growers are equally interested in the object aimed at, and the committee, as such, have no funds.

FARMERS, MAGNIFY YOUR CALLING.

I wish I could see in all our farmers a disposition to magnify their calling; but I have been grieved in many a farm-house, to listen to lamentations over what they term their "hard lot." I have heard the residents upon a noble farm, all paid for, talk about drudgery, and never having their work done, and few or no opportunities for the children; and I have especially been sorry to hear the females lament over the hard fate of some promising youth of seventeen or eighteen, who was admirably filling up his duties, and training himself for extensive usefulness and influence. They have made comparison between his situation, coarsely clad and working hard, and coming in fatigued, with some cousin at college, or young man who *clerked* it in a city store, till at length the boy has become dissatisfied, and begged off from his true interests and happiness. I am conversant with no truer scenes of enjoyment than I have witnessed in American farm-houses, and even log cabins, where the father, under the influence of enlightened Christianity and sound views of life, has gone with his family, as the world have termed it, into the woods. The land is his own, and he has every inducement to improve it; he finds a healthy employment for himself and family, and is never at a loss for materials to occupy his mind. I do not think the physician has more occasion for research than the farmer; the proper food of vegetables and animals will alone constitute a wide and lasting field of investigation. The daily journal of a farmer is a source of much interest to himself and others. The record of his labors, the expression of his hopes, the nature of his fears, the opinions of his neighbors, the results of his experiments, the entire sum total of his operations, will prove a deep source of pleasure to any thinking man. If the establishment of agricultural societies, and the cattle shows of our country should have the effect of stimulating one farmer in every town to manage his land and stock upon the best principles of hus-

bandry, there would be a wonderful and speedy alteration in the products of the earth, because comparison would force itself upon his friends and neighbors; and his example would be certainly beneficial, for prejudice itself will give way to profit.—*Chouteau's Oration before the American Institute.*

FRUIT TREES—THEIR DISEASES AND INSECT ENEMIES.

We extract the following from the "Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society," communicated by David Thomas, Esq.:

The Pear Tree.—Neither the borer nor the caterpillar attack the Pear tree; but sometimes flies, wasps, and hornets are busy among the leaves showing that all is not right, and that honey dew emitted by plant lice, attracts them. But this tree is subject to a more serious injury, to wit: the *fire blight*, which occurs early in summer, the leaves from the extremity of the branches for two or more feet, appearing as if they were scorched. We think, however, that two distinct causes occasionally operate to produce similar effects, namely: insects, and a starting of the bark in winter.

The late Professor Peck, on examining the branch of a pear tree which had died with fire blight, said the damage was caused by an insect (*Scolytus pyri*) and that to cut off the limbs a foot or more below the dead part, and *immediately burn them*, would be the proper remedy. We have faithfully followed this advice; and though the fire blight has been several times in the fruit garden, its ravages have always been arrested at once so that we have not lost a tree from this cause in twenty years. We have believed that the new colonies went with us when we carried off and destroyed the branches.

The starting of the bark in winter, appears to be caused by an untimely flowing of the sap, followed by intense cold, which expands it into ice and separates the bark from the wood. We have observed such effects once or twice, succeeded of some of the smaller branches, by a blighting of the leaves, but we believe it seldom occurs in this district (Cayuga county.)

The Plum Tree.—The Plum tree is sometimes, though rarely, attacked by the *peach worm* in western New York. Its most formidable enemy however, is the insect that causes the "black gum," similar in its effects to the insect that destroys the morello, if they are not identical. Be this as it may, it is rapidly increasing; and unless our farmers shall turn over a new leaf, the plum will soon become very rare amongst us. In every direction that we travel, branches are loaded with these excrescences; and if there is one man within fifty miles of us who has done his duty, we should be pleased to hear it.

To guard against this insect, the trees should be well pruned, though not enough to check their vigor, so that the *bunches* may be readily discovered. Unless this precaution be taken, it would be very difficult to find all of them, without spending more time than people in general have to spare. Let there be no delay in cutting off and burning them when they are found.

Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied—she supplies, she feeds, she quickens all.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SPARE THE BIRDS.

MR ALLEN PUTNAM—Dear Sir—I noticed with much pleasure several communications in your paper the last season, relative to the protection of birds. It is quite time that this subject should receive more attention, although the laws of this State for the protection of game and other birds, are sufficiently ample, provided it was any one's duty to attend to the enforcement of them. A few prosecutions would soon put a stop to the wholesale destruction of birds at this season of the year. From a careful estimate I should think that the value of birds and game in this market amounted to about \$15,000 yearly; but during the last season, has fallen off materially.

I believe that it is not known generally that there is a fine of \$2 for every marsh bird killed or exposed for sale between the months of March and September. The two or three last years, in the month of May, (at which time the birds stop a few weeks on their way to their breeding places in the North,) there have been more red-breasts, plovers & other marsh birds sold in the Quincy market one week than there have been shot during the whole fall season; the consequence is, that they are nearly exterminated, and in a few years will be entirely so. The same will apply to the woodcock, and other game birds, that were formerly shot in this vicinity—these birds are not only shot at the time that they make their appearance in the spring, but through all the hatching season, as they come off their nests and before the young are fully hatched; at which time they are easily killed; and by the fourth of July, up to which time the law allows them for breeding, (which is too short,) there is not any left for the sportsmen and others who do not wish to violate the law.

In the month of May last year, there were shot one day in the vicinity of Malden, fifty dozen woodcock, and they were sold in the market at 25 cts. a dozen. Now, the dealers in the market would scarcely dare to expose them for sale, if they thought there was a chance of their being prosecuted. At Westbury, (where most of these birds come from in the spring,) the marshes are entirely deserted by them in the fall—so much so, that the sportsmen and others who generally resort to them in the fall, to recruit their health after a summer's sojourn in town, did not the last year kill enough to fill a barrel—(five years since a hundred birds a day was the allowance.) If no one else will attend to the prosecution of these poachers, I hope the sportsmen will—and follow the good example of Dr. Pier, of Edgartown, who rode one night last winter, thirty miles, after dark, to catch and condemn the poachers who went to the Vineyard to dig for grouse for some of the eating houses in this city. Their names are generally known: I shall not repeat them, as I have heard that they are ashamed of their being caught poaching, that they do not poach again in a hurry. That prosecution doubt saved the lives of more than one thousand and grouse the last winter.

Yours,

SNIPE.

The days of miracles seem not to be past. In a yore, the ass spoke to Balaam; and now a "snipe" sends us a communication. We are probably less disturbed by the wonder than was the prod of the beast in ancient writ; for we are not conscience-smitten at the words of the bird. We

hope, however, that some whose eyes may see these lines, will hear the voice of conscience reproaching them for their sins. Let us alone, say the birds—let the birds live, says the law—let them live, says humanity—let them live, says a better taste than the Epicurean appetite of the glutton. Yes, sportsmen, fancy that the voice of "Snipe" is the voice of Him who made the birds, and cease from your deadly work.—Ed.

For the N. E. Farmer

CHURNING MILK.

MR EDITOR—I am purposing to do what little I can to furnish you "Boston folks" with the good things of this life, and it will consist principally in what I have long been in the practice of sending you; and what those who have used it have been pleased to call *good butter*. And as some of you have made up your minds that there is a considerable difference in the value of the two kinds of butter, one of which, when put on bread, makes it decidedly less palatable, and the other makes it something considerably better, I have by careful observation, been able to make some improvement in my dairy almost every year since I began to think that there could be any improvements made; and I wish to make a little advance this year in the art of making good butter, and I presume that you will be very willing to assist me or any others, if you can, by communicating to us through your paper, any information you may have on the subject. I contemplate keeping a considerable number of cows this season, and as I have a horse-power, I intend to churn my milk—believing that it will be more sure to make good butter by having the milk churned when it is perfectly sweet. In warm weather, the milk frequently sours before the cream has had time to rise, and destroys the fine flavor of the butter. Churning milk is practiced in many parts of the country, but I have not been able to learn what I wish to know on the subject, and which I now ask you to give me.

And first—How long ought the milk to stand before it is churned? Will it do to churn it as soon as it is cool enough—or does it need to stand till the cream has principally separated from the milk?

Second—Must the milk be put in pans, or may it be put in larger vessels, and put into an ice cellar, well, or some other cool place, and stand till it has sufficient age, without giving the cream an opportunity to rise?

Third—What kind of churn is best—a dash churn, to be worked by horse-power—a barrel churn, one that stands still and has floats that turn in it—or some other kind?

Fourth—Can the buttermilk be made into cheese to good advantage, or is it as good as skimmed milk that has not been churned?

If you or some of the readers of the Farmer will answer these questions, you will much oblige your friend the butter maker, residing on the "old temperance farm."

SAM'L CHAMBERLAIN.

Westboro', April 25, 1842.

☞ We hope that our correspondents who are accustomed to churn milk, will answer the inquiries of Mr Chamberlain. It is not usual in this vicinity to make butter in the way concerning which Mr C. inquires, and we have no experience to guide us in a reply to his questions. We are

glad to learn that one who has been so successful in making good butter, is yet desirous to make some that shall be better than his own best.—Ed.

From the Farmer's Gazette

REARING CALVES.

MR EDITOR—As the time for rearing calves is approaching, I wish to invite the attention of the farmers to this important branch of husbandry.

And first; raise none but good ones. By this I do not mean that a calf must be a Durham, a Devon, or any other selected breed, in order to be worth raising. But how shall I determine, one inquires, when a calf a week old is worth raising? I will tell you. If he has a good horn, a full thigh, and is set up well under the throat, you need not fear. And then commence your feed no higher than you can ever after maintain it with profit. Some, when they wish to make an extra fine animal, give the calf the use of a good cow through the summer. This, in my opinion, is a very mistaken policy. To say nothing of the expense beyond the return of profit, I consider it highly detrimental to the animal itself, in producing fine qualities, by causing a too rapid growth of bone for the muscle; so that when the animal becomes settled, you will find a too extended proportion of bone, producing coarse qualities. And the mischief stops not here. If the calf is intended for a breeding animal, you will find it highly injurious to his stock. This you may discover in their long joints, coarse long hair and large consuming. It has been repeatedly tested, that calves raised on skimmed milk, hay tea, &c., at two and three years old, will quite out-do those raised by the cow and put upon the same keep afterwards. It requires no argument to prove that it will not do for farmers to incur an expense that produces no adequate return. BENONI.

Woodbury, (Conn.) April 1st, 1842.

MANURE FOR GARDENS.

We have tried a variety of kinds for a garden, and these in a variety of forms, and so far as our experience warrants an assertion in favor of any particular kind, we must give a decided preference to *swamp mud*, or *muck*. One argument in its favor is, that it seldom produces weeds. Another, that it contains so much vegetable matter in a decomposable state, that it is easily brought to operate as the food of plants. It also, from the slowness of its decay, continues its effect longer than most other manures. Its cheapness also commends it, for all its cost is the mere getting of it from the pond hole, which will be sure to fill its treasury before a new draft is necessary. In order to have it prime, it should be placed in a pile for a few days, and ashes or lime mixed with it, and subjected to workings until the lumps are all reduced, and the two simples thoroughly compounded. It may then be put, (half a shovelful will answer,) in the hill for melons, cucumbers, and squashes. For radishes and the like; we use it as a top-dressing. —Genesee Farmer.

If there is any man who may eat his bread at peace with man and God, it is the man who has brought that bread out of the earth by his own honest industry;—it is cankered by no fraud, it is wet with no tears, it is stained with no blood.—Colman.

From Colman's Fourth Report

RECLAIMING OF PEAT LANDS BY E. PHINNEY, ESQ., ABEL MOORE, AND OTHERS.

Mr Phinney's Statement.

"I consider my peat grounds by far the most valuable part of my farm. They are more valuable than any wood lots for fuel, more than double the value of an equal number of acres of upland for the purposes of cultivation, and in addition to these, they furnish an inexhaustible supply of the most essential ingredient for the compost heap. Some years since, I occasionally sold to my neighbors a few rods of my peat land, annually to be cut out for fuel, at \$3 per rod square, being at the rate of \$450 per acre, but finding this sum to be less than its value for cultivation, especially when laid to grass, I have declined making further sales at that price. I have raised upon my reclaimed meadows, 75 bushels corn, 500 bushels potatoes, and from 1 to 5 tons of the best hay, at the first and second cutting, to the acre, at a less expense of labor and manure than would be required to produce half this crop upon my uplands.

"To render these lands productive, they should be thoroughly drained, by cutting a ditch around the margin of the meadow, so as to cut off the springs and receive the water that is continually flowing in from the surrounding uplands. If the meadow be wide, a ditch through the centre may be necessary, but this will be of no use without the border ditches. This being thoroughly done, and the surplus water all drawn off, the next step is to exterminate the wild grasses and herbage of every kind that grow upon the surface. To effect this, the method heretofore, and now by some pursued, is to cover with sand or gravel from three to six inches deep, top-dress with manure, sow the grass seed, and rake or bush it over. This, for the first year or two, will give a good crop of hay. But after this, I have invariably found that the more hardy and coarse kinds of wild grass would work their way through the sand and gravel, and completely supplant the cultivated grasses, when the whole must have another covering and another top-dressing, or be abandoned as worthless. If to be planted with corn or any of the root crops, my course has been to turn over the turf or sward, with a plow having a wrought iron share and coulter, both ground to a sharp edge, in the driest season, say in the month of September, roll down as hard as possible, carry on the following winter a sufficient top-dressing of compost, about 20 cart-loads to the acre, and in the spring spread the same, and plant with corn or roots, without disturbing the soil. When the corn or root crop is taken off, the surface is made smooth with the cultivator or hoe and harrow, and late in November, or just before the severe frosts set in, sow with herdgrass and red-top seed, half a bushel of the former and a bushel of the latter, to the acre; the field is then rolled, which completes the process. If the plow does not turn the sward entirely over, it will be necessary to follow with the bog-hoe, to level the uneven places. By keeping the soil undisturbed during the cultivation, a more firm and compact surface is formed, upon which oxen or horses may walk, generally without danger of miring. If the ground be intended for grass without the intervention of a hoed crop, the turf is turned over as before stated, in August or September, or as early in the season as the surface becomes dry enough to

admit the oxen or horses upon it, then follow with the hoe and roller, and make such parts smooth as may be left uneven by the plow, and late in November, cart and spread on not less than twenty cart-loads of compost to the acre, made of equal parts of loam or vegetable mould and stable dung, then sow the grass seed, and bush and roll down.

"If after all requisite draining, the land still remains so wet and miry as to render the use of the plow impracticable, the bog-hoe must be resorted to, and the whole turned over by hand, the top-dressing carried on in the winter, and the grass seed sowed in the spring; and if done before the frost is all out, it may be bushed and rolled down, otherwise it must be raked in by hand. The cost of turning over with the hoe, will not exceed \$30 per acre, at the usual prices of labor.

"This mode of culture completely subdues the natural grasses and wild herbage, and gives a compact, rich surface of vegetable mould, which will give an abundance of crop of the best hay for four or five years, without the aid of more manure. If the soil be disturbed and attempted to be pulverized in the course of the cultivation, the surface when laid to grass will be loose and spongy, an extra top-dressing of compost will be required, and after all, the surface will never become so compact, nor the produce by any means so great.

"Should meadows be found too soft and miry to admit of being plowed in the summer or autumn, and the expense of turning with the hoe be thought too great, I would recommend plowing in the spring, when the frost is out to the depth of three or four inches, carting on the manure and then sowing or planting at a convenient and proper season.

"The most important parts of the business in reclaiming these meadows, consist in taking off all the surplus water by judicious draining, and in thoroughly exterminating the natural herbage and grass. This being effected, we have our rich bottoms equally as productive as the deep alluvions of the west, and obtained at a cost and sacrifice very much less.

"In answer to your inquiry whether I have turned over green sward and sowed it directly down to grass without manuring, I reply that I have not; my course has been to top-dress the inverted sward with compost. With reference to the ultimate improvement of the soil, I plow deep, which brings to the surface a considerable portion of the poor subsoil, requiring to be mixed with manure to render it productive. That land may be greatly benefited by turning over the green sward after the crop of hay is taken off, and immediately sowed to grass without manure, I have no question; but for present profit, as well as with a view to future improvement, it may be well to dress with manure. My best crops of grass are, however, from fields which have been planted, the season of turning over the green sward, with corn or roots, and sowing to grass the next spring without disturbing the inverted sward. I have found that when grass seed is sowed upon the sward without cultivating it for one season, the poorer kinds of natural grasses spring up between the furrow slices, and in the course of a year or two, entirely supplant the better kinds of cultivated grasses. This is a great object with farmers who raise hay for the market. The quantity grown upon an acre, without putting on a hoed crop for the first season after turning over, may be quite as great, but of inferior quality."

The next account which I shall give is that of

Abel Moore, of Concord, Middlesex county, whose improvements have been remarkable and in the highest degree productive. The land, which has thus been renovated, before his improvement though almost in the centre of the beautiful village of Concord, would scarcely have brought a rent of 25 cents to the acre. Those who would see what magic power there is in skillful cultivation, would find a high gratification in comparing a part of this meadow which now remains in its original state with that which I had almost said, Mr Moore has raised from the dead and adorned with life and beauty. The mode in which Mr Moore forms his ditches, by making them so wide at the top that the slope to the bottom is so gradual that they may be crossed in the summer season with a team without a bridge, deserves particular attention. He is no heaving of frosts and caving in of banks, undermining of the edges of the ditch; and the slope of the bank is so easy that grass may be grown and mowed to the very bottom.

Mr Moore's Statement.

"In the winter of 1826 I began to cut off the brush from about 20 acres of my farm, lying between the old county road and the turnpike leading from Concord to Boston. In the summer of 1827 I commenced ditching this meadow land by cutting ditches through the same about 1 foot wide, and from 3 to 4 feet deep. In the fall of the same year, I commenced graveling about two acres of the same land by carting on about 500 loads of sandy loam to the acre. In the spring of 1828 I sowed these two acres down with oats and grass seed, and had a large crop of oats. I have since had a large crop of grass twice every year without any depreciation. On about one half this land, I have never put any manure since it was first sowed down, but it has the wash of the road which does it considerable good. I have continued reclaiming more or less of this land every year since, and have already finished about 32 acres. I am doing more at this time, and shall continue to reclaim this land until I get the greater part of done.

"You ask me if I have ever pared and burnt the land. Answer, I have not; but I have a paring machine which I have run through both ways as to cut it in junks about five inches deep, have then turned it over, rolled it down, added sandy loam and compost, and sowed it down with oats and grass seed. This I did two years last spring, and had the best crop of oats I ever raised, and I have had since as large crops of grain on this as on any other land. I have plowed five or six acres of the land since I fixed it, and have raised the first year large crops of potatoes, and then laid it down the next spring with oats, wheat and grass seed. In every instance I have not failed of having a large crop.

"You ask me how often it requires top-dressing. Answer: About once in two or three years. If I spread it, then harrow it well, and roll it down.

"You ask me if I have measured any of my meadow land and weighed the hay. Answer: I caused a small square piece between two ditches to be measured. It contained 84 rods. The grass was well dried in two days of as good hay weight as we had last year, and weighed 38 hundred and 5 lbs. I cut a good second crop on the same which I did not weigh.

"I have never kept any particular account

at it costs me to redeem my meadow. But I am sure the two first crops have amply repaid all the labor for the whole labor.

"In ditching my meadow of late, I have levelled the banks, but have levelled it back, so as to give grass to the very edge of the bank, and to prevent the banks from caving in."

My next account is from Amos Bancroft, M. D., Groton, whose method will be found to be in no respects different from that pursued by others. The appearance of his mowing fields and the output of his potato crops, certainly speak well for husbandry.

Dr. Bancroft's Statement.

"I will give you a concise account of my method of reclaiming the peat meadows. I have tried plowing, paring, and planting with potatoes. I think plowing in the beginning does not answer. The best drain the ground by ditching, if it requires it. Then I bog and cut off the hassocks, stack them and burn them on the ground or remove them to the upland. Part of our peat meadow has no hassocks or bogs. My practice has been to plant before breaking the surface. I place a shovelful of manure and earth, or any good compost, in hills on the ground, about three feet apart for my potatoes, and in dressing them with bog loam, cover them from the surface sods and make potato hills of a suitable size; they require but little more attention until they are dug. After this, if the surface is sufficiently rotten or pulverized, I give it a dressing and sow with timothy and red-top; if not, plow and plant another year. The more gravel loam I carry on, the better. The first crop of potatoes I think, pays for the labor. After it is sown down, it will require to be plowed or dressed every three or four years. My meadow gives me 100 tons of hay to the acre. Where the ground is wet to be plowed, I cart on gravel and manure, and repeat every three or four years. Potatoes and hay are the only crops I have succeeded in bringing to profit. Oats will grow rank, but are liable to be blasted and fall down. Wheat and rye, I think, will do no better; but I have experimented on a very small scale on the two latter. The plaster, and ashes I have never tried. The son I plow my ground on the meadow, instead of letting it lie and dressing it every few years, is because I raise my potatoes on it easier than on the upland. I think, likewise the process of plowing and harrowing improves the soil by pulverizing and warming the surface. The annual quantity of potatoes raised on the meadow is from three to a hundred bushels."

Another farmer in Groton, Rufus Morris, whose farming is excellent, has effected great improvements in the reclamation of peat meadows. His remarks indicate indefatigable industry directed to great skill and judgment.

He disapproves, he says, from long experience, the application of gravel to these lands. He bogs a meadow with a hoe, that is, turns over all the sods; carries on a compost of loam and manure mixed, plants potatoes, or lays it down with oats to be cut green, or sows it in the fall without any sowing. He has sometimes taken up a piece in the turn; repeatedly harrowed it until it was reduced to a fine state; manured it; then sowed it as seed at the rate of half a bushel of herdsgrass and a quantity of red-top, but no clover, and the next season has taken a large burden of grass from this land.

I have found nowhere on a small scale, more skillful improvements executed than on the farm of Mark Fay, in Marlboro'. He made various attempts, of which he gives the subjoined account. From 1829 until 1836, he states that he tried various ways, until he adopted the plan of turving, and burning the turf in heaps and spreading the ashes. He then in June seeded the ground with grass seed, and at the same time sowed oats, which he cut in August for fodder, and as nearly as he could judge, he had about two tons to the acre. The next season he had a crop of herdsgrass and clover. He mowed the ground twice, and obtained by estimation, four tons to the acre. In September, 1837, he turfed and burnt about one fourth of an acre, and sowed winter rye. In June, the ensuing season, he cut about two rods of the straw for braiding straw, which proved very good. He reaped the remainder, which yielded five bushels of good rye. In August, 1838, he turfed about one acre, and let the turf lay about a week turned bottom up and then set fire to it as it lay. It burnt very well. He thinks this better than to burn it in heaps, as it leaves the ground more even, and saves the labor of collecting the turf. The expense of turving, burning, and seeding this acre, was about 12 dollars, whereas his first experiment cost him more than 50 dollars per acre. In the second year, he gives the ground a top-dressing with compost manure, and continues this yearly. His first movement is to ditch the ground thoroughly, and so to drain that the water in the ditches certainly may not stand within eighteen inches of the surface, and he finds it necessary to cut a ditch near the hard land, the margin of the meadow, so as to intercept the cold springs. He usually plants the banks of the ditches two or three years with potatoes; and after this part of the ground gets well warmed and rotted, he spreads it on the grass for a top-dressing.

From the same.

ORCHARDS.

There are many orchards in Middlesex, of large extent and in excellent condition. Two were some time since the subjects of premium from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. The one belonging to Nahum Hardy, of Waltham, who reclaimed eight acres of land from a wild and rude state, and planted it with 500 apple trees, all engrafted fruit; the other, of E. Phinney, of Lexington, who brought a rough piece of land into a suitable condition and planted it with 400 trees. Both these farmers have extended their cultivation since that time, and the admirable condition of their trees evinces the skill and care of their management. The product of the orchard of the latter, makes a large item in the returns of his farm. He has more than a thousand trees in bearing.

Mr Phinney saved some of his trees a few years since by a process which is worth recording. They had been completely girdled near the ground in the winter by the mice, which had eaten the bark round to a width of two or three inches or more. By cutting scions and inserting the ends of several of them in the spring round the tree, under the bark, above and below the injury, so as to form a communication for the sap, the injured parts have begun to grow together, the whole wound may ultimately be covered, and the tree live and flourish. To most persons after the injury, their situation would have seemed desperate. Mr Phinney avoids

planting his trees deep; but cultivates them as near the surface as he can, and at the same time sufficiently to cover the roots.

John Welles, whose farm is in Natick, in this county, and than whom few men among us have given more attention to the subject of fruit and forest trees, considers the ordinary life of apple trees about sixty years; but it would be desirable to replace them soon after their decline commences. The situation most favorable to an orchard is a sheltered situation with a moist soil. He succeeded in producing a valuable growth of trees on a light and unfertile soil, by making a hole for planting four feet square; after removing about a foot of the top-soil, which was to be returned round the tree, taking out the hard pan at bottom to a sufficient depth to deposit it in a load of stones, and then sprinkling some mould on the stones and planting his tree. The stones served to preserve moisture for the roots and gave likewise in their interstices room for the roots to extend themselves. No farmer need complain that his land is not suitable for an orchard; because he may make it suitable, at an expense which the fruit of the tree after it comes in bearing will soon compensate.

James Cutter, of Weston, has been remarkably successful in transplanting trees of more than ordinary size. He has removed pear trees of 8 and 10 inches in diameter. His practice is to clean the dirt entirely from the roots of the tree; to cut off all the roots, at a distance of four or five feet from the tree, and to put no manure in the hole.

J. M. Gourgas, of Weston, a farmer of much experience and intelligence, disapproves of applying white-wash or any caustic wash to the trees; but he has found great advantage in the application of ashes to them at the roots. To my inquiries of one of the best farmers in the county, whose trees were in the most healthy and perfect condition possible, what wash he applied to the bark, he answered the only wash he applied was to the roots; that is, he kept the trees themselves enriched and cultivated in as careful a manner as he would if they had been the most delicate and valued exotics.

Necessity of Light to Vegetation.—Although philosophers are not agreed as to the peculiar action which light exerts upon vegetation, and there is even some doubt respecting the decomposition of air and water, during that process, one thing is undeniable—the necessity of light to the growth and health of plants; for without it, they have neither color, taste, or smell; and, accordingly they are for the most part so formed as to receive it at all times when it shines upon them; their cups and the little assemblages of their leaves before they sprout, are found to be more or less affected by the light, so as to open and receive it. In several kinds of plants this is more evident than in others; their flowers close at night and open in the day. Some constantly turned round towards the light, following the sun as it were, while he makes or seems to make his revolution, so that they receive the greatest quantity possible of his rays—thus, clover in a field follows the apparent course of the sun. But all leaves of plants turn towards the sun, place them how you will, light being essential to their well-being.—*Brougham.*

No man ever lost any thing by being honest.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1842.

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

A distinguished Professor in Germany, in discussing with the author of the above named work, the question of the use of alkalies to plants, and in particular the necessity of potash for the growth of wheat, mentioned, as unfavorable to that view, the fact that fine crops of wheat were obtained from a purely calcareous soil, lying over limestone, in Hanover. "Then," answered Prof. Liebig, "you may rely upon it that the limestone contains potash." His friend took an early opportunity to investigate the matter, and found, to his surprise, that the limestone in question did contain a very notable proportion of potash, a fact previously unknown. He found potash also in other fertile limestones, and in every specimen of clay he examined, even in the purest pipe clay. We doubt not, therefore, that potash will be found in some form in every soil in which wheat thrives.

The foregoing is from an article on Liebig's work in the London Quarterly Review for March, and the writer observes that he can vouch for its truth, having heard the anecdote attested by the parties themselves.

We learn that a third edition of this work is in the press, and will contain many alterations and valuable additions from the author. Prof. Liebig has been for some time engaged in preparing a work on Animal Chemistry, which, so far as received, is also republishing, under the supervision of Prof. Webster, of Cambridge. Though we are not ready to adopt the views of Liebig on several points, we deem his productions valuable, and worthy the attention of all thinking agriculturists.

SEED CORN—ITS PREPARATION, &c.

In all cases use good seed if it can possibly be obtained. Take only such ears as have a cob free from mould, and as are dried without heating. The custom of most good farmers excludes an inch or more at each end of the ear, and takes the middle only for seed. When one can plant early, say before the middle of May, there is no benefit derived from soaking the seed in water alone; but some allusion that soaking in nitrate of potash—this is, sulphate—has a favorable effect upon the growth of the plant, and also in preventing the ravages of worms. We have no experience with this article. We plant without soaking.

We deem it good economy to plant 50 per cent more kernels of corn than you wish to have stalks upon the ground. This will allow you to pull up all the puny and unpromising stalks, and yet have left a full supply of such as are vigorous and healthy.

MAMMOTH COW.

There is to be seen in Court street, near the Court House, a cow of very extraordinary size. She was raised by Mr Benjamin Hills, of Surry, N H. Will be six years old in June next. Though she has never had a calf, she gives 7 or 8 quarts of milk per day. It is only about three weeks since she was purchased of Mr Hills, and at that time her weight was three thousand pounds. It is supposed that in making the journey down from New Hampshire, she has lost something in weight. Her present owners say that her sire was a Durham Short-Horn, and her dam a native. The color is a dark red or brown—(our eyes are not very good at distinguishing colors). The form is fair, with only one or two slight defects. The height is about 5 feet, and

the length 9 feet. The lovers of mammoth animals will take pleasure in looking at her.

A huge Hog, about two and a half years old, a cross of the Berkshire and the Grass breed, is to be seen in the pen adjoining that of the cow. He is said to weigh 1400 lbs. Not remarkable for any thing but size. He is a production of Pennsylvania.

MR CLARK'S ARTICLE ON THE RENOVATION OF EXHAUSTED SOILS.

MR PERCIVAL—I have read with much interest the article in your paper on the Renovation of Exhausted Soils. Mr Clark has clear views of the subject on which he writes, and expresses them so clearly that it is impossible to fail of comprehending them. He certainly places a high, if not extravagant, estimate on the services rendered and to be rendered to agriculture by geologists and chemists; which, perhaps, may account for his fling at "State parimony," in not putting a chemist in the field to develop the fertilizing properties of peat bog or muck. It seems rather hard that the Commonwealth, after all she has done in the way of geological and agricultural surveys, should not have some credit conceded to her. She ought surely to be allowed to take breath, and to look about a little to witness the practical results of her labors, before goading her in the sides for not going ahead still faster. A good team should not be driven too freely.

Besides, it is but fair and proper that the chemists themselves should be more united upon the question, what constitutes the essential food of plants, before the State sets them at work to ascertain whether the food exists in this meadow or that bog. If Liebig's theory be true, that the principal nourishment of plants is derived from the atmosphere, then all this analysis of muck, in search of the *eleger vitæ* of plants, is so much labor lost. Let the chemists first settle it among themselves whether air, earth, or water, contains the essential aliment of vegetation, and then the State may, with more propriety be called upon to put a chemist in the field.

To some of the doctrines and statements advanced in Mr Clark's communication, I cannot as yet subscribe. On the use of the roller, he says, that by its compressing the surface of the earth, the air is in some measure excluded, and moisture is better retained—it provides against excessive action and evaporation, by closing the pores or interstices in such measure as to hold in partial dures the matter beneath. Now if this theory be correct, and the practice under it favorable to good cultivation; then it follows that all stirring of the earth about plants, in dry weather, either with the hoe, harrow, or cultivator, is not only useless, but injurious; and that the top crust, formed by the rains and the sun, should not be broken or disturbed. But experience teaches a very different lesson, and therefore this theory as to the use of the roller, cannot be correct.

Again, he remarks that "the effect of compressing the surface of light land, as seen in the grass sward that follows the winding of a seldom used path over an old field, can hardly have escaped the notice of any one, presenting as it frequently does, a verdant stripe and a lifeless waste." I admit the fact, but not the cause of it: for it may be, as it seems to me, more reasonably accounted for by the droppings of manure from the animals and vehicles that pass over the road, than from any compression given to it by hoofs or tires. Would the same effect follow the track of a locomotive steam engine?

Whilst I would by no means discard the roller in laying down a field—for I believe it renders great service in compressing the earth about small seed;—still, I cannot go so far as the intelligent and experienced agricul-

turist of Northampton, in ascribing to it virtues to which it is not fairly entitled. Perhaps, however, his views and facts may be correct, and, as we live to learn—especially in matters pertaining to agriculture—I may hereafter be the wiser for having obtained a knowledge of them. Very respectfully,

ALLEN W. DODGE.

Hamilton, April 23d, 1842.

J. P. Mr Clark, we trust, will give us something more upon the use of the roller on light lands. In the meantime we will merely say that the objection raised by J. Dodge to Mr C's inference, may perhaps be unfounded. That a slight compression of the surface of light lands, will check both the rapid evaporation of moisture and also that too free admission of air, which causes the manure burned in such soils, to become too soon expended, is allowed. From this we make the inference that rolling helps to keep the moisture in. But the object in stirring the soil when it is already getting to be too dry, is not, we believe, to aid in retaining what little moisture is already there in the top soil, but to render the soil a better absorbent of the dews and vapors of the atmosphere. A wet soil gives out moisture to the atmosphere—but a very dry one takes moisture from the atmosphere. Therefore, when the soil is moist and you fear that it may become dry, roll it and keep the moisture in. But if it is already too dry, keep stirring it, so that it may take moisture more freely.

There are instances in which the wheel tracks made by a single passage of the cart over a field that has recently been laid down, show two marked green stripes for years. This is the effect of compression and not of mere manure.—Ed.

CORRECTION.—In Mr Clark's article in our paper of the 29th ult., page 332, we made the author say that the poverty of light lands is due to their poverty—(a very evident proposition, says the typesetter.) It should have been, "it is due to their porosity." No one, we presume, will suspect him who wrote with so much definiteness and good sense, of making such a sentence as we happened to print, and overlook in correcting "proof." The fault was ours.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

MR EDITOR—I noticed in your paper of the 13th April, a remedy for scours in calves. A much more simple and sure one, I believe, is Epsom salts. When a calf is attacked, dissolve two large table spoons-full in warm water, and administer forthwith. Diminish the quantity of milk for one or two meals, and the object is accomplished. If the disease has made considerable progress before discovered, increase the quantity one third and give the second day. I have never known this to fail of curing, except when the calf was suffered to take milk too freely directly after taking the medicine. In this case, repeat it, and feed sparingly for one or two days. Respectfully, yours, &c.

OTIS BRIGHAM,

Westboro', 25th April, 1842.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, April 30, 1842.

Mr L. P. Grosvenor exhibited seedling Apples, called Company—handsome, and juicy for the season.

For the Committer,

B. V. FRENCH.

The favors of "B." and "A Farmer" shall have a place in our next

TIHERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

age of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors
New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded
ly exposure, for the week ending May 1.

Time	6 A.M.	12 M.	6 P.M.	Wind.
Day	25	45	60	E
Night	26	42	45	E
Monday	27	42	64	W.
Tuesday	28	37	54	N. W.
Wednesday	31	42	52	N. W.
Thursday	30	45	59	N. W.
Friday	41	43	67	S.

RIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 2, 1842.

Reported for the New England Farmer

Market—240 Head Cattle, 15 pairs Working oxen,
ows and Calves, 400 Sheep, and 1530 Swine.
Cattle—*Ref Cattle* A few choice cattle at \$6 25
quality, \$5 75 a 6 00. Second quality, \$5 50 a
fluid quality, \$1 75 a 5 25.
Pork—*Sales*—50, 55, 60, and \$110.
Cows and Calves. Sales 18, 25, 25, 25, and \$35.
Pigs—Lots were sold from 2 25, to \$1 50.
Hens—Lots to peddle from 3 1-4 to 4 for sows, and
4 to 5 for burrows. Lot to close, 3 and 3 1-2
a Hogs 3 and 4. At return, from 1 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

EDS Herds Grass, \$2 75 to 3 00 per bushel Red Top,
45 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c — Southern, 10
to 11c. Hay Seed, \$1 50 to 1 55 lb. Lucerne, 25c per lb
ry Seed, \$3 50 a 4 00 per bushel.

CORN. Corn, Yellow flat 66 a 67c; round do, 65 a
per bushel; white do 62c do do. Oats, Delaware and
a Rye, 75 a 80
Northern, bushel 70 to 71c —do. Round Yellow 67
to Southern Flat Yellow 66 a 67c —White do, 60 a 62
c — Rye, Northern, a — do Southern,
55c —Oats, Southern, 45 a 48c —Northern do, 45 to 50c
per bushel 75 a 80.

OUR Sales of Geese have been made at \$6 31 a
to the Baltimore City Mills, for export at \$5 97, 4
a 0 lbs Georgetown.
Timore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr, \$6 12 a 6 25 —do.
85 47 a — do. Tree of garbe, \$6 12 a — Philadel-
4 mos. \$6 12 a — Fredricksburg, low 4
\$6 10 a — Alexandria, wharf mountain, \$5 97 a
 Georgetown, \$6 12 a 6 25 — Richmond Canal, \$6 12 a
 City, \$7 00 — Petersburg, City Mills, \$6 00 a 6 12
Country 26 00 a — Geese, common, cash, \$6 31 a
do fancy brands \$6 50 a — Ohio, via Canal,
a — Indiana Meal in bbls, \$3 00 a 3 25.

PROVISIONS Sales consist of Mess Beef, \$9 a 9 1-4,
small lots \$8 1-2 per lb. — do. prime do, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4,
6 1-4 to 6 1-2 lbs 50c doz. Western Lamb, 5 1-4 a 5 3-4,
per lb; 50c do. by auction, 5 1-2 a 5 3-4, 4 mos.
do. Mess Beef, ordinary \$5 75 a 5 87 1-2 per lb; 20
c. Prime, \$3 75 per 100, cash; 10 lbs clear Pork,
per lb, cash; 10 lbs clear Pork 9 1-2 a 9 1-4 per
do lbs Western Lamb, 4 3-4 per lb.
11 Mess, 4 mo, new hhd, \$20 a 250 — Navy — \$8 on a
do, \$7 25 a 7 50 — do Prime \$1 50 a 5 00 — Pork —
clear, 4 mo, hhd, 8 1-2 a — do Clear 8 1-4 a —
Mess 8 25 a 8 50 — do Prime 8 25 a 6 50 — do Mess
other States 8 25 a 8 50.

D. Duty. The value whereat at the place of ex-
port, shall not exceed 5 cts. per pound, free. All where-
ever exceeds 5 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad val. and
per pound.

of put, and there continue to be made in mod-
ern of put, at present quotations.
of or Sockey Peas, washed, lb 47 a 50 c. — Ameri-
can do 43 a 45 — do 3 4 do 33 a 40 — do 1 2 do
35 1-4 and common do 29 a 30 — Snyrna Sheep,
1, 20 a 25 — do unwashed, 10 a 12 — Fergus do
— Snyrna, clean — Buenos Ayres, washed, 7 a 10 —
a 10 1-4, 12 lbs Superfine Northern lamb 37
— 1 1-4 do, do, 34 a 40 — No. 2 do do do 24 a 26 —
do do do 15 a 20.

PS Sales of 25 bales have been made at 11 a 11 1-2c,
in small lots have been taken for export.
York Mass, 1541 per lb 11 a 11 1-2.
Y. per ton, \$15 to 22 — Eastern Screwed \$13 to 15
E. S. Shipping and 1 meal, 4 to 6c. — New 5 to 6.
GS. 2 a 16.

DAULIA POLES.

SEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior
a Poles, with the bark peeled off, in bundles of 100, or
dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

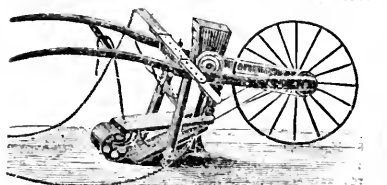
DAULIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No 52 North
Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias, of the
best varieties. J. SEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, May 3, 1842.

HEBERRICIOUS PLANTS.

The present time is the most suitable for removing Per-
ennial plants. The subscribers will furnish you the spots
for 85, packed in moss, in such a manner that they can be
transported to any distance with safety.
April 27 J. SEPH BRECK & CO.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that
his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time
in the best possible manner. There has been a great
difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they
are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an
acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with
this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog
up. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of
his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the
expense of the common way of sowing, and have it
done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow,
drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down.
It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds, say Ruta Baga,
Mangel-Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips,
Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural
Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Mar-
ket street, by J. SEPH BRECK & CO.
April 20



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.
Great improvements have been made the past year in the
form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board
has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over
turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the
ground in the best possible manner. The length of the
mould board has been a very much increased, so that the
plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to
the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial
of Ploughs at Worcester, say:
"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we
should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to
the engineer, if your law is mostly light and easy to work,
try Plough A; but if your land is heavy, *has a lot of roots*
try with Mr. Howard's."
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did
more work with the same power of team, than any other
plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-five
and one half inches, to the 112 lbs draught, while the
Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches,
to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's
Ploughs are by far the strongest and most substantially
made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe
or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without
having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures
the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the
Plough very much.
The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough,
sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about
\$8 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50
extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale wholesale and retail, at
the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by
JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 20

PEAR AND PLUM STOCKS.

For sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport. Also,
Asparagus roots. April 20.

FRUIT, ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM KENDEL,

Of Peas, Pears, Plums and Cherry Trees,
a 60's come out of the land in a few years for
the best varieties of any tree, and of the finest
kinds. Large additions of this valuable, or
beautify, are just received from Europe.

General prices of best quality Apples, Quins, &c. Grapes,
Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. The new
added and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, will be sent to
all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeyuckles, &c. Splen-
did varieties of double yellow Harrison and other Roses—
of Tree Peonies, of Hebeurns Palmers, and other flower-
ing Plants, of double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate
newest kinds, Cocksfoot, Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly
attended to. Trees, when so ordered, will be carefully
packed in mats and boxes for safe transport to all distant
places by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge,
for transportation by the wagon which is sent thither daily,
or orders may be left at the stand at No. 114 Cornhill street,
Boston.

WILLIAM KENDEL,
Commercial Hill, Newton.
March 9, 1842.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received their full supply
of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure
and fresh, as follows:
Early Cedo Nullis Peas. | Early Horn do
" Warwick do. | Mangel-Wurtzel Beet.
" Dwarf do. | Sugar do.
" Washington do. | Long Red do.
" France do. | Early Turnip do.
Blue Imperial do. | Rutty Baga
Marwatt, &c. | Turnips in great variety.
White Altringham Carrot | Early and Late Boxes of
Long Orange do. | sorts.

SEED BARLEY AND OATS.

For sale at No. 52 North Market st., a prime lot of Seed
Barley, Also English Oats. J. SEPH BRECK & CO.
Boston, April 6.

APPLE STOCKS.

The subscribers offer for sale 10,000 fine Apple
Stocks two years old.
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. No. 21 North Market
st. Boston. April 6.

FRUIT TREES.

A prime lot of large size Apple, Pear, and Plum trees, for
sale by J. SEPH BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.
March 30 1842.

GRASS SEEDS.

Northern and Southern Clover Seed—White Dutch do.
—Lucerne—Herd Grass—Red Top—Orchard Grass—Fowl
Meadow Grass—Oat Grass, &c. Millet, Rape, Canary and
Hemp Seed. Every variety of seed for Agricultural or
Horticultural purposes may be obtained at the Agricultural
Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.
March 9.

FRUIT TREES.

For sale at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., a
choice collection of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and Peach
Trees. Also a great variety of Scions cut from fruit bear-
ing Trees. Apply by mail to the Superintendent.
Salem, April 6, 1842. ROBERT MANNING.
3W

MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. The Muck Man-
ual for Farmers. By DR. S. L. DANA; price \$1.
Boston, April 13.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND, Nurseryman, Columbia
street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Has for sale a
choice assortment of FRUIT TREES,
SHRUBS, ROOTS, and VINES,
among them are the best varieties of Apple,
Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Grapes, Vines, Asparagus,
Rhubarb, Pear stocks, Apple do, Plum do, Currants, Goose-
berries, Raspberries, &c. Trees of an extra size always on
hand. March 23.

APPLE SCIONS.

The subscriber can supply very large and thrifty scions
of the following kinds, Balsam, Greening, River, Porter,
Non-suck, Pettanum, Sweeting, &c. &c. Also, a few of
the choice kinds of Pears and Plums. Orders left at J.
BRECK & Co., or at the counting room of the subscriber,
85 Washington st., Boston, or sent by mail, to Brighton, will
be promptly attended to. JAMES L. F. WARRREN.
April 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE POSITION OF THE WIFE.

There is something emphatical in the relative position of the wife, and yet the lines of office and duty are distinctly drawn in nature. It perhaps, may be said with truth, that she is the equal of her husband in nothing. In all things, she is either his superior or inferior. In physical strength, inferior; in symmetry and beauty, superior. In intellect, she has more imagination, vivacity, and brilliancy; less power of reasoning and acuteness in argument. In moral sensibility she is greatly the superior; in power of persuasion, if not argument, she holds a controlling influence. She can most readily find the way to the heart and easily subdues it. But when she leaves the moral and gentle means of exercising control, and assumes to command, she must always expect to find a master. By courtesy, every thing she asks will be granted, her wants will be anticipated. But when she assumes to be a man, or to take the place of a man, she transcends her sphere, and resembles a star thrown from its orbit, its laws of motion subverted, and its position doubtful. Let her, in the retired position assigned her by the Gospel, be satisfied with her legitimate and proper influence, and she may appear the superior in everything praiseworthy, without exciting jealousy, and without dispute.

"The man is the head of the woman," and she is required to be "in subjection to her husband," and yet she rules him. "Submission" is unquestionably her duty, where he chooses to command, and he has power to enforce it. Yet from her very weakness, from her purity and tenderness, from her great freedom from the causes of irritation, he learns to respect her decisions in morals and religion, and his conscience comes in aid of the influence she seeks to exert over him. He rules as her natural lord; she influences him as an angel of light and love. He may, in the pride of his heart, hate the Gospel, and despise the cause of the poor, but he will go to church with her, and freely put his hand in his pocket to supply her charities.

She is the weaker vessel, and yet she is strongest. He may rage in great strength, against the objects of his hatred, and yet let her interpose, and she holds his arm nerveless, like the arm of a child. While she is gentle, kind, affectionate, devoted, true, the mother of his children and their guardian angel, she holds him by a silken cord, which is stronger than a cable, stronger than the chains of the slave, because it entwines his heart, it binds the affections, which are the seat and motive power of the will. While, therefore, in the pride of his power, he opposes force by force, toward her he is all kindness and condescension. But let her assume the tone of a dictator, and of masculine command; let her prize of "woman's rights," and write a code of laws to define them anywhere but in the heart, the common law of the soul, and she appears shorn of her locks, which are "her ornaments;" she abjures her womanhood, she has cut out her breast to rest the javelin there, she affects the man, and must contend with men.

No—the proper sphere of woman is home. Her great office in the social system is to make that home a happy one to her husband, that his affections may centre there—that he may have no temp-

tations to wander, and may always hasten to return to it. Let her train her children so that they may be the pride of their father, so that he may love to own them, and be not ashamed to show them as the jewels of his country. Let her always stand ready to receive him with complacency after his conflicts with the world, when his brow is frown with care, when his heart has been rudely convulsed by contact with treachery, dishonesty, or abuse, and his passions are striving for mastery; then from her still and quiet retreat, from her communion with the innocent spirits of her nursery, from her closet of prayer, which opens to heaven, let her meet him like a ministering angel, and he will lie at her feet like a tamed lion; he will bask from her something of her own spirit, and his spirit will be chastened under such a ministry.

Here lies the great strength of the wife: here is her high, honorable and honored sphere of action—where men are made, moulded, controlled—not where they contend, and cherish the angry passions. Does she seek for honor? It lies in the honor she renders to her husband, "calling him lord;" in her children, educated, and led to paths of usefulness and heaven; in the domestic arrangements, the admiration of all. Does she seek for happiness? Where can she find it but in a peaceful home? The wife was appointed to make a home for man, to form a centre for his affections, and bind them there; to act constantly as oil upon the troubled waters of life.

I lately saw a scene for a painter, exemplifying most clearly the position of the wife. Two men had become violently enraged, and sought each other with deadly weapons. I trembled for the issue. But as they came near, their arms fell powerless, and their voices of anger softened. I pressed through the crowd, and saw a female figure, like the presence-angel, standing between them. She was the wife of the one and the sister of the other. She spoke not—but she had power. She led her husband home, and in the morning he went with a brother's heart and sought a reconciliation.—*The Patriarch.*

The man whose word can always be depended on, is always sure to be honored.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts twos and eels a minute, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Spades.
50 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Mantle Saws.
50 Common do. do.	500 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn	200 " Hay Rakes.
50 Saws.	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Drat do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 Tie up do.
1000 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Saws the Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rilles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers
March 17.	

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot Bed, as follows,
Nonpareil Cabbage. Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do. " Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Spout's Cucumber. Celery, superior sorts.
Early Long Green do. Sweet Marjoram.

For Sale.

By J. BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 1

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seeds comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 2th, 1872.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 months old. E. PHINNEY
Lexington, Feb. 9.

TIE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEANEY, Esq. of Sal and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Drat Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market St.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suit for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market St. April 1

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDENER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address D. at this office. March 1

SUN DIALS.

Just received of England, of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dial very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the day of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, with expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XV. 1

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1842.

ISO. 45.

N. E. FARMER.

For the N. E. Farmer.

"SPARE THE BIRDS."

MR PUTNAM—I read with some gratification the marks of your correspondent "Snipe," under the above caption, in your last number. I honor his manly—so much of that virtue as he manifests; I regretted to perceive his apparently implied approval of the practice of shooting birds for sport. It is justly opposed to what he denominates *poaching*, while he seems to favor the custom of birding by "sportsmen," as a genteel recreation, provided it be practiced in consonance with the requirements of the law. He thinks it justifiable, (infer from the tenor of his remarks,) for "sportsmen and others" to proceed on a bird-shooting excursion in the fall, "to recruit their health after a summer's work in town." If I correctly understand his opinions as above expressed, I enter my protest against them. Permitted though it be by law, and sustained as it is by fashion, I regard a bird-killing sport as criminally inhuman—"a barbarous relic of a barbarous age"—and I regret see it has an advocate in your correspondent "snipe." It is associated in my mind with whatever is most repulsive to a benevolent heart. In a code of morals, the destroying of any of God's offending creatures for mere pastime, is a crime, justification of which there is not a tenable circumstance; and those who are guilty of it, "gentlemen" though they be, and tacitly countenanced though they may be by human law, are not a whit less deserving of favor or respect than the poacher-depredator, upon whom "Snipe" pours out a libel of his wrath.

Who are these "sportsmen and others," Mr Editor—these delicate "gentlemen" whose health is seriously affected by a summer's residence in town, that they need a bird-slaughtering excursion in the fall to "recruit" it? I'll tell you, sir, so they are. A large portion of them are those who have spent the summer in the inglorious occupation of *gentle loafing*;—*gentlemen "flats," gentlemen fops, (synonymus), gentlemen drones, gentlemen rakes, and gentlemen "blacklegs,"*—(all *variable gentlemen*—in their own opinion,)—whose respectability is conferred by the ingenuity of the tailor—and whose hearts are as delicate of benevolent susceptibilities as their heads are of brains. Such poor specimens of humanity, which our city furnishes a host, form no inconsiderable portion of that very useful class in the community genteelly dubbed "sportsmen"—those *attlemen*-invalids, who resort to the refined and only diversion of bird-killing to "recruit their health"—which, by the way, is impaired not so often, "Snipe" says, by a summer's work in town, as by a summer spent in *no work* and much dissipation. A truly noble pretext this for the gratification of their inhuman, Draco-like dispositions. I confess, Mr Editor, I feel indignant at the bare idea of sacrificing the lives of birds for this ignoble purpose. "Recruit their health" forsooth!—Why,

Mr "Snipe," I can suggest to these ailing "sportsmen" a more laudable and judicious method of recruiting their health, than by making a pastime of bird-killing. Let them lease themselves out on any terms to some hard-working farmer, as *scowd-choppers*, and ply that honest business for a few weeks in the fall. This would be emphatically an innocent species of *recreation*—and though it may seem too near akin to *work* to suit their ideas of "gentility," there can be no question as to its efficiency as a health-restorer.

I am somewhat surprised, Mr Editor, that this worse than brutal practice of killing birds for sport, or under the trivial and unworthy plea of improving health, should, in this age of benevolent movements, be tolerated by fashion; but much more am I astonished that it should find an advocate or apologist in any one who wears the form and has the heart of a man, and whose breast may be supposed to be warmed by a spark of that humanity which goes so far to ennoble the human character, and which is enjoined by the benevolent precepts of holy writ;—and I rejoice in the thought, sir, that the time is not very distant, when neither the "gentleman" sportsman nor the lawless "poacher," as such, will meet with any favor from public opinion or any protection from law. Both, if not *equally* undeserving the respect and sympathy of men, are, in my opinion, *equally criminal* in the sight of Him,

"Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,
A hero perish or a sparrow fall."

J. H. D.

Boston, May 6, 1842.

P. S.—I deem it proper to add, that so much of the above as refers particularly to "Snipe," may have been written from a false presumption of his opinions: if so, (and it is not improbable,) I would certainly make the *amende honorable*.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE FARMER'S PROSPECT.

It is very well known that those things which the farmer has to spare for the market, are, generally, very low. Many are scarce. Often do I hear my brother farmers ask, *How are we going to live in these hard times?* It is true there is cause for alarm. Something must be done. There must be a change in the management of some things, or

"As sure as man's to trouble born,
Straight through the small end of the horn,
Some must needs be squeezed at last."

Many of the merchants and mechanics have lately and unexpectedly lowered their colors; and the agriculturists must soon follow their example, unless a different course be adopted and pursued.

Although, brethren, you have reason to startle and to cask, "What shall we do?" Yet, your case is not desperate. There is a *remedy*, and it is within the reach of all. I say, *hold by*, there is no need of a single failure. Though the farmers accumulate property slowly, and earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, yet, there is no class of people so independent. The right sort have placed their feet upon a rock, and they cannot be moved.

If a part of the community make use of a *bankrupt law*, and pay their creditors five, ten, &c. cents on a dollar, let us make use of a law that will do justice, and pay the uttermost farthing. I detest such a way of paying debts.

Brethren, I have said something about a *remedy* against these evils. I am willing to give you a recipe gratuitously. It is an old-fashioned one, but none the less effective for that. It is composed of *industry and frugality*—of each a like quantity. Mix them well together: taken often and freely. This has invariably proved a sovereign preventive against indolence and beggary, and will remove these calamities if properly administered. Methinks I hear some of you say, are you going to accuse us of being indolent and extravagant? I must be plain with you. We are all, more or less, guilty—some are extremely so. Have not you seen, not only A, but B. and C. lounging at the stores and shops, when their circumstances required that they should be at home, and at work? Have not you seen these men riding from place to place, spending hours and days without any particular business? Ay! have not you seen them hunting and fishing often? And when they do attend to their agricultural concerns, they must hire to do work they might have done themselves, and saved this expense. At first thought, these movements may appear to be trifling, but you may rely upon it, they are the direct avenues to poverty and wretchedness.

As to *extravagance*—the farmers must generally plead guilty. Here I might enter into detail and write at great length. But I shall only touch on one or two branches of extravagance, which must serve, as a sample for the whole. It is *astonishing* how people are governed by the tyrant *fashion*. They don't so often consult their *ability* as their *pride*. Those in low circumstances must live, dress and "show out" in as great style as those who are actually wealthy. Here is the rock on which many of us will split, in these hard and uncommon times. Whole families must dress in *bon ton*. Both sexes must have a *watch*, and they must have it where some part of it can be seen. If the young folks cannot pay (and they don't often,) for these fine things, they have them charged to *father*. Oh! this having things charged to *father*, is a bad practice. And if you don't see to it, and have it different, in many respects, you are *gone gone forever!*

A FARMER.

Westboro', April 20, 1842.

Dr. Lewis Feuchtwaenger, of New York, communicates the following to the editors of the American Agriculturist, and says the fluid has proved very successful in the experiments made by him:

"Take diluted pyroligneous acid, 1 gallon; white oak bark, 1 lb.; urine, half gallon; garlic, half pound. After soaking the oak bark and garlic for two days in the acid and urine, strain them off, and sprinkle once a week or oftener, the trees infested with insects, or the pen, cabbage, &c., and they will be preserved for the season."

ASPARAGUS

This is a very delicious esculent vegetable, and easily cultivated, after the first operation of preparing the ground. It requires some of the deepest soil in the garden; a rich, sandy loam is the best. The ground should be trenched or spaded up, and a plenty of rotten manure well mixed into the soil to the depth of one foot and a half. Then mark out your beds six feet wide, forming two feet alleys around them, by throwing up six inches top soil on the beds. Next use the rake and hoe, till the ground is well pulverized and made level and smooth. Then mark out your drills one foot apart and two inches deep. Soak the seed twelve hours in warm water; drop it about one inch apart in the row; rake it in, and press the soil over the seed with a board or garden roller. When the young plants are up, hoe them carefully, and keep them clear of weeds through the season. After the second hoeing, pull out the weakest plants, leaving them about four inches apart.

A bed of asparagus, well managed, will produce buds fit for cutting the third spring after sowing. The buds should be cut one inch or more below the surface of the ground. The cutting may be continued until the first of July; then let it grow up, but hoe it frequently till it covers the ground.

Spring Dressing.—As soon as the ground is dry, so as to work light, separate the stalks from the ground with a hoe, cutting them off beneath the surface, and loosen the surface of the ground all over the beds. Some dry straw, litter or fine bran may be added to these stalks when dry, and the whole burnt together on the ground. This will promote the growth of the asparagus, and destroy many insects' eggs, seeds of weeds, &c. The ground should then be covered one inch thick or more with rotten manure or compost, well incorporated with the soil above the roots; then rake the beds smooth and level. An application of swamp earth, salt or brine, spread on the beds, has been found to promote the growth of asparagus.

Though this vegetable grows naturally in a poor, sandy soil, yet the sweetness and tenderness of the buds depend much on the rapidity of their growth, which is greatly promoted by richness of soil and good attendance. Beds of asparagus may be formed by preparing the ground, as before stated, and transplanting the root of two or three years' growth, setting them with the crown upwards, four inches below the surface.

A good bed of asparagus, if well attended to, will flourish many years: ours occupies one eighth of an acre of land, the greater part of which has been planted more than forty years, and is now as good as ever.—*Amer. Agricul.*

SETTING TREES.

A correspondent of the Taunton Whig says:—

As I have endeavored to show the folly of toping trees, it becomes almost impertinent that I now give the best mode of preparing and setting them. The best mode, according to my observation, I freely give. I am not vain enough to suppose, neither do I wish it so understood, that there can be no better than I offer. I trust there is.

In planting trees for ornament or utility, the health of the tree as well as its form is to be attended to—the roots should be well preserved, as few cut and marred as the circumstance of the removal will allow. And when the tree is taken up

with these precautions, dig your hole in the form of a circle of from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and of the depth of two feet, throwing the best earth on one side, and the poor earth on the other side of the circle—and when the hole is thus dug, fill up again with good earth, better than has been removed, to within ten or twelve inches of the surface; the tree is then placed in the centre of the circle, with its roots spread in different directions, which of course should be all horizontal; then proceed to cover them over with earth, and when the roots are well covered, then commence treading in the earth and continue it until they are sufficiently buried, and the earth is about as firm about them as it was before their removal. The poor earth can then be removed to some useless place.

Now the planter can take a survey of his tree. If any limb is marred, or two should happen to rub each other, or they grow too near the surface, then with a fine saw they can be removed, and the stumps covered with the grafting salve. If the tree be small, it needs no staking; but on the contrary, if the tree be large, of a full or high top, then it should be staked to prevent the wind starting the roots; this is done by driving down two stakes, one on one side and the other on the opposite side of the circle, so that they shall be very firm in the earth, and now secure a cross pole from one stake to the other, and then finally to the tree, and about two or three feet from the ground. The body of the tree should be previously wound with matting, to prevent the cross pole from injuring the bark of or body. And as the planting of a tree is for the benefit of future generations, as well as our own, a little extra trouble should be considered of no account—especially when we derive such cheering advantages over the common practice of clearing a straight bean-pole in a rat hole, under the name of planting trees for ornament.

VERITAS.

From the American Farmer.

SOWING CORN BROADCAST.

In the Farmer of April 20th, I observe over the signature of "Ledyard," some inquiries in relation to sowing corn broadcast, and the best method of securing the crop.

Having tried the experiment last year, I offer a few suggestions as the result of my experience. I sowed a few acres with a view of plowing it in as a green crop for the benefit of the soil, but was tempted by its luxuriant appearance and a scarcity of other provender, to make use of it for that purpose. The quantity of seed sown was about two bushels per acre. Perhaps in a very rich soil, the use of a smaller quantity of seed might be attended with the objections named in the remarks which follow the inquiries of your correspondent, viz: "the tendency of weeds to check its growth."

After the ground is well harrowed and sown, I would recommend your correspondent to make use of the cultivator to cover the seed—which by the way I have found an excellent improvement for covering seed wheat. The ground should then be rolled smooth, which is all that is required to be done until the time of harvesting arrives. My crop was cut just at the time the grain began to harden, and the lower leaves of the stalk were becoming shrivelled. The fodder was suffered to lay on the ground for a day or two, until the stalks had become sufficiently wilted, to be made use of as

bands for tying the fodder in small sheaves; being bound, the sheaves are set up in small stacks of about one dozen sheaves each, and capped placing one sheaf on the top as a crown, to shield the shock from rain. In this state it remained until perfectly cured, when it was carted off, stacked up in a convenient place for feeding. E.)

P. S. With respect to the proper time of sowing, I would suggest that the usual time of planting corn is the most fit season where the crop to be used as dry fodder.

Baltimore Co., April 21st, 1842.

[Where the object is either for soiling or for use we think that four bushels of seed to the acre on good, well manured ground, would not be much.—*Ed. Am. Far.*]

From the Maine Farmer.

CAUSE OF PHYSICAL DEGENERACY

MR HOLMES.—The question was asked in the Farmer a long time since, "What are the causes of the deterioration of the human race for the fifty years in America?" I have never seen answered to my entire satisfaction. Undoubtedly a number of things have, or might have had a bearing on the subject, but if animal life consists of the effect of stimuli operating on what is stimulated, then it seems that an exact proportion of stimuli to excitement, excitability, or what be stimulated, would be perfect health, (if so thing ever was.) I know that too much stimulating food and drink, if the above principles sound, would produce just what we see has taken place. Our diet has been too much animal and particularly that which is oily. Destroy digestion in any animal and you belittle him. The use of tea and coffee in the room of milk, and several kinds of mixtures that used to be made from milk, is another cause. Provoking the taste by the modern art of cooking with too great variety, to eat too much, is another cause. As I have before said, destroy digestion, and you belittle any race. Hard grain given to young colts done it, and produced lasting disease through the Very high keep in pigs and a confined life, and has done it in that race. Rum will deplete the growth of a puppy—and the deleterious effects of ardent spirits upon the human system, are, too plainly apparent. I will also mention a cause of exercise in the open air, among the causes of degeneracy. This is best obtained by actual labor.

In order to renew our race, let us return to diet, exercise and habits of our forefathers of the Revolution.

I do not pretend that I have done the subject justice. I merely submit the above as a few, I call, common sense thoughts.

Not a Physician, but
An Old Fashioned Farmer.

The discovery of Dr. Priestly, that plants absorb carbonic acid gas, (deleterious to animal life), after assimilating the carbon to their own food, exhale from the leaves the oxygen with which carbon was combined, proves to us how necessary to each other's existence plants and animals are, and gives us an impressive idea of the world, which thus binds the several parts and systems of the universe as it were, so intimately, that the link of the chain can well be dispensed with.

ASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 A meeting of the Society holden April 30th—
 ed. That the following letter be published in
 w England Farmer.
 urnal to Saturday, May 14th, at 11 o'clock.
 EBEN WIGHT, Rec. Sec'y.

[copy.]
 Rouen, (France,) Dec. 20th, 1841.
 E. Voss, President of the M. H. S.:

—I have received the letter which you did
 me honor to address to me the 22d August,
 which was delivered to me by Mr Bosson.
 I have also received a letter from Mr Robt.
 line, Corresponding Secretary, advising me
 had been elected an honorary member of
 Society, and at the same time enclosing my
 a. I assure you that I highly appreciate the
 which has been conferred upon me, and I
 u to accept my grateful acknowledgements
 same, and also to present them to the Soci-
 which I now feel it an honor to belong.
 I believe me, sir, I shall always be happy of
 to do whatever may be in my power to ren-
 der communications more and more agreeable.
 I have noticed by the Report of the transactions
 of the honorable Society for the years 1837 and
 which you had the goodness to send me, how
 you have been occupied with horticulture
 to the extent of your efforts to hasten its progress.
 I am, gentlemen, in this course, and the whole
 will owe to you its benedictions; for we do
 not labor for the benefit of a single nation, but for
 the good in general. Every people now under-
 stands the well-being of one is reflected upon
 the other. Distance may separate men, but the same
 sentiment unites and guides their efforts—the
 same happiness of all. I have read with much
 interest the remarks of Mr J. L. Russell on this
 subject, for which, as also the numbers of the N. E.
 Farmer, which you were good enough to send me,
 I beg you to accept my thanks. I shall at all
 times feel gratified for the receipt of similar publi-

—I have had the honor of presenting you as an
 honorary member of our Society, by which you
 were unanimously elected. It flatters itself
 that you will accept the appointment, and that it
 will be the means of drawing closer the ties be-
 tween our two Societies are now connected. I
 enclose herewith your diploma.

I beg you to send me some of my catalogues, from
 which you may select, should there be any
 desired by your Society. It will give me
 pleasure to receive a list of the plants of your coun-
 try (American seeds and plants of open culture.)
 If you desire seeds from here, be good enough
 to let me know it, and they shall be forwarded.

The present parcel is somewhat voluminous,
 and I sent it through the medium of your legation
 at Rouen; but you can forward letters to me by the
 packets, to my address, ("Mons. Tougard,
 Jardinier de la Societe d'horticulture a Rouen me-
 mbers.") Should the parcel be somewhat
 too large you may send it to the address of "Mons.
 de Negu, Marchand de Vire, Rue de la Cinque
 rue"—to be forwarded to me, and that friend
 will be the most useful at the custom house.

I beg you to nearly a year since I addressed you a let-
 ter, and my friend who proposed to visit Boston, and
 I learned that he had not been there, and that

should he be with you, it would be still later, which
 determined me to write you again.

I beg you to accept the assurances of my most
 distinguished consideration.

I am your obed't and very humble serv't,
 TOUGARD.

Honorary member of the Horticultural Society of Boston,
 of Paris, of Liege, of Antwerp, &c. &c., of the Free
 Society of Cultivation of the Department of the Lower
 Seine, member of the Normande Association Rouen,
 &c. &c.

For the N. E. Farmer.

THE SQUASH-VINE DESTROYER—FRUIT
 TREES, &c.

ALLEN PUTNAM, Esq.—Dear Sir—In answer to
 my inquiries, I was pleased to see in your excellent
 paper of Feb. 16, 1842, a very particular descrip-
 tion of the squash-vine destroyer, by T. W. Harris,
 Esq. When we learn the particular habits of de-
 structive insects, we may have some hope of coun-
 teracting their ravages.

This season I think I shall take about four shingles
 to each hill of squashes, and cover them well
 with coal tar. By laying the shingles around the
 hills, I hope the strong odor arising therefrom may
 prevent the moths from laying their eggs on the
 vines; if so, by continuing the practice a few
 years, they may possibly take their departure for-
 ever.

As sea-water is thought to be destructive to the
 grub (or maggot) at the roots of cabbage, I think
 I shall try it this season.

From my earliest recollections, it has been said,
 "it is impossible to raise good fruit in this village,
 because there is so much salt in the atmosphere."
 We are surrounded with the sea. After a gale of
 wind, the grass, leaves, &c. taste very salt. I
 think it is ten years this spring since I concluded
 to see if it was possible to raise good fruit. I
 bought a few apple, cherry, plum, quince and pear
 trees. There was a man here who professed much
 skill in setting out trees: I employed him. Soon
 he had all but one apple tree set out. On that one
 I thought I would try an experiment. I dug a hole
 three feet deep and ten feet in diameter. I had
 the subsoil (red earth) removed, and the hole filled
 with sods, rich earth, &c., till within nine inches of
 the top of the ground. I then placed the tree in
 the hole, carefully extending every root and fibre,
 and filled all the vacant places under the roots. I
 then drew in the earth until the tree was as deep
 in the earth as it originally grew. The ground is
 a black sandy loam, and would bear a middling
 crop of corn. This spring I measured the tree
 which I measured the tree which I set out, and
 found the circumference to be *twenty five inches*,
 and it bore as much fruit as all my other nineteen
 apple trees. The largest of my other trees was
seventeen inches. If I had paid a man ten dollars
 a piece, to set out my trees in a proper manner, I
 doubt not I should in the end be a great gainer.

I planted some large potatoes, cut in four or five
 pieces, and some small whole ones, in alternate
 rows. The weight of each was equal. When they
 were dug, the large produced at the rate of
 191 lbs. The small, 102 lbs. On an average, the
 potatoes from the large, were four times as large
 as those from the small ones.

I have budded plum, cherry and peaches, many
 of them failed. But when I have taken short scions,
 with no more than two buds, and inserted

them according to directions, and applied the com-
 position to keep out the air and water, and put
 some of the composition on the ends of the scions,
 to keep them from drying up, I have seldom known
 one to fail.

Very respectfully,
 ALLEN COFFIN

Edgartown, April 26, 1842.

From the Farmer's Journal.

WHOLE POTATOES vs. ENDS.

MR COLE—Dear Sir—Last season I made several
 experiments on the potato, in order to ascertain
 as far as practicable, whether the theory is really
 and philosophically based, which inculcates the su-
 perior value and productiveness of whole tubers
 when planted for seed, over mere sectional cuttings
 or "seed ends."

The soil selected for these experiments was a
 bed of rich loam, resting upon a substratum of sand
 so light and porous in its texture as easily to ad-
 mit the infiltration of water from above as well as
 the ascent of moisture from below. Upon this
 soil, which was accurately furrowed, I first planted
 eight hills of Rohans, putting one tuber only,
 of the size of a hen's egg, in each hill. The next
 row was planted with slips, upon each of which
 there were eight eyes; third, with slips having
 but two eyes, and the fourth with pieces containing
 but one eye each. The covering was performed
 throughout alike, and the after culture was, so far
 as I can recollect, in every respect the same. At
 first, the whole potatoes were much more promis-
 ing than the rest, but as the season advanced, the
 hills in which I had deposited the slips and cuttings,
 gradually came on, and at the harvest were equally
 as large and vigorous, to all appearance, as those
 which had sprung from the potato which had been
 planted whole. The produce of each of the rows
 was nearly the same in weight, although there was
 a very obvious difference as regarded size: those
 produced from the whole potatoes being much larger
 and fairer, and those from the cuttings, with a
 single eye, being the *least*, but most numerous of
 all. My other experiments were attended by simi-
 lar results, or indeed so nearly similar as not to
 require a recapitulation in detail.

Yours, in haste,
 H. D. WHITE.
 Windham, Me., March 11, 1842.

SOAKING CORN TO FEED HORSES.

One of the best farmers in the vicinity of Balti-
 more, saves one third of his corn, by soaking it be-
 fore he feeds it to his horses. He places two hogs-
 heads in his cellar, secure from the frost, and fills
 them with ears of corn, and pours on water to cover
 it. When well soaked, he feeds it to his horses,
 and when one cask is empty, he fills it again and
 feeds from the other. By the time one is empty,
 the corn in the other is well soaked. The cobs
 are so well soaked that the horses eat the whole,
 and they require only two thirds as much corn
 when prepared in this way, and there is no doubt
 that this preparation and the eating the cob with
 the corn, renders the food more wholesome.—*Far-
 mer's Jour.*

It is estimated by Count Rumford, that a cord of
 green wood contains 1,413 lbs. of water—equal to
 one hoghead and two barrels.

THE BIRDS—THE BIRDS.

A friend says to us—"I observe in your paper of the 27th ult., a timely call on the farmer to protect the birds. I wish some measure could be suggested to do this more thoroughly. We have societies for the suppression of horse-stealing, and we frequently make a common cause against the robbers of our melon grounds and orchards. Why not do the same against the more dangerous loafers who destroy the natural protectors of both fields and orchards? At present, no man's house or person, in the country, is safe from the intrusion of these dangerous nuisances.

"Impressed with the necessity of calling attention to this subject, I hastily collected some facts to show the value of birds to the farmer, and had them printed and distributed among my neighbors, as I hope, to some purpose. I send you a copy, from which you may perhaps think it worth while to make extracts.

"If public attention is only once awakened to the extent of the evil complained of, I have no fears but it will be in some way remedied."

Copy of the printed pamphlet above alluded to:

"PROTECT THE BIRDS.

"The season is now come when the birds begin their labors in our fields and orchards. Many amongst us are well satisfied of the usefulness of these little fellow-laborers, whilst some are not aware of their value and permit them to be disturbed or destroyed. For the benefit of such, the following facts are stated, and every one is urged, as he values his fruit trees and looks for a plentiful harvest, to extend to the birds the protection which they so richly merit. Let those who may still doubt, compare the orchards in Medford, Cambridge, &c., in June, with those in West Cambridge and Lexington, where shooting and bird's-nesting are not permitted. Our most intelligent orchardists are satisfied that the absence, in those last named towns, of the canker-worm, that pest which has cost so much labor and expense, and has ruined so many trees, is owing mainly to the great number of birds which breed, undisturbed, in our fields and orchards.

Let the mischievous loafers, of whatever age, size, condition, or color, who roam about our fields with a musket in their hands, be dealt with according to law, or driven out like vermin, and we shall hear no more complaints that orchards are laid waste by insects and trees destroyed by mice.

FACTS.

"The common Cuckoo is almost the only bird which feeds on the caterpillar: he destroys them in great numbers, eating them voraciously when they are full grown. The numbers of these destructive insects that a few Cuckoos, with their young, will destroy, is incredible."—*Conn. Herald*.

"When the Martins and Swallows were protected," says a Herefordshire farmer, "the hops blossomed in great beauty, and the crop was abundant, whilst there was a general failure with my neighbors, who allowed these birds to be shot and their nests destroyed."—*Jesse*.

"Every Crow requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine tenths of their food consist of worms and insects; 100 Crows then in one season destroy 4780 pounds of worms, insects, and larva: from this fact some slight idea may be formed of the usefulness of such much persecuted bird, to the farmer."—*Magazine of Nat. Hist.*

The Blackbird destroys great numbers of grubs, &c. &c.—"Last August, I observed eight or ten Blackbirds busily engaged in the grass-plot front of my house, and the grass where they were, seemed dying, as was hunted, for their mischievous operations—and the gun was suggested as the remedy. Suspecting the object of the birds' search, I turned up a piece of turf with the spade, and found it literally swarming with grubs of various sizes. I need not say that they were allowed to pursue their game undisturbed, and that the grass-plot soon regained its verdure. This is another instance of the utility of preserving birds on farms and in orchards and gardens."—*Ibid*.

"The owl renders essential service to the farmer, by destroying mice, rats, and shrews, which infest houses and barns; it also catches bats and beetles.

"To those who seem inclined to extirpate the Blackbird, Wilson justly remarks, as a balance against the damage they commit, the service they perform in the spring season, by the immense number of insects and their larva which they destroy, as their principal food, and which are of kinds most injurious to the husbandman. Indeed Kalin remarked, that after a great destruction made among these and the common blackbirds for the legal reward of three pence a dozen, the Northern States, in 1749, experienced a complete loss of the grass and grain crops, which were now devoured by insects."

"Up to the time of harvest, I have uniformly, on dissection, found their food to consist of these larva, caterpillars, moths, and beetles, of which they devour such numbers, that but for this providential economy, the whole crop of grain, in many places, would probably be destroyed by the time it began to germinate."—"At this season, to repay the gardener for the title of his crop, their natural due, they fail not to assist in ridding his trees of more deadly enemies which infest them, and the small caterpillars, beetles, and various insects now constitute their only food; and for hours at a time they may be seen feeding on the all-despoiling canker-worms, which infest our apple trees and elms."—*Vallut's Ornithology*.

The Bobolink is perhaps next to the Cedar bird or Canada Robin, the greatest destroyer of the canker-worm. Building her nest and rearing her young under the apple trees, as this bird often does, she requires an immense number of worms for their sustenance just at the time that they are most destructive. "I have observed one of these birds," says a neighbor, "go round the limbs of an apple tree in a spiral direction, and destroy in this way every worm on the tree, in an incredibly small time. 'No man,' added he, 'can calculate the value of birds on a farm. I have no doubt but they save me equal to the labor of one man for the season, besides preserving my trees from destruction."

It may be safely said, that in a country so thickly settled as this, there are no birds, not excepting the hawks and owls, but are vastly more useful than injurious to man. None of them should, under any pretence, be destroyed.

It is not generally known, that a few only of the hawks and owls destroy poultry. The rough-legged falcon may be observed the whole winter long seated on some small tree watching for mice, of which he destroys great numbers. Those who shoot him, or suffer him to be shot, deserve to have their trees "girdled" by these vermin. The marsh

hawk, the common Harrier, and indeed all of the family of birds that come so fearlessly to our fields and meadows, are equally harmless and useful.

"Utility of Preserving Birds on Farms and in Orchards.—An extensive experiment appears to have been made in some of the agricultural districts on the continent, the result of which has been the opinion that farmers do wrong in destroying rooks, jays, sparrows, and indeed birds in general, on their farms, particularly where there are orchards. That birds do mischief occasionally among ripe corn, there can be no doubt; but the harm they do in autumn is amply compensated by the good they do in spring, by the destructive havoc they make amongst the insect tribes. The quantity of grubs destroyed by crows, and of caterpillars and their grubs by the various small birds must be annually immense. Other tribes of birds which feed on the wing, as swallows, swifts, and martins, destroy millions of winged insects, which would otherwise infest the air, and become insupportably troublesome. Even the titmouse and bullfinch, usually supposed to be so mischievous in gardens, have actually been proved only to destroy those buds which contain a destructive insect. Ornithologists have of late determined these facts to be true. On some very large farms in Devonshire, the proprietors determined, a few summers ago, to try the result of offering a great reward for the heads of crows; but the issue proved destructive to the farms, for nearly the whole of the crops failed for three succeeding years, and they have since been forced to import birds to re-stock their farms.

"Of late years the extensive destruction of the foliage and young fruit trees in orchards by a species of caterpillar, has excited the attention of the naturalist, and it has been found to have arisen from the habit of destroying those small birds about orchards, which if left unmolested, would have destroyed or kept down these voracious insects.

"The splendid orchards of Mr Curtis, (proprietor of the celebrated *Botanical Magazine*,) of Glazenwood, near Coggeshall, in Essex, were last summer almost desolated by vermin of this sort. There was, indeed, in June, scarcely one leaf left on five or six hundred apple trees, so great was the destruction; it was really quite a lamentable object to see such fine fruit trees so destroyed. Mr Curtis observed that he was so convinced of the utility of preserving the birds, from past experience and inquiry, that he would not permit one of his servants so much as to scare them away."—*London Mag. Nat. Hist.*

A thousand more well-attested facts might be stated to show the value of birds; but more are not necessary. Let every farmer and every one who is interested in the labor of the farmer, (and who is not?) do what he can to protect them and the face of the country will no longer present the appearance of a scorched and blasted wilderness, but will preserve its beauty to the eye and the trees will produce their "fruit in season."

—

Extract from the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts

"Section 1. If any person shall, between the first day of March and the first day of September, take, kill or destroy any of the birds, called partridges, or quails; or shall, between the first day of March, and the fourth day of July, kill or destroy any of the birds called woodcocks, snipes, larks or robins; or shall, between the first day of January and the first day of November, take, kill, or de-

any any of the birds called grouse or heath hens; shall, within the respective times aforesaid, sell, buy, or have in his possession, any of the said birds, killed or taken as aforesaid, he shall forfeit for every such partridge, quail or woodcock, the sum of two dollars, and for every such snipe, lark, robin, one dollar, and for every such grouse or heath hen the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered on complaint before any justice of the peace.

Section 2. If any person shall shoot at or kill any of the birds mentioned in the preceding section, or any other birds upon lands not owned or occupied by himself, and without license from the owner or occupant thereof, at any time between the first day of March and the fourth day of July, he shall forfeit and pay to the occupant or owner of such lands, the sum of TEN DOLLARS, in addition to the actual damages sustained, to be recovered of such owner or occupant in an action of trespass."

"THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

We have received the first two numbers of a periodical with the above title. Messrs. A. B. Allen & R. L. Allen, New York, are its editors. The specimens give promise of a valuable work. It comes monthly, in pamphlet form, 32 pages—terms, one dollar per annum, in advance.

From its second No. we take the following:

PLASTER OF PARIS.

REMARKS.—We have heard many complaints among our farmers who use this important stimulant, and particularly from those who have but recently commenced its application, that it failed in numerous instances last year in developing its usual benefits. They doubt the goodness of the article, or its adaptation to their soils.

Our solution to their complaints and inquiries is, that it requires rains to dissolve or decompose the plaster, without which its application to crops is fruitless. The spring and summer of 1841 were usually dry throughout a great part of the Northern States. For two or three months, we had little or no rains, and the grass and early grain crops were uncommonly short. This we apprehend is the principal cause of the failure. We advise our agricultural friends, however, to repeat their regular course, and soon the present season may give an account of the last year's application. At all events, our confidence is in no way impaired in the virtue of this stimulant.

Yours, truly,

F.

The application of *sulphate of lime*, more familiarly known as *Selenite*, *Gypsum*, or *Plaster of Paris*, is extensively and most beneficially made in our country as a manure, perhaps we cannot occupy the attention of our readers more advantageously than by throwing together some facts connected with it. Of theories we have many; but as they are not yet attained that certainty which we deem essential to any subject claiming the attention of practical farmers, the rule we have adopted in our present limits will not allow our communicating them. The materials of gypsum are lime, chemically combined with sulphuric acid, commonly known as oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid, which is one of the strongest mineral acids, and consists of sulphur and oxygen, with the addition of a little water. This combination is essential to be understood by such as are making experiments on its use, and will serve to throw much light on the results for the different results obtained.

And, 1. It generally has little or no effect on strong clay lands, unless applied in large quantities, say 15 or 20 bushels to the acre, when it may be known to change the character of a stiff clay in a single season, to a loose, friable, mellow and rich soil.

2. It is used with great effect on dry, sandy, (not a barren sand,) or loamy soils.

3. One to two bushels per acre is considered a sufficient quantity to apply at once, though as high as six, have been sown with marked advantage.

4. Its effects last through two seasons, and frequently much longer.

5. It should be sown generally in April or May, (and always applied when the ground is dry,) thus affording an opportunity for dissolving it by the rains. Its application to crops as late as June, has frequently been attended with decided advantages, though the large quantity of water required for dissolving it, being about 500 parts of water, at a temperature of 60°, to one of gypsum, renders the advantage much more conspicuous when sown earlier.

6. The effects are much more striking when applied with manure, and sometimes with lime.

7. It is a stimulant, as well as manure, and has a tendency to exhaust the humus or geine already in the ground, which renders it necessary to add manures occasionally, when the crops are carried off the ground; when they are consumed on it, the soil is constantly improving without the addition of manure.

8. It is in some instances a *specific food* of vegetables, by this means greatly increasing the quantity of some plants, as clover, sainfoin, and other of the broad leaf grasses; peas, corn, roots, &c.; while some of the narrow leaf grasses, and wheat, barley, oats, &c. are scarcely benefited by it.

9. In opposition to the suggestion of our correspondents, we have well attested experiments of its immediate beneficial effect on crops suffering from drought, before any rains had come to its aid; it having been in some slight degree dissolved by copious dews.

10. Its application in the neighborhood of salt water, has seldom been attended with benefit, owing undoubtedly to its combining with the saline vapor wasted to it by the sea breezes.

11. Frequent benefit is derived from its use on vines and other plants infested with insects, for though the diluted acid constituting a portion of it, may be highly beneficial to the vegetable, it is poisonous to the insect.

12. Wet lands or not improved by it.

13. Many soils are already so highly charged with gypsum in their natural condition, as to derive no benefit from an additional quantity. There is scarcely any saline substance more generally diffused, it constituting a portion of almost every soil, and is contained to a greater or less extent, in all river and spring water; and giving to the latter especially, when in considerable quantity, the character of *hardness*.

From this cause, (its general and large diffusion,) is unquestionably owing the want of effect on clay lands. These almost invariably contain considerable portions of *sulphur and lime*; we have then but to add a portion of oxygen to the sulphur, which is abundantly found in the soil, and water, and atmosphere, and we have the sulphuric acid, which brought into combination with the lime, gives us the gypsum. This enters directly into the substances of some plants, as we have seen

above; and on others, it acts favorably, by its subsequent decomposition and union with other substances, as potash; and especially by *seizing on* and fixing the ammonia, brought into contact with it by the dews and rains from the atmosphere. These multifarious operations of nature in her secret laboratory, with all the elements and under all the varied circumstances in which she works, are not so clearly detected, as to develop her *modus operandi* with sufficient certainty to establish well defined and accurate theories. We therefore leave the subject for the practical farmer to experiment upon, with what little light we have thrown together on the subject above. And with all the theory in the world, *experience* as to its value to certain crops, under certain circumstances, and on certain soils, would be of more value to the farmer; and to him we must look for such experiments as can alone afford any reasonable or correct foundation of the theoretic action of this important mineral. We will add, that another reason for the want of effect on clay soils, may be found in the abundance of the sulphates of ammonia, potash, soda, magnesia, alumina, &c. which they contain.

Our own use of gypsum has been limited, as the land we have cultivated for a few years past, has been a tenacious clay. On a field containing 20 acres, which was occupied with oats, sown on a freshly turned and unmanured soil; oats sown on a well manured piece, occupied for several preceding seasons with roots; and a large clover patch; we sowed in the latter part of May last year, about seven acres in different patches, at the rate of five or six pecks to the acre. The ground had become quite dry, and we had but slight rains afterwards, and though the whole season was remarkably dry, we had a large crop from each part of the field, (thus showing the superiority of a clay soil in drought;) yet so far as we could discover, there was no apparent difference in the plastered or unplastered portions of the field. There may have been some advantage in the weight or nutritive character of the crop afforded by the plaster, but of this we could not judge, as our experiment did not go far enough to settle this point. R.

Transplanting Trees.—Most nut-bearing trees may be as much improved by transplanting and grafting, as fruit trees are. The hickory and chestnut may thus be made to bear nuts far better flavored, and three times as large as they produce in an uncultivated state. In a good soil, they will soon come to maturity; and for shade, fuel, and timber, the chestnut, butternut and hickory, are not inferior to the unproductive horse-chestnut, basswood, elm and maple. Late in autumn, or in spring, is the time for transplanting;—for which, and for grafting, the same course is to be pursued as with the apple or pear tree—care being taken to place the roots about the same depth in the earth that they naturally grew.

When the buds just begin to expand, or take the leaf form, is considered the most favorable time for grafting nuts; this takes place about the last of May.—*Selected.*

We would strongly recommend the soaking of ruta baga and other turnip seed, 48 hours in *tanner's oil*, before sowing. The oil so strongly impregnates the first leaves of the plant, as to keep off the fly, so destructive to it in the early stages of its existence.—*Amer. Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1842.

PUMPKINS AND WINTER SQUASHES.

These may be raised at so small an expense as to make them cheap food for cattle and swine in the months of November and December. It is best to plant in hills 8 feet apart each way—7 to 8 hundred hills per acre. A single cord of good manure, or but little more than a cord, will afford a large shovel full per hill on the acre. A cultivator or a harrow run through the rows two or three times, and the use of the hoe once or twice immediately around the hill, is all the labor that is required. We do not mean to say that more manure will not cause a larger yield, but only that where land is plenty and manure scarce, that the quantity above named will answer a good purpose. We think it better to put the pumpkins and squashes by themselves, than to scatter them through the corn field. If the corn is thick upon the ground, vines do it essential injury. If you have manure, you may plant a row of beans or a row of corn between each two rows of vines, and all will do well. In that case, the rows of corn being 8 feet asunder, the corn does not shade the vines to their great harm, and the roots of the vines being 4 feet from the roots of the corn, the corn is not robbed of its sustenance. Vines generally do best on new light lands. Spots that have recently been cleared of bushes, where there are many decayed leaves, are favorable to their growth. Any strong manure answers well for them, but those composed with virgin soil from the woods, or with decayed leaves and wood, are the best.

Large and soft shelled pumpkins, and large squashes are the most profitable to raise for stock. If you have seed in abundance, it is best to put a dozen or more in each hill; this gives a chance to have three vines left—and that is enough per hill—after the ravages of flies and worms are over.

Should you pick up the bones around the premises and put one in each hill, the roots of the vines will embrace it, form a sort of net work over it, and probably you will get a better crop for their doing so—let the bone, however, not be placed in immediate contact with the seeds you plant, but three or four inches below them, or at one side of them. If in immediate contact with them, the bone is liable to act too powerfully.

In planting vines of all kinds, it is well to dig out a large hole—say take out a bushel of earth or more, and then work your manure and the earth thus dug out, well together in filling up the hole. Plant from May 20th to June 5th.

MELONS.

The water melon does best on a warm gravelly or sandy soil—but if you plant on a dry gravelly knoll, (and that is the best spot that most farmers can select,) then dig out a large hole that will contain a wheelbarrow load of rotten chips, or leaves, or wood, mixed with some manure and some fresh and good soil, some muck—swamp mud—may enter into the mixture.

The musk melon does well treated in the same way, and it often will do well in a common rich garden soil, without any particular care in planting.

The editor of the Kent (Maryland) News, says he pulled from his wheat lot recently, a stalk of wheat measuring three feet from the root to the top of the blade. The crop in that section is very promising.

THE SEASON.

The flowers appear on the earth—the time of the singing of birds has come.—THE PREACHER.

Earlier than in most seasons, the earth has put on her robes of green, bespangled with flowers of every hue. Twelve months ago, we were drenched with rains, chilled by the North East gales—scarcely a wild flower had opened its petals—and the earliest fruit trees were no blossoms. Now, the pear, the cherry, and even the apple, in sheltered spots, are in full blossom. Wild flowers are spread in profusion on the earth's surface; the grass is green, and is well set. It is true that we cannot tell much yet as to harvests, but at present all things in nature promise well.

"The flowers appear on the earth." Mysterious change! A few weeks since, and all around on plain, in valley and on hill, all was serene and inanimate. Frosts held the powers of vegetable growth in perfect abeyance. Those frosts have now relaxed their grasp. Flowers and plants in countless numbers have come up from the bosom of the earth, and are now gratifying man by their delicacy and beauty of form and coloring, are pleasing us by their fragrance, and are giving promise of grains and fruits. Mysterious change! No visible hand has wrought it. Day by day, night by night it has gone on, but no visible hand has wrought it. But it has a cause: The Maker and the Executor of Nature's laws, has spread this robe of beauty and promise over the husbandman's fields and pastures.

And He, the God of the seasons, invites the farmer now to be sowing with a diligent hand. He encourages us to sow in hope. This we may do, when we comply with the conditions on which the luxuriant harvest is usually granted. We must till well—manure well—seed well—and then may we hope to receive abundantly from Him on whom the eyes of all wait, that he may give them meat in due season.

"The time of the singing of birds has come"—and let them sing. Why stop their notes with the murderous gun? With their rich and varied plumage, they give a charm to earth's scenes, while busily collecting the insects and worms that would feed upon our crops. They are given to man by the beneficent Giver of all good, to assist in protecting the fruits of his labor from the depredations of enemies too minute for his vision—too numerous for him to subdue. Let them live—let them sing. We preach often upon this subject: we do it earnestly. And we urge it upon farmers and farmers' boys, not as a matter of taste and feeling merely, but as a matter of interest and profit. Yes—let the birds live.

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

We do not like the common practice of putting eight or ten cartloads only of manure to the acre for corn, and putting that all in the hill. There is no profit in trying to raise corn in this way. But if you are still bent upon the old course, we advise you to furrow out the land deep as possible, and get the manure down as far as you can from the effects of the drying winds and suns.

Where twenty loads of good manure per acre can be used, we deem it better economy to spread the whole. Possibly the crop of corn may be no larger—it may be smaller;—this depends much upon the season. But the labor is less, the crop in the average of years is as good, and the land is left in a better state.

There is a common belief that corn manured in the hill, ripens earlier than that where all the manure is spread. Our experience does not find this so. The corn will grow faster in June and July, when the manure is in the hill, and will promise then to ripen earlier, but we have not found it fulfil that promise in Septem-

ber. Many wish their corn to grow rapidly in June: We have had our largest crops in seasons when the June growth has been slow.

BUTTER.

"The Yankees keep up the price of butter in this market. They boast in Boston of receiving fresh Philadelphia butter twice a week. Why do not the Yankees make it for themselves?"

So says and so asks the Philadelphia North American. So say the citizens.—The Philadelphians keep down the price of butter in this city, by sending theirs on here twice a week. Why do the Pennsylvanians make more than they want for their own use? So ask the Yankee farmers.

CANKER WORMS.

Mr Winslip, of Brighton, has sent us a message, saying that a sprinkling of the suds of *Whale Oil Soap* upon the trees, just as the canker worms hatch out, will destroy them. Those who think to operate in this way, must watch the trees very narrowly, and find the worms while they are very small, and make the application then. The *Whale Oil Soap* can be obtained at Messrs. Breck & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse.

CATERPILLARS.

Strip them from the trees while young. Take those hours when they are all in the nest and pull off all that are within reach and put your foot upon them. Those that are too high up in the trees for reaching conveniently, may be destroyed by swabbing them with strong soap-suds or with lamp oil.

The Peach Worm.—Various methods have been employed to prevent the attacks of this insect. In the spring, earth has been piled round the tree a foot high, covering up all the bark that was tender. With the same object in view, canvass or rupes made of hay or straw, have been wound about the stem, and then coated with white-wash. Straw in an upright position, has also been applied. Tan in small boxes has answered the same purpose; and its properties are also repulsive. Lime and ashes have the same effect. Common salt, either alone or mixed with nitre, has been found efficacious, besides promoting the growth and productiveness of the tree. Half a pound has been scattered round it at a time. Soot employed in the same way, is highly recommended. A small red cedar, planted in the same hole with a peach tree, has protected it by its offensive odor. Charcoal in small pieces, heaped up, is supposed to smother the worm by choke damp, and sulphur to poison it with its fumes. Doubtless all are useful, but the appendages should be removed when the warm season is over.—N. Y. *Agricult. Soc. Trans.*

Mildew.—Some varieties of the peach and nectarine, are subject to a *rotte mildew*, which appears on the new shoots about midsummer, checking their growth, but not attended with any other ill effects. It seems analogous to the mildew on the grape and gooseberry; and may be cured it is said by the application of sulphur water. A better course, however, for culturists in general, would be to stimulate the tree to make a handsome growth in the early part of the season, and to take no further care.—*ib.*

When young, we trust ourselves too much, and we trust others too little when old. Rashness is the error of youth, timid caution of age. Manhood is the isthmus between the two extremes—the ripe, the fertile season of action, when alone we can find the head to contrive, united with the hand to execute.—*Lacon.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Love of Woman.—There is something infinitely touching in the love of woman. Unconscious of defect in the object of its devotion, it knows no limit to its duration or intensity, and becomes identified with the very existence of the far being with whom it has taken up its abode. Alike forgetful of self under all circumstances, it is not seduced by the ostentatious displays of wealth and magnificence, nor is its fervor abated amidst the disheartening scenes of penury and degradation. Well may woman say with the poet—

"The heart that once truly loves never forgets,
But as truly loves on to the close,
As the sun-flower turns on its God when he sets,
The same look that it turned when he rose."

For her affection knows no change. It ascends the scaffold and traverses the battle field, unconscious of disgrace or danger; no coldness can chill its ardor, and no unworthiness can diminish its force, whilst regardless of the smiles of prosperity or the frowns of adversity, it identifies itself with the destinies of its object in the cold embrace of death itself. What a contrast does woman's love present when compared with the calculating attachments of man, and how nobly does it cast back upon him the slanderous imputations of fickleness and selfishness.—*Selected.*

Curious Civility.—The Foreign Quarterly, in a review of Kohl's spirited and exceedingly interesting sketches of the capitol of Russia, says that curious scenes take place in the streets of St. Petersburg on a cold day.

When the nose freezes, the sufferer is wholly unconscious of a fact, which to all who see him is made apparent by the chalky whiteness of that important appendage to the human face divine. Nature for such occasions has always provided, in profuse abundance, the most efficacious remedy. All that is necessary is, to rub the patient's nose well with snow, and the circulation usually returns in a few minutes. If this is not done in time, the nose is lost. It has therefore come to be considered an act of common civility, in the streets of St. Petersburg, for every body to look to the noses of his neighbors, trusting that his neighbors will keep an eye upon his in return. If you meet a man and see that his nose is turning white, courtesy requires that you should take up a handful of snow, and rub his face as briskly as you can, till the rosy blush returns. Sometimes you may see two Russians on meeting, stop simultaneously, and fail to rubbing each other's face for dear life. A newly imported Englishman has been known to resent rather roughly so unceremonious an act of kindness, of the importance of which he has not become aware, but the usage is one with which the stranger seldom remains long unacquainted. The eyes also are liable to become inconvenienced by the severe cold. Icicles form about the eye-lashes, and gradually become large enough to prevent the sufferer from seeing with any comfort to himself. In such cases, it is considered allowable to enter the first house at hand, and demand permission to thaw oneself, leaving a tear of gratitude on the hospitable floor, in acknowledgement of the favor received.

"This is too serious a matter to make light of," as the whale said to the man who was dipping oil out of his head.

A Pointed Hit.—The Lowell Offering tells the following anecdote of Father Moody, who was pastor of the church in York, Me., in the year 1700 :

"Col. Ingraham, a wealthy parishioner, had retained his large stock of corn in time of great scarcity, in hopes of raising the price. Father Moody heard of it, and resolved upon a public attack upon his transgressor. So he arose in the pulpit one Sabbath, and named as his text Proverbs xi, 11: "He that withholdeth corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be upon the head of him that selleth it." Col. Ingraham could but know to whom reference was made, but he held up his head, and faced his pastor with a look of stolid unconsciousness. Father Moody went on with some very applicable remarks, but Col. Ingraham still pretended not to understand the allusion. Father Moody grew very warm, and became still more direct in his remarks upon matters and things. But Col. Ingraham held up his head as high, perhaps a little higher than ever, and would not put on the coat prepared for him. Father Moody at length lost all patience. "Col. Ingraham!" said he, "you know that I mean you. Why do n't you hang down your head?"

Were the same boldness and plainness in rebuking sin new in vogue, which characterized the pulpit in days of yore, how many men who enter church with their heads high, would leave it with them lowered.

Hoosier Conversation.—"Hullo, stranger! you appear to be travelling."

"Yes, I always travel when on a journey."
"I think I've seen you somewhere."
"Very likely; I have often been there."
"And pray what might your name be?"
"It might be Sam Patch, but it is n't."
"Have you been long in these parts?"
"Never longer than at present—five feet nine."
"Do you get any thing new?"
"Yes, I bought a new whetstone this morning."
"I thought so: you are the sharpest blade I've seen on this road."—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

The following remarks of the Boston Courier, contain more truth than poetry :

"Were not Christianity a divine institution, and the object of the special care of an overruling Deity, it would long ago have been driven from the face of the earth, by the follies, the absurdities, the hypocrisy, and the atrocious wickedness of its professed advocates."

"As a science, religion consists in a knowledge of the relations between God and man; as a principle, in the exercise of the corresponding affections; as a rule of duty, in the performance of the actions which those affections prescribe."

"True glory, says Pliny, consists in doing what deserves to be written, writing what deserves to be read, and making the world better and happier for having lived in it.

The Peacynne tells of a fellow whose countenance is so uncommonly ugly that he is afraid to sleep alone.

The clergy live by our sins, the doctors by our diseases, and the lawyers by our follies.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
20 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 " Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 " Hoop do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Haler do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 Yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,

Nonparel Cabbage.	Early Cauliflower.
Early Hope do.	" Broccoli, of sorts.
Early Scout's Cucumber.	Celery, superior sorts.
Five Long Green do.	Sweet Marjoram.
Esq Plant.	

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 9.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seed comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 2 to 6 months old. E. PHINNEY, Lexington, Feb. 9.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACOBUS, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suited for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 11

SITUATION WANTED

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address D. at this office. March 9

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Shelton & Moore's, Sun Dials, very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the day of the year in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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

DL. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1842.

[NO. 46.

N. E. FARMER.

MAKING BUTTER.

The following method of making butter is practiced in a county in Scotland, long famous for the excellence of its butter:—

The milk is set in cellars arched over with brick work, deep and cool, somewhat resembling vaults as are best adapted to keeping wine in proper order. The temperature of the air in winter as well as summer, is nearly from 54 to 60 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. They are paved with ordinary tiles or with bricks.

When there is any reason to apprehend the heat penetrating into the cellar, the vent holes are stopped with straw during the heat of the day.

In the winter they take care that the cold should not get into this cellar, by stopping the vent holes in like manner in frosty weather.

The door of these cellars, and the vent holes, should be either on the north or west side; the door is often within the dwelling-house, but always in a room where no fire is kept.

Neatness and cleanliness are so very essential to this cellar, that no wooden utensils, boards, &c., are suffered to be in it; because as these would rot in such a cool place, a disagreeable and stinky smell would issue from them.

Not the least dirt is to be seen either on the walls, the edges of the air holes, or on the floor; in order to preserve this neatness, the pavement is frequently washed, and nobody comes in without putting on a pair of slippers which stand dry at the door.

The persons who have the care of the dairy, put on there, first pulling off their ordinary shoes; at least smell other than that of milk, which could be perceived in the dairy, would be thought to injure the quality of the butter, and would be attributed to the want of care in the maids.

Cleanliness is thought so extremely necessary towards the having good butter, that in Saxony and various other parts they rub and wash the cows before they milk them, if they happen to have laid down in the cow-house.

The vessels in which the new milk is put, are then dishes scalded in hot water, in order to get off the stale milk that may be soaked into their substance. The stale milk is an invisible leaven, though well known, which sours the new milk. Instant experience has discovered this inconvenience. These dishes are fifteen inches wide at the top, six at the bottom, and six inches deep. These dimensions are from outside to outside; if they were deeper, it would be hurtful—if they were wider, it would be inconvenient.

The milk is brought from the pastures in the wooden pails or earthen pans in which it was milked.

All copper vessels are esteemed dangerous to be used in a dairy. The milk is suffered to remain quiet about an hour on the dairy floor, till the curd is gone off, and the natural heat is had, has settled it. It is then poured into the dishes through a sieve, so that no hairs or dirt may remain in it.

The dishes are set on the floor of the dairy, after it has been well cleansed; the coolness of the place communicates itself to the dishes, and prevents the milk from curdling; for every thing that is done in the dairy, is in order to hinder the milk from curdling and growing sour in summer before the cream is taken off; and in the winter, to prevent the dairy from being so cold as that milk should be frozen, or that the butter should be with difficulty made, on account of the cream having been chilled.

The dishes being in this manner filled, are left twenty-four hours, and sometimes less, on the dairy floor; they are then skimmed; they should not be left longer, because the cream would lose its sweetness, becoming thick, and the milk under it might curdle and grow sour; and where this is the case, no good butter can be expected.

The skimming is performed in the following manner:

The maid gently raises the dish, laying the lip of it on a large pan, and with her finger's end, she divides the cream near the lip of the dish, in such a manner that the milk which is underneath, may be poured off into the great pan through this division, leaving the cream by itself in the dish.

All the dishes which are set at the same time, are in this manner at the same time, emptied, and all the cream is put together in proper pans, in order to be churned at the appointed hour.

If the weather is tempestuous, very hot, or inclines to thunder, the cream rises apace, and the milk will quickly curdle and grow sour, but this must be prevented in this manner: as soon as the dairy woman hears the thunder at a distance, she runs to the dairy, stops up the vent holes, cools the pavement by throwing down some water, and then skims all the dishes wherein the cream has risen a little.

In some extraordinary cases the cream rises in less than twelve hours.

When the milk is thus drawn off from beneath the cream, by stopping the dishes, within a space of twenty hours at farthest, the buttermilk which is in the cream, is not in the least sour, and the same may be said of the skimmed milk. This last being then a very thin liquid, no part of it remains in the cream, so that there will be no danger of the cream souring in four or five days, whilst it is kept in the dairy before it is churned."

CROWS.

MR. EDITOR—I noticed in your Farmer of Saturday, May 24, 1840, a method of driving off crows, by catching one in a trap. This is a cruel way of treatment to the poor crow taken. It also operates to the general disadvantage of the farmer for the time that the crows absent themselves, as, if permitted to remain about his premises, they would doubly repay for all the injury they committed.

People are beginning to be sensible of the great losses which they have sustained and are sustaining, in their crops, by the great and wanton destruction, of late years, of all kinds of birds.

It is a well known fact that birds live on worms and insects. It is also well known that insects and worms live on vegetables. If, therefore, we destroy the birds, which live entirely on the worms and insects, we so far protect the worms and insects, whereby our crops are so much more destroyed. Why should we knowingly and deliberately do a thing having a direct tendency to the destruction of our crops, on which we depend for the support of ourselves and our stock.

Probably the greatest cause of ennui to the crow, is that he pulls up the corn. This to be sure is some vexation. But this trouble is easily remedied, and to the advantage of the farmer too. Soak the corn in some liquor that is unsavory to the taste of the crow, as saltpetre, pickle, tar water, then sprinkle some flour of sulphur among it, and the crow will not eat it. Whenever he finds that the corn is not palatable, he desists from pulling it up, for he does not work for mischief, but for his own support. When he finds he gets nothing for this kind of labor, he leaves it, and betakes to some more hopeful employment. Scatter a few kernels of this unsavory corn about upon the ground, and after tasting a few of them, he will not meddle any farther with them.

The great and increasing complaints which are abroad in the land, of the dreadful ravages of worms and insects, is owing mostly to the destruction of the birds of all kinds, especially the crow. The opposite policy ought to have been pursued—that of protecting, encouraging, and domesticating as far as possible, all kinds of birds. And it is wonderful what a provision Providence has made in this department of nature's work. The insects and worms, and the birds come and disappear at the same time.

Perhaps friend K., after thinking this matter over again, and with a better deliberation, will advise his brother farmers, not to trap and kill the crows, and will also adopt a different policy himself. I will conclude in Mr. K.'s own words: "Try it, Mr. K., try it, farmers, and rid yourselves and your neighbors of the tormentors," the worms and the insects.—*Yankee Farmer.*

To Relieve Choking.—The following method of relieving neat cattle when choked by a turnip or potato, has been tried and found successful in every instance. Pour into the throat of the animal, from a junk bottle, a pint or so of lamp or sweet oil, at the same time rubbing the throat briskly with the hand. Immediate relief will follow.—*Southern Agricult.*

Cheap.—To convey an idea of the low price of provisions at Cincinnati, says the Republican of the 9th ult., we mention the fact that 90,000 lbs. of bacon, hog round, good country cured, was offered for sale yesterday, at 1 1/2 ct. per lb. without a purchaser. The highest offer made was 1 1/4 ct. per lb.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.

For the N. E. Farmer.

IMPORTANCE OF UNITING PRACTICE WITH SCIENCE AND OF OBSERVING NATURAL OPERATIONS.

Ma ENRON.—The researches of scientific men and the application of chemical principles will, we doubt not, at some future period, reduce the art of agriculture to a state of far greater perfection than has yet been attained. But we think theorists should not too strenuously insist that scientific rules shall immediately govern all practice; they should be slow to denounce all the recommendations of merely practical men, as nothing better than "trash." All science has resulted from intimations given in practical life, and what has been proved in the results of often repeated experiments, will in most cases prove a much safer rule to govern the practice than one deduced from analogical reasoning. The chemists of Europe seem to attach more importance to this idea, than some of our own countrymen. They recommend caution to farmers in extending experiments on principles not clearly proved useful in experience. Chaptal, after directing for years the labors on a large estate, and in connection with deep philosophical research, says, "I feel that the facts which I have been able to collect upon various subjects, are still insufficient for the establishment of indisputable principles regarding them." He says again, "Writing for the agriculturist, I have often borrowed his language, and nearly always relied on his experience for the truth of the principles I have advanced." And again—"Example is the only lesson profitable to the husbandman; when one is placed before his eyes and his reason is convinced of its goodness, he is not slow to follow it; and by no other way than this can improved methods of agriculture be introduced and propagated." Would that all our chemists, like Chaptal, carried theory into practice, and labored rather to prove the correctness of principles in the results of experiments, than to reduce suddenly all practice into consistency with speculative principles.

Additional theoretic knowledge is wanted, and would prove highly conducive to the prosperity and happiness of the great body of our agriculturists; but to attempt the communication of it merely through mandates from the closet, is very like an attempt to abolish suddenly southern slavery through northern preaching. We must make a more direct approach to the husbandman; we must go with him into his fields, and show him there the evils he is suffering in consequence of wrong management, and the powers of knowledge to remove those evils. If we be ourselves nothing more than novices in science, still we can do something in the relation of our own experience and suggestions we shall be able to make, in aid of our neighbor's research and his pursuit of useful knowledge.

What is most essential in the cultivation of the earth, is, through the kindness of Providence, made obvious even to cursory observers. It is, like the most interesting truths of our religion, made so plain that he who runs may read. The operations in nature are continually proving to us what operations with our hands will conduce to the increased products of our fields. We see the sand-hill carried by the winds and rains into the valleys, into the mud and peat swamps; on the edges of the swamp, where there is a proportional mixture of the mud and sand, we observe a luxuriant vegetable growth. Here our instruction is complete.

We have satisfactory proof of the utility of penetrating these swamps, removing the redundant mud on to sandy fields and supplying the place of it in the swamp with sand from the hill. This simple process, if farmers could be induced to engage in it only so far as comparatively leisure days might allow, would in a very few years put a new and more inviting aspect on the face of our country. It would effectually remove occasions of travelling every spring fifteen or twenty miles for a load of salt hay, to keep the breath of life in a few half starved animals, and also occasions of going south or west for corn to keep families from famishing.

The mixture of the swamp and sand-hill we regard as the farmer's first lesson. There are other lessons not less clearly enforced in operations and appearances in nature, to some of which attention may hereafter be invited.

M. A.

May 30th, 1842.

From the Union Agriculturist.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Hedging.—From all of my observations during my last summer tour, I am led to put very little faith in this mode of fencing, unless it flourishes better upon the prairies than in any other part of the United States. It is with extreme regret that I am obliged to acknowledge that I have never yet seen a single instance where hedging has answered a good purpose of making a durable fence. I doubt whether an instance can be found where it has lasted as long after it came to maturity, as it took to bring it to maturity. In Delaware, I saw great quantities of hedging, and a great portion of it offered about as much protection against a drove of long nose hogs, as so much in extent of cobwebs would do. And although rails were seven or eight dollars a hundred, farmers were compelled to give up the hedge fence and use rails. The difficulty is in the climate or soil, for I saw numerous instances where it had been planted and tended with the best of skill of experienced English hedgers, but they could not prevent the blight or worm from destroying the thorn, any more than we can prevent the same cause from destroying the plum tree. Permit me to advise your readers that further experiments are useless. If they would fence their land with live fence, they must seek some other live thing beside any of the family of thorns, or they will surely be pricked in a tender place. Cattle can be cheaply fenced against, sheep can be tended by a shepherd, (one for a whole neighborhood of small sheep owners,) and hogs must be confined, before our prairie country can be brought under cultivation.

Locust and many other trees of rapid growth, could be set a few feet apart, and upon them nail strips of boards that would make a *sorter* live fence.

Chestnut, sycamore, cotton wood, locust, butter-nut, or white walnut, black walnut and elm, could either of them be planted so near to each other, that while small they could be lopped down and twisted together, and would very probably make a good fence against cattle, and by proper constant trimming every year, might be prevented from spreading so as to be troublesome. So much for hedging. Now for

Ditching and Blue Grass.—Notwithstanding all the failures in making "rod fence," I am still confident that our extensive prairies will some day be found without any other resource than the earth

itself. When coal or peat can be had, brick will be used. But when the land is well set in blue grass, there will be no difficulty in making a fence of ditch and bank, the sides of which will be steep enough to stop cattle, and the blue grass sod as tough as to prevent the frost from throwing it down. This sod will flourish on the almost perpendicular sides of a bank, 4 feet high and 1 foot thick, which independent of the ditch necessarily made in making the bank, is sufficient to stop any well bred cattle, and will be found more durable and less expensive than hedging. If these are facts, it is important that this kind of grass be early introduced. And if they are not facts, I should like to be corrected, for this is one important object to be gained by an interchange of opinions through your columns.

Scrap of Time.—How very wasteful we are of these odds and ends of one of the good things which we never can replace, after they have once gone by upon their fleeting course. We should not only work to teach our children, but ourselves, to use these scraps for some useful purpose. To speak in a phrase that all occupants of log cabins will understand, I will say, that a newspaper is the best *thinking* with which to fill up the *cracks* of time that so often occur in our common occupation. And they will serve to keep out a deal of the foul winds of the world that are so apt to blow upon the unoccupied mind.

Even now at this very time, this scrap is penned to fill up a little space, an unoccupied moment, to do which I stand by a western window with my sheet resting upon my hand, while the beauty of a clear winter evening twilight, enables me to say, this little scrap of time is not entirely lost to the world or me. Who knows but I may have done some one a *scrap* of good, in this scrap of the odds and ends of time. And perhaps this very scrap will be read a thousand times at just such a moment, and as the light fades away till the eye grows dim over the page, will not the mind be in a proper train to reflect that so fades away life, and him that would be useful and happy while life lasts, must not put off the beginning of a good work until the twilight of life.

Twilight on the Prairie.—And now, so soon the light of joy is gone. Hast thou never observed that twilight upon the prairie is much shorter than in a timbered country? It seems but a few short minutes after the shades of night commence, before all is blended in one dark mass, and yet the time between sundown and dark is quite lengthy.

And now for you who are tired of twilight meditations, that word lengthy occurs at a fortunate point; for like other tedious proser, I needed cautioning to remind me that I was getting lengthy, and being so reminded, I will just remind you that I am the odd end of an old acquaintance of yours, whose name you have before seen just as it stands here as the representative of

SOLON ROBINSON.

Lake C. H., Indiana.

Painting.—Buildings should be painted in moderate weather in fall or spring; then the oil will remain upon the outside, imbibe the oxygen from the atmosphere, and form a body with the other ingredients. But if paint be put on buildings in hot weather, the wood will absorb the oil, and leave the coloring matter to wash off. The durability of paint is increased by giving the building a coat of oil first, letting it dry in.

SALTPETRE FOR MANURE.

Mr O. M. Whipple, of Lowell, in a communication to Mr Colman upon the use of saltpetre as a manure, says:—

"Having an island in Boston harbor, called spectacle island, and its distance from land rendering it very expensive to furnish manure for it, in the spring of 1838 I concluded to try the experiment of using saltpetre as a substitute, and in order to test its ability with some exactness, out of two acres which had been cultivated the year before, half an acre was set apart for the purpose of raising 150 lbs. saltpetre, which were sowed on the surface and the whole two acres were then plowed and planted with potatoes. At harvesting, I found that there was an increased crop upon the island where the saltpetre had been applied. I directed the man in charge to dry 5 hills upon the island where the saltpetre had been applied, and 5 hills where there had been no saltpetre, and weigh each parcel. The potatoes on the ground where the saltpetre was applied, weighed 9 lbs.; the other 4 lbs.; this, it will be perceived, was the result of one year's application only. I am inclined to think that its influence will be felt more or less the second, or even third and fourth years.

A field containing two acres from which grass had been taken for eight years, I had plowed in the spring of 1838, once only; it was plowed deep, and 90 rods were appropriated to ruta baga. The seed was sown upon the tops of the furrows, without any manure in the drill, and the result was that I obtained 500 bushels: the remainder of the field was sown to oats, but the crop was mostly destroyed by the unexampled growth of hog-weed. This field has been wholly sustained by the application of saltpetre upon its surface, previously to being plowed, excepting at the time of plowing, when there was turned in a small coat of manure."

—Colman's Fourth Report.

From the Farmer's Journal.

TO DESTROY WORMS.

One of the most expeditious and effectual methods of destroying the ova of insects in the soil, with which I am acquainted, is to burn the surface of the soil, in spring. This is done simply by covering the spot infested, with combustible materials, such as straw, dried boughs, fagots, or any other material that will burn readily, and set it on fire on a rainy day. The expense is trifling, and the result sure.

The ashes left upon the soil after deflagration, operate as a powerful manure to the crop. Another important advantage resulting from burning, is the thorough destruction of all noxious seeds, numbers of which are annually disseminated by the winds from the parent stalks, and buried in the fall. Try it, farmers. H. D. WHITE.
—Wintham, Me.

To Make Hens Lay Perpetually.—I never allow cocks to run with my hens, except when I want to raise chickens. Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner. Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped fine like mutton meat, once a day, a very small portion, say of an ounce a day to each hen, during winter, and from the time insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called neat

eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, (as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed,) but continue laying perpetually. My hens always lay all winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession. There being nothing to excite the animal passions, they never attempt to set. If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in winter as in summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance in the form of insects. The reason they stop laying and go to setting, after laying a brood of eggs, is the continual excitement of the animal passions by the males. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and proved its entire correctness. It must be observed that the presence of the male is not necessary for the production of eggs, as they are formed whether the male be present or not. Of course such eggs will not produce chickens. When these are wanted, roosters must of course run with the hens.—Albany Cult.

We dissent from the above positions.—Ed. FAR.

Quince Borer.—The quince tree as well as the apple tree is subject to the attacks of the borer. The larva of this insect resembles the peach worm; but it cuts through the solid wood, and therefore is much more difficult to extract. With a barbed wire, we have often succeeded, and sometimes failed. In a young tree that had been neglected, we found them so deeply entrenched, and their holes so winding, that they kept possession. We then made a small auger-hole through the heart of the tree, and filled it with sulphur. A few days after we found one of them in a dying state, and no more filth was ejected. Quince trees should be examined on this account, at least once a year.

As the pear tree is not infested by the borer, it has been employed as a stock for the quince tree, and if budded or grafted a foot or more from the ground, it must generally be safe from such attacks.

The quince tree like the pear tree, however, is subject to fire blight; but only a few inches of the ends of the branches suffer. Whether this appearance is owing to the more stunted nature of the tree, or to a different insect, is not positively known; but as it is probably caused by an insect, it would be prudent to cut off the dying tops, and burn them.—Trans. N. Y. Agricul. Soc.

A Protection for the Defenceless.—Many object to rearing hens on account of their liability to be carried off and destroyed by the owls and hawks. In some situations, this is a serious objection, as the hen if suffered to run at large with her chicks, is almost certain to be lost.

But the evil may be avoided. A Guinea hen, if suffered to associate with the flock, will at all times prove efficient in protecting the latter from the hawk, who no sooner hears her voice than he takes wings and carries the war into another quarter, where his murderous propensities for slaughter may be more easily gratified, and without fear inspired by so valorous and powerful a foe.

The eggs of these fowls are also highly prized by some, and meet with a ready sale in our markets, being much larger than those of the common hen.—Maine Cult.

POTATOES.

Line for Manure.—Mr Silas Thayer, of Sharon, informs us that he planted potatoes last season on green sward, without manure. The land had been in pasture 16 years without plowing. The soil, a sandy loam. When the potatoes came up he applied nearly half a pint of lime to a hill on a part of the land. The lime was air-sleeked, and had been long in that state; it was applied by throwing on and around the plants, as convenient. Where the lime was applied, the crop was one third larger than on other parts of the land treated in like manner, and the seed the same.—Farmer's Jour.

"Profits of Farming."—In the Albany Cultivator is an article on this subject, showing that farmers in comparing their profits with those of other professions, look only at what is left after supporting their families, when in reality the whole expense of the family is defrayed from the profits of the farm, and all that is added to the improvement of the farm arises from the profits of the farm also. Many persons in other avocations do what is called a pretty profitable business, and yet they have little or nothing left at the end of the year, after paying their family expenses.—Ibid.

Good and Bad Tools.—A writer in the Maine Cultivator illustrates the importance of having the best implements, by showing that a hand with an excellent axe, and a handle well hung, would cut a pile of wood in 12 days, which would require 18 days labor with a poor implement. The difference in the two implements is supposed to be 72 cents, and in this one operation four dollars are saved by the use of a superior tool. This is a fair specimen of the loss or gain by good or bad management, in furnishing implements of husbandry.—Ibid.

How to Boil Irish Potatoes.—Good and indifferent potatoes depend very much upon the manner in which they are prepared for the table. Some cooks always have heavy, hard watery potatoes; while others for the most part have them dry, mealy and excellent. This difference depends generally upon the difference of cooking. The common way is to put the potatoes into cold water, boil them by a slow fire, and cool them as slowly; the better way is to put them in boiling water, keep up a brisk fire till they are just done, take them out immediately, throw a wet cloth around them, and gently squeeze each with the hand till it cracks open, for the watery particles to escape in form of steam, then peel them, and they are exactly right. By this method, almost any potato will do well.—Nashville Agricul.

Health.—A great number of diseases arise from checked perspiration, and might be prevented by timely care. If a person perspiring freely, gets wet, or stands in a draught of cold air, or lies down on the damp ground, or drinks cold water, he runs a great risk of seriously injuring his health; and the more relaxed and weaker he is from his work, the greater is the danger. When wet he should keep moving about briskly, and never sit in his damp clothes if he can help it. The sooner a person gets into a perspiration after feeling the least unwell from its being checked, the more certain will he be of avoiding a cold or fever. A good way to induce perspiration is to rub the body with a coarse towel before a fire.—Selected.

COMMON SALT AS A MANURE.

Very few experiments with salt have been made with any care in this country, we believe. But since the article is common, and can be tried by every farmer, we hope to draw attention to it by copying a chapter upon "common salt," by C. W. Johnson, an English writer upon manures. Many of his facts and experiments are curious and instructive.

"The fertilizing properties of salt, when applied to land, may be described as five in number.

1. In *small proportions*, it promotes the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances—a fact first ascertained by Sir James Pringle and Dr Macbride. Salt, therefore, promotes the rapid dissolution of the animal and vegetable remains contained in all cultivated soils.

The recent discoveries of M. Macaire, with regard to the excretions of vegetables, impart considerable information as to the use of common salt in promoting the putrefaction of vegetable substance in the soil: since it has been shown by this gentleman that the brown excretory matter of a plant is exceedingly noxious to those of its own species; the salt, therefore, by its presence in the soil, and promoting the putrefaction of the excretion, naturally assists in removing the offending matter; and in so doing, the excretion, as it putrefies, certainly affords nourishment to the plant which produced it.

2. It destroys vermin and kills weeds, which are thus converted into manure.

3. It is a direct constituent or food of some plants; and it has been clearly ascertained, that if salt is applied to a soil, then the vegetables afterwards growing on the land are found to contain an increased proportion of common salt. All marine plants contain it in considerable proportions.

4. Salt acts on vegetable substances as a stimulant. Dr. Priestley tried various experiments, all supporting this supposition. He added to vials containing an ounce and a half of water, various proportions of common salt, from one to twelve grains, and in the solutions placed various sprigs of mint and other vegetables. In those solutions which contained more than twelve grains, the plants died immediately, and the rest died in their order, to that which contained three grains of salt, which seemed to grow as well as the plants growing in simple water. It was remarkable, however, that this plant, as well as all those that died in the stronger solutions, seemed to flourish at first more than those which were growing in simple water, and that that which had three grains of salt, and that which had one grain only, continued to live after the plants in simple water were dead.

That vegetable substances are capable of being stimulated by chemical solutions, is well known. A solution of chlorine in water will make certain seeds vegetate which would otherwise rot in the earth; and a mixture of camphor, &c., has been found to be very beneficial in restoring vitality to cuttings of various exotics too long delayed on their passage.

5. Salt preserves vegetables from injury by sudden transitions in the temperature of the atmosphere. That salted soils freeze with more reluctance than before the salt is applied, is well known; and that crops of turnips, &c., are preserved from injury by the frost by an application of salt, is equally well established. The writer has often witnessed this in his own garden, in the case of cabbages, cauliflowers, &c.

6. Salt renders earth more capable of absorbing the moisture of the atmosphere—a property of the first importance, since those soils which absorb the greatest proportion of moisture from the atmosphere are always the most valuable to the cultivator. "It affords," said the illustrious Davy, "one method of judging of the productiveness of land." The following experiments of mine were made with the object of ascertaining the extent of the increased absorption of a soil improved by an application of salt:—

1000 parts of a very rich soil, near Maldon, in Essex, worth 42s. per acre, dried at a temperature of 212°, absorbed in 18 hours, by exposure to air saturated with moisture, at a temperature of 62°, 25 parts.

1000 parts of the same soil, which had been salted with 6 cwt. of salt per acre, under the same circumstances, gained 27 parts.

1000 parts of the same soil, salted with 3 cwt. per acre, gained 26 parts.

The absorbent powers of common salt, compared with other manures, may be judged by the results of the following carefully conducted experiments:—

1000 parts of refuse salt, dried at 212°, absorbed in three hours, by exposure to air saturated with moisture at 60°, 39 1/2 parts.

Under the same circumstances,

1000 parts of root gained	36 parts.
1000 " burnt clay	29 "
1000 " coal ashes	14 "
1000 " lime	11 "
1000 " sediment from salt pans	10 "
1000 " crushed rock salt	10 "
1000 " gypsum	9 "
1000 " chalk	1 "

The absorbent powers of common salt, therefore, are greater than those of six other well known manures.

I will now proceed to give a few of the facts already ascertained with regard to the use of common salt as a fertilizer. Salt, it should be remembered, rarely causes the wheat plant to grow larger or taller, but it fills up the ear better, and brings the weaker plants forward. We have it on the authority of Mr Sinclair, that "salt appears to lessen the produce of straw and increase the weight of grain." I have never been able in my experiments, nor in any I have witnessed, to see any increased quantity of straw, even in cases where there was an increased produce, by means of salt, of six bushels of wheat per acre. I cannot enforce this too much upon the attention of the agriculturists. Let not the farmer be deceived by appearances; let him have the salted and unsalted portions, at harvest time, carefully separated and examined by weight, if the plots are small, or by measure, if extensive. A few square rods, or even yards of each, will be sufficient; and he will find, on most soils, the result highly in favor of salt.

The salt should be applied some time before sowing the seed, not less than ten, and not more than twenty bushels per acre. In my own experiments upon a light gravelly soil, the use of this quantity of salt per acre, (in 1819,) produced an increase of five bushels and a half per acre. The following statement of the result of some trials in 1820, will show how important may be the result to the country at large, by its judicious application.

Produce of Wheat per acre. Bush. lbs.

No. 1. Soil without any manure for four years,

2. Soil manured with stable dung to the previous crop (potatoes.)	26 50
3. Soil with five bushels of salt per acre, and no other manure for four years,	26 12

The soil was, in these trials, light and gravelly.

The testimony of a plain Essex farmer corroborates these results. "The soil," says Mr James Challis, of Panfield, "that I described to you to be of rather a loose, hollow description, had a dressing of salt put on it in November, after the wheat was sown, about fourteen or fifteen bushels per acre; it produced at the rate of six bushels per acre more than that which was not dressed, and it may be stated to be 1/2 per load (of forty bushels) better in quality."

It is a custom in most counties of England, to apply salt and water as a steep to prevent the ravages of the disease in wheat, called smut; the value of this is known to almost every farmer. Recent experiments have suggested, that it may even be of use, when employed in larger quantities, as a preventative of mildew—the most dreadful of the numerous diseases to which the cultivated grasses are exposed. The experiments of the late Rev. E. Cartwright strongly evidence, that when salt and water are sprinkled with a brush upon diseased plants, it is actually a complete cure, even in apparently the most desperate cases. The proportion, one pound to a gallon of water, laid on with a plasterer's brush, the operator making his casts as when sowing grain; it is instant death to the fungus. The time and expense are trifling. It appeared in the course of some inquiries made by the Board of Agriculture, that a Cornish farmer, Mr Siskler, and also the Rev. R. Hoblin, were accustomed to employ refuse salt as a manure, and that their crops were never infected with the rust or blight.

Experiments with Salt upon Barley and Oats.

In 1820, on a good alluvial soil, at Heybridge, in Essex, in a field of barley, in two experiments:

1. Soil dressed with 6 bushels of salt per acre, and 20 loads of earth and stable dung, at turnip time, produced per acre	65
2. Soil dressed with 20 loads dung and earth,	60

In the same year, at Sproughton, in Suffolk, on a sandy barley soil—

1. Soil without any manure, produced of barley per acre,	30
2. Soil dressed with 16 bushels of salt per acre in March,	51

Oats.—The following experiments were made in 1819, by the late Mr George Sinclair:

1. Oats sown without any manure,	28 3/4
2. Salt with the seed, (11 bush.)	17 1/4
3. Salt mixed with the soil, (11 bush.)	27

In these experiments upon oats, (made upon one acre,) the quantity of salt applied was evidently too great. Mr Legrand states, that in his experiment upon barley, "it (salt) gradually advanced in its effects to 16 bushels, and as gradually diminished to 10 bushels, when vegetation was stopped."

Turnips—Mangel Wurzel.

I select from various communications, the following from Killerton, in Devonshire. In a letter

nd August 26, 1826, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.,
 ired me with the following statement from his
 iff:—

The first experiment I made of salt for manure,
 on seven acres of land for manurel wurzel. I
 heaped out the field with earth, forty heaps to
 ere, as is usually done for lime; I then put in
 a heap 33 lbs. of salt, and mixed it well with
 earth, and let it lie a fortnight before I spread
 ver the land; after that, I plowed the land three
 as before I sowed the seed, and I had roots
 e 32 lbs. each. Since that time, I prepared a
 of five acres, in the same way, for turnips;
 third part of the field with lime, one third with
 e and the other part with hearth ashes. When
 seed came up first, the turnips appeared most
 rising where the earth ashes were; but after
 first month, the turnips did not grow so fast as
 re the salt or lime was; after that time, the
 ups, where the ground was manured with salt,
 up faster, and the green looked stronger and
 er, and at the end of the season was the best
 e. The next year I put the field to barley;
 where the salt was put, it was the strongest
 est crop. After that time, it was a great deal
 ore to work; therefore I consider it a good
 ure for light sandy soils, but not calculated for
 or heavy lands."

Potatoes.

here have been various experiments made with
 as a manure for potatoes. The author of this,
 17, on a gravelly soil, at Great Totnam, in
 x, made the following trials:—

	Bushels.
Soil simple, produce per acre	120
Soil with 20 bushels of salt in Septem- ber.	192
Soil with stable manure, 20 loads in the spring of the year,	219
Soil with 20 loads manure and 20 bush- els of salt,	231
Soil with 40 bushels of salt alone,	292
Soil with 40 bushels of salt and 20 loads of manure,	211

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, of Hollenden
 se, in Kent, in 1804, made various important
 e. The soil on which the experiments were
 e, consisted of three fourths sand. The re-
 sults of some of them were as follow :

	Bushels.
oil without any manure produced per acre,	157
ilt 8 bushels, soot 30 bushels, andler's graves, 9-3-4 cwt.	240
ilt 8 bushels, wood ashes 60 bushels,	220
ilt 8 bushels, gypsum peat 363 bushels, lime 121 bushels,	217
ilt 8, lime 121, dung 363 bushels,	201
ilt 8, lime 121, dung 363 bushels,	199
ilt 8 bushels,	198
ilt 8 bushels, graves 9 3-4 cwt.	195
ilt 30 bushels,	192
resh dung 363 bushels,	192
ilt 8, malt dust 60 bushels,	189
ood ashes 60 bushels,	187
ilt 8, decayed leaves 363 bushels,	187
ilt 8, peat ashes 363 bushels,	185
aw dust 60 bushels,	181
ilt 8, lime 121, peat 363 bushels,	183
ilt 8, sawdust 363 bushels,	180
ilt 8, peat 363 bushels,	178
ilt 8, decayed leaves 363 bushels,	175
ilt 8, lime 121 bushels,	175

Salt 8, peat 363 bushels,	171
Salt 8, lime 121 bushels,	167
Peat 363 bushels,	159
Sawdust 363 bushels,	155
Lime 121 bushels,	150

'Of ten different manures,' said this agricultur-
 ist, 'salt, a manure hitherto of an ambiguous char-
 acter, is, (one only excepted) superior to them all.
 The effect of the mixture of salt and soot is re-
 markable.' The writer of this witnessed the same
 result on carrots, where 16 bushels of salt and 16
 of soot were applied per acre.

Vermin.

There is, perhaps, no agricultural use of com-
 mon salt more undoubted than in the destruction
 of vermin. The effect, too, is direct, and the re-
 sult immediately apparent. For this purpose, from
 five to ten bushels per acre are abundantly suffi-
 cient. The agriculturist need be under no appre-
 hension that the salt will destroy his crop, for 20
 bushels of salt per acre may be applied to young
 wheat with perfect safety; I have seen even 25
 bushels used with advantage.

No person has, perhaps, used salt for this pur-
 pose to a greater extent than Mr Busk, of Pons-
 bourn, in Hertfordshire. 'I have used it,' said
 this gentleman, in a communication to the author,
 'in this and the last season (1830-31) as a top-
 dressing to nearly 200 acres of wheat; having al-
 most exclusively in view the destruction of worms
 and slugs, with which my land was very much in-
 fested; and thus object it very satisfactorily ac-
 complished. Some part of my land is light and
 sandy, but the generality of it stiff and strong—
 well adapted to the growth of beans and wheat.
 In applying the salt, little attention was paid to
 the quality of the land, or the season of the year; but
 those spots and those times were selected, where
 the number and ravages of the vermin seemed most
 apparent; and in every situation, and at every
 time, the effect appeared equally beneficial. A
 little more experience may, perhaps, suggest some
 more accurate rule as to season; but I am of opin-
 ion that the earliest will, in general, be found the
 best;—at any rate, I would avoid sowing, if I
 could, immediately after a fall of snow—as snow
 produces, on places recently sprinkled with salt,
 an unpromising appearance. We sow it out of
 an ordinary seed shuttle, at the rate of 4 or 5 bushels
 per acre. In the morning, each throw may be dis-
 tinguished by the quantity of slime and the number
 of dead slugs lying on the ground. The finer and
 drier the salt is the better. The positive advan-
 tage,' adds Mr Busk, 'I cannot state accurately in
 figures, but I am confident it has, in every instance,
 been considerable; and in some fields it has been
 the means of preventing the total destruction of
 the crop.'

For destroying the worms and other vermin in
 oats, salt has been successfully employed by Mr
 Walker, of Rushyford, in Durham, at the rate of
 six bushels per acre.

For the same important purpose, salt has been
 regularly employed by Mr Archibald, gardener to
 Lord Sheffield, at Fitcham, in Sussex; as well as
 for promoting the destruction of weeds. He trenches
 the ground, and sprinkles it with salt every
 winter, and is never troubled with predatory ver-
 min. When Mr Archibald first came to Sheffield
 Park, in 1828, he found the peaches and nectarines
 regularly eaten and destroyed by some kind of ver-
 min. Getting up early in the morning, he found

it was done by the snails; which, as soon as the
 sun was risen, sought to shine with power on the
 south aspect, retired back to the northern side
 of the wall. He immediately laid a thick layer of salt along the
 top of the wall, and found them, as ever since, that
 it proved a most effectual barrier to the incursions
 of the snails; and that it has certainly no bad in-
 fluence upon the trees or fruit.

Weeds.

Salt has been of late years used at the rate of
 from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, to kill weeds and
 to cleanse fallows, with great advantage; it also,
 in the large proportion we have named, will de-
 stroy coarse, sour grass, &c.; and though for a
 time, all vegetation is destroyed, yet in a short per-
 iod, a much superior turf is produced. If the culti-
 vator can collect weeds, parings of turf, ditches,
 banks, &c., of the most foul description, and spread
 evenly on the surface of the heap half a bushel of
 salt to every ton of the collection, he will find every
 weed, in the course of a few weeks, killed and dis-
 solved away. This plan I have long followed my-
 self, on a light gravelly soil; and upon spreading
 this salted mixture, at the rate of 11 or 15 loads
 per acre, its beneficial effects can be traced to an
 inch. I have principally used it as a dressing for
 turpins and oats.

Remarks.

On heavy lands, the use of salt has never been
 so strikingly advantageous as upon the lighter,
 more thirsty inland soils; and that may probably
 be accounted for by the absorbent powers of com-
 mon salt on such lands being less needed; at any
 rate, on those heavy soils where the corn is usually
 partially or entirely destroyed by the worms or
 other vermin, salt must be advantageously employ-
 ed. The expense, too, is trifling, for five or six
 bushels of salt per acre is found to be abundantly
 sufficient for the purpose of protection from vermin,
 and thus a ton of salt would suffice for eight acres.
 The mixture of salt with other well known fertili-
 zers, is a question every way worthy of the farm-
 er's attention. I allude to the decomposition
 which occurs when it is mixed with lime, and to
 its excellent effect when mixed with weeds, pond
 mud, scrapings of ditches, &c.; and to the fact
 that it has been found to produce extraordinary
 effects when mixed with soot, as a manure for
 wheat, and especially carrots. There is hardly a
 soil on which, in some form or other, it must not
 be an advantageous application; and if its use has
 not hitherto been so general as might be expected,
 yet when we consider the difficulties of the re-
 search, and the many sources of error which en-
 counter all inquiries of this description, we ought,
 perhaps, not to be surprised that the adoption of
 salt has not been hitherto rapid as a manure."

A black snake which had discovered the nest of
 a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and putting his
 head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker.
 Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found
 his throat so much distended by his supper, that he
 could not get back; so he died with his length ex-
 posed, dangling from the woodpecker's hole—an
 admonition to all who passed by, not to get into a
 scrape until they had contrived how to get out of
 it.—*Picayune.*

Labor to purify thy thoughts: if thy thoughts
 are not vicious, neither will thy actions be so.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1848

THE DAIRY—BUTTER MAKING.

That some dairy women need to improve in their modes of performing their part of the labors upon the farm, is, we trust, no unavailing speech to make. But should you think it so, we will ask whether the butter that is brought to market is all of one quality, and whether all is good? While some is yellow and sweet, other pieces are white as lead, and others are variegated with stripes of various hues. Some is good—some indifferent—and some bad. Why this variety? The cows on one farm have sweeter and better feed than those upon another; this causes a part of the diversity in the butter. Some cows give milk that affords better butter than that from others,—here is a cause of difference. Some dairy rooms and dairy cellars are better than others,—here too is a cause of difference.

Where the feed is not good for butter making, and cannot be improved, little can be said in the way of advice.

Where the cows constitutionally give poor milk, fit them for the stables as soon as it can conveniently be done, and procure others. But before you condemn a whole flock, keep the cream of each one by itself at least one week, and ascertain how much butter she will make, and of what quality. Sometimes there will be a cow from whose milk it will be nearly impossible to obtain any butter; and should you get a little, that little will be white and poor. Other cows will give a fair quantity, but of inferior quality. There is more difference in cows in respect to their butter-making properties, than is dreamed of in the philosophy of every dairy-woman. But the fitness of each for this purpose should be ascertained. Until you do this, you may be mingling with the good cream in the churn, some that will yield little if any butter, and that will give an undesirable color or flavor to the produce from your whole flock. The lactometers (measures of milk), or glass tubes of uniform size, into one of which may be put a quantity of milk from one cow, into a second an equal quantity from another cow, and so on to the end of your number of tubes or number of cows, and then set by until the cream has all risen to the top—these lactometers are very convenient instruments for determining the comparative quantity of cream furnished by your several cows. Before the milk is put into the tube, let all that the cow gave at milking be well stirred up so as to give a fair mixture of the first and the last drawn milk.

If the dairy room or dairy cellar is bad for your purpose, make a better one if you can;—if this is out of your power, you must be content to eat poor butter at home and sell at a poor price in the market.

But when all these causes are allowed their full weight in excuse for the dairy-women, they do not justify them for turning out the bulk of the bad butter that finds its way to the city. Much depends upon their cleanliness, judgment and skill. A clean cellar with nothing in it that can impart to milk and cream unpleasant flavor; clean pails, clean pans, clean churn, clean, fine and dry salt, are all of them important. The cream should be removed from the milk before it becomes sour, and should be kept sweet and cool until it is churned; it also should be kept cool while you are churning, and afterwards the salt should be evenly worked in, and the buttermilk all worked out.

We have written in the hope of inducing some butter-makers to change their processes, to observe the effects

of the changes they may make in their modes, so as to improve themselves, and become fitted to improve others, in the important art of butter-making.

While your husbands and brothers are seeking to improve the soil and increase the quantity of milk that they may bring into the house, do you strive to learn how you can get from that milk the greatest quantity of butter, and that too of the best quality. On your skill here, hangs much of the profit or loss of the farm.

MR. ENTOM.—In your last paper you state that *pyroglutinous acid* and *urine* sprinkled on peas and cabbages, will prevent worms from eating these plants. Doubtless you are correct; and you might have continued, with equal correctness, by stating that such an application would also prevent your readers from eating those vegetables. Your recipe is in very bad taste, in more than one respect.

□ We copied the recipe here referred to from a New York agricultural paper, recently started by the Messrs. Allen.—It seems that some one judges it to have been in bad taste. It may be so—but we will ask of Q whether the substances on which we all plant, are not supposed to be taken up by the plants? Whether the plants have not power to reject such parts of our nature as are not suited to their growth? Whether too, any applications we should make to young pea vines, or young cabbage plants, would be more likely to be found within the pea pod, or in the cabbage head, than the substances in which the roots of the plants grow? We think not. To thus sprinkle our peas or cabbages after they are grown, or nearly grown, would be in bad taste; but if we cannot trust to the living powers of the pea to purify or reject whatever offensive is applied to it before it blossoms, or the cabbage to purify or reject whatever is applied to that before it begins to head—then we should be skeptical as to their power to grow palatable when their roots rot in manure offensive.—*Corruption* feeds us all, as we may know, if we choose to look back and see where our food comes from; but it may be wiser not to look. When the bee is sucking at the flower, it will do to open our eyes, but when the same gatherer of sweets is landing itself at some other places, where it often goes, it may be better to close them. Perhaps the healthiest potentate was wise who ordered the microscope to be broken because it revealed to him the inhabitants of the water upon his table. Our business is to help to teach how palatable things can be obtained in the greatest abundance.—If the peas and cabbage taste well, it is best to ask no questions, for the answer might spoil their flavor: if they should not taste well, then perhaps the producer might have done something in "bad taste." The less said and the less thought upon the point suggested by Q, the better will the dinner be relished.

THE BIRDS AGAIN—CROWS, BLACKBIRDS, &c.

We have recently written, and inserted much that others have written, in favor of sparing the birds. We did this with a distinct knowledge and remembrance, that crows and blackbirds often make and provoke ravages in the cornfields soon after the corn comes up. A few crows will sometimes pull up most of the corn on an acre of ground in a few days. But this is the only season of the year (the last of May and part of June) when they do the farmers of this vicinity much injury. Their food during the remainder of the year, consists mostly of worms and other matters which we are entirely willing to have devoured. Can we devise any means of preventing their depredations upon the corn? If we can, and yet can let them live, we shall be profited by their aid in thinning the ranks of

other depredators. We have known one to sink his corn in tar water, and thus think to make it such as they would not relish. In this he succeeded—but the crows, not liking what they found, left that untasted, went to the next hill, and tried again. There, finding none to their taste, they passed on and tried again; and thus with a perseverance worthy of a good cause, they were from hill to hill, seeking for better, until they had ruined the springing crop. Is it not often thus when we wish to keep them away by rendering the corn unpalatable lanes of twine around the field, scare crows of various forms, windmills, &c. &c. are resorted to, and will some effect; but the birds are not always simple enough to be cheated, or timid enough to be frightened by scare crows. Another method we have in various places known adopted, and as far as we can learn, with uniform and complete success. This method is to feed the birds to their satisfaction with good corn during the weeks when they would be able to pull up that which we have planted. This can be done by sowing a half peck or peck of corn broadcast upon each planted acre. As long as this lasts, it is said, and by those who have tried it, the crows will not take the trouble to pull any grain.

In years past we have lived where these birds seldom are troublesome; but now we have fields where they are abundant. One pair have built their nest immediately by the side of our corn field, and we have reason to think that they be not disturbed. We have so much confidence that they will be of mere service to us in the course of the season, than it will cost us to feed them upon corn sown for the purpose for three or four weeks that we are willing to take our chance. Our nearest neighbor last year, saved his crop unharmed, by taking this course, though the crows were abundant in his fields.

Perhaps some may think that it will cost much to feed them. It may be so;—we know not how much they will eat. But as a hen—and she takes in the corn voraciously—consumes only about five pecks per year we have no fear that two crows and their young—would have frequent visits, and considerable aid from their kit and kin in the neighborhood—we have no fears that the expense of feeding them will be very heavy tax. A man will earn enough during the time he would take to put up scare-crows, to pay for all the corn that they will consume. How much, suppose you, they take from an acre of ground where their ravages are greatest? You have put in a peck of seed. Suppose they tear up the whole, and how much good corn would it equal? Two, or three, or four quarts—we know not how much; but since the corn has germinated—has become soft—and since the birds often leave the outside of the kernel hanging to the stalk, and take only a little of the softer and sweeter part from the centre of the kernel, we doubt whether if they stripped the whole acre, they would take so much food from it as would be furnished by three quarts of sound corn. Like hens that have been on short allowance, we suppose they will eat greedily for three or four days—but we should expect that their appetite would soon diminish, as the hen's does, and that then they may be fed, without drawing very freely upon the corn bin. They are smaller than hens, and probably do not require so much food.

GRAY'S SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

Alonzo Gray, A. M., Teacher of Chemistry, &c. in Phillips Academy, Andover, is the author of the above work. He has our thanks for a copy. The volume comprises about 350 pages. We have had no opportunity yet to examine its contents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BLIND BOY.

BY MISS HANNAH F. GOULD.

Oh! tell me the form of the summer air,
That tosses so gently the curls of my hair,
It breathes on my lip, and it fans my warm cheek,
Yet gives me no answer, though often I speak,
I feel it play o'er me refreshing and kind,
Yet I cannot touch it—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

And music, what is it? and where does it dwell?
I seek and I mount with its cadence and swell;
While touched to my heart with its deep thrilling strain,
'Till pleasure, till pleasure is turning to pain.
What brightness of hue is with music combined?
Will any one tell me—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

The perfumes of flowers that are hovering nigh,
What are they? on what kind of wings do they fly?
Are not they sweet angels, that come to delight
A poor little boy that knows nothing of sight?
The sun, moon and stars are to me undefined—
Oh! tell me what light is—I'm blind, oh! I'm blind!

A Good 'Un.—(O) Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, who flourished some forty years since, was a man of some humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the ends he desired. Among other anecdotes told of him by the New London people, the place where he resided, is the following.

Of the various sects which have flourished for their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known as the *Re-sists*, so called from their founder, a John, or Tom, or some other Rogers, who settled not far from the godly town Afersaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect, was their denial of the propriety, and "scripturality" of the form of marriage. They held that the union of a man and a woman as husband and wife, should be a matter of agreement merely, and the couple should come together and live as man and wife, dispensing with all the forms of the marriage covenant. The old Governor used frequently to call upon Rogers, and talk the matter over with him, and endeavor to convince him of the impropriety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither John or Sarah would yield or be convinced. "It was a matter of conscience with them—they were very happy together as they were—of what use then could a mere form be? Suppose they would thereby escape scandal; were they not bound "to take up the cross," and live according to the rules they professed? This was their reasoning, and the Governor's logic was powerless.

He was in the neighborhood of John one day, and meeting with him, accepted an invitation to dine with him. The conversation as usual turned upon the old subject.

"Now, John," says the Governor, after a long discussion on the point, "why will you not marry Sarah? Have you not taken her to be your lawful wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replies John, "but my conscience will not permit me to marry her, in the forms of the world's people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her, as bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly," replies John.

"And you, Sarah, have taken John to be your lawful husband?"

"Yes, certainly I have."

"And you love him, and obey him, and respect him, and cherish him?"

"Certainly, I do."

"Then," cried the Governor, rising, "in the name of the laws of God and of the Commonwealth of Connecticut, I pronounce you to be husband and wife."

The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were of no avail—the knot was tied by the highest authority of the State, and they were legally married in spite of their teeth.—*Selected.*

A "Smith" mistaken for a Lord.—Lord Morpeth has of late been the "lion" of New Orleans. The Picayune says that the other day an odd looking individual was strolling along Ft. Charles street, when a wag pointed him out as Lord Morpeth. All the loungers commenced immediately falling in behind, and following in his footsteps. The man had scarcely walked three squares before there were fifty curious persons moving along with him, before, behind and all around him, and all most impudently scanning him from head to foot. Still the crowd kept swelling, each telling the other that was Lord Morpeth, until the man began to grow pale and look excessively alarmed.

He looked at the mob around, growing thicker every moment, with a stare of the strangest bewilderment, and, to all appearance, seemed just about to knock two or three down and run for his life, when one man elbowed his way up to him, peeped into his face, and exclaimed with sudden astonishment—

"Why Smith! is it you? They told me you was Lord Morpeth!"

The crowd was instantly taken with a leaving, each one looking daggers at his neighbor for having been so prodigiously gulled.

The New Era relates a story of a farmer whose son had been a long time ostensibly "studying latin," in a popular academy. The farmer being not perfectly satisfied with the course and progress of the young hopeful, recalled him from school, and placing him by the side of a cart one day, thus addressed him. "Now, Joseph, here is a fork, and there is a heap of manure and a cart; what do you call them in latin?" "Forkibus, cartibus et manuribus," said Joseph. "Well, now," said the old man, "if you don't take that forkibus pretty quiet, alius, and pitch that manuribus into that cartibus, I'll break your lazy hackibus." Joseph went to workibus forthwithalibus.

Rum Color.—A religious society in Connecticut, met to decide what color they should paint their meeting house. Some proposed one color, and some another. At last says one, "I move we paint it rum color; for deacon Smith has had his face painted that color for a number of years, and it grows brighter and brighter every year."—*Selected.*

Why does the present year resemble the year before last? Because the year before last was 1840, and this is eighteen hundred and forty too.

An Irishman cautions the public against harboring or trusting his wife Peggy, on his account, as he is not married to her.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No 51 and 52 North Market Street would inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovel
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators	100 " Spades
100 Greene's Straw Cutters	500 " Grass-Scythes
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " Patent Snaiths
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers	500 " Hay Forks
50 Common do. do.	200 " Garden do.
250 Willis' Seed Sowers	300 " Manure Forks
50 " Vegetable Cutters	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains
200 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles	500 " Hay do.
100 Ox Yokes	50 doz. Haler do.
1500 Doz. Sizing Stones	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austen's Ralles	25 Grind Stones on rollers
March 17.	

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.

The subscribers offer for sale a great variety of Vegetable Seeds desirable for the Hot bed, as follows,
Nonpareil Cabbage. Early Cauliflower. " Broccoli of sorts. Early Hope do. Celery, superior sorts. Early Synod's Cucumber. Sweet Marjoram. Long Green do. Etc. Etc.

Ordered by JOSEPH BRACK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. March 4.

FLOWER SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRACK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, offer for sale their usual variety of Flower Seed, comprising all that are desirable for cultivation. Boston, March 9th, 1842.

FOR SALE,

A few pairs of Mackay and Berkshire PIGS, from 3 to 6 months old. E. PHINNEY. Lexington, Feb. 9.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salt and Cold Jockers, for the purpose of securing cattle to stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing. 200 " Truck and leading Chains. 200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRACK & CO. No. 52 North Market st.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRACK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 11

SITUATION WANTED.

AS GARDNER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address—D. at this office. March 1.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the day of the year in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRACK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market Street. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

DESTRUCTIVE INSECTS.

We take the following extracts from Dr. T. W. Harris's valuable Report on the Insects of Massachusetts:—

Cucumber Bug.—The pupa state of some species occurs on the leaves—of others, in the ground; some of the larvæ live also in the ground on roots of plants. This is probably the case in those of the cucumber beetle. This destructive insect is the *Galeruca vittata*, or striped Galeruca, generally known here by the names of striped and cucumber bug. It is of a light yellow or above, with a black head, and a broad black line on each wing-cover, the inner edge or suture of which is also black, forming a third narrower line down the middle of the back; the abdomen, and greater part of the fore-legs, and the knees and feet of the other legs are black. It is rather less than a fifth of an inch long. Early in the spring it devours the tender leaves of various plants. I

found it often on those of our *Aronias*, *American botryopium* and *ovatis*, and *Pyrus arbutifolia* towards the end of April. It makes its first appearance, on cucumber, squash, and melon vines, but the last of May and first of June, or as soon as the leaves begin to expand; and, as several crops are produced in the course of the summer, they may be found at various times on these plants, the latter are destroyed by frost. Great numbers of these little beetles may be obtained in the garden from the flowers of squash and pumpkin plants, the pollen and germs of which they are very fond of. They get into the blossoms as soon as the water are opened, and are often caught there by the twisting and closing of the top of the flower, and, when they want to make their escape, they are obliged to gnaw a hole through the side of their temporary prison. The females lay their eggs in the ground, and the larvæ probably feed on the roots of plants, but they have hitherto escaped our researches.

Various means have been suggested and tried to prevent the ravages of these striped cucumber beetles, which have become notorious throughout the country for their attacks upon the leaves of the cucumber and squash. Dr. B. S. Barton, of Philadelphia, recommended sprinkling the vines with a mixture of tobacco and red pepper, which he stated to be attended with great benefit. Watering the plants with a solution of one ounce of Glauber's salt in a quart of water, or with tobacco water, an infusion of elder, or walnut leaves, or of hops, has been highly recommended. Mr Gourgas, of Westchester found no application so useful as ground plaster of Paris; and a writer in the American Farmer, extols the use of charcoal dust. Deane recommended sitting powdered soot upon the plants when they are wet with the morning dew, and others have advised sulphur and Scotch snuff to be applied in the same way. As these insects may be found as well as by day, and are attracted by

lights, lighted splinters of pine knots or of staves or tar barrels, stuck into the ground during the night, around the plants, have been found useful in destroying these beetles. The most effectual preservative both against these insects and the equally destructive black flea-beetles which infest the vines in the spring, consists in covering the young vines with millinet stretched over small wooden frames. Mr Levi Bartlett, of Warner, N. H., has described a method for making these frames expeditiously and economically, and his directions may be found in the second volume of the *New England Farmer*, page 305, and in Forsenden's *New American Gardener*, under the article *Cucumber*.

The cucumber flea-beetle, above mentioned, a little, black, jumping insect, well known for the injury done by it, in the spring, to young cucumber plants, belongs to another family of the Chrysomelidæ tribe, called *Halticidæ*. The following are the chief peculiarities of the beetles of this family. The body is oval and very convex above; the thorax is short, nearly or quite as wide as the wing-covers behind, and narrowed before; the head is pretty broad; the antennæ are slender, about half the length of the body, and are implanted nearly on the middle of the forehead; the hindmost thighs are very thick, being formed for leaping; hence these insects have been called flea-beetles, and the scientific name *Haltica*, derived from a word signifying to leap, has been applied to them. The surface of the body is smooth, generally polished, and often prettily or brilliantly colored. The claws are very thick at one end, are deeply notched towards the other, and terminate with a long curved and sharp point, which enables the insect to lay hold firmly upon the leaves of the plants on which they live. These beetles eat the leaves of vegetables, preferring especially plants of the cabbage, turnip, mustard, cress, radish, and horse-radish kind, or those, which, in botanical language, are called cruciferous plants, to which they are often exceedingly injurious. The turnip fly, or more properly turnip flea-beetle, is one of these *Halticæ*, which lays waste the turnip fields in Europe, devouring the seed leaves of the plants as soon as they appear above the ground, and continuing their ravages upon new crops throughout the summer. It is stated in Young's *Annals of Agriculture*, that the loss in Devonshire, England, in one season, from the destruction of the turnip crops by this little insect, was estimated at one hundred thousand pounds sterling. Another small flea-beetle is often very injurious to the grape vines in Europe, and a larger species attacks the same plant in this country. The flea-beetles conceal themselves during the winter, in dry places, under stones, in tufts of withered grass, and in chinks of walls. They lay their eggs in the spring, upon the leaves of the plants upon which they feed. The larvæ or young of the smaller kinds, burrow into the leaves, and eat the soft pulpy substance under the skin, forming therein little winding passages, in which they finally completely their transformations. Hence the plants suffer as much from the depredations of

the larvæ, as from those of the beetles—a fact that has too often been overlooked. The larvæ of the larger kinds are said to live exposed upon the surface of the leaves which they devour, till they have come to their growth, and to go into the ground, where they are changed to pupæ, and soon afterwards to beetles. The mining larvæ, the only kinds which are known to me from personal examination, are little slender grubs, tapering towards each end, and provided with six legs. They arrive at maturity, turn to pupæ, and then to beetles in a few weeks. Hence there is a constant succession of these insects, in their various states, throughout the summer. The history of the greater part of our *Halticæ* or flea-beetles, is still unknown; I shall, therefore, only add, to the foregoing general remarks, descriptions of two or three common species, and suggest such remedies as seem to be useful in protecting plants from their ravages.

The most destructive species in this vicinity, is that which attacks the cucumber plant as soon as the latter appears above the ground, eating the seed leaves, and thereby destroying the plant immediately. Supposing this to be an undescribed insect, I formerly named it *Haltica Cucumeris*, the cucumber flea-beetle; but Mr Say subsequently informed me that it was the *pubescens* of Illiger, so named because it is very slightly pubescent or downy. It is only one sixteenth of an inch long, of a black color, with clay-yellow antennæ and legs, except the hindmost thighs, which are brown. The upper side of the body is covered with punctures, which are arranged in rows on the wing-cases; and there is a deep transverse furrow across the hinder part of the thorax.

The wavy-striped flea-beetle, *Haltica striolata*, may be seen in great abundance on the horse-radish, various kinds of cresses, and on the mustard and turnip, early in May, and indeed at other times throughout the summer. It is very injurious to young plants, destroying their seed leaves as soon as the latter expand. Should it multiply to any extent, it may, in time, become as great a pest as the European turnip flea-beetle, which it closely resembles in its appearance, and in all its habits. Though rather larger than the cucumber flea-beetle, and of a longer oval shape, it is considerably less than one tenth of an inch in length. It is of a polished black color, with a broad, wavy, buff-colored stripe on each wing-cover, and the knees and feet are reddish yellow. Specimens are sometimes found having two buff-yellow spots on each wing-cover, instead of the wavy stripe. These were not known by Fabricius, to be merely varieties of the *striolata*, and accordingly he described them as distinct, under the name of *bipustulata*, the two-spotted.

In England, where the ravages of the turnip flea-beetle have attracted great attention, and have caused many and various experiments to be tried with a view of checking them, it is thought that "the careful and systematic use of lime will obviate, in a great degree, the danger which has been experienced" from this insect. From this and oth-

er statements in favor of the use of lime, there is good reason to hope that it will effectually protect plants from the various kinds of fly-beetles, if dusted over them, when wet with dew, in proper season. Watering plants with alkaline solutions, it is said, will kill the insects without injuring the plants. The solution may be made by dissolving one pound of hard soap in twelve gallons of the soap-suds left after washing. This mixture should be applied twice a day with a water-pot. Kollar very highly recommends watering or wetting the leaves of plants with an infusion or tea of worm-wood, which prevents the flea-beetles from touching them. Perhaps a decoction of walnut leaves might be equally serviceable. Great numbers of the beetles may be caught by the skillful use of a deep bag-net of muslin, which should be swept over the plants infested by the beetles, after which the latter may be easily destroyed. This net cannot be used with safety to catch the insects on very young plants, on account of the risk of bruising or breaking their tender leaves.

TREATMENT OF FLY-BLOWN SHEEP.

When the sheep is fly-blown, dislodge the maggots with a knife, and shake a little powdered white lead into the wound. Do not apply tar to the abraded surface, as, from its cauterizing effects, the wound will be enlarged, and a repetition of the visit speedily ensured. To ward off the onset of the flies, various substances noxious to them are rubbed or poured upon the wool. Tar, in small quantities, and of pungent quality, is by some dabbed upon the ears, horns and tail. Others prefer rubbing a little melted butter, thickened by flour of sulphur, along the sheep's back: this is an effectual preventive. Some, again, prefer dressing the sheep, when in low situations, with the following recipe: "Take of arsenic, finely pounded, one pound; potash, twelve ounces; common yellow soap, six ounces; rain or river water, thirty gallons. Boil the ingredients together for fifteen minutes. The liquid is in no degree injurious to wool. It cleans and dries the offensive perspiration of the sheep, and destroys the small caused by the dew in the mornings, or by damp hot weather. In most situations, one dressing in July and another in August will suffice; but as the expense is trifling, and the process simple, it may be better to apply it more frequently, especially in low and damp situations." The liquid is applied only in dry weather. A teapot, or any vessel of a similar form, is filled with it, and one person pours it on the wool, while another rubs the fleece to facilitate the passage of the fluid. At the times of using the solution, all superfluous wool ought to be shorn from the buttocks, but not too closely.

When the insects are very troublesome, drive the sheep if possible to higher ground. Examine carefully all wounds and ulcers, however trifling, and dress them with any simple ointment containing a small proportion of sulphur, mercury, or white lead. Lastly, bury all useless carcasses as speedily as possible, by which means you will keep down the number of the flies.

Ticks are destroyed or stopped in their attacks by the same remedies and preventives detailed in the preceding paragraphs on the fly.—*Blacklock's Treatise.*

N. E. Rum and tobacco smoke likewise, will kill the tick.—*Er. N. E. F.*

LOVE OF THE COUNTRY AND ITS OCCUPATIONS.

To the traveller, what can be more interesting than to observe the industrious and enterprising farmer building nest, comfortable houses, and preparing his lands to bring forth an abundant crop? Or, on the other hand, what more discouraging and disagreeable, than to see every thing on the decline—houses rotting down for want of care, fences levelled, and the fields grown up with briars and bushes? We easily form a correct idea of a man's pride, judgment or industry, by observing the construction and order of his farm; for we find at every step something that excites our admiration in the pursuit of the delightful employment, or we meet with something so disagreeable, that, for a moment we feel inclined to abandon altogether a business that seems so ill calculated to enlist our energies either of body or mind. That farm in the distance! it presents an appearance of total ruin, and we might think it deserted, were it not for the smoke arising from the chimney. We must climb the fence to get into the yard, and stumble over a pile of boards, or rails which lie rotting, before we can reach the house, stoop down as we enter the door, or our hat is taken off; then look around upon the uncomfortable apartment, fast becoming more so, for the want of a nail or two here, and some plaster there. Outside we see heaps of all sorts of rubbish lying about—tools without shelter—out-buildings worse than miserable—fences ditto. Such being the confusion of the whole place, we should look in vain were we to endeavor to discover its comforts.

Now, are such things as these calculated to allure the young to the pursuit of agriculture? Do not such scenes rather lead us to form, even while looking upon them, a distaste for an occupation which, if correctly followed, affords sweeter enjoyments than any other? By good management, every man can yield a mighty influence, by making valuable and convenient improvements upon his farm: he thus makes his land more productive, he saves labor and time, and excites his neighbor to order and industry; cultivates his own taste; sets a noble example to his children; secures to his family a thousand blessings; and increases the sources of his own pleasures.—*Western paper.*

Parental Example.—Example is a living lesson. The life speaks. Every action has a tongue. Words are but articulated breath. Deeds are the face smiles of soul; they proclaim what is within. The child notices the life. It should be in harmony with goodness. Keen is the vision of youth; every mask is transparent. If a word is thrown into or balance, a deed is thrown into the other. Nothing is more important than that parents should be consistent. A sincere word is never lost. But advice, counter to example, is always suspected. Both cannot be true—one is false. Example is like statutory. It is sculptured into form. It is reality. The eye dwells upon it; the memory recalls it; the imagination broods over it. Its influence enters the soul. Parental example becomes incorporated with the child's understanding. He cannot forget it if he would. If it is good, it blesses: if it is bad, it tyrannizes. The parent may die, his example cannot. Let life, then, be an unblemished picture—a consistent whole.—*Selected.*

There is no quality which commands more respect than integrity.

"THE BOOK OF THE FARMER."

By Henry Stephens, Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

Seeing the above work advertised by Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh, we sent out for a copy presuming that its author would furnish something interesting if not instructive, that might be laid to scraps before Yankee Farmers. But we have been wofully disappointed. Four numbers out of the twelve have reached us, and they are barren of an instruction that can be available here, beyond what we had conceived possible. Thinking it probable that mere curiosity to learn a little concerning the classes of laborers on an English farm of hundreds of acres, may help our readers to bear with a few extracts, we copy the following accounts of a plowman, field worker, and dairymaid.

The Plowman.—The duties of a plowman are clearly defined. The principal duty is to take charge of a pair of horses, and work them at every kind of labor for which horses are employed on a farm. Horse-labor on a farm is various. It is connected with the plow, the cart, sowing-machines, the roller, and the thrashing mill, when horse power is employed in the thrashing of corn so that the knowledge of a plowman should comprehend a variety of subjects. In the fulfilment of his duties, the plowman has a long day's work to perform; for, besides expending the appointed hours in the fields with the horses, he must groom them before he goes to the field in the morning and after he returns from it in the evening, as well as at mid-day between the two periods of labor. Notwithstanding this constant toil, he must do his work with alacrity and good will; and when, from any cause, his horses are laid idle, he must not only attend on them as usual, but must himself work at any farm-work he is desired. There is seldom any exactation of labor from the plowman beyond the usual daily hours of work, these occupying at least twelve hours a day for 7 months of the year, that being a sufficient day's work for any man's strength to endure. But occasions do arise which justify the demand of a greater sacrifice of his time, such as seed-time, hay-time, and harvest. For such encroachments upon his time, many opportunities occur of repaying him with indulgence, such as a cessation from labour, especially in bad weather. It is the duty of the plowman to work his horses with discretion and good temper, not only for the sake of the horses, but that he may execute his work in a proper manner. It is also his duty to keep his horses comfortably clean. Plowmen are never placed in situations of trust, and thus, having no responsibility beyond the care of their horses, there is no class of servants more independent. There should no partiality be shown by the master or steward to one plowman more than to another, as it is the best policy to treat all alike who work alike. An invidious and reprehensible practice exists, however, in some parts of the country of setting them to work in an order of precedence, which is maintained so strictly as to be practised even on going to and returning from work, one being appointed *foreman*, whose movements must guide those of the rest. Should the foreman prove a slow man, the rest must not go a single bout more than he does; and if he is active, they may follow as best they can. Thus, whilst his activity confers no benefit to the farmer beyond its own work, his dullness discourages the activity of the others. This consideration alone should be

efficient ground for farmers to abolish the practice at once, and put the whole of their plowmen on the same footing. I soon saw the evils attending the present system, and put an end to it on my own farm. Then one plowman displays more skill than the rest, it is sufficient honor for him to be intrusted to execute the most difficult pieces of work; and this sort of preference will give no umbrage to the others, as they are as conscious of his superiority in work as the farmer himself can possibly be. The services of plowmen are required on all sorts of farms, from the coarse-farm to the pastoral, on which the greatest and the least portion of arable culture are practised.

Field workers.—*Field-workers* are indispensable on every farm devoted to arable culture. They mostly consist of young women in Scotland, and more frequently of men and boys in England; but yet, there are many manual operations much better done by women than men. In hand-picking rye and weeds, in filling drains, and in barn work, they are far more expert, and do them more neatly, than men. The duties of field-workers, as their very name implies, are to perform all the manual operations of the fields, as well as those with the smaller instruments, which are not worked by horses. The manual operations consist chiefly of sowing and planting the sets of potatoes, gathering roots, picking stones, collecting the potato crop, and filling drains with stones. The operations with the smaller instruments are pulling turnips and preparing them for feeding stock and storing winter, performing barn-work, carrying seed-corn, spreading manure upon the land, hoeing potatoes and turnips, and weeding and reaping corn-crops. A considerable number of field-workers are required on a farm, and they are generally set to work in a band. They work most steadily under superintendance. The steward, the hedger, or fore-man, should superintend them when the band is large; but when small, one of themselves, a sensible person, who is capable of taking the lead in the work, may superintend them well enough, provided she has a watch to mark the time of work and rest. But field-workers do not always work for themselves; being at times associated with the work of the horses, when they require no particular superintendance. On some farms it is considered economical to lay the horses idle, and employ the plowmen at their labors rather than engage field-workers. This may be one mode of avoiding a little outlay of money; but there is no true economy in allowing horses "to eat off their own heads," as the phrase has it; and besides, ploughmen can possibly do light work so well as field-workers. In manufacturing districts field-workers are scarce; but were farmers generally to adopt the practice of employing a few constantly, and hire them for the purpose by the half-year, instead of employing a large number at a time, young women would be induced to adopt field-labor as a profession, and become very expert in it. It is steady service that makes the field-workers of the north of Scotland so superior to the same class in other parts of the country.

The Dairy Maid.—The duties of the *dairy-maid* are well defined. She is a domestic servant, domiciled in the farm-house. Her principal duty is, as the name implies, to milk the cows, to manage the milk in all its stages, bring up the calves, and press the milk into butter and cheese the milk that is obtained from the cows after the weaning of the

calves. The other domestics generally assist her in milking the cows and feeding the calves, when there is a large number of both. Should any lambs lose their mothers, the dairy-maid should bring them up with cow's milk until the time of weaning, when they are returned to the flock. At the lambing season, should any of the ewes be scant of milk, the shepherd applies to the dairy-maid to have his bottles replenished with warm new milk for the hungered lambs. The dairy-maid also milks the ewes after the weaning of the lambs, and makes cheese of the ewe-milk. She should attend to the poultry, feed them, set the brooders, gather the eggs daily, take charge of the broods until able to provide for themselves, and see them safely lodged in their respective apartments every evening, and let them abroad every morning. It is generally the dairy-maid, when there is no housekeeper, who gives out the food for the reapers, and takes charge of their articles of bedding. The dairy-maid should be an active, attentive, and intelligent person."

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

CASKS FOR PRESERVING GRAIN.

MA. EDITOR.—On a late visit to a branch of the Cooper family, New Jersey, I observed that the granary, or place for stowing away grain of different descriptions, was fitted up with bins in the shape of very large and strong iron-bound casks of the usual shape; and in these, the wheat, &c. was preserved for any period, no matter how long, without fear of weevil, grain-worm, or any other species of vermin, or damp and mouldiness; the grain being introduced by means of a funnel through the bung-hole, which, when the cask is full, is very carefully closed and made air-tight, the hoops being driven occasionally to cause them to become so. Now by this very simple arrangement, the whole crop of grain on a farm may be preserved for years, as perfectly free from dampness or disease of any kind, as though it had been kiln-dried; the convenience of stowage being as great as in open bins; the casks standing on low tressels or sleepers, admitting a bushel measure under, they can be rolled on to the bung; or the grain might be drawn off by a large tap made for the purpose.

By these means, we see how perfectly free from injury of any description could grain and seeds of every kind be brought by shipping from any part of the world; it is but to enclose them in stout air-tight casks instead of boxes, bags, or loose barrels, and no injury need be apprehended from the heat of the hold or the leakage of the vessel. I declare it seems wonderful that this mode of packing has not been universally adopted; the simplicity of the arrangement must be the cause of its having been overlooked. And this mode of packing would be efficient in the preservation of many other articles, which, if too bulky for admission through the bung-hole, could be performed by removing one of the heads and replacing it when the cask was full, seeing that the hoops were driven so as to insure perfect closeness. Thus might fruit-trees, flowers, and fruit itself, be preserved during long voyages, and we could be supplied with the choicest specimens of either, from the most distant parts of the globe. I very well remember that when Mr. Zollikofer received his remarkably fine sample of seed cone wheat from England the last year, that it smelt ve-

ry-musty, and handled wet and clammy in the bags in which it had been shipped; exhibiting every sign of having undergone fermentation during the passage; and I find, upon inquiry, that a large portion of the seed did not vegetate when sown in the autumn, the failure arising, no doubt, from this cause. And this leads to the question, is not the almost proverbial ill success attending the growing crops of beets, &c., from imported seed, to be thus accounted for, the general mode of packing for ship-board being in loose barrels or bags, exposed to the damp and putrid atmosphere of the hold of the vessel—which is often leaky—during a passage of sometimes 80 or 90 days? All which evil could be prevented by merely packing in perfectly air-tight casks—a consideration of very great moment, but one that by its simplicity will be very apt to be disregarded, like many other things of the greatest and most vital importance.

KICKING COWS.

A writer in the *Farmers' Cabinet*, upon dairy cows, says:

"I have found a cure for this kicking disorder, in its most desperate state. It is merely to place the patient in a stall with a beam over head, and fixing a running noose over her horns, throw the end of the rope over the beam and pull away, so as to raise her head pretty high in the air, but not so as to lift her legs from the ground: in this position she will not only be disabled from kicking, but will give down her milk without the least hesitation.

Hoof-ail and Sore Teats.—Cows are also liable to the hoof-ail, as well as sore teats, both of which are easily cured by the application of white paint laid on with a small brush; the body of the paint acting mechanically in preventing the action of the air on the sores, and the lead operating chemically or medicinally in drying and healing them. Care must however be taken not to apply the lead to the teats while they are sucking calves; and afterwards caution must be used at the time of milking, but no danger need be apprehended in the hands of careful persons. In inveterate hoof-ail it might first be necessary, either to cauterize the sore, or dress with blue stone, after which, and in all slight affections, white-lead dressing—in other words, painting the sores will be found sufficient to effect a cure."

The above prescription may be valuable—but we have had no experience to warrant our commending it.—E.

Mildew on Gooseberries.—To keep off mildew (some writer says) train your bushes so as to admit a free circulation of air through them; manure about the roots, and forget not to sprinkle them freely with soap-suds before blossoming.

Man brings upon himself a thousand calamities, as consequences of his artifices and pride, and then, overlooking his own follies, gravely investigates the origin of what he calls evil.

"De conkrekation will pleeshe sing de von doun-saanth and twelfth psalm," said a Dutch parson. "There are not so many in the book," said the chorister. "Vell, den, pleeshe to aing so many as tare pe."

Man proposes, but God disposes.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SOIL BY FALLOW CROPS, &c.

"The fallow time," says Liebig, "is that period of culture during which land is exposed to a progressive disintegration by means of the influence of the atmosphere, for the purpose of rendering a certain quantity of alkalies capable of being appropriated by plants."

By fallow crops is meant the raising of some crop on green sward while the turf is decaying, instead of allowing the land to remain a naked fallow during this process.

The object then of fallows, is to procure the decay of vegetable matters, and the abstraction of alkalies from the mineral portions of the soil.

Naked fallows accomplish both of these objects, and have been long practiced both in this country and in England. The practice with us has been to plow up grass lands in June or July, and after cross-plowing and harrowing, to sow with winter grain in September or October. In England the land was formerly plowed in the fall, and worked over during the following summer. In both cases one crop is lost; but, though naked fallows answer the intended purpose tolerably well, they are now abandoned by every intelligent farmer on both sides of the water; with the exception perhaps of wet stiff clays, which are ameliorated by exposing the naked furrows to the frosts of winter. The evils of the system are more than equivalent to the benefits. The labor is much increased, one crop is lost, and the vegetable matters are dissipated, by their exposure to the air during the process of working the land.

Fallow crops, on the other hand, avoid these evils, and secure greater benefit both to the soil and the crop.

Process.—To prepare the soil for a fallow crop, all that is needed is to plow the green sward and roll it down; then, after harrowing thoroughly, the seed should be sown upon the inverted furrows, either in the spring or fall. If the land is stiff and wet, the autumn is preferable; if light and dry, the spring is the best season.

The utility of fallow crops, instead of naked fallows, may be shown by reference to the influence of growing vegetables upon the soil. The elimination of alkalies and decay of vegetable matter are, as we have said, the only objects of fallows.

It may easily be shown, that both of these ends are much better attained by tilling the fallow land; for,

1. The alkalies are furnished in greater abundance by this process. It matters not whether the land is covered by woods, or with some crop which will take up but few alkalies, such as potash and phosphates. Now it is found that several leguminous plants will grow upon a soil, and will abstract from it but a minute portion of alkalies. The "Windor bean (*vicia faba*) contains no free alkalies, and only one per cent. of the phosphates of lime and magnesia." (*Bösch*.) "The kidney bean (*phaseolus vulgaris*) contains only traces of salts." (*Braconnot*.) "The stem of lucern (*medicago sativa*) contains only 0.83 per cent., that of the bunt (*terram lens*) only 0.57 of phosphate of lime with albumen." (*Crowe*.) "Buckwheat, dried in the sun, yields only 0.61 per cent. of ashes, of which 0.09 parts are soluble salts." (*Liebig*.) Hence these plants and with others, have been called fallow crops. It will be perceived that the alkalies which the oxygen and carbonic acid of the air are eliminating from the soil, will be increased in this case, be-

cause the roots of the crop will permit these agents to act with greater power.

The power of growing plants to decompose the rocks, and to emanate alkalies, has already been frequently referred to; and as but a small quantity of alkali is removed by the fallow crop, the amount in the soil is, upon the whole, increased.

2. It is further evident, that the roots leave in the soil nearly as much vegetable matter as is carried away in the stalks and grain. This deficiency is made up by the influence of growing plants upon the humus of the soil. There is little doubt, but that decay proceeds much more rapidly when the soil is tilled, than when it is not; and the reason is, the galvanic agency of the roots and the facility which they offer for the introduction of air and water, by loosening the soil, tend powerfully to hasten the decay of humus, or to convert the vegetable matters into vegetable food. The fermentation of the sod will be more complete when it is turned in deep, and the gaseous products will be retained by the superincumbent earth; hence we may draw an argument for deep plowing, and for letting the sod remain until it has completely passed through the fermenting process.

Turning in Green Crops.—The turning in of green crops, has long been a reputed source of rendering barren soils fertile. It is well suited to any soil which requires either to be rendered lighter, or to be filled with vegetable matter and salts. Light sandy soils, such as pine barrens and loams which have been exhausted by a long course of cropping without manuring, are most benefited, while stiff clays are rendered much warmer and more friable.

Processes.—1. Green crops may be sown for the purpose and turned in, either before the seed ripens (in which case two crops may be turned in the same season,) or after the crop is nearly ripe. In the first case, before the ripening of the seed, the plant derives most of its substance from the atmosphere; but when the seeds are maturing, it draws directly upon the matters in the soil. Some experiments have been made to decide which course is best, and they incline to the dry crop. If but one crop is to be added to the soil, this would be the best process, because it adds a greater amount of salts and humus; but two green crops are better than one dry crop. Buckwheat and oats answer well for this purpose.

2. But the better course is to save the crop by sowing clover with other grain, and the next spring turn it in; and, having rolled it down, plant directly upon the furrows with potatoes and corn. The surface then should be tilled with the cultivator or hoe, so as not to disturb the sod. Some recommend, in this case, to spread a light covering of compost manure, lest the soil should be too much exhausted by the crop.

Now it is found that the quantity of vegetable matters added to the soil by this process, will exceed 12 tons to the acre. Elias Pinney, Esq., of Lexington, has actually weighed the vegetable matter in a cubic foot of green sod, from which he made an estimate that one acre contained more than 33 tons!

The best time for turning in green crops, or breaking up green sward (unless the soil is a stiff clay,) is the spring and early part of summer; because the sod will become rotted before winter, and will not afford, as it otherwise might, a shelter for worms, during that season, ready to injure the succeeding crop.

Theory.—The theory of this process is exceed-

ingly simple. It is evident that what is taken from the soil must be returned to it, or the land will be impoverished. We have seen that salts and geine are removed. This process simply restores them.

1. The green crop being buried deeply in the ground, soon begins to ferment and decay; a large quantity of organic food is thus added to the soil. But humus or geine is not the only substance required by plants. They must have alkalies.

2. These are supplied in part by the influence of the atmosphere, the ordinary process of disintegration. But this is trifling compared with

3. The galvanic effect of the living plant. The agency of growing plants has hitherto been overlooked in this connection. As the roots form a galvanic battery with the soil, they become the most powerful decomposing agents. Now we know that the poorest soils (the pine-barrens) contain a large quantity of alkalies, potash, lime, &c. locked up in the rocks. These are drawn into the organs of plants, where, as soon as covered with earth, they exist in a fit state to nourish future crops. If then, we can make a plant grow at all upon such soils, we can render them fertile by turning in green crops, and thus furnishing the requisite amount of geine, alkalies and salts. If the soil is too barren to produce plants, a small coating of ashes will give a start to the green crop, and then the soil may soon be rendered fertile.

In case of clayey soils, the turning in of green crops not only restores what is exhausted by tillage, but renders the texture much better fitted for the roots of plants, and the soil itself a better retainer of heat.

In case of dry, gravelly soils, the additional vegetable matter gives the power of absorbing moisture and equalizing the heat; hence, it protects the plant from the extremes of dry and wet seasons.

The importance of this mode of improvement is not fully felt by our farmers. By sowing a few pounds of clover seed with his grain crops, the farmer may be constantly augmenting the fertility of his soil without the loss of a single crop; and even if his lands rest a year, and all their produce is given back to them, they will more than return it in a few years, by the larger quantity and better quality of their productions.

It will be seen that fallow crops and the turning in of green crops, are somewhat similar in their influence upon the soil. The object in both cases is to obtain alkalies or salts and geine. Fallow crops yield mostly the former, green crops principally the latter; and by both processes taken together, a soil may be rendered very fertile, without the addition of manures; especially for crops not requiring much nitrogen.—*Gray's Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

From the same.

ROOT CULTURE.

Root culture is not only an important means of improving the soil in a rotation system, but the products are the most valuable means of feeding and fattening cattle, and of producing manure. "It troubles," says Judge Buel, "the amount of cattle food, and doubles the quantity of manure. It moreover may be made to supply a large amount of human food."

The principal roots suited to our climate, are the potato, turnip, carrot, beet, and those usually cultivated in our gardens. Of these the potato has

into general use. The beet, carrot and the redish turnip are the most profitable, both as to their influence upon the soil, and for the value of their products. The English turnip is very valuable for an after-crop, and tends to increase the fertility of the soil, especially if cattle and sheep are fed into the field, and allowed to feed upon them. This means of fertility and of producing a large and valuable quantity of fall or after feed, is almost wholly neglected by our farmers. However it would be, after wheat or winter rye, to sow about the twentyfifth of July, with turnips, and to have a good supply of feed would be furnished for the farm stock.

In the cultivation of root crops more attention should be paid to the character of the soil and to its situation, than for the cultivation of grain crops, hence it is that many farmers who have tried beets and ruta бага have failed, by not attending to the proper conditions; but if the conditions adhered to, the crop is as certain, and much more profitable than grain crops. We will now proceed to point out the requisite conditions for their culture, with the theory of the action upon the soil. Attention must be paid to the following particulars.

The Soil.—This should not be too light and dry, nor too stiff and clayey; a light deep loam or loess soil is best adapted to this crop. If the soil is wet, that is, if water is suffered to repose upon the subsoil, the roots will be injured and the crop will fail. The soil should be dry, but not subject to drought. Depth of soil is a necessary requisite for beets and ruta bagas, in order that the roots have full liberty to penetrate as far as needful for their perfection.

Rich soil is another requisite to success. It is desirable for all kinds of grain, but especially for root culture: for although roots do not depend upon soil like grain crops, still there must be a good food present, in order to give them that vigour and perfection which makes them profitable. It may be that there is something in the constitution or vital powers of these plants, which requires a large quantity of nourishment necessary for their support. They may not possess the power of collecting food, like other plants; they cannot draw up the nutriment so readily, and hence must be supplied with richer food. The soil must be *finely* tilled, and, so far as is practicable, freed from stones. This is necessary in order that the roots may not be obstructed; finally, they should be free of weeds. The ground should be stirred by the cultivator and hoe. If sowed in rows, as should be, this may be easily attended to with a hoe and cultivator, without the necessity of coming to the hoe more than once in the season.

Theory of the Action of Roots upon the Soil.—They divide it better than most crops. 2. They draw the soil by their roots: and 3. return to the soil a larger amount of manure than other crops. Three acres of grass, at two tons per acre, will weigh less than 9000 lbs. to the cattle yard, while three acres of ruta бага or beets, will give 36,000 lbs. of manure more than four times as much as the three acres of grass land. It would, therefore, be economy for a farmer to raise roots merely for manure. But three acres of ruta бага or beets (600 bushels), will equal early once to three acres of hay, as food for stock; hence the modes by which roots improve the soil, are dividing and deepening it, furnishing a larger supply of food, which enables the farmer to keep a larger farm stock, by which the

quantity of manures is increased. Manure is the great source of fertility. In proportion, therefore, as root culture is made a part of a rotation system, we should expect the soils to increase in fertility.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF RUTA BAGAs.

MR. EDITOR.—Having by experience convinced myself that ruta бага and mangel wurtzel can be grown successfully in this country, I shall be happy if any thing I can say, may be the means of causing them to be more generally cultivated. Various reasons I have heard assigned by intelligent farmers why they do not cultivate roots. But when I call to mind that in the old country I have heard similar reasons assigned by farmers, who now grow turnips as extensively as their neighbors, I do not despair of seeing root cultivation much increased in this country. Of course, with our severe winters, it would not be profitable to grow roots to the same extent as in England, but every farmer might grow a few. The objections urged are, either that the soil is not adapted to the crop, or the flies eat up the plants, or the grasshoppers destroy them, or it requires too much trouble and expense. With regard to the non-adaptation of the soil, the plea is reasonable, but I feel confident that even this difficulty may be surmounted. In reading an account of an agricultural meeting in Shropshire, in a late English paper, I perceive that the premium for the best crop of Swede turnips or ruta бага, was awarded to a farmer occupying a very stiff clay farm, and the judges remarked that they had never seen a better crop. As the mode of cultivation of this crop was stated to be novel, the grower was requested to explain his plan to the meeting. The novelty consisted in manuring and ridging his land in the fall, instead of the spring. Consequently, his stiff soil would be mellowed by the winter's frost. The account which I saw, did not enter into particulars, but I think it would be advisable before sowing on the old plowed ridges, to draw a very light harrow along them to gain fresh soil for the seed, and also to destroy any weeds that may have sprung up. I have seen a branch of a tree used for this purpose: it would be less likely to disturb the manure.

As to flies, I have had my share, but they have never seriously injured my crop. I find the best remedy is to work your land fine by rolling and harrowing, have it in high condition, sow seed enough for the flies and yourself, and soon after the plants are up, to sow plaster or ashes over them. Grasshoppers I have found more troublesome and vexatious than flies. Last year, after my plants had been hoed out to their proper distances, and when I considered them secure from all enemies, I perceived some of the plants drooping, and on examining them I discovered that the bulbs were gnawed all round. I rooted amongst the earth all about the plant, but could not discover the aggressor. At length suspicion fell on the grasshoppers: I watched them closely, and detected them in the act. I then waged a war of extermination against them. I and another person, with sticks, killed or routed every grasshopper in a field of about two acres. I wish, Mr. Editor, you had seen us in our shirt sleeves, (for the weather was pretty hot,) pursuing our flying foes. After this, I cannot certainly gainsay the trouble of the crop, and they who are afraid of trouble, had better not attempt to grow roots. After all, the question is, will the

crop pay for this trouble and expense? I am fully convinced that it will. Mine, in spite of its enemies, produced nearly 19 tons to the acre; the year before I had 28 tons to the acre in the same field. Yours, truly, B. M.

A FARMER IN DISTRESS.

A farmer in a neighboring county, who had been *dozing* for twenty or thirty years, and had made no improvement by fertilizing his fields, but had gone on the old-fashioned plan of reducing the staple of his soil, *waked up* a few years since, and limed the whole of his farm thoroughly, and that with magnesian lime, too. Now, what do you think has been the consequence of this proceeding? A few days since, with a sorrowful countenance, he informed the writer of this, that he had no pasture for his cows, and should not have till after harvest. The reason of so extraordinary a circumstance was asked; when he stated, that the field which, according to his usual rotation of crops would have been devoted to pasture, was so thickly set with grass, of such a luxuriant growth, that he had determined to keep it for mowing, in addition to his other mowing grounds. He, of course, has to feed on hay, and soil his cattle till after harvest; and this disaster has befallen him in consequence of liming his land and sowing grass seed much thicker than formerly! The plain fact is, that he has grown so much grass by his improved system, that he has no pasture; his fields are all mowing ground.

If the writers on the deleterious effects of magnesian lime, would travel through Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, and Lancaster counties, they would witness effects of a similar kind with the above, on thousands of acres of land—land which, before the application of lime, produced but very scanty pasturage, but now is first rate mowing ground.—*Farmers' Cabinet.*

Effects of Different Colored Rays upon Vegetation.—Plants will grow most luxuriantly beneath glass of a blue color. Beneath yellow and red glasses the natural process is entirely checked. Indeed it will be found that at any period during the early life of a plant, its growth may be checked by exposing it to the action of red or yellow light.

This discovery is announced by Mr. Hunt, the Secretary of the Royal Polytechnic Society, in England, who says in reference to it—"Blue glass admits the blue or chemical rays, to the exclusion, or nearly so, of all others; yellow glass admits only the permeation of the luminous rays; while red glass cuts off all but the heating rays, which pass it freely. Yellow and red rays are destructive to germination, whereas, under the influence of violet, indigo, or blue light, the process is quickened in a most extraordinary manner."

"The man that misses sunrise, loses the sweetest part of his existence. I love to watch the first tear that glistens in the opening eye of morning—the silent song the flowers breathe—the thrilling melody of the woodland minstrels, to which the modest brook trickles applause—these, swelling out the sweetest strain of sweet creation's matins, seem to pour some soft and merry tale into the daylight's ear, as if the world had dreamed a happy thing, and now smiled o'er the telling of it!"

There is more poetry in the above ten lines than is to be found in ten pages of some of the stuff which passes for poetry because it 'jingles' well in rhythm.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1842

POOR FARMERS. HOW CAN YOU MAKE BOTH LANDS MEET?

The present year will not, apparently, be a very prosperous one, with many classes of our citizens who depend mostly upon the labor of their hands for an income. Compared with several years in the last ten, this will be, or is, rather, one of stagnation in business. Men of most pursuits, (excepting those who rely upon salaries, fees or interest money,) will be comparatively straightened in their circumstances. The farmer, especially if he is in debt, is among those who will have to calculate closely, or he will be falling in arrears.

The productions of his lands are not likely to command high prices. It is true that the produce of the dairy, as yet, sells readily and at a fair price—but beef, pork, mutton and veal are 23, 50 or 100 per cent. lower than in some past seasons. Hay, grain, potatoes, &c. &c. are not high; and if the crops should be good the coming season, prices will probably be low. Interest money, where it must be paid, taxes, blacksmith's bills, and those due other mechanics, will be nearly as high as ever. Wages, we believe, have not fallen in the same ratio as most articles produced upon the farm; those farmers therefore who hire help, will be placed at disadvantage in this respect. But West India goods and cloths are low—these articles, which *must* be bought, have fallen nearly or quite as much as the produce of the farm. But since these are not a very heavy item in the farmer's expenses, the balance, on the whole, is against him. He cannot reasonably expect to make much money. If he can "hold his own," he will do well, under the circumstances. This he will not do unless he and his family are economical and industrious. The expenses, especially for luxuries, dress, &c. should be kept at the lowest point. The lands that have been planted should be faithfully tilled—everything that the land produces must be taken good care of, and all proper and justifiable methods adopted for making the sales as great as possible, and the out goes as small. These remarks are for that large class of farmers who are in debt, and those likewise who have their farms clear but nothing more.

RICHER FARMERS AND OTHERS, WHAT SHALL YOU DO?

To such as are more affluent, we should not proffer such advice as the above; for in doing it, we should be advancing principles which if rigidly adhered to, might for the time being, greatly curtail the employments and incomes of wheelwrights, carriage makers, carpenters, painters, masons, manufacturers, shopkeepers, &c. &c. If the business of these is greatly diminished, they must retrench in the amount of farming produce which they take, or must run in debt for much that the farmer likes not to part with but for cash. Such an operation would, another year, convert many mechanics into farmers. The number of producers would be increased, and the number of purchasers lessened. This would be prejudicial to the farmers. It is only when other classes in society are prosperous, that farmers can flourish.

Therefore all farmers and others who can afford it, and yet be just to their creditors and families, act the part of good citizens, if they choose the times when business is dull, to erect and to frame buildings, to reclaim and improve lands, to get new carriages, new implements, new dresses, &c. &c. Thus they give employment to many who would otherwise fare hard—thus

they help many to means with which to pay the farmer for his surplus produce.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

With a few temporary exceptions, the interests of all large classes in the community rise and fall together. Let manufactures flourish, and many hands are withdrawn from the field to the workshop—and the mouths which go with those hands, must be fed by the labors of those who remain upon the farms. This causes an increased demand in proportion to the supply, prices rise, and the farmer is better remunerated for his labor and investments. Business at such times is usually brisk in all its channels—mechanics, traders and all, find full employment.

The farmer's pursuit is the most important to human subsistence, and the farming population, by their numbers and worth, stand first among the classes. Their condition is the one to claim the first and highest regard—but when we come to consider the question how their interests can be best promoted—(we refer to pecuniary interests)—it is obvious that the causes which make the best market for their produce, are the matters to be most regarded in obtaining the correct answer. Such commercial regulations by the national government as will make the best home market for all that we raise, promise more benefit than any thing else that can be brought to bear upon the subject.

A discriminating tariff may lay duties upon either raw materials or manufactured goods, or both. A duty upon a raw material, as wool, for instance, may, perhaps, benefit the American farmer directly, by causing a less supply in the market; but there is a drawback to this benefit. The exclusion of a million pounds of foreign wool from our market, might increase the price of wool, and so benefit the wool grower here—but it would turn out from factories the hands necessary to manufacture that wool, would cause them to become farmers, and thus lessen the number of consumers comprised with the producers of agricultural productions. Again, this million pounds shut out from our market, would lessen the price of wool in Europe, and thus enable the English manufacturer to furnish us cloths at lower rates than now. A duty upon the raw material alone, would let the price of cloths down so that our wool would not rise much. "One hand would wash the other," perhaps they might not be equally clean, but there would be but little difference.

Indirectly, through the manufacturer, the farmer may get a surer promotion of his interests. A duty which should exclude from our markets most of the manufactures of Europe, and multiply manufacturing establishments here, would create in our midst a demand for agricultural products of all kinds—would increase the value of our lands, and in every way conduce to the farmer's prosperity. Especially would it be so, if both the raw material and the manufactured goods came in only under wisely adjusted duties.

Such policy as this might injure the navigating interests, perhaps, but no other important one.

It is through our own manufacturing interests that our agriculture can get its greatest aid; and therefore, the farmers are deeply interested in all movements in favor of manufactures. If these can but permanently flourish, agriculture will flourish also.

KEEP THE BOGS AT WORK.

While the hurry of planting lasts, farmers are too apt to leave the bog yard empty; but as soon as it is cleared out in the spring it should be re-covered with the best material attainable for making manure. Put in leaves, straw, cornstalks, mock or whatever else can be procured, and set the swine at work forthwith. They will la-

bor better now than at most other seasons of the year and if furnished with the proper materials, will be expeditiously preparing your manure for the following year. Have a quantity of material near the yard at all times so that a small quantity may be thrown in every few days through the warm season.—In this way you may get much manure—but not too much—for there is a limit beyond which it is not profitable to shovel in and out. No thing which becomes good manure by being thrown within the walls that confine the pigs. If well tended one swine will make in a twelve-month two cords or a half or three cords of manure. Seldom is it profitable to try to get more than that, and if the matter put in the sty is not quite good for the purpose, it is better to get so much.

THE FROST.

On the night of Friday last (May 20,) there occurred a more severe frost in this region than is usual so late in the season. Our labors in the city called us away from the fields this morning before the sun extracted the frost, and consequently before it was possible to determine whether much harm would be done to young plants and fruits. Since the morning we have remained in the city, and of course can have no observations upon the subject to record.

When we left the farm, between five and six o'clock the fields were white as with the whitest autumn frosts, the grass was crisp under the foot, the surface of the ground in some spots was slightly crusted, and there was a thin coating of ice upon small pools of water.

What will be the effect upon fruits and plants? Many of the farmers are apprehensive of extensive damage. We suppose that cucumbers, melons, squashes and beans may have been destroyed—but this loss though inconvenient, is not heavy with those who have sowed wherewith to plant again. Corn and potatoe when nipped, will usually start again and do well. Fruit in blossom we do not apprehend will be injured. For we never yet have known an instance in which we were satisfied that fruit had suffered harm from a spring frost. We have known seasons in which warm southerly winds, blowing while the trees were in full bloom, have dried up the farina and stopped the formation of a setting of fruit. And at this time we should be as much disposed to believe that harm was done to the fruit by the warm winds of Thursday last, as by the frost of Friday night. But we do not yet apprehend serious harm from either to the harder fruits.

But what power of resistance to cold the peaches, cherries, currants and the like possess, after the fruit is formed, and the blossom has withered, we have no satisfactory observations on which to give our opinion. We however think it great. Even where the leaves have withered and perished, in some instances the fruit has come off from the cold unharmed. A wise Providence has ordinations and provisions, which often fulfill the promise of a harvest, even when men despair. In nearly all plants and trees suited to our climate, excepting a few annuals, which if cut down can be replanted, there is a vast power in the earlier stages of their growth, to withstand frost.

We write this on Saturday, (the day following the frost,) and before we can witness its full effects. Should our expectations be realized, they may be of service in persuading some fruit growers to be less alarmed by a cold night than they have been in past times.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, May 21, 1842.

Dr. John C. Howard, Brookline, exhibited several bunches Black Hamburg Grapes—quite ripe, and finely colored, with very large berries.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Passage in the Life of a Drunkenard.—The following quizzical story was told at a temperance meeting in Hartford, a few days ago, by a reformed toper. It opens rich, and as the man has become sober, one may now laugh over its absurdities with double relish. He said:

"I used to drink, and my wife used to jaw me about it. What do you get drunk for? said she; what do you jaw me for? said I. So we agreed, and made a bargain that I would not drink and she would not scold. For three long days we held our firm—no drinking, no scolding; but on the third evening, being in company with some good fellows, I took a horn, and when that was down, I right off wanted another, and in a very short time I found myself about *three sheets in the wind, and the other shivering*. (Laughter.) By and by it got to be time to go home; but, as you may well suppose, I dreaded to meet my wife, like the tooth-ache. (Laughter.) However, go I must; and so I staggered along, hoping to find my wife abed. (Laughter.) When I reached the house, I found it still lighted, and through the window I saw my wife up and waiting for me. (Laughter.) Thinks I, I can't go in yet, but I must wait till she goes to bed; so there I stood half freezing in the cold rain two hours. (Loud laughter.) At last she went to bed, and I crept in at the back door, stumbling over pails and chairs, but finally succeeded in getting to bed without disturbing her, (laughter;) but after dozing awhile, I awoke and found myself as dry as a fish, (laughter;) you know, brethren, how dry we all used to be in the night, after we'd had a spree. (Laughter.) My wife always knew what was the matter with me, when I got up in the night to drink cold water. I hardly dared to get up, for fear of my wife; but my thirst was greater than I could bear; so out I crawled, and groped very softly after the water pail—but no water was there; I then felt round in the dark, on the tables and shelves for something to cool my burning thirst; soon I found a tin pan full of liquid something; I seized and put it to my mouth, and took a long and hearty draught—the liquid at the same time running out at each side of my mouth, down my cheeks. I thought the liquor tasted odd, and at that instant it flashed on my recollection that I had fixed some poison a few days before to kill rats with. (Laughter.) Horror-struck, I stood, my hair standing on end; it was death to scream out, for my wife would jaw me if she waked—(laughter)—and surely it would be death to hold still; but scream I must, and scream I did. (Riotous laughter.) "Wife! wife! *Hannah!* Hulloa here! What was in that pan?" said I. "You are dry, are you?" said she. "What was in this pan?" shouted I, still louder. "What makes you dry?" screamed she. "What was in this pan?" yelled I, in perfect agony of fear. "What pan?" "Why, the pan on the shelf." "Oh, you brute! you have drank up all my starch!" (Premolous laughter.) The next morning my shirt collar was pasted fast to my neck and cheeks, and it took half an hour to clear it off. Mr Brown sat down amid the cheers of the whole audience.

"Father, isn't that man in what is called the 'spring time' of life?"
"Why, Fred?"
"Because he looks confounded green."

Frogs.—The Springfield Gazette records a curious fact illustrative of the migratory habits of frogs. A portion of the large lot in Springfield, now appropriated for a cemetery, has, on account of the low mirshy land, been inhabited by a great number of frogs, which have been not a little disturbed by the recent improvements effected by draining and collecting the waters in running streams and fountains. About sunset on Friday evening last, large companies, numbering thousands of these frogs, were discovered making their way up the high grounds which surround these lowlands, and taking up their line of march in a northeasterly direction towards Goose pond, about a mile distant! A gentleman who witnessed it, says that the process of evacuation continued until 10 or 11 o'clock, and during this time the adjacent ground was literally covered with frogs, all moving in the same direction.

A touch of the high flown.—A student in one of our colleges, on his way home during vacation, stopped for the night at a tavern in the country. Upon alighting from his gig, he gave the following very clear and plain order to the ostler: "Boy, exultate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate him, donate him an adequate supply of nutritious aliment, satiate his thirst with the usual element, and when the Aurora of morn shall again illumine the oriental horizon, I will award you a pecuniary compensation for your amiable hospitality."—*Selected.*

A Match for Crockett.—One day last week, a man, whose name we have not ascertained with precision, but are told it was Cotton, was hunting pheasants in the neighborhood of Worromontogus Pond, in the east part of Hallowell, when he heard a great outcry from his dog. Going quickly in that direction, he saw that his dog had been seized by a bear, but had got loose and was running towards him, the bear being in pursuit. His gun was only loaded with shot, and before he could put a bullet in it, the bear was close upon him. The animal rose up before him, and was attempting to give him a not very fraternal hug, when the dog seized her behind. As she turned to strike a blow at the dog with her paw, the man struck her with his gun with all his strength; a second blow broke his gun, when the bear rushed upon him again. He seized the animal by one ear, and held her off at arm's length with his left hand. In the scuffle, they all came down together, the man uppermost, and still holding on. By good luck his right hand happened to fall upon a stone as large as he could conveniently grasp; with this he struck the bear with all his strength upon the head and nose, (a very vulnerable part in a bear,) and while he held his grasp with his left hand, he actually beat the bear to death with the other. The skin of the animal was shown in our office, the marks of the bruises made by the stone are to be seen on the skin, which is nearly cut through in several places about the head.

The ferocity of this bear is accounted for by the fact that she had cubs, which have since been seen. The man is large and athletic, and somewhat advanced in years. Will some one who knows him, send us his name?—*Augusta M. Jour.*

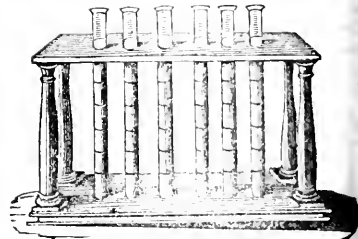
"I see a villain in your eye," said a constable to a suspected rogue. "Do'n't use my face for a mirror," replied Smith.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stack Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



LACTOMETER—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

- 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
- 200 " " Truck and leading Chains.
- 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market St.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Sam Chams for tyeing up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. Deary, Esq. of Salem and Col. J. Cutler, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

SITUATION WANTED

AN GARDENER—by one that has served a regular apprenticeship in Europe, and has had seven years' experience in this country. The best of reference given. Address J. D. at this office. March 9.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

GEOMETERS, CANKER-WORMS, &c.

The caterpillars of the *Geometra* of Linnæus, earth-wormers, as the term implies, or geometers, earth-worms, and loopers, have received those severances from their peculiar manner of moving, in which they seem to measure or span over the ground, step by step, as they proceed. Most of these caterpillars have only ten legs; namely, six, which are jointed and tapering, under the fore part of the body, and four fleshy prolegs, at the hinder extremity; the three intermediate pairs of prolegs being wanting. Consequently, in creeping, they creep up the back while they bring forward the hinder part of the body, and then, resting on their hind legs, stretch out to their full length, in a slight line, before taking another step with their hind legs. Some of the geometers have twelve or thirteen legs; but the additional prolegs are so short that the caterpillars cannot use them in creeping, and their motions are the same as those which have only ten legs. Some caterpillars with thirteen legs, and wanting only the terminal pair of prolegs, are placed in this tribe on account of their resemblance of their moths to those of the true geometers. The latter live on trees and bushes, and most of them undergo their transformations in or on the ground, to reach which, by travelling along the branches and down the stem, would be a long and tedious journey to them, on account of the deficiency of their legs, and the slowness of their gait. But they are not reduced to this necessity; for they have the power of letting themselves down from any height, by means of a silken thread, which they spin from their mouths while falling. Whenever they are disturbed, they make use of this faculty, drop suddenly, and hang suspended, the danger is past, after which they climb up again by the same thread. In order to do this, the caterpillar bends back its head and catches hold of the thread above its head with one of the legs of the third segment, then raising its head it seizes the thread with its jaws and fore legs, and, by repeating the same operations with tolerable rapidity, soon reaches its former station on the tree. These earth-worms are naked, or only thinly covered with very short down; they are mostly smooth, but sometimes have warts or irregular projections on their backs. They change their color usually as they grow older, and sometimes of one uniform color, nearly resembling the bark of the plants on which they are found. When not eating, many of them rest on the two hindmost pairs of legs against the side of a branch, with the body extended from the branch, so that they might be mistaken for a part of the tree; and in this position they will often remain for hours together. When about to transform, most of these insects descend from the plants on which they live, and either bury themselves in the ground, or conceal themselves on the surface, under a slight covering of leaves fastened together with silken threads. Some make more regular cocoons, which, however, are very thin, and

generally more or less covered on the outside with leaves. The cocoons of the European-tailed Geometer (*Uroperya sambucaria*), which lives on the elder, and of our chain-dotted Geometer (*Geometra catenaria*), which is found on the wood-wax, are made with regular meshes, like net-work, through which the insects may be seen. A very few of the span-worms fasten themselves to the stems of plants, and are changed to chrysalids, which hang suspended, without the protection of any outer covering.

In their perfected state, these insects are mostly slender-bodied moths, with tapering antennæ, which are often feathered in the males. Their feelers are short and slender; the tongue is short and weak; the thorax is not crested; the wings are large, thin, and delicate—sometimes angular, and often marked with one or two dark-colored oblique bands. They generally rest with the wings slightly inclined and almost horizontal; some with them extended, and others with the hind wings covered by the upper pair. A very few carry their wings like the skippers. Some of the females are without wings, and are distinguished also by the oval and robust form of their bodies. These moths are most active in the night; but some of them may be seen flying in thickets during the day time. They are very short-lived, and die soon after their eggs are laid.

Those kinds whereof the females are wingless, or have only very short, scale-like wings, and naked antennæ, while the males have large, entire wings, and feathered or downy antennæ, seem to form a distinct group, which may be named Hybernians (*Hybernidae*), from the principal genus included therein. The caterpillars have only ten legs, six before and four behind; and they undergo their transformations in the ground. The insects called canker-worms, in this country, are of this kind. The moths, from which they are produced, belong to the genus *Anisopteryx*, (literally unequal wing,) so named because in some species the wings in the two sexes are very unequal in size, and in others the females are wingless. In the late Professor Peck's "Natural History of the Canker-worm," which was published among the papers of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and obtained a prize from the Society, this insect is called *Phalena vernalis*, on account of its common appearance in the spring, and also to distinguish it from the winter moth (*Phalena or Chimatobia brumata*) of Europe. In the male canker-worm moth the antennæ have a very narrow, and almost downy edging, on each side, hardly to be seen with the naked eye. The feelers are minute, and do not extend beyond the mouth. The tongue is not visible. The wings are large, very thin and silky; and, when the insect is at rest, the fore wings are turned back, entirely cover the hind wings, and overlap on their inner edges. The fore wings are ash-colored, with a distinct whitish spot on the front edge, near the tip; they are crossed by two jagged, whitish bands, along the sides of which there are several blackish dots; the outermost band has an angle near the front edge, within which

there is a short, faint, blackish line; and there is a row of black dots along the outer margin, close to the fringe. The hind wings are pale ash-colored, with a faint blackish dot near the middle. The wings expand about one inch and a quarter. This is the usual appearance of the male, in its most perfect condition; by which it will be seen that it closely resembles the *Anisopteryx Escularia* of Europe. Compared with the latter, I find that our canker-worm moth is rather smaller, the wings are darker, proportionally shorter and more obtuse, the white bands are less distinct, and are often entirely wanting, in which case only the whitish spot near the tip remains, the hind wings are more dusky, and the feelers are grey instead of being white. Specimens of a rather smaller size, are sometimes found, resembling the figure and description given by Professor Peck, in which the whitish bands and spot are wanting, and there are three interrupted dusky lines across the fore wings, with an oblique blackish dash near the tip. Perhaps they constitute a different species from that of the true canker-worm moth. Should this be the case, the latter may be called *Anisopteryx punctaria*, or the *Anisopteryx* of the orchard, while the former should retain the name originally given to it by Professor Peck. The female is wingless, and its antennæ are short, slender, and naked. Its body approaches to an oval form, but tapers, and is turned up behind. It is dark ash-colored above, and grey beneath.

It was formerly supposed that the canker-worm moths came out of the ground only in the spring. It is now known that many of them rise in the autumn and in the early part of the winter. In mild and open winters I have seen them in every month from October to March. They begin to make their appearance after the first hard frosts in the autumn, usually towards the end of October, and they continue to come forth, in greater or smaller numbers, according to the mildness or severity of the weather after the frosts have begun. Their general time of rising is in the spring, beginning about the middle of March, but sometimes before, and sometimes after this time; and they continue to come forth for the space of about three weeks. It has been observed that there are more females than males among those that appear in the autumn and winter, and that the males are most abundant in the spring. The sluggish females instinctively make their way towards the nearest trees, and creep slowly up their trunks. In a few days afterwards they are followed by the winged and active males, which flutter about and accompany them in their ascent, during which the insects pair. Soon after this, the females lay their eggs upon the branches of the trees, placing them on their ends, close together in rows, forming clusters of from sixty to one hundred, eggs or more, which is the number usually laid by each female. The eggs are glued to each other and to the bark, by a greyish varnish, which is impervious to water; and the clusters are thus securely fastened in the forks of the small branches, or close to the young twigs and buds. Immediately after the insects have thus provided for a succession of their kind, they begin

to languish, and soon die. The eggs are usually hatched between the first and the middle of May, or about the time that the red currant is in blossom, and the young leaves of the apple tree begin to start from the bud and grow. The little canker-worms, upon making their escape from the eggs, gather upon the tender leaves, and, on the occurrence of cold and wet weather, creep for shelter into the bosom of the bud, or into the flowers, when the latter appear. As this treatise may fall into the hands of persons who are not acquainted with the habits and devastations of our canker-worms, it should be stated that, where these insects prevail, they are most abundant on apple and elm trees; but that cherry, plum, and lime trees, and some other cultivated and native trees, as well as many shrubs, often suffer severely from their voracity. The leaves first attacked will be found pierced with small holes; these become larger and more irregular when the canker worms increase in size; and, at last, the latter eat nearly all the pulpy parts of the leaves, leaving little more than the midrib and veins. A very great difference of color is observable among canker-worms of different ages, and even among those of the same age and size. It is possible that some of these variations may arise from a difference of species; but it is also true that the same species varies much in color. When very young, they have two minute warts on the top of the last ring; and they are then generally of a blackish or dusky brown color, with a yellowish stripe on each side of the body; there are two whitish bands across the head; and the belly is also whitish. When fully grown, these individuals become ash-colored on the back, and black on the sides, below which the pale yellowish line remains. Some are found of a dull, greenish yellow, and others of a clay color, with slender interrupted blackish lines on the sides, and small spots of the same color on the back. Some are green, with two white stripes on the back. The head and the feet partake of the general color of the body; the belly is paler. When not eating, they remain stretched out at full length, and resting on their fore and hind legs, beneath the leaves. When fully grown and well fed, they measure nearly or quite one inch in length. They leave off eating when about four weeks old,* and begin to quit the trees; some creep down by the trunk, but great numbers let themselves down by their threads from the branches, their instincts prompting them to get to the ground by the most direct and easiest course. When thus descending, and suspended in great numbers under the limbs of trees overhanging the road, they are often swept off by passing carriages, and are thus conveyed to other places. After reaching the ground, they immediately burrow in the earth, to the depth of from two to six inches, unless prevented by weakness or the nature of the soil. In the latter case, they die, or undergo their transformations on the surface. In the former, they make little cavities or cells in the ground, by turning round repeatedly and fastening the loose grains of earth about them with a few silken threads. Within twentyfour hours afterwards, they are changed to chrysalids in their cells. The chrysalis is of a light brown color, and varies in size according to the sex of the insect contained in it; that of the female being the largest, and being destitute of a

* In the year 1841, the red currant flowered, and the canker-worms appeared, on the 15th of May. The insects were very abundant on the 15th of June, and on the 17th scarcely one was to be seen.

covering for wings, which is found in the chrysalis of the males. The occurrence of mild weather after a severe frost stimulates some of these insects to burst their chrysalis skins and come forth in the perfected state; and this last transformation, as before stated, may take place in the autumn, or in the course of the winter, as well as in the spring; it is also retarded, in some individuals, for a year or more beyond the usual time. They come out of the ground mostly in the night, when they may be seen struggling through the grass as far as the limbs extend from the body of the trees under which they had been buried. As the females are destitute of wings, they are not able to wander far from the trees upon which they had lived in the caterpillar state. Canker-worms are therefore naturally confined to a very limited space, from which they spread year after year. Accident, however, will often carry them far from their native haunts, and in this way probably, they have extended to places remote from each other. Where they have become established, and have been neglected, their ravages are often very great. In the early part of the season, the canker-worms do not attract much attention; but it is in June, when they become extremely voracious, that the mischief they have done is rendered apparent, when we have before us the melancholy sight of the foliage of our fruit trees and of our noble elms reduced to withered and lifeless shreds, and whole orchards looking as if they had been suddenly scorched with fire.

In order to protect our trees from the ravages of canker-worms, where these looping spoilers abound, it should be our aim, if possible, to prevent the wingless females from ascending the trees to deposit their eggs. This can be done by the application of tar around the body of the tree, either directly on the bark, as has been the most common practice, or what is better, over a broad belt of clay mortar, or on strips of old canvas or of strong paper, from six to twelve inches wide, fastened around the trunk with strings. The tar must be applied as early as the first of November, and perhaps in October, and it should be renewed daily as long as the insects continue rising; after which the bands may be removed, and the tar should be entirely scraped from the bark. When all this has been properly and seasonably done, it has proved effectual. The time, labor, and expense attending the use of tar, and the injury, that it does to the trees when allowed to run and remain on the bark, have caused many persons to neglect this method, and some to try various modifications of it, and other expedients. Among the modifications may be mentioned a horizontal and close-fitting collar of boards, fastened around the trunk, and smeared beneath with tar; or four boards, nailed together like a box, without top or bottom, around the base of the tree, to receive the tar on the outside. These can be used to protect a few choice trees in a garden, or around a house or a public square, but will be found too expensive to be applied to any great extent. Collars of tin plate, fastened around the trees, and sloping downwards like an inverted tunnel, have been proposed, upon the supposition that the moths would not be able to creep in an inverted position, beneath the smooth and sloping surface. This method will also prove too expensive for general adoption, even should it be found to answer the purpose. A belt of cotton-wool, which it has been thought would entangle the feet of the insects, and thus keep them from ascending the trees, has not proved an

effectual bar to them. Little square or circular troughs of tin or of lead, filled with cheap fish oil and placed around the trees, three feet or more above the surface of the ground, with a studding cloth, hay, or sea-weed between them and the trunk, have long been used by various persons in Massachusetts with good success; and the objections to them are the cost of the troughs, the difficulty of fixing and keeping them in their places, and the injury suffered by the trees when the oil is washed or blown out and falls upon the bark. Mr Jonathan Dennis, Jr., of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, has obtained a patent for a circular lead trough to contain oil, offering some advantage over those that have heretofore been used, although it does not entirely prevent the escape of the oil and the nails, with which it is secured, are found to be injurious to the trees. These troughs ought not to be nailed to the trees, but should be supported by a few wooden wedges driven between them and the trunks. A stuffing of cloth, cotton tow, should never be used; sea-weed and fine hay, which will not absorb the oil, are much better. Before the troughs are fastened and filled, the body of the tree should be well coated with clay plain or white wash, to absorb the oil that may fall upon it. Care should be taken to renew the oil as often as it escapes or becomes filled with the insects. These troughs will be found more economical and less troublesome than the application of tar, and may safely be recommended and employed, if proper attention is given to the precautions above named. Some persons fasten similar troughs, to contain oil, around the outer sides of an open box enclosing the base of the tree, and a projecting ledge is nailed on the edge of the box to shed the rain; by this contrivance, all danger of hurting the tree with the oil is entirely avoided. In the 'Manchester Guardian,' an English newspaper, of the 4th of November, 1840, is the following article on the use of melted Indian rubber to prevent insects from climbing up trees:—

"At a late meeting of the Entomological Society, [of London?] Mr J. H. Pennell communicated the following successful mode of preventing insects ascending the trunks of fruit trees. Let a piece of Indian rubber be burnt over a gallipot, into which it will gradually drop in the condition of a viscid juice, which state, it appears, it will always retain; for Mr Pennell has, at the present time, some which has been melted for upwards of a year, and has been exposed to all weathers without undergoing the slightest change. Having melted the Indian rubber, let a piece of cord or worsted be smeared with it, and then tied several times round the trunk. The melted substance is so very sticky, that the insects will be prevented, and generally captured, in their attempts to pass over it. About three pennyworth of Indian rubber is sufficient for the protection of twenty ordinary sized fruit trees."

Applied in this way, it would not be sufficient to keep the canker-worm moths from getting up the trees; for the first corns would soon bridge over the cord with their bodies, and thus afford a passage to their followers. To insure success, it should be melted in larger quantities, and daubed with a brush upon strips of cloth or paper, fastened round the trunks of the trees. Worn out Indian rubber shoes, which are worth little or nothing for any other purpose, can be put to this use. This plan has been tried by a few persons in the vicinity of Boston, some of whom speak favorably of it.

has been suggested that the melted rubber might be applied immediately to the bark without injuring the trees. A little conical mound of sand surrounding the base of the tree is found to be impalpable to the moths, so long as the sand remains dry; but they easily pass over it when the sand is wet, and they come out of the ground in wet, as often as in dry weather.

Some attempts have been made to destroy the canker-worms after they were hatched from the eggs, and were dispersed over the leaves of the trees. It is said that some persons have saved their trees from these insects by freely dusting air-slaked lime over them while the leaves were wet with dew. Showering the trees with mixtures that are found useful to destroy other insects, has been tried by a few, and, although attended with a good deal of trouble and expense, it may be worth our while to apply such remedies upon small and choice trees. Mr David Haggerston, of Watertown, Mass., used, for this purpose, a mixture of water and soap (an article to be procured from the manu- factories where whale oil is purified,) in the proportion of one pound of the soap to seven gallons of water; and he states that this liquor, when thrown upon the trees with a garden engine, will destroy the canker-worm and many other insects, without injuring the foliage or the fruit. Jarring or shaking the limbs of the trees will disturb the canker-worms, and cause many of them to spin down, and their threads may be broken off with a pole; and if the troughs around the trees are at the same time replenished with oil, or the tar is again applied, the insects will be caught in their attempts to creep up the trunks. In the same way, also, those that are coming down the trunks go into the ground will be caught and killed. If greater numbers were to be taken to destroy the insects in the larvular state, their numbers would soon greatly diminish.

Even after they have left the trees, have gone into the ground, and have changed their forms, they are not wholly beyond the reach of means for destroying them. One person told me that his orchard, which he was in the habit of turning into a garden in the autumn, rooted up and killed the numbers of the chrysalids of the canker-worms. Some persons have recommended digging, or plowing under the trees in autumn, with the hope of crushing some of the chrysalids by so doing, and of exposing others to perish with the cold of the following winter. If hogs are then allowed to go among the trees, and a few grains of corn are scattered on the loosened soil, these animals will eat many of the chrysalids as well as the worms and will crush others with their feet. Mr S. Fowler* thinks it better to dig around the trees in the fall, while the shells of the insects are soft and pliable. He and Mr John Kenrick, of Newton, Mass., advise us to remove the soil to the distance of four or five feet from the trunk of the trees, and to a depth of six inches, to cart it away and replace it with an equal quantity of compost or rich soil. In this way, many of the insects will be destroyed also; but, unless the earth thus carried away is thrown into some pond-hole, and left covered with water, many of the insects contained in it will undergo their transformations and come out the next year.

*The Yankee Farmer, of July 13, 1840, and New England Farmer, of June 2, 1841, for some valuable remarks by Mr Fowler.

Canker-worms are subject to the attacks of many enemies. Great numbers of them are devoured by several kinds of birds, which live almost entirely upon them during their season. They are also eaten by a very large and splendid ground-beetle (*Calosoma scrutator*), that appears about the time when these insects begin to leave the trees. These beetles do not fly, but they run about in the grass after the canker-worms, and even mount upon the trunks of the trees to seize them as they come down. The latter are also stung by a four-winged ichneumon-fly, which deposits an egg in every canker-worm thus wounded. From the egg is hatched a little maggot, that preys on the fatty substance of the canker-worm, and weakens it so much that it is unable to go through its future transformations. I have seen one of these flies sting several canker-worms in succession, and swarms of them may be observed around the trees as long as the canker-worms remain. Their services, therefore, are doubtless very considerable. Among a large number of canker-worms, taken promiscuously from various trees, I found that nearly one third of the whole were unable to finish their transformations, because they had been attacked by internal enemies of another kind. These were little maggots, that lived singly within the bodies of the canker-worms, till the latter died from weakness; after which the maggots underwent a change, and finally came out of the bodies of their victims in the form of small two-winged cuckoo-flies, belonging to the genus *Tachina*. Mr E. C. Herrick, of New Haven, Connecticut, has made the interesting discovery that the eggs of the canker-worm moth are pierced by a tiny four-winged fly, a species of *Platygaster*, which goes from egg to egg, and drops in each of them one of her own eggs. Sometimes every canker-worm egg in a cluster, will be found to have been thus punctured and seeded for a future harvest of the *Platygaster*. The young of this *Platygaster* is an exceedingly minute maggot, hatched within the canker-worm egg, the shell of which, though only one thirtieth of an inch long, serves for its habitation, and the contents for its food, till it is fully grown; after which it becomes a chrysalis within the same shell, and in due time comes out a *Platygaster* fly, like its parent. This last transformation Mr Herrick found to take place towards the end of June, from eggs laid in November of the year before; and he thinks that the flies continue alive through the summer, till the appearance of the canker-worm moths in the autumn affords them the opportunity of laying their eggs for another brood. As these little parasites prevent the hatching of the eggs wherein they are bred, and as they seem to be very abundant, they must be of great use in preventing the increase of the canker-worm. Without doubt such wisely appointed means as these were once enough to keep within due bounds these noxious insects; but since our forests, their natural food, and our birds, their greatest enemies, have disappeared before the woodman's axe and the sportsman's gun, we are left to our own ingenuity, perseverance, and united efforts, to contrive and carry into effect other means for checking their ravages.

Apple, elm, and lime trees are sometimes injured a good deal by another kind of span-worm, larger than the canker-worm. As they resemble the latter in their habits, and often live on the same trees, they can be kept in check by such means as are found useful when employed against canker-worms. —Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

For the N. E. Farmer.

WARTS ON PLUM TREES.

MR EDITOR—I read a piece in your paper, a short time since, respecting the plum blight, which if not prevented, is soon likely to destroy this valuable fruit. I have a large and beautiful tree, which I have kept in a healthy condition, while those of my neighbors are almost entirely destroyed. I object to the practice of cutting off the limbs, as the extract in your paper directs, unless they are very small—as this would soon hurt the looks of the tree. Take a sharp knife, when the excrescences first appear, and shave them close to the wood, being particular to scrape out every particle of the gummy substance. Cover the wound with grafting composition, and it will soon heal over. I know of no other remedy so effectual as this, and doubt not if your subscribers will faithfully try this method, that they will preserve their trees from this terrible disease.

Now is about the time they [the warts?] make their appearance. They are nearly the same color of the bark, and if not closely examined, are not easily detected.

Yours, respectfully,

LAWRENCE SMITH.

Middlefield, May 18, 1842.

RUTA BAGA.

A respected correspondent in Perm, makes the following remarks on the culture and preservation of ruta baga.—*Alb. Cult.*

"Some of my neighbors object to raising this root, on the ground of the expense and trouble. I presume they do not consider that in the first place the seed, compared with that of potatoe, is a mere trifle; and that the sowing of an acre is but a morning walk, provided they are supplied with a drill barrow, which every one should have; and that when sown in drills, a great share of the work can be performed with a small plow. The harvesting can be accomplished in one third of the time required for potatoes; if you are not provided with a regular turnip hook, a common hoe will answer if made sharp. The easiest way of keeping them through the winter, is to level a piece in a dry place, build them up in the form of a house roof, covering them with a light coat of straw, and six or eight inches of earth, not more. I have kept them in this way a number of winters, and always found them very nice in the spring. Be sure not to put on too much earth, since if kept too warm they will decay. I know this from experience. W. K."

A hole made by a crowbar or etake, through the top of turnip heaps, and kept open, will allow the heated air to escape, and prevent the decay spoken of by W. K.

Old Recipes.—"A stick o' brimstone wore in the pocket is good for them as has cramps.

"A haddock's back bone carried in the pocket, is beautiful in the rheumatiz.

"If you've got the hiccups, pinch one of your wrists, and hold your breath while you count sixty—or get somebody to make you jump by sudden fright.

"For the ear-ache, put an ing'un (onion) in your ear, after it is well roasted."

Grated horse-radish is said to be excellent to eat in case of hoarseness from a cold.

From the Maine Farmer.

GRIEF IN THE POTATO BIN.

Mr. ERIOT.—Notwithstanding all that has been said and sung about potatoes, for a hundred years past, it don't appear that we know all about them yet that we ought to know. In your last monthly there was a letter from Samuel Stetson, of Stetson, on that subject, which I don't exactly believe in; but what I was going to tell you about more particularly is, that it has kicked up a terrible bobbery in my potato bins. My boy Tom is rather a naughty roguish fellow, and so he took it into his head to have a little fun with the potatoes that had lived together all winter as peaceably and quietly as lambs. What does the rogue do, but just while he was picking up a basket full to boil for the hogs, tells them of this new project of friend Stetson, to separate them for the whole summer; and when I went down to get a mug of cider, why you may depend on't, they were all in a great hubbub, and began to assail me from all quarters, in groans and lamentations and remonstrances.

The long red Laplanders were the most uproarious. What does this mean, uncle Bill? said they. Are we to be deprived of our dearest privileges, after having come four thousand miles across the briny ocean to gratify the appetites of your ever devoting and never satisfied Yankees? Hitherto we have lived in peace side by side of our dear connexions, and have raised up large families to the satisfaction of all concerned; and now to be compelled to break those dear connexions, to be banished to different departments of the land, to be fenced from each other's view, no more to interchange the sweet fragrance of each other's blossoms, no more to glory in each other's verdure, but to live sad, solitary and alone—this is too much.

The Chenango Philadelphians cried out.—Dear uncle Bill, are we who have so long lived through so many summers in the full bloom of brotherly love, reciprocating sweets from all around us, now to be pent up in a corner, deprived of all social communion and wrested from one of our inalienable rights? Do, uncle Bill, put a stop to this naughty project, if it be possible.

The Pink Eyes appeared as if they had almost cried their eyes out, and prayed most earnestly that they might be saved from the threatened calamity.

The Franconia Blue Noses were snivelling in sad lamentation, and declared that they wished they had never come from under the guardianship of Gov. Hill and the ord bills of New Hampshire, to gratify those who were disposed to use them so unrighteously.

The Lady Fingers, pretty creatures, said nothing but looked sad. The Kidneys said the man who introduced this project, must be suffering under the bilious disease. The Hog Horns thought he ought to be rooted out of society, and the Romans observed that as they were rather strangers among them, they would supply say, that they would unite in any measure the majority thought best.

Well, sir, I could n't appease them any other way than by promising to write immediately to Dr. Holmes and get him to do his best to prevent this new-fangled notion of Mr Stetson's from getting into fashion.

Now, sir, I think as how this Mr Stetson is altogether mistaken, for I have talked with one doctor about the matter, and he is a real learned man and knows all about botany and all the ologies, &c.

He says Mr S.'s notions are without any foundation. He says that one field of potatoes cannot possibly have any influence on another field, however near it may be, but if we raise new roots from the potato seeds in their balls, we shall see the effect of various lands being cultivated in the same fields. This appears to be about right, so far as I have had experience, and if you have no objection, I wish you would put this into your Farmer.

BILL BARLEYCORN.

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

THE NECESSITY OF PROTECTION TO THE FARMING INTEREST.

To the Farmers—particularly to the Farmers of Dutchess County.

So far as I can perceive, as a resident of the country, there appears a general indifference among the farming interest concerning the necessity of a protective Tariff, to sustain the Manufacturing labor of the country, denominated a Protection to Manufacturers, as if they were a class to be mainly benefited by such an act, and in which you were not interested. To illustrate the subject by a plain statement of practical facts, that you and all others may see, if they will take the trouble to read, I propose giving a detailed statement of the consumption of the products of Agriculture by a Woollen Factory in this country, and of the great disparity in amount of investment, between agricultural and manufacturing capital, that you may form a correct judgment as to the necessity of a Protective Tariff on that branch of manufacture, and whether it is the manufacturer or the farmer that has most of a pecuniary interest at stake.

The duty on Wool for the past fifteen years has averaged about *forty-eight per cent.* which has for some years amounted to a prohibition (or very nearly so,) of all foreign Wool of a quality that came in competition with American Wool, the price of Wool in Europe being from twentyfive to fifty per cent. below ours, but not sufficiently low to import and pay duties, freight and other charges and leave a saving on cost—consequently little or none has been imported.

The duty on Woollen Goods, as laid by the Tariff during the same time, has averaged about *forty-five per cent.*, but not over two-thirds of that duty, during the greater portion of the time, has ever been collected—owing to fraudulent entries at the Custom Houses. The importation of woollens being mainly in the hands of foreigners, the result has been that the woollen manufacturers have in many instances become bankrupt; those who have sustained themselves have realized so small a profit on their capital that it would not pay the wear and tear and depreciation of their establishments. The duty on woollen goods is now reduced to *twenty-nine per cent.*, and on the 30th of June next, a further reduction takes place, reducing the duty to *twenty per cent.* How is it possible, if, under a duty of fortyfive per cent., the manufacturers have been only so partially protected, that they have not made a sufficient profit to make good wear and tear and depreciation of their establishment, that they can sustain themselves under a duty of twenty per cent? I prophesy, and time will prove whether I am a false prophet, that unless the duty is greatly increased above twenty per cent. there will not be one woollen manufactory in twen-

ty in operation on the first of January, 1843. The surplus productions of European workshops will be poured in upon us under the twenty per cent. duty—foreigners have wool and many other materials twenty per cent. cheaper than we have, labor at least thirty per cent. cheaper, interest of money twentyfive per cent. cheaper than here, their home market secured to them by prohibitory duties.

That you, the wool and grain growers of the North and West, may have data on which to make up your minds, who is the party (the farmer or the manufacturer) most interested in a protective Tariff, I will give a detailed statement of the operations of one of your most important customers, at your own doors, denominated a "*woollen manufactory*" in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county.

The Glenham Company have a capital of *one hundred and forty thousand dollars*, consisting mainly of a few acres of land, their factory buildings, machinery, water power, and dwelling houses for the operatives, their sole business is the manufacturing of wool into broadcloths, cassimeres, &c. they give constant daily employment to one hundred and seventy persons, men, women and children. The past year, 1841, they used in their man-

factory		
173,000 lbs. of American fleeces wool, which cost		\$73,800
8,500 gallons of olive oil, (on which the Government received a revenue of \$700, being a duty of 20 cents a gallon,) cost	4,000	
770 gallons sperm oil,	84	
11,171 lbs. of soap,	1,111	
75,600 teazles,	1,300	
22,500 pelts,	58	
113 cords of wood,	58	
270 tons of anthracite coal,	1,641	
50 chaldrons Nova Scotia coal, (duty \$108)	451	
6,089 lbs. indigo, (government revenue by duties \$900,)	10,000	
Dye stuffs, viz: log-wood, alum, coppers, madder, sumac, &c. &c. (mostly foreign)	2,50	
Sundries,	4,50	
		\$101,600
Wages paid to the 170 operatives for the year,	40,00	

Total, \$141,000

Let us see the amount of agricultural capital now in requisition, which that manufacturing establishment requires to keep it in operation, and that furnishes a market for such agricultural investment:

I. To produce 173,000 lbs. of wool will require the fleeces of 66,000 sheep, at their present low value in Dutchess county, I put down at \$2 per head, is \$132,000

II. To support that immense flock of sheep with winter fodder and summer pasture, I am informed by a sheep raiser, that not more than three sheep can be kept on an acre, consequently 22,000 acres of land will be the required quantity for their maintenance, at the lowest price that lands can be had in the county, which will support three sheep to the acre, I estimate at \$50 the acre, is 1,100,000

III. Not less than 500 persons are supported out of the labor of the 170 operatives, and consume weekly of the product of agriculture, of beef, pork, flour, butter, milk, eggs, cheese, &c. &c.

the lowest estimation, of the value of 40 per week, for the year of 52 weeks, 10,100 per annum. Intelligent farmers tell me that it must be an industrious man, on a farm of 200 acres of fair average land, who can sell to the amount of \$800 per annum over and above the only of his own family and work hands. I furnish, therefore, the supply for the manufacturers would require thirteen acres of 200 acres each, is 3,600 acres, which I estimate at \$70 per acre, is

182,000

V. A farther investment of agricultural capital is required to furnish the stables, fire-wood, coal, provender for horses, &c. &c., estimated at

8,000

 \$1,122,000

Thus, one million four hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars is the agricultural capital now in existence to supply the manufacturing investment of only one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

I challenge refutation on the foregoing statement of facts. Agriculturists, examine it closely and carefully, and then say who is most to be benefited by a protective tariff, which will enable that establishment to continue the operation, you or the manufacturer? Every woollen manufactory in the country in proportion to its extent, is alike the market for the agriculturist for his wool and his provisions. If that establishment is driven to a suspension of its operations for the want of adequate protection, it is quite probable that others will cease to operate from the same cause. Where then, will you find a market for the produce of your farms? Should the present Tariff be put into effect, which imposes a duty of twenty per cent. after the 30th June next, it will be utterly and entirely out of the question for the manufacturers of wool to sustain themselves for a single year against foreign competition, under so significant a protection. England will take your produce to pay for her broadcloths at 25 cents the pound, for the same quality you have been selling in the last year at 45 cents, (wool being a raw material) she only levies one cent the pound duty, to the manufacturers.)

By your other productions, such as your beef, pork, flour, lumber, &c. are loaded with so heavy a duty, that it amounts nearly to a prohibition.—England now pays in England a duty of three dollars a quarter the barrel. Very little if any of the products of your farms enter into the composition of the yard of foreign broadcloth; whereas, the American is almost wholly of American product and labor. The suspension of the woollen manufactures will throw out of employ a population of five fifths of whom are women and children, who are incapable of agricultural labor. They who are the consumers of agricultural products must, necessarily, become in part producers, and add to the already overstocked market of the products of agriculture. What insane, what fatal policy, to design our manufactories to destruction, and our women and children to beggary and want, (which will be the inevitable result) if the present tariff goes into effect. If they are sacrificed, you will, when too late, will find that your interest will follow suit, for want of the home market the manufacturer now furnishes. Europe will not take bread stuffs, they raise enough for themselves. Where, I will ask, are you to find a market for your productions now consumed by the manufactur-

ing population, which have been thus far sustained by laws of protection, now about being abandoned, unless the farming interest will arouse to rescue them, and save their home market? If you believe in the truth of these remarks, let our representative be instructed to stand by our interests, against the Free trade sophistry of the Southern Nullifiers. They have taken most especial care that their productions shall not be interfered with by the introduction of similar articles of foreign growth. Their cotton, rice, and tobacco, are protected by prohibitory duties: not a pound of foreign cotton, or rice, enters into American consumption. If I have understood the votes our representative in Congress has recently given on the incidental reference of the Tariff question, they have been against Protection, and hostile to your interests, and of the prosperity of the county and State he represents. If such are his views, I hope and trust that his constituents will see the necessity of instructing him otherwise, that Protection be sustained.

The agricultural and manufacturing industry of the North I consider in a most critical and dangerous position; our Currency prostrated, and but a shadow of a chance of being speedily improved; the nation as well as individuals heavily in debt to foreigners, and the main hope for better times most rest on a Protective Tariff. Protection to the manufacturing industry under which the nation has so signally prospered, began on the immediate adoption of the Constitution; and as a proof that protection was intended, the heading or the caption to the first law passed in 1791 reads as follows: "Whereas, it is necessary for the support of Government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported:" and laws designed for protection have continued to be enacted ever since, recognizing protection. What consummate folly, therefore, not to say wickedness, of some of the members in Congress, to waste the time of the House at this moment debating the constitutionality of laws for protection! Those interests that have been the most thoroughly protected by legislative enactments, have been the most successful, viz: agriculture, ship building, manufactures of leather, carriages, cabinet ware, hats, coarse cotton goods, and a thousand other articles which the domestic producer has now furnished, excluding almost wholly the foreign article, and furnishing a large amount for export.

Meetings ought to be called in every town before it is too late, to memorialize Congress so to adjust the tariff that every interest is thoroughly protected. If the manufacturers are prostrated, the farming interest must also fall, so far, at least, as any profit on their industry is concerned.

The manufacture of iron, cotton, and in fact every branch of industry, is but the handmaid of agriculture. When they flourish, the agriculturist is most generally prosperous. S.

*In 1796 General Washington in his speech made the following remarks—"Congress have repeatedly directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures; the object is of too much importance not to insure a continuance of these efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."—Mr. Jefferson in his message of 1802, states "that to cultivate peace, maintain commerce and navigation, to foster our fisheries and protect manufactures, adapted to our circumstances, &c. are the landmarks by which to guide ourselves in all our relations." Other Presidents have held the same language.

BLACK GUM IN CHERRY AND PLUM TREES.

In almost every direction that we travel, we notice the almost complete destruction of the cherry and plum trees. It is done by a small insect which deposits an egg in the bark. Soon after the hatching of the worm, a fungus kind of wood shows itself, which turns black, and finally the tree dies.

The only remedy that we know is, pruning off the diseased branches and burning them up. This, to be effectual, should be done by all who have trees so affected, for unless all do it, they allow a new swarm of the enemy to come forth to continue their depredations upon the same or other trees. We should judge from the many unsightly trees in the country, that little or nothing had been done, and, as a natural consequence, most of the trees are dead, or very nearly so. There is another remedy which suggested itself to our mind on reading Boucherie's method of charging trees with different fluids. Might not some fluid be put into the circulation which would not kill the tree, and yet kill the insects? We have heard that if sulphur be put into a hole bored in an apple, quince or other tree infested with the borers, it would kill them. We have never seen this done, and are at some loss to conceive how it can act, unless particles of the dry sulphur are taken up by the sap and floated through the vessels until they come in contact with the insect or worm. It is possible, however, that some new substance may be formed by the combination of the sulphur with some element of the sap and thus be the means of producing the effects alleged.

Boucherie found that by cutting a notch in the trunk of a tree so as to hold a portion of any fluid, while the tree was in leaf, it would rise and be circulated throughout the whole trunk and limbs.

Experiments ought to be instituted in order to ascertain what fluids may be thus injected which shall be death to insects but health to the tree.—*Majie Farmer.*

WILL CHARCOAL ON LAND PREVENT RUST IN WHEAT?

A writer, Mr J. H. Hepburn, in the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, says that he has "just been made acquainted with another result of the application of charcoal to arable land—that is, wherever charcoal has been applied, rust never affects the growing crop of wheat. That wherever a field generally had been 'struck with rust,' as it is called, these places where he had applied charcoal, invariably escaped."

Has any one observed anything of the kind in Maine? The only place where its effects would be likely to be exhibited, are where coalpits had been made and the old bottoma sowed over with the rest of the field. It has not been long since the direct application of charcoal has been recommended as a manure, and very few people have tried its efficacy at all, and that on but a very small scale. There may be many instances, however, where coal hearths are left and where the good or bad results may be noted. If applied direct, we presume it ought to be made fine.—*Ibid.*

As the sun gleaming in winter, so is joy in the season of affliction. As a shower in the midst of summer, so are the salutary drops of sorrow mingled in our cup of pleasure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1842.

TILLAGE CARE OF THE CROPS.

Crops of nearly every kind, derive benefit from frequent stirrings of the earth around their roots. If we mistake not, many farmers are accustomed, when the corn-field or potato field is not weedy, to infer that hoeing is not called for. It is true that when weeds are abundant, the crop does require cleaning, but it does not follow that when there are no weeds the crop is doing as well as good husbandry can make it do. For the object of plowing, cultivating (or) harrowing, hoeing, &c., is not solely to destroy weeds. Every stirring of the soil brings new particles of soil or of manure and soil together, and promotes new chemical and new mechanical changes in it. This stirring makes the soil give out more freely food for the plants, and makes of the soil an easier and more agreeable bed for the roots to expand in.

What is the best process of tillage for Indian corn, for instance. If much manure has been put in the hill, it is necessary to put so much earth upon it, as to keep the manure from drying up. In such cases the common mode of plowing between the rows and earthing up, is necessary. But where the manure has all, or nearly all been spread, the crop does well without any hill.

The ground should be often stirred—but how? Shall we run the plow or cultivator or harrow deep, and loosen the earth as far down as we can? or shall we merely scratch the surface? In years past we have maintained that it is important to spare the roots of the growing corn; and have preferred using a light horse-harrow to any other implement; and our course has been successful. But it does not follow from this that we may not do better.

When reading last year the Essays upon Husbandry, by Rev. Jared Eliot, published in 1747, and from which we extracted freely into our columns, we were much impressed by a statement there made in regard to the effects of peculiar tillage upon the carrot crop. This was raised without manure. The rows were put wide apart, and soon after the plants came up, the earth was plowed away from them, the plow running *very near* the plants. After a few days, these furrows were turned back towards the plants. A few days subsequently to this, furrows were again turned *from the plants*, but the plow did not run quite so near them as at the first time. Then after a few days the furrows were turned back—and this process of turning off and on, was repeated five or six times. But at each time of turning off, the plow was kept a little farther from the plants than before.

The consequence of all this was that he obtained carrots 8, 9 and 10 inches in circumference, where in the common way of cultivation he could not have had them larger "than a common dipped tallow candle." And though his rows were six feet apart or more, he obtained 230 bushels per acre.

The minute fibrous roots of the carrot extend laterally farther than we are apt to observe. And it is only a fair supposition that the better the state of the ground, or that the more recently the ground has been stirred before the roots extend into it, the better the crop will grow. The course pursued by Mr. Eliot was admirably fitted to furnish to the roots a fresh supply of soil from week to week, and this soil in a light and pulverized state.

The question which his practice and his success in this case have suggested, is this: whether we might not

benefit our corn, our potatoes, and all other crops by commencing early with plowing the earth away from one side of the row, letting the plow run *very near* the plants—say within two or three inches, then we might turn this earth back immediately, or let it remain two or three days, and then turn it back. After this was done we might plow away from the other side; at the proper time turn this back. When it became necessary to plow off again, keep the plow 4 or 5 inches from the plant. And thus repeat the process as long as was necessary—taking care all the time to keep the plow far enough from the plants not to harm many of the roots.

At the last time of going over the ground, it may be well to use the light harrow and level the whole surface.

This is merely theory—*book farming*—we give it only as such. If any of our readers shall find in it any inducement to make a few limited experiments, the theory may possibly prove to be of some service.

A fact that has some bearing upon this point, may be brought from the practice of some of the most successful Scotch cultivators of the potato, who after the plants come up, take off the mould-board from the plow, and then running the coulter as near to the plants as they can, let the share pass directly under the seed and plants. The effect is to stir the ground that the first roots will enter just as they begin to want food.

SOD FENCE.

We have somewhere read that the peasants in portions of France, inclose their small farms with fences of sods or turf; and that on these fences they grow most of their fuel. Where we met with the account we do not now recollect; but the peusal left in our memory a distinct impression of all that was needful for imitating the process.

Last autumn, the public good, required the county commissioners to open a way through our private domains and impose upon us the burthen of constructing 145 rods of fence. We had neither wood nor stone for the purpose. Along portions of the line we had a tolerably good upland sward—some of the way was bog meadow—and some, a brittle upland soil. In October last, we commenced laying up sods—the fence four feet wide at the surface of the ground, and two feet wide at 3 1/2 feet from the surface. At the sides we trenched from one and a half to two feet in both width and depth. So that from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the fence was five feet or more. We completed about thirty rods last autumn and sowed apple pomace upon it. The boys—and some of them full grown—have found it agreeable to make this fence a foot path through the winter and spring, and have so trodden down the covering of the pomace, that we shall have no trees this season. But as soon as the road is made, and it is known in the vicinity that the top of the fence is planted, we shall have no evil of the kind to complain of. The fence itself—though the winter was one to try it—has stood well. We have laid the foundation and brought towards completion nearly one hundred rods more. Much of the way we are obliged to haul the sods a few rods, and to mix in hard brake-hummocks, or brake-heads, brought from the pasture lands that we are breaking up. With one or two heys of these, we can make a fence of earth, even where there is little if any sward. What the expense of putting up this kind of fence will be, we have no means of determining accurately. But it will not exceed fifty cents per rod. It requires the soil of a strip of land a rod wide or more, to make such a fence—but this is not all lost land. In

three or four years it will all grass over, and the fence proper will bear a good crop of grass.

One of our neighbors having watched our operation, and seen how our fence stood the winter, has built about 20 rods of such fence this spring. He had nearly all the way a tolerably good sward, and an easy subsidence to shovel. His fence was built by the labor of two men in 11 1/2 days after the ground was plowed. The plowing might cost from a dollar to a dollar and a half.

Where rocks are abundant, stone wall is the best fence on a farm. Where rails and posts are at hand, they do well; but where neither can be had conveniently, and where the soil itself admits of being formed into a fence, there the sod fence may be desirable.

Should any one desire any farther information upon this subject, we shall be happy to communicate all that we possess.

Line.—A striking instance of the effect of lime in converting animal matter into manure is contained in the following extract from Ruffin's Essay on Calcareous Manures:

"The carcass of a cow, killed by accident late in the spring was laid on the ground, and covered by about 20 bushels of broken shells mixed with 45 bushels of earth, chiefly silicious. After the rains had settled the heap, it was only six inches thick over the highest part of the carcass. The process of putrefaction was so slow, that several weeks passed before it was over; nor was it even so violent as to throw off any effluvia that the calcareous earth did not intercept in its escape, so that no offensive smell was ever perceived. In October the whole heap was carried out and applied to one sixth of an acre of wheat; and the effect produced far exceeded that of the calcareous manure alone, which was applied at the same time on the surrounding land."

The same valuable work contains a caution to the farmer, which may save him from dangerous error. "He is not to suppose that calcareous earth can enrich a soil by direct means. It destroys the worst foe of productivity, *acidity*, and uses to the greatest advantage the fertilizing powers of other manures; but of itself gives no fertility to soils, nor furnishes the least food to growing plants." In other words, it is the strong bear for the treasure, but not the treasure itself.

Lime also possesses the property of making sandy soils closer and firmer, and clayey soils lighter. It is a mean between two extremes.—*David Thomas's Address.*

Thorough Culture.—I am satisfied that we have been too saving of our harrows. Thirty years ago, there was a method of plowing in this country called "*cut and cover.*" It was plowing, not to the shares, but to the *hates*—the furrow slice covering the space where a furrow ought to have been. I am apprehensive that our ideas of harrowing were learned in the same school. When grain is sowed, is it not the prevailing opinion that it is harrowed enough when the seed is covered? I had a piece of land harrowed sixteen times in one day, and was satisfied the labor was well applied.

For herbs, or corn, or potatoes, what would be the effect of plowing in a heavy dressing of stable manure, harrowing twice, and repeating the operations of the plowing and harrowings four times more, adding each time to the depth of the soil? I have not yet performed the experiment, but the nearer I have approached it, the finer has been the crop. Thorough culture would seem to require that every little lump should be broken, so that the roots could wander freely in every direction, and that every drop of a summer shower should be caught and retained for future use. Hard land and thin soil have some resemblance to a dish bottom upwards.—*A*

SACHSETS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A subscribed meeting will be held Saturday, June 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M. **EDWIN WATKIN** Secy.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Use of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded dry exposure, for the week ending May 29.

May, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.	
1st	23	42	55	52	S. E.
2d	24	37	64	54	E.
3d	25	51	64	60	W.
4th	26	48	71	63	W.
5th	27	51	53	51	S. W.
6th	29	50	64	66	W.
7th	29	66	66	62	S. E.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—MONDAY, May 30, 1842.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market 250 Head Cattle, 12 pairs Working oxen, 600 and Calves, 800 Sheep and 1000 Swine.

Cattle.—Beef Cattle. Last week's prices were fully paid. A few extra \$6 00. First quality, \$5 50 a Second quality, \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 75 a

Oxen.—Sales 80, 90, 95, and \$08
Calves.—Sales 22, 25, 28, 30, and \$35.
Sheep.—Sales of lots from 1 50 to \$3 00.
Pigs.—Lots to peddle 3 a 3 1-4 for sows, and 4 a 1-4 for pigs. Large barrows 3 a 3 1-2. At retail, from 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

Wheat.—Horns Grass, \$2 75 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 10 cts. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 cts. Flax Seed, \$2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 cts per lb. Seed, \$1 50 a 5 00 per bushel.

Oats.—Northern, bushel 62 to—do. Round Yellow 60 cts. Southern Flat Yellow 57 a 58—White do. 56 a 57—do. —Rye, Northern, 73 a 74 —do. Southern, 40 a 42—Northern do. 45 to 47—per bushel 75 a 1 40.—Shorts, per double bush. 40 a

Barley.—The transactions consist of Genesee, \$6 44 a Michigan, \$6 37 a 6 44; Ohio, warranted sound, and a parcel do. do. that hour, a shade under \$6 37

Georgetown, Inkers' use, \$6 62, cash; Howard do. do.

More, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 50 a —do \$6 00 a —do. free of cart, \$6 25 a —Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$6 25 a —Fredericksburg, low'd 4 12 a 6 27—Alexandria, wharf mountain, —do Georgetown, \$5 25 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, \$6 25 a 6 50—Ty, \$7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, south side \$7 00 a —country \$6 00 a 6 25—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 44 a fancy brand \$6 50 a 6 62—Ohio via Canal, 25—do do New Orleans, cash \$6 00 a 6 12. Rye, 60—Indian Meal in bbls., \$3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The public sales comprise the following: Western, extra clear Pork \$1 25 to 1 50 per do do \$1 00 a 1 10 do \$1 20 do Mess's Lard \$1 37 a 37 do 4 mos.; 500 lbs. Western Lard \$3 8 a 4 mos.; 20 lbs Western Mess Beef \$3 25 per bbl.; do do \$6 80. 188 lbs extra clear Pork and mess ayt at \$10, and latter \$6 80 per bbl.

Mess's, 4 mo. new bbl, \$9 00 a 9 50—Navy—\$3 00 a 1. 27 25 a 7 50—do Prime \$1 50 a 5 00—Pork—extra, 4 mo \$2 00 a 1 10 do \$1 20 do Clear \$10 a 11 38 —do a —do Prime \$6 25 a 6 00—do 20 lbs a

Butter States — a —do Prime do dn, \$5 25 a 5 50—ergo do do — a —do Clear do do \$10 00 a 11 00—chipping 6 a 11—do store, unskipped, 10 a 14—do 17.—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins 5 1-2 a 6—do 4 Western, 3 1-2 a 5 3-4—Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1-2—Western and Western, 3 a 6—Cheese, Ship's and 3—do new milk, 2 a 10.

Duty. The value whereof at the place of exchange shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and pound.

Prize of Saxony Fleeces, washed, 11 a 46 c. American full blood do 10 a 42. Do 3 1-4 do 37 a 40. Do 1-2 do 34 a 35. 1-4 and common do 30 a 34. Saxony Sheep washed, 20 a 25. Do, unwashed, 10 a 13. Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean. — Buenos Ayres unspiced, 7 a 10. do do picked, 12 a 16. Superfine Northern pulled lamb 35 a 38.—No. 1 do. do. do. 32 a 34.—No. 2 do do do 21 a 24.—No. 3 do do do 12 a 16.

HOPS. The English market was very firm at the last advices. The accounts from the plantations were quite favorable to the vine.

1st sort, Mass. 1841 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do
HAY, per ton, \$19 to 22—Eastern—Seweed \$11 to 16
CHEESE—Shipping and 1 meal, 1 10 60—New to 6 c.
EGGS, 12 a 16.

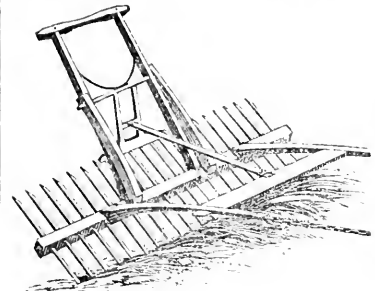
DAILIA AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Dailia and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles, 12 to 30 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jun., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st. June 1, 1842. 3w

WANTED

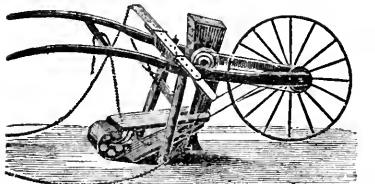
To hire from 15 to 50 acres of land with buildings, from 3 to 10 miles of Boston. Communication to the office of this paper will be attended to. 31* May 25

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.



This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and to the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 30

POUDRETTE.

For sale 300 Barrels Poudrette, at 82 per bushel, by J. BRECK & CO, 61 and 62 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO have received their full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which they warrant to be pure and fresh, as follows:
Early Dutch Nuth Flax. Early H. 2 do do
Warwick do. Mangel Wurtzel Beet
Howard do. Sugar do.
Washington do. Long Bell do.
France do. Early Turnip do.
Blue Imperial do. Roth Hagen.
M. white, &c. Turneps in great variety.
White Ayrshire Cartot. Early and Late Brans of Long Orange do. sorts.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
200 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	500 " Grass Scythes.
100 Green's Straw Cutters.	300 " Patent Snaiths.
50 Willis' do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Common do. do.	500 " Hay Rakes.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	200 " Garden do.
50 Common do. do.	200 " Manure Forks.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	300 " Hay do.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
50 Common do. do.	100 " Truck do.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Drait do.
200 Grain Cradles.	500 " Tie up do.
100 Ox Yokes.	50 doz. Halters do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	1000 yards Fence do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely even, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has by a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the sowing and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say:

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears; but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team than any other plough exhibited. Not other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

DAILIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, a large assortment of Double Dailias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAILIA POLES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dailia Poles, with the bark peeled out, in bundles of 100, or by the dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

N. E. FARMER.

From Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts

PLANT LICE.

Aphides, or plant-lice, as they are usually called, form the most extraordinary of insects. They are found upon almost all parts of plants, the roots, stems, young shoots, buds, and leaves, and there is scarcely a plant which does not harbor one or two specimens peculiar to itself. They are, moreover, exceedingly prolific, for Reaumur has proved that one individual, in five generations, may become the progenitor of nearly six thousand millions of descendants. It often happens that the succulent gemmities and stems of plants will, in an incredibly short space of time, become completely coated with a living mass of these little lice. These are usually wingless, consisting of the young and of females only; for winged individuals appear only at particular seasons, usually in the autumn, and sometimes in the spring, and these are smaller and larger females. After pairing, the latter lay their eggs upon or near the leaf-buds of the plant upon which they live, and, together with the young, soon afterwards perish.

The genus to which plant-lice belong is called *Aphis*, from a Greek word which signifies to exhaust. The following are the principal characters by which they may be distinguished from other insects. Their bodies are short, oval, and soft, and are furnished at the hinder extremity with two little knobs, or pores, from which exude almost constantly minute drops of a fluid as sweet as honey; their heads are small, their beaks are very short and tubular, their eyes are globular, but they have no eyelets, their antennae are long, and usually taper towards the extremity, and their legs are also long and very slender, and there are only two joints to their feet. Their upper are nearly as large as the lower wings, are much longer than the body, are gradually widened towards the extremity, and nearly triangular; they are almost vertical when at rest, and cover the body like a very sharp-ridged roof.

The winged plant-lice provide for a succession of their race by stocking the plants with eggs in the autumn, as before stated. These are hatched due time in the spring, and the young lice immediately begin to pump up sap from the tender leaves and shoots, increase rapidly in size, and in a short time come to maturity. In this state, it is found that the brood, without a single exception, consists wholly of females, which are wingless, but which are in a condition immediately to continue their kind. Their young, however, are not hatched from eggs, but are produced alive, and each female may be the mother of fifteen or twenty young lice in the course of a single day. The plant-lice of this second generation are also wingless females, which pump up and have their young in due time; and a brood after brood is produced, even to the tenth generation or more, without the appearance of intervention, throughout the whole season, of a

single male. This extraordinary kind of propagation ends in the autumn with the birth of a brood of males and females, which in due time acquire wings and pair; eggs are then laid by these females, and with the death of these winged individuals, which soon follows, the race becomes extinct for the season.

Plant-lice seem to love society, and often herd together in dense masses, each one remaining fixed to the plant by means of its long tubular beak; and they rarely change their places till they have exhausted the part first attacked. The attitudes and manners of these little creatures are exceedingly amusing. When disturbed, like restive horses, they begin to kick and sprawl in the most ludicrous manner. They may be seen at times suspended by their beaks alone, and throwing up their legs as if in a high frolic, but too much engaged in sucking to withdraw their beaks. As they take in great quantities of sap, they would soon become gorged if they did not get rid of the superabundant fluid through the two little tubes or pores at the extremity of their bodies. When one of them gets running-over full, it seems to communicate its uneasy sensations, by a kind of animal magnetism, to the whole flock, upon which they all, with one accord, jerk upwards their bodies, and eject a shower of the honeyed fluid.

The leaves and bark of plants much infested by these insects are often completely sprinkled over with drops of this sticky fluid, which, on drying, become dark-colored, and greatly disfigure the foliage. This appearance has been denominated honey-dew; but there is another somewhat similar production observable on plants, after very dry weather, which has received the same name, and consists of an extravasation or oozing of the sap from the leaves. We are often apprized of the presence of plant-lice on plants growing in the open air, by the ants ascending and descending the stems. By observing the motions of the latter, we soon ascertain that the sweet fluid discharged by the lice is the occasion of these visits. The stems swarm with slim and hungry ants, running upwards, and others lazily descending, with their bellies swelled almost to bursting. When arrived in the immediate vicinity of the plant-lice, they greedily wipe up the sweet fluid which has distilled from them, and, when this fails, they station themselves among the lice, and catch the drops as they fall. The lice do not seem in the least annoyed by the ants, but live on the best possible terms with them; and, on the other hand, the ants, though unsparring of other insects weaker than themselves, upon which they frequently prey, treat the plant-lice with the utmost gentleness, caressing them with their antennae, and apparently inviting them to give out the fluid by patting their sides. Nor are the lice inattentive to these solicitations, when in a state to gratify the ants, for whose sake they not only seem to shorten the periods of the discharge, but actually yield the fluid when thus pressed. A single louse has been known to give it drop by drop successively to a number of ants, that were waiting anxiously to receive it. When the plant-

lice cast their skins, the ants instantly remove the latter, nor will they allow any dirt or rubbish to remain upon or about them. They even protect them from their enemies, and run about them in the hot sunshine to drive away the little ichneumon flies that are forever hovering near to deposit their eggs in the bodies of the lice.

Plant-lice differ very much in form, color, clothing, and in the length of the honey-tubes. Some have these tubes quite long, as the rose-louse, *Aphis rosa*, which is green, and has a little conical projection or stylet, as it is called, at the extremity of the body, between the two honey-tubes. The cabbage-louse, *Aphis brassicae*, has also long honey-tubes, but its body is covered with a whitish mealy substance. This species is very abundant on the under side of cabbage leaves in the month of August. The largest species known to me is found in clusters beneath the limbs of the pig-nut hickory (*Carya porina*), in all stages of growth, from the 1st to the middle of July. It is the *Aphis carya* of my Catalogue. Its body, in the winged state, measures one quarter of an inch to the end of the abdomen, and above four-tenths of an inch to the tips of the upper wings, which expand rather more than seven-tenths of an inch. It has no terminal stylet, and the honey-tubes are very short. Its body is covered with a bluish white substance like the bloom of a plum, with four rows of little transverse black spots on the back; the top of the thorax, and the veins of the wings are black, as are also the shanks, the feet, and the antennae, which are clothed with black hairs; the thighs are reddish brown. This species sucks the sap from the limbs and not from the leaves of the hickory. There is another large species, living in the same way on the under side of the branches of various kinds of willows, and clustered together in great numbers. About the first of October they are found in the winged state. The body is one-tenth of an inch in length, and the wings expand about four-tenths. The stylet is wanting; the body is black and without spots; the wings are transparent, but their veins, the short honey tubercles, the third joint of the antennae, and the legs, are tawny yellow. This species cannot be identical with the willow-louse, *Aphis salicis* of Linnæus, which has a spotted body; and therefore I propose to call it *Aphis salicifolia*, the plant-louse of willow groves. When crushed, it communicates a stain of a reddish or deep orange color.

Some plant-lice live in the ground and derive their nourishment from the roots of plants. We annually lose many of our herbaceous plants, if cultivated in a light soil, from the exhausting attacks of these subterranean lice. Upon pulling up China Asters, which seemed to be perishing from no visible cause, I have found hundreds of little lice, of a white color, closely clustered together on the roots. I could never discover any of them that were winged, and therefore conclude from this circumstance as well as from their peculiar situation, that they never acquire wings. Whether these are of the same species as the *Aphis radicum* of Europe, I cannot ascertain, as no suffi-

ent description of the latter has ever come to my notice. These little lice are attended by ants, which generally make their nests near the roots of the plants, so as to have their march knee, as the plant-lice have been called, within their own habitations; and in consequence of the combined operations of the lice and the ants, the plant-water and prematurely perish. When these subterranean lice are disturbed, the attendant ants are thrown into the greatest confusion and alarm, they carefully take up the lice which have fallen from the roots, and convey them in their jaws into the deep recesses of their nests; and here the lice still contrive to live upon the fragments of the roots left in the soil. It is stated in Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, that the ants bestow the same care and attention upon the root-lice as upon their own offspring—that they defend them from the attacks of other insects, and carry them about in their mouths to change their pasture; and that they pay particular attention to the eggs of the lice, frequently moistening them with their tongues, and in fine weather bringing them to the surface of the nest, to give them the advantage of the sun. On the other hand, the sweet fluid supplied in abundance by these lice forms the chief nutriment both of the ants and their young, which is sufficient to account for their solicitude and care for their valuable herds.

The peach tree suffers very much from the attacks of plant-lice, which live under the leaves, causing them by their punctures to become thickened, to curl or form hollows beneath, and corresponding crispy and reddish swellings above, and finally to perish and drop off prematurely. Whether our insect is the same as the European *Aphis* of the peach tree (*Aphis Persica* of Salzer.) I cannot determine, for the want of a proper description of the latter. The depredations of these lice is one of the causes, it not the only cause, of the peculiar malady affecting the peach tree in the early part of summer, and called the blight.

The injuries occasioned by plant-lice are much greater than would at first be expected from the small size and extreme weakness of the insects; but these make up by their numbers what they want in strength individually, and thus become formidable enemies to vegetation. By their punctures, and the quantity of sap which they draw from the leaves, the functions of these important organs are deranged or interrupted, the food of the plant, which is there elaborated to nourish the stem and mature the fruit, is withdrawn, before it can reach its proper destination, or is contaminated and left in a state unfitness to supply the wants of vegetation.

Plants are differently affected by these insects. Some wither and cease to grow, their leaves and stems put on a sickly appearance, and soon die from exhaustion. Others, though not killed, are greatly impeded in their growth, and their tender parts, which are attacked, become stunted, curled, or warped.

The punctures of these lice seem to poison some plants, and affect others in a most singular manner, producing warts or swellings, which are sometimes solid and sometimes hollow, and contain in their interior a swarm of lice, the descendants of a single individual, whose punctures were the original cause of the tumor. I have seen reddish tumors of this kind, as big as a pigeon's egg, growing upon leaves, to which they were attached by a slender neck, and containing thousands of small lice in

their interior. Naturalists call these tumors galls, because they seem to be formed in the same way as the oak galls which are used in the making of ink. The lice which inhabit or produce them, generally differ from the others, in having shorter antennae, being without honey tubes, and in frequently being clothed with a kind of white down, which, however, disappears when the insects become winged.

These downy plant-lice are now placed in the genus *Eriosoma*, which means woolly body, and the most destructive species, belonging to it was first described under the name of *Aphis lanigera*, by Mr Hausmann, in the year 1801, as infesting the apple trees in Germany. It seems that it had been noticed in England as early as the year 1787, and has since acquired there the name of American blight, from the erroneous supposition that it had been imported from this country. It was known, however, to the French gardeners for a long time previous to both of the above dates, and, according to Mr Renne, is found in the orchards about Hardeur, in Normandy, and is very destructive to the apple trees in the department of Calvados. There is now good reason to believe that the mis-called American blight is not indigenous to this country, and that it has been introduced here with fruit trees from Europe. Some persons, indeed, have supposed that it was not to be found in this country, at all, but the late Mr Buel has stated that it existed on his apple trees, and I have once or twice seen it on apple trees in Massachusetts, where, however, it still appears to be rare, and consequently I have not been able to examine the insects sufficiently myself. The best account that I have seen of them is contained in Knapp's "Journal of a Naturalist," from which, and from Hausmann's description, the following observations are chiefly extracted.

The eggs of the woolly apple tree louse are so small as not to be distinguished without a microscope, and are enveloped in a cotton-like substance furnished by the body of the insect. They are deposited in the crotches of the branches and in the chinks of the bark at or near the surface of the ground, especially if there are suckers springing from the same place. The young, when first hatched, are covered with a very short and fine down, and appear in the spring of the year like little specks of mould on the trees. As the season advances, and the insect increases in size, its downy coat becomes more distinct, and grows in length daily. This down is very easily removed, adheres to the fingers when it is touched, and seems to issue from all the pores of the skin of the abdomen. When fully grown, the insects of the first brood are one tenth of an inch in length, and when the down is rubbed off, the head, antennae, sucker, and stum are found to be of a blackish color, and the abdomen honey-yellow. The young are produced alive during the summer, are buried in masses of the down, and derive their nourishment from the sap of the bark and of the albumen of young wood immediately under the bark. The adult insects never acquire wings, at least such is the testimony both of Hausmann and Knapp, and are destitute of honey-tubes, but from time to time emit drops of a sticky fluid from the extremity of the body. These insects, though destitute of wings, are conveyed from tree to tree by means of their long down, which is so plentiful and so light, as easily to be wafted by the winds of autumn, and thus the evil will gradually spread throughout an

extensive orchard. The numerous punctures these lice produce on the tender shoots a cell appearance, and wherever a colony of them is established, warts or excrescences arise on the bark the limbs thus attacked become sickly, the leaves turn yellow and drop off; and, as the infection spreads from limb to limb, the whole tree becomes diseased, and eventually perishes. In Gloucestershire, England, so many apple trees were destroyed by these lice in the year 1810, that it was feared the making of cider must be abandoned. In north of England, the apple trees are greatly injured, and some annually destroyed by them, and in the year 1826, they abounded there in such credible luxuriance, that many trees seemed, at short distance, as if they had been whitewashed.

Mr Knapp thinks that remedies can prove efficacious in removing this evil only upon a small scale, and that when the injury has existed for so long, and extended its influence over the parts of a large tree, it will take its course, and the tree will die. He says that he has removed this blight from young trees, and from recently attacked pieces in those more advanced, by painting over the node or infected part of the tree with a composition consisting of three ounces of melted resin mixed with the same quantity of fish oil, which to be put on while warm, with a painter's brush.

Sir Joseph Banks, succeeded in extirpating the insects from his own trees by removing all the old and rugged bark, and scrubbing the trunk and branches with a hard brush. The application of the spirits of tar, of spirits of turpentine, of a lime, and of soft soap, has been recommended. Mr Buel found that oil sufficed to drive the insect from the trunks and branches, but that it could not be applied to the roots, where he stated numbers of the insects harbored.

The following treatment I am inclined to think will prove as successful as any which has heretofore been recommended. Scrape off all the rough bark of the infected trees, and make them perfectly clean and smooth early in the spring; then rub the trunk and limbs with a stiff brush wet with solution of potash, as hereafter recommended for the destruction of bark lice; after which remove the soils and earth around the bottom of the trunk and with the scraper, brush, and alkaline liquor cleanse that part as far as the roots can conveniently be uncovered. The earth and soils should immediately be carried away, fresh loam should be placed around the roots, and all cracks and wounds should be filled with grafting cement or clay mortar. Small limbs and extremities of branches, infected, and beyond reach of the application should be cut off and burned.

There are several other species of *Eriosoma* downy lice in this State, inhabiting various forest and ornamental trees, some of which may also have been introduced from abroad. The descriptions of foreign plant-lice are mostly so brief and imperfect that it is impossible to ascertain from them which of our species are identical with those of Europe. I shall therefore omit any further account of these insects, and close this part of the subject with few remarks on the remedies to be employed for their destruction generally, and some notice of their natural enemies of plant-lice.

Solutions of soap, or a mixture of soap-suds and tobacco-water, used warm, and applied with a watering pot or with a garden engine, may be employed for the destruction of these insects. It is said that hot water may also be employed for the

purpose with safety and success. The water, decoction, or suds should be thrown upon the plants with considerable force, and if they are of cabbage or lettuce kind, or other plants whose leaves are to be used as food, they should subsequently be drenched thoroughly with pure water. If on the extremities of branches may be killed by bending over the branches and holding them several minutes in warm and strong soap-suds. They multiply much faster, and are more injurious plants, in a dry than in a wet atmosphere; hence in green houses, attention should be paid to keep them sufficiently moist, and the lice are readily destroyed by fumigations with tobacco or sulphur. To destroy subterranean lice on the roots of plants we have found that watering with salt water was useful, if the plants were hardy; but tender, herbaceous plants cannot be treated in this way, but sometimes be revived, when suffering from the hidden foe, by free and frequent watering with soap-suds.—*Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.*

TURNIPS.

The introduction of the turnip among the cultivated crops, constitutes an era in the art of husbandry. Of the several varieties which are cultivated, we may select three, as most worthy of attention—the yellow, white, and Swedish or ruta baga turnips.

Ruta Baga, or Swedish turnip, is the most important of these varieties, and yields the largest quantity of vegetable matter for the use of farm stock. It should be remarked, also, that there are varieties in this root. The best have a yellowish or globular form, and have no neck or stem. The green and yellow kinds often prove abortive. The seed should be black and full. One pound will suffice for an acre of land. One half a pound will produce plants enough for an acre; but as the seed is liable to fail, a pound is not too much to sow on an acre.

The time for sowing is from the 20th of June to the 15th of July.

The soil best adapted to turnips, is a light, dry friable loam; or almost any dry soil, with the exception of heavy clays.

The soil is best prepared by throwing it into drills 8 (7) feet [3 feet—En.] apart, filling the drills with short manure or compost, and after covering it with a plow, two furrows on each side, and with a drill barrow. The ruta baga flourishes on a clover ley, and may be sowed after the first crop of clover is taken. If long manure is applied, it should be covered with a plow. If rotting it should be placed under the seed, so that the manure will penetrate it. The plants generally make their appearance in 8 or 10 days after sowing; they should then be horse hoed with the cultivator, and the soil should be removed as near to the plants as possible, in order to destroy the weeds. A hoe should then be employed, and the plants thinned to a distance of 8 or 10 inches.

The quality of this crop depends upon the size; and what is rather remarkable, the larger they are the more nutriment they possess in proportion to their weight.

The value of this crop is variously estimated by different farmers. The products are, upon an average, 600 bushels per acre. Some estimate the profit at 20 dollars per acre; but their value varies in different places and seasons. There

is no doubt but that it is one of the most valuable crops raised by the farmer, although they are much less esteemed than they formerly were.

This root is excellent for all kinds of farm stock. They are said to be useful for fattening hogs, cattle and sheep. They may be fed raw, sliced, and a small quantity of salt sprinkled over them.

2. The *White* turnip requires a similar soil and treatment; but may be sowed as late as the 25th of July. They are not so productive as the preceding, but are excellent for a second crop, or for feeding cattle in the fall; by which course light soils may be improved.

3. The *Yellow* varieties may be sown about the 15th of July, and are richer than the white. Sinclair estimates the amount of nourishment in 61 drachms as follows:

White tankard,	76 grs.
Common white loaf,	80 "
Norfolk white,	73 "
Store or garden,	85 "
Ruta baga,	110 "

The following table gives the nutritive properties of several varieties—the green-top yellows being taken as a standard:—

Species and varieties.	Should weigh by	Actual
	size and standard.	weight.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Green-top yellow,	16.00	15.00
Swedish or ruta baga,	11.2	13.12
Red-top yellow,	12.00	12.10
Dalis hybrid,	13.12	12.00
White globe,	20.8	15.8
Red-top white,	16.8	13.00
Green-top white,	8.7	8.8
White tankard,	16.	11.
Purple do.	12.10	11.8

This table shows the superiority of the ruta baga over all the other varieties. It yields about 6 or 7 per cent. of its whole weight of nutritive matter, while the white varieties afford 4 per cent., and in the largest roots only 3 1-2 per cent., of their whole weight; hence, one acre of the Swedish variety is equal to one and a half acres of the white. "No person," says Lord Kaimies, "ever deserved better of his country, than he who first cultivated turnips in a field. No plant contributes more to fertility."

It appears from the investigations thus far made, that roots are by far the most profitable crops cultivated by the farmer and that their more general introduction would both increase the value of the soil, and the quantity of productions from the farm, from the dairy and from farm stock.—*Gray's Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A press of matter the present month, will prevent our giving as full an account of our "impressions" during our recent visit to Washington, and of the proceedings of the National Agricultural Society, the meeting of which we had the pleasure of attending, as we had contemplated. Railroad travelling, our readers are aware, is not the kind of travelling where a country is to be surveyed or the condition of its agriculture noted; but the glimpses caught, were sufficient to show that the prospects for the farmer were flattering; and that many fine farms and beautiful examples of improved husbandry were passed, which would doubtless have well repaid delay (could it have been permitted,) for their examination.

The meeting of the Society was opened on Wednesday, the 14th ult., at the Patent Office. Committees were appointed to report on various subjects—to nominate officers—and to report on the propriety of establishing an agricultural journal at Washington; and then the meeting adjourned until the next day at 10 o'clock. On Thursday, at the hour named, the Society again convened. There were present eight delegates from the New York State Ag. Society; two from the American Institute of New York City; two from New Haven, Ct.; one from New Jersey; one from Maryland; two from Virginia, including the President of the Society; and quite a number of gentlemen of Washington, among whom were the Hon. Mr Woodbury, Amos Kendall, J. S. Skinner, Hon H. L. Ellsworth, O. B. Brown, Elisha Whittelsey, &c.

Mr Garnet, who was re-elected President, delivered an able and interesting address.

The proceedings of the Society were conducted very harmoniously; but to us, the enthusiasm, the *esprit du corps*, which seems so necessary to the accomplishment of all great undertakings dependent on voluntary action, seemed to be wanting. It must be remarked, however, that this is but the beginning; and that the interest which the success of the Society should certainly create, will be more deep, in proportion as its existence and acts are more extensively known.—*Albany Cultivator.*

RUTA BAGA FOR COWS.

One of the most serious objections to the culture of the turnip, especially in dairy districts, is the unpleasant flavor which this root communicates to milk and butter; and various means have been proposed to prevent these disagreeable results. One of the most successful that we have tried, has been feeding the roots immediately after milking, so as to have as long a time as possible intervene between the feeding and the milking. In a late number of the Cabinet, we find a letter from Samuel West, of Chester, Penn., describing his mode of feeding, which, while it is somewhat similar to ours, is said to totally obviate all taste of the turnip. He states also that the same method is applicable to garlic, so common and disagreeable in some parts of the United States:

"After a sufficiency of first rate upland hay, I allow to each cow about half a bushel of ruta baga turnips finely cut up—always remembering to strip the cows clear of milk before feeding with the turnips, and in the morning, feeding with a different kind of food, viz: cut hay, with a little Indian meal, or other mill feed. By this process there will be no taste of the turnip, either in the milk or butter, so objectionable to many; and by it you will have a full flow of milk from your cows, and butter of a fine, rich, spring-like quality, seldom obtained in the winter season."—*Ibid.*

To Wash Woollen Goods.—The art of washing woollen goods so as to prevent them from shrinking, is one of the desiderata in domestic economy worthy of being recorded, and it is therefore with a satisfaction we explain this simple process to our readers. All descriptions of woollen goods should be washed in very hot water with soap, and as soon as the article is cleansed, immerse it in cold water: let it then be wrung and hung up to dry.—*Southern Planter.*

The GOOD alone are GREAT.

MANURE—PLASTER.

From a heap of fermenting manure, a vapor continually rises, very different from the exhalation of a pond, as our noses might testify. Perhaps some may think that such thin dust as that would be of no consequence to a plant; but I can assure them it is the best part of the manure. Humphrey Davy filled a three-part vessel with a bent neck, from a fermenting heap of stable manure, while it was hot, and turned the beak among the roots of some grass. Nothing but vapor left the vessel; yet in less than a week the grass grew with much more luxuriance than the grass in any other part of the garden.

The value of this vapor is therefore evident; but how shall we save it? In the first place, the fermentation should be very gradual. Make the heap in the shade, or on the north side of a building, and manage it just as you would manage a coal-kiln. The more the air is excluded, the slower and better will be the process. Now covering it with earth will have this effect; but vapor will rise even when it ferments slowly, and therefore manure may be freely scattered through the heap as it is made; but no quick lime. Lime indeed, should form an outside covering for the whole pile (when manure is not at hand); but it should be carefully prevented from coming in contact with stable manure, or any animal matter. It must not touch them. It spoils them. A layer of earth should be interposed; and then the lime would be highly useful in catching and retaining the fertilizing vapor as it rises.

I believe there is no difference of opinion on this subject among chemists. Humphrey Davy speaks in the plainest language against mixing quick lime with common dung as injurious; and other eminent men fully accord with the doctrine. On the outside of the heap, however, quick lime in a few weeks would be carbonated; and after undergoing this change, it might be safely mixed with the compost. A fresh coat may then be applied.

But some farmers may not wish to apply their barn yard manure in the spring, or make it into compost—they may prefer using it after harvest, and yet not have it wasting in the mean time. In that case, I would advise that it be thrown inward where it lies thin, just so far that this work conjointly with the work of covering it, shall amount to the least labor. Then cover the whole with straw or earth to protect it from the sun; and cause it to be trodden down by the cattle as firmly as possible, to exclude the air, and prevent fermentation. Some of you may recollect when forking up such matters after harvest, that the straw in spots was bright and unchanged. That was where it was well trodden. All change is attended with loss; but as some change may be expected, strew lime or marl and plaster plentifully over it, to absorb, or arrest the fertilizing vapor.

The effect of plaster (composed of lime and sulphuric acid) has long been a source of wonder; for it was a wonder how one bushel could add more than 20 times its own weight to a crop of clover. Inquiring minds of course have been busy in trying to explain the mystery; but I doubt if all the properties of manure are understood even at this day. Humphrey Davy was inclined to think that plaster was a necessary part of the woody fibre of some plants, analogous to the bony matter in animal structures. The plant could not do without it,

though it wanted but little; and hence so small a quantity had such a powerful effect. "Plants which seem most benefited by its application," says that eminent chemist, "always afford it on analysis."

When this theory was announced some thirty years ago, it was rejected in this country, where the effects of plaster were much better known than in England, but if he could have shown that it enters into such plants in any definite proportion, some of the arguments against him might have been refuted. It appears, however, that he never pursued the inquiry with much interest.

Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, had done more than any other person to extend the knowledge of this manure, and to favor its introduction. He had been very diligent and minute in his inquiries; and though not a professed chemist, became satisfied that sulphuric acid was the active ingredient in plaster. He showed from the observations of Berard, that lands near Catania, in Sicily, abounding in volcanic matter, including sulphur, were very fertile; and from an experiment by the same person, that brimstone, pounded, sifted, and mixed with ashes, had a surprising effect on lucerne and clover. Sulphuric acid greatly diluted with water, had a similar effect.

As a further confirmation of the effects of sulphur or sulphuric acid, when Chancellor Livingston was travelling in Flanders, he saw the farmers preparing pyrites for manure. This mineral is a combination of sulphur and iron, and when partially burnt, is employed in the same manner, and for the same purpose as we use plaster. Dr. Chapman, of Pennsylvania, found a similar result from sulphuret of barytes.

Last summer, a new work called *Organic Chemistry*, by Professor Liebig, of Germany, was first published in this country; and it has been considered by those best qualified to judge, as constituting a new era in agriculture. It is not my intention, however, to detain you with any of its details, except his explanation of the effects of plaster on growing plants.

Ammonia is an essential part of the food of plants. It affords all vegetables, without exception, with the nitrogen that enters into their composition. It is very volatile; but sulphuric acid (furnished by the plaster) can prevent its flight, and fix it in the soil. This can only be done, however, when the plaster is dissolved. The sulphuric acid then unites with the ammonia, and the carbonic acid of the ammonia unites with the lime.

Such is the purport of Professor Liebig's explanation of this great mystery. If he is correct in ascribing all the effect of plaster to this new combination, its importance in the economy of our farms, must be evident. All our fields, pastures, and meadows ought to be strewed with it; and in accordance with his suggestion, it ought to be scattered in all our stables and over all our barnyards. The quantity required is not great; and many experiments may be instituted at a trifling expense.

I ought to say, however, that this theory appears

* A late traveller writing from Italy, says of the peasants residing in the neighborhood of Vesuvius—"If their houses are buried, they return, when the lava cools, to build new ones, and cultivate a soil inexhaustibly fertile."

† The evident influence of gypsum upon the growth of grasses, depends only upon its fixing in the soil the ammonia of the atmosphere.—*Liebig*, p. 112.

insufficient for explaining all the phenomena, connexion with the use of plaster. Why is its effect on clover so extraordinary, and on wheat insignificant? Judge Peters, after using it forty years, said he never found it beneficial on winter grain; and others, after long trials, thought it dilute for the natural grasses. All these, however, are powerfully affected by stable manure—by the very ammonia which that manure yields. An what do we observe? Clover of luxuriant growth and close along side of it, wheat without any indication of benefit received, though both have been plastered alike.

Again—Professor Liebig informs us that every shower of rain, or fall of snow, brings down ammonia to the ground, where the plaster ought to arrest it, and the plants that feed on it ought to be more thrifty; but we have much testimony to show that on many fields no trace of such improvement could be discovered. These facts may not be inexplicable; but they appear to me at present, quite sufficient to hang a doubt on.

I am aware that we have statements in regard to the use of plaster, of the most conflicting kind; so that with some few exceptions, what one denies another affirms; but would this be so if it acted solely in the manner described by Professor Liebig? A simple cause might be expected to produce a uniform effect. For instance: Poudrette is a simple cause; and as far as I have understood, it operates with uniform effect, whether on clover, wheat or cabbages.

On some soils indeed, plaster is uniformly inefficient—not the trace of any effect is perceptible. This inertness has been more frequently observed in the tertiary formation near the sea coast; and therefore it was ascribed to the salt vapors. Plaster, however, succeeds well in many places on the coast, and fails in others far beyond the sea breeze so that the cause seems to reside in the soil, and not in the air.

There are several substances that decompose plaster, besides the carbonate of ammonia. Carbonates of potash and soda have the same power. In the hands of the chemist, plaster and common salt readily change into sulphate of soda and chloride of lime; and Judge Peters said, "I ruined a bushel of plaster by a handful of salt—it was unfit for either cement or manure." Some of the oxalates also effect its decomposition.

When this happens, the plaster no longer exists and most of these results are not known to be of much value as manures. Such failures, however, rarely occur on calcareous soils, or on such as contain a due proportion of lime. There plaster generally proves beneficial; and even in England it has succeeded on such lands. Many years ago, in the south-eastern part of Pennsylvania, some farmers thought it would supersede the use of lime; but it gradually lost its effect; regaining it, however, when the land was limed. Whenever plaster proves of no use, therefore, try liming. On a small scale, it may be done at a trifling expense; and may lead to the most beneficial results.

And remember that plaster must be dissolved before it can do any good. Sometimes there is not rain enough for this purpose in summer, and therefore there is always a risk to sow it late in the spring. Let it be done early.

I have now arrived at my last paragraph. From

† "Animal manure acts only by the formation of an ammonia."—*Liebig*, p. 136.

or deep swamps, manure may be manufactured to a great extent. Three parts of peat and one of stable dung are mixed together and fermented through the summer. It was used in England many years ago; and has been found in New England equal to the same bulk of stable manure, and more permanent in its effects.—*David Thomas's Address before the Cayuga Co. Agricul. Soc.*

SHEEP.

Washing—The time for clipping varies much, being earlier in seasons which have been preceded by favorable weather and an unstinted allowance of food, than in such as have followed a rigorous winter, disease, or any other cause calculated to retard the growth of wool. The season may be limited by the middle of May and the middle of July; but this should not be taken as a rule of conduct, the best guide being the state of the new coat, which ought always to be well over the skin before shearing is attempted. The wool, unless among some mountain flocks, is always, in this country, washed prior to its removal from the sheep's back; but in Spain that operation is always deferred till the fleeces have been collected, when they are subjected to a thorough scouring, in public buildings appropriated to the purpose, termed *lavoratorios*. This is a plan in many respects superior to ours. Its adoption by our farmers has been recommended by Dr. Parry. There is not a doubt of its being the preferable mode, regarding the saving it would effect in the lives of the sheep; but as it is well known that shearing is much facilitated by washing, and that on the next day with which the clipping is accomplished, the quantity of the succeeding crop in a great measure depends, some little time will be necessary to determine the comparative value of either mode. In the South Wales, it is customary to make the sheep swim across a stream for two or three mornings before being washed, by which means the wool is softened, and the removal of grease and dirt is much promoted; but this, though a good plan in a mild and even climate, could not be looked upon as safe in a temperature so variable as that of Britain. In cases, however, where great nicety is required, the plan in vogue in the former country, of dipping each sheep, before washing, into a stream of warm water, might be beneficially adopted.

Mountain sheep are cleaned by being forced to swim across a pool, but the finer or lowland breeds are washed entirely by the hand. The latter method alone demands a short explanation. Dry, and, if possible, sunny weather, is selected for the operation, on the morning of which the lambs are separated from the flock, and the latter is conveyed to a margin of some pebbly-bottomed pool. Here they are penned or otherwise kept together, while they are seized, one by one, by a man standing thigh deep near the water edge, and turned back downwards, the head alone being above the surface. It is then turned from side to side, and edged backwards and forwards, so as to make the wool catch upon the stream and wave about. When the first washer has held it for a few minutes, and partially cleansed the fleece, he passes it up the river to the next, who goes through the same routine, and on being convinced that the skin is free from filth, compels the sheep to land by swimming in an oblique direction up the water. Three or even four men are sometimes employed in washing sheep but two, as here described, will,

under ordinary circumstances, be found sufficient. The bank on which the dripping sheep are collected, should have a clean and firm turf, and the flock should, till fairly dry and fit for shearing, be kept on heavy grass land, or, what is better, in straw-bedded folds.

Shearing.—After allowing eight days, off or on, to elapse from the time of washing, so as to permit the wool to gain a fresh supply of yolk, and along with it lustre and elasticity, the sheep may be stripped of its fleece. As there is no saving in employing an unskillful clipper, every encouragement should be given to induce servants to cut close, smooth, and evenly, and to avoid injuring the skin, or going twice over the same part. There are two ways in this country of depriving sheep of their wool. In the first, or coarser method, which is only adopted in the case of Cheviot and heath sheep, the operator sits upon the ground, and pinching the animal on its back between his knees, shears the wool first from the belly and legs, and then, after tying the latter, proceeds to clear the back. In the second method, the legs are never tied, as the disposition of the sheep is such as to render it unnecessary. The animal is placed on its buttocks—the shearer stands with the head between or closely in front of his legs, and clips first one side, cutting from the middle of the belly to that of the back, down to the loins. It is then placed on its side, the knee of the operator pressing on its neck, and the wool is removed from the legs and buttocks. The fleece is next rolled up, with the cut side outwards, commencing at the tail, and using the wool of the other extremity as a fastening for the bundle.

A cool dry apartment should be selected in which to store the wool, always remembering that heat and damp are equally injurious to it, and that the greater the perfection in which it retains its naturally oily moisture, the more valuable will it prove both to the grower and the manufacturer.

Weaning.—Weaning, where milking is not practiced, ought to be set about in the end of July or beginning of August. In some places, the ewe lambs are never weaned, but allowed to go at large with their mothers; and though by this plan the dam is apt to be kept in poor condition, yet is this counterbalanced by the comparative freedom of the hogs from braxy. As an improvement, however, the gimmer lambs may be withheld for a fortnight from their mothers, and at the end of that time may be permitted to pasture with them.

When the udders of the ewes appear, after their separation from the lambs, to be much distended, they may be once or twice milked, to prevent bad consequences; but it is much better to obviate the necessity for this, by reducing their allowance of food for a few days. When the animal seems to suffer much irritation about the udder, it will always be safe to give a brisk dose of any of the common saline purgatives.

The store lambs are at this period sent to good pasture, or, where the farm cannot afford it, are summered at a distance; that is to say, the farmer pays so much a head for permission to feed his flock, during a couple of months, on another person's ground, at the end of which period they are turned upon the pasture which has just been vacated by the gimmers, they having been sent to join the older ewes.—*Blacklock's Treatise*.

Till faithfully, and you may expect abundance.

From Gray's Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

INDIAN CORN.

Indian corn, or *zea mays*, is a native of this country, and was unknown to Europeans until after the discovery of America. In consequence of the different climates and soils in which it has been cultivated for a long series of years, there have been produced several varieties, differing more in appearance and habits than many distinct species of plants. We know how some of these varieties are produced, and this may instruct us in the selection of the seed, in order to improve any particular variety, or to obtain a new one. One mode of obtaining varieties of corn, is by selecting the seed. Thus, for example, a celebrated variety has been produced in the Southern and Western States, by selecting the first year the seed from stalks which bore two ears, and taking the top ear to plant. The second season there were some stalks of three ears; and the top ears from these were then taken and planted; and this process was continued for a series of years. The consequence was, that the stalk became very high; and the number of ears upon a stalk increased from one to five, and even eight. It should be remarked, that though this process gave a distinct variety, yet it would have been a much more valuable variety, in this case, if the lower ears had been taken; by which means the stalks would have been lower, the ears nearer the ground, and hence much less liable to injury, and more likely to be early, plump, and well filled.

The soil for Indian corn should be a light sandy or gravelly loam. A rich dry soil is always to be preferred. Corn may be manured in the hill with compost or rotted manure. It is much better, however, to spread green manure or compost, and turn it into the soil. The corn may then be planted in rows, about three feet apart, and from five to six kernels in a hill, lightly covered with loam. It is desirable in theory to spread fifteen or twenty loads of green manure to the acre, and turn it under, to act upon the crop late in the season, and then to put five or six loads of compost in the hill, to give it an early start. This corresponds with the experience of the best farmers.

The after culture consists in two or three hoeings, or one cleaning with the cultivator and two hoeings. The first hoeing should remove the earth from the roots; the second should raise it into the form of broad, flat hills. Some experiments, however, seem to prove that corn is best cultivated on a flat surface, with a tillage depth of from six to twelve inches; and theory would lead us to the same conclusion. The practice of making hills, injures the roots and exposes them to the influence of drought.

The expense of this crop, and the value of its proceeds, may be estimated as follows:

Plowing,	\$4 00	Produce, 35 bush,	\$35 00
Manure,	12 00	Corn fodder,	10 00
Furrowing,	75		
Planting,	1 50		\$45 00
First hoeing,	2 50	Deduct expense,	28 75
Second and third do.	4 00		
Gathering,	2 00	Profit,	\$16 25
Husking,	2 00		

This, we think, is a very low estimate of the value of this crop; for the manure ought not, at all, to be charged to the corn, as it generally suffices for two more crops. 40, 50, 60, and even 120 bushels, also, are often obtained per acre, in the Northern and Middle States.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1842.

CHEMISTRY.

Doctors disagree—and FARMERS too

Chemistry is bringing its aid to husbandry. Men of science are attempting to give to practical farmers, principles and rules to guide them safely and profitably in the practice of their art. Not only have the scientific men of Europe, as Liebig and Johnson, recently furnished us with Agricultural chemistries, but Dr. Jackson, in his Reports, and in other ways, Dr. Davis in his Muck Manual, and Mr Gray in his recent publication upon farming and horticulture, have here in our midst been seeking to reveal many of the mysteries of vegetable growth, and show us how we can best cause the earth to bring forth abundantly. The labors of men of science will benefit every tiller of the soil, sooner or later. Science can lead, and does lend, important aid to art.

But, say some, the chemists themselves disagree, and therefore I have no confidence in them. Until they can unite upon some principles as settled, how can the unlettered farmer find it prudent to take the advice of any one among them all? Some of their views must be erroneous. And how can we determine which are so?

Such statements and facts constitute a valid objection to giving ourselves up to the exclusive guidance of any chemist—they constitute a reason why, when we look into an agricultural chemistry, we should keep in mind the results of our experience and observations in the field. We must judge whether the deductions of science, in the main, seem reasonable and in a cordance with what we already know. If they do, we may get valuable hints from any and every agricultural chemistry; hints that may help us—not to forget our experience and blindly follow the chemist—but to find reasons why we succeeded or why we failed in years past; thus we may learn to go on more understandingly in future.

We value agricultural chemistry more as a science which throws light upon the farmer's past experience, and enables him for good cause either to retain unaltered or to slightly vary, and thus perhaps greatly improve, his past processes, than as a teacher whose instructions may throw experience into the back ground.

We trust that the works of the chemists will be read and studied more and more extensively, and that common sense, experience and observation will be brought to bear upon and select from them such parts as they approve and can use with fair promise of improvement.

The fact that the chemists disagree on some points, must not be pressed too hard. For practical farmers differ as much in opinion as do the chemists. One prefers to plant his potatoes upon old ground, and another upon new. One chooses to put the manure above the pot holes, while his neighbor will put the potatoes above the manure. One thinks it best to turn his manure down under the green sward, while others can find no benefit from it when thus placed. A will make a high hill around his corn, while B will make none. So that were one to undertake to get from practical farmers—genuine striped frock men—were he to try to get from them a set of rules to guide him in the planting of potatoes, in applying manure, or in hoeing his corn, he would be in as great doubt what to do after he had consulted five, or six of them, as he would be after he had read five or six treatises from the pens of those who

give us lessons from the laboratory. What is the inference? Not, surely, that these practical men know nothing about their business, and can give no valuable information—but that different soils are not all to be treated alike; and consequently that each one must learn by experience in his own fields what his own soils require. He may get hints—may get instruction from both the practical men and the scientific men—but he must go to his own fields and there learn, by varying his processes and noting results, what is the best course for him, with his soil and in his circumstances.

We often hear the wish expressed that scientific men, and writers upon agriculture, could send some principles and give a set of rules for the husbandman which might be safely relied to practice by all farmers. The wish is natural enough—but it is a wish for an impossibility. All the science that the world has ever had, and all the treatises and paragraphs that have ever been written upon agriculture, if read and studied ever so faithfully by a man in his closet, would not qualify him to go on to a farm containing the common variety of soils, and skillfully adapt his manure and his mode of treatment to each field, and to the different parts of each field. If he were a practical farmer, science and the experience of others might be of much service, as aids to his own experience—but they would be nothing more than aids.

On his own premises, each farmer has an instructive book always open before him—each springing, growing or ripening crop, each mode of tillage, each variety of plant, each manure, each different soil—these, and many other things, may be constantly giving him lessons, if he will but keep his eyes open and read. The teachings of others will help him to keep his eyes open—will stimulate and direct inquiry, will cause him to look closely, to reason, reflect, compare, and thus get useful information.

As an instance of the benefits which one practical man may derive from reading an account of what another has done, we will state that Hon. Wm. Clark, Jr. of Northampton, eight or ten years ago, gave to the public his process of seeding down light lands to grass by sowing the seed among the growing crop of Indian Corn. The hint was taken by Mr. Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, who in five different years since, has laid down in that way a portion of his farm to grass—and in no one instance has he failed to get a good result. We (editors) have helped to sow the seed there, to work it in, and to take off the crop; and we judge that labor saved and in the increase of crop above what would probably have been obtained if seeded down with oats or barley, the profit has been, or soon will be, not less than 10 dollars per acre, on each of the eight or ten acres. A great point here is the certainty with which the grass takes. The neighbors have lost by drought and frost much of their grass, while Mr. Putnam has lost but little. Farmers from neighboring towns are coming to observe and to inquire—and appearances are that this mode of seeding down will be much extended in that vicinity.

One worthy farmer, who is strongly wedded to old ways, and who has been successful in getting more than a good living, has watched the doings in Mr. Putnam's fields for years, and as we supposed, without the slightest inclination to imitate his mode, has concluded to lay down four acres to grass with his corn crop this season. To those who know the man, this fact will be strong evidence that the reasons for departing from old ways are very good.

Such the results so far of reading the statements of one practical man—an argument in favor of reading. And though we have not in our experience so palpable

a case in which a scientific man has sent out from his laboratory a statement that has been turned to such practical account, yet the statements of chemists are constantly furnishing facts and principles that throw much light upon the fields we till.

CEMENT.

In the New England Farmer, vol. xii, No. 3, page 21 we find the following statement:

"The late conquest of Algiers by the French, has made known a new cement, used in the public works in that city. It is composed of two parts of ashes, three of clay and one of sand; this composition, called by the Moors *Fabbi*, being again mixed with oil, resists the inclemencies of the weather better than marble itself."

Mr. Dorr, of Roxbury, called upon us a few days ago to look up the above article in our back volumes, and stated that he used a cement made according to the above directions, around the window casings of a stone house he was building about the time this article appeared, and it has proved as good as the statement represents. It is as hard as marble, and will stick to wood as well as to stone.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Zemba, or the Insurrection—a dramatic poem by Mrs. E. Hoard. Published by John Owen, Cambridge, to whom we are indebted for a copy. We have had no time to read it yet.

Cobbett's American Gardener—a new edition. Saxton & Pierce are the Boston publishers. A spirited and good work.

MASS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 1, 1842.

By John A. Kenrick. *Azaleas*, ten var.—Very fine Early White; Italian Honey-suckle; *Prunus Modica* Banksii; *P. Montana* papayracana; *P. tenuifolia*; *P. tomentosa*; *P. albicans* pleno; *P. albiflora* erubescens, &c. *Sesrel Hawthorn*; *Scotch Laburnum*; *Glycine sinensis*—(beautiful)—*Aristolochia papilion*; *Caucasian Honey-suckle*, &c.

Four Bouquets and cut Specimens, from John C. Howard, Brookline.

Cut Flowers of Magnolia, &c., from J. Carter, Botanic Garden.

Native Plants, from B. F. Cotting—*Trillium cernuum*; *Corydalis glauca*; *Thysanum umbellatum*; *Asium trilobatum*; *Aquilegia Canadensis*; *Archa nudicaulis*.

Geranium maculatum; *Chelidonium majus*; *Convolvulus multiflorus*; *Convolvulus bifolius*, &c. &c.

Italian Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*)—from Capt. Lovett, Beverly.

Bouquets from Wm. Kenrick, J. Hovey, Misses Sumner, J. L. L. F. Warren, S. Walker.

Twenty beautiful varieties of *Geranium* were exhibited, from the President of the Society. The list of the names having been taken away, they cannot be given.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

By Dr. Howard—Miller's Burgundy and White Chasselas Grapes—very fine.

Vegetables—Cucumbers, by J. L. L. F. Warren.

JOHN A. KENRICK.

Sick Headache.—Two tea spoonfull of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid on the stomach.—*Y. Y. Herald*.

Common salt eight parts, sulphate one part, well mixed together and applied to the surface of the ground connected with the trunk of the peach tree, will, it is said, destroy all worms and grubs and promote the thrift of the tree.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
 At an adjourned meeting of the Society held June 10th, 1842. That the Chairman of the different Committees requested to report the weekly exhibitions of Florists and Fruiters. And that in the absence of the Chairman of either committee, any member be requested to perform the duty of issuing said reports, for the N. E. England Farmer. Also that any person sending or exhibiting Flowers, or Fruits, be respectfully requested to add a ballot of the votes.
EBEN WRIGHT,
 Secy.

EXHIBITION OF GERANIUMS AND PLEONIES.
 The exhibition of Pleonies and Geraniums for the Society Premium, will take place on **Saturday, June 11th.** Exhibitors will have their flowers in the stands by 11 o'clock.
 Per order of the Committee
C. M. HOVEY,
 Chairman.

THERMOMETRICAL.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass., in a shaded locality exposure for the week ending June 5.

June, 1842.	5 A.M.	12 M.	7 P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	49	54	54	E.
Tuesday,	31	47	56	N. W.
Wednesday,	1	46	67	N.
Thursday,	2	41	71	S. E.
Friday,	3	45	73	S. E.
Saturday,	4	42	69	S. E.
Sunday,	6	70	83	S. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 6, 1842.
 Reported for the New England Farmer.

Market. 250 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working oxen, 2 cows and Calves, 500 Sheep and 650 Swine.
Beef Cattle. A few extra \$6 00 a 6 25 quality, \$5 00 a 5 75. Second quality, \$5 50. Third quality, \$4 75 a 5 75.
Working Oxen.—Sales 70, 75, 80, 85, 95, 100, and 105.
Cows and Calves. Sales 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 30, and 35.
Swine. Sales of lots from 1 50 to \$3 00.
Dolls. Lots to peddle 3 for sows, and 4 for barrows. Large barrows 3 a 3 1/4. At retail, from 1 to 2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

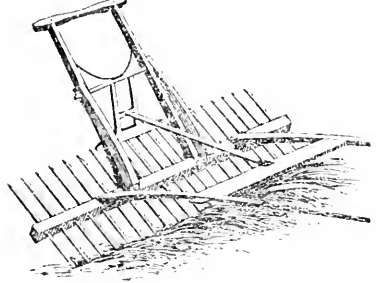
Corrected with great care, weekly.
FEEDS. Herds Grass, \$2 75 to 3 00 per bushel. Red Top, 3 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 c. Hay Seed, \$2 00 per bushel. Lucerne, 25 c per lb dry Seed, \$5 00 a 6 00 per bushel.
CORN. Yellow flat Corn, 56 a 57; white, 55; of the three is but little about unsold; yellow round 60c; 42 a 44c, and Eye 60c per bushel.
WHEAT. Northern, bushel 69 1/2c.—Do. Round Yellow 59 c.—Do. Southern Flat Yellow 56 a 57.—White do. 54 a 55 1/2c.—Bye, Northern, 67 a 63.—do. Southern, 63c.—Oats, Southern, 40 a 42.—Northern do. 45 to —, s, per bushel 75 a 1 50.—Shorts, per double bush. — a 1 1/2.
LOUR. Genesee, Akron brand, 87 a 7 1/8; and a lot early in the week, for shipping, at 87 1/4; Ohio a 5; Philadelphia to arrive, 86 a 6 12 per bbl.; How-tread, 85 per bbl.
WHEAT. Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. \$6 50 a — do 6 86 00 a — do. Area of garlic, \$5 25 a — Philadelphia, 4 mos. \$6 12 a — Fredricksburg, low 1/4 a 36 00 a 6 12.—Alexandria, wharf mountain, — a Georgetown, 86 25 a 6 62.—Richmond Canal, 86 25 a 6 37 City, 87 00 a 7 25.—Petersburgh, South side 87 00 a — Country 86 00 a 6 12.—Genesee, common, cash, 86 31 a — do family brands 86 44 a 6 50.—Ohio via Canal, a 6 12.—do do New Orleans, cash, 85 75 a 6 00. Bye, a 4 00.—Indian Meal in bbls. \$3 00 a 3 12.
PROVISIONS. The sales by auction comprise Western Pork, a first rate article, \$10 25 a 10 50 per bbl. 4 cr. M—s, inferior to good quality \$5 67 a 7 50 per bbl.; s do do, 4 a 5 50 per bbl.; 10c. casks Hams, 5 34 a 5 40 per lb. 4 mos. cr. 11 a 10 1/2.
MEAL. 4 1/2 new bbl. \$9 00 a 9 25.—Navy—8 75 a —No 1, 87 00 a 1 50.—do Prime \$4 50 a 5 00.—Pork—Clear, 4 mo. bbl. 11 1/2 a 11 50.—do Clear 10 1/2 a 10 50

—do Mess — a — do Prime 9 00 a 6 00 do Mess from other States — a — do Prime do do 6 50 a 5 50 — do Cargo do do — a — do Clear do do 5 00 a 4 00 — Butter, shipping 6 a 11 do slope, unimproved 10 a 11 do dairy, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2. Lard, No. 1, Boston 10 a 5 1/2 a 6 do South and Western 5 1/2 a 5 1/4. Hams—Boston, a 7 1/2 — do Southern and Western, 1 a 5. Cheese, Sharp and 1 meal, 6 a 8 do new milk, 9 a 10.
WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. A) whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per cent. ad val and 4 cts. per pound.
 Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb 41 a 45 c.—Amer. lean full blood do 10 a 12.—Do 3/4 do 37 a 40.—Do 1/2 do 31 a 35.—1/4 do common do 30 a 31.—Smyrna, Sheep washed, 20 a 25.—Do, unwashed, 10 a 11.—Fleeces do 8 a 10.—Saxony, clean — Buenos Ayres, unskated, 7 a 10 do do skated, 12 a 16.—Sperdina Northern pulled linn 25 a 38.—No. 1 do do, do 22 a 31.—No. 2 do do do 21 a 24.—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.
HOPS. Duty 20 percent.
 1st sort Mass. 18 1/2 per lb 10 a 11.—2d do do do 5.
 HAY, per ton, \$10 to 22. Eastern Straw, \$4 to 16.
CHEESE. Shipping and 1 meal, 6 to 8 1/2.—New 9 to 10.
EGGS, 12 a 16.

SOUTHDOWN TOOL.
 For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, one imported Southdown Buck, Six Ewes and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country.
 June 8. sw JOHN GILES.

WANTED.
 To hire from 15 to 20 acres of land with buildings, from 3 to 10 miles of Boston. Communication to the office of this paper will be attended to. sw May 25

REVOLVING II-USE RAKE.



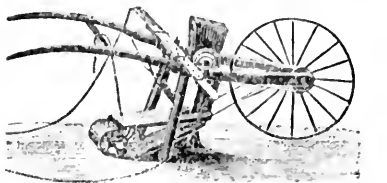
This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake. For sale by J BRECK & CO, No. 52 North Market st. May 22.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

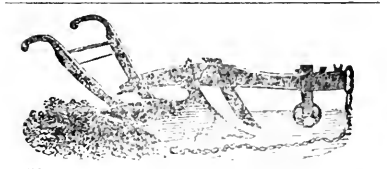
The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:
 1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
 100 Iron Ploughs 150 Common do.
 300 Common do. do. 100 Spades
 200 Cutters 500 Grass Scythes.
 100 Greene's Straw Cutters. 3 00 Patent Sautliff's.
 50 Willis' do. do. 200 Common do.
 100 Common do. do. 500 Hay Rakes.
 100 Willis' Patent Corn 300 Garden do.
 Shellers. 300 Manure Forks.
 50 Common do do. 300 Hay do.
 20 Willis' Seed Sowers. 500 Pair Trac Chains.
 50 Vegetable Cutters 100 Truck do.
 60 Common do do. 100 Draft do.
 200 Hand Corn Mills. 500 Tie up do.
 200 Grain Cradles. 25 doz. Halter do.
 100 Ox Yokes. 200 do. Fence do.
 25 Grand Stones on rollers.
 3000 Austin's Rules.
 March 17.

PODCRETTE.
 For sale 200 Barrels Podrette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. May 18.

WILKINS PATENT IMPROVED SEED SOWER.



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangl-Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 April 20



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, and to give every particle of grass or stubble, and to raise the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the pulling and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,
 "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Pooty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, hard or rocky, begin with Ma. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twenty-two and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the Howard Plough turned twenty-two and one half inches, to the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$5 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

DUBLINS.
 For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market Street, a large assortment of Double Dublins of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
 Boston, May 3, 1842.

DUBLIN POLES.
 For sale for sale. JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dublin Poles, with the lark peeled off, in bundles of 100, or by the duzuz. Boston, May 3, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLS.

The largest size bells in this country seem small when compared with some in the old world. The principal bell of St. Paul's, in London, and the "Great Tom," of Lincoln, each weigh over 3000 pounds.

The largest bell in England, is the "Mighty Tom," of Oxford, which weighs 17,000 lbs. There is a bell of the same weight in Florence, hung 275 feet from the ground, which is 50 feet higher than the top of Bunker Hill monument when finished. The great bell in St. Peter's, at Rome, recast in 1785, weighs 18,667 pounds.

The greatest bell in the world, is that at Moscow, which is broken and partly buried in the earth from its immense weight. It is supposed to weigh 132,000 lbs.

There is another bell in Moscow, now hanging in St. Ivan's church, weighing 228,000 lbs.

Chimes, or peals of bells, are common in England, but very rare in this country. It is supposed there are about 1100 in Great Britain, consisting of from five to twelve bells each.

Bells were formerly baptized, anointed and blessed by the bishops and monks, and inscriptions of some passage of scripture, or a brief couplet, were frequently made, which practice has continued nearly to our time. The prophetic verse on the celebrated "Liberty bell," on Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, is an instance of this:

"Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to the inhabitants thereof."

This sacred bell which first rang the joyous peal of Independence, was brought over from England. It is now rung only on the 4th of July, and the 22d of February.

The following used to be common inscriptions on bells:

"Men's deaths I tell
By doleful knell."

"Lightning and thunder
I break in sunder."

"On Sabbath all
To church I call."

"The sleepy head
I raise from bed."

"The winds so fierce
I do disperse."

"When from the body parts the soul, I toll."

"I praise the true God, call the people, convene the clergy, lament the dead, dispel pestilence, and grace festivals."

Bells were formerly supposed to be of great use in expelling demons, and when any person in the parish was supposed to be dying, the *passing bell* was rung, i. e., the bell that solicited prayers for those who were *passing* into another world.—*Salem Observer*.

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him too be industrious in adorning his domain—making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let

him, as far as circumstances will permit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating it, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order—a place which is enticing to every inmate, and which in absence draws back the heart by the fond associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become doubly dear. Ye parents who would have your children happy, be ambitious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful, a happy home. Waste not your time in accumulating wealth for them; strive rather to plant in their minds, in the way proposed, the seeds of virtue and prosperity.—*Selected*.

"THE DEACON FOR ME."

"Papa," said one of his boys to the deacon, "I had a funny dream last night."

"Well, son, what was it?"

"I dreamed the devil came into your store."

"The devil?"

"Yes, pa, the devil; that he found you drawing a glass of gin for poor Peter James, who has fits, and broke his little baby's arm the other day, because she cried when he came home drunk. And I thought the devil came up to the counter and laid the end of his tail on a chair, and leaned over towards the barrel where you were stooping to draw the liquor, and asked if you was n't a *deacon*. And I thought you didn't look up, but said you was; and then he grinned, and wagged his tail like a cat that has a rat, and says to me, "*'ere's the deacon for me!*" and ran out of the shop laughing so loud that I put my fingers in my ears and woke up."

The deacon quit the traffic and joined the Washington Temperance Society.—*Selected*.

AN ANGELIC HOUSEMAID.

A lady received a letter from another, inquiring as to the character of a young woman who had lived with the former as housemaid. The following were the queries put:

"Is she clean? sober? honest? steady? good tempered? willing to be taught? an early riser, without being called? not inclined to gossip and idle her time? and has she any followers? Does she well understand waiting at table? and cleaning plate? Is she quick? and can she sew neatly?"

To which the lady returned the following laconic reply:

"Dear Madam—Polly is an angel of a housemaid. From the making of a bed down to the threading of a needle, you will find her all that you could wish—and even a little more."—*Selected*.

Horrid Depravity.—A Western paper tells of a gun which upon being discharged, not only kicked its owner over, but kept kicking him after he was down—and, adds the paper, would probably have kicked him to death, had it not been for the timely arrival of assistance.

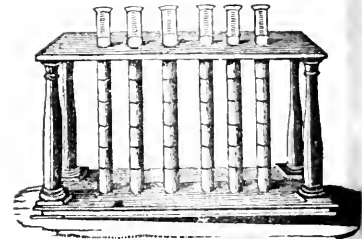
A Delicate Morsel.—The editor of the Natchez Free Trader persuaded a very fastidious young lady to pick part of the rib of a very juvenile pig, by assuring her that it had been fed exclusively on *strawberries*.



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay or Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bundles a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as most complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

- 400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
- 200 " " Truck and trailing Chains.
- 200 " " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO. No. 52 North Market St.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DEANE, Esq. of Salem and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to stalls, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stall-chain.

DANDA AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Danda and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 30 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH, Jr. Maine wharf near the bottom of Summer St. June 1, 1872. 3w

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's Sun Dials very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

Mr. Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

INSECTS IN BARLEY STRAW.

In the years 1829 and 1830, several communications were published in the eighth volume of Fiske's "New England Farmer," respecting a disease of barley straw, produced by the punctures of insects. The first account of this disease that I have seen, is contained in an extract from a letter, dated August 16th, 1829, from Hon. John Merrill, of Newburyport, to Mr. Souden, wherein it is stated that the barley in the neighborhood of Newburyport, yielded only a small crop; on some farms not much more than the seed sown. Most of the stalks were found to have a number of small worms within them, near to the second joint, and had become hardened in the part attacked, from the interruption of the circulation of the sap. During several years previous to this date, the barley crops, in various parts of Essex and Middlesex counties, were more or less injured in the same way; and, in some cases, the cultivation of this grain was given up in consequence thereof. It was supposed that the insects producing this disease, were imported from foreign countries, or some other part in the north of Europe, some barley that was sown in the vicinity of Newburyport, three or four years before 1829. The eggs or maggots were found by John M. Gourgas, Esq., of Weston, Mass., to be transformed into flies, which were thought by some persons to be the same as the Hessian flies. In the summer of 1831, myriads of these flies were found alive in straw beds in Gloucester; the straw having been cut from the fields the year before. An opinion at that time prevailed, that the troublesome humors which many persons were then afflicted with, were occasioned by the bites of these flies; and it is said that the straw beds in Lexington, being found to be infested with the same insects, were generally burnt. If any inconvenience really arose from sleeping on these beds, it is far more likely to have been occasioned by the bites or stings of parasitical insects, than by those of any insect like the Hessian fly. That vast numbers of parasitical insects, closely resembling the *Eurytoma destructor*, come out of the diseased straw, will be shown hereafter. Mr. Gourgas observes, that when the straw is about eight or ten inches high, the effects of the disease in it begin to be visible by a sudden check in the growth of the plants, and the yellowing of their lower leaves. If the butts of the straw are now examined, they will be found to be irregularly swollen and discolored between the second and third joints, and, instead of being hollow, are rendered solid, hard, and brittle, so that the stem above the diseased part is impoverished, and seldom produces any grain. Suckers, however, shoot out below, and afterwards yield a partial crop, seldom exceeding one half the usual quantity of grain. "It is evident," says Mr. Gourgas, "that the soundness of the grain raised in a

blighted field, is not affected thereby in the slightest degree; the seed (eggs) to perpetuate the disease from year to year, is lodged in the straw, which, when hatched, are the worms before mentioned. Dr. Andrew Nichols, of Danvers, states, that these worms are about one tenth of an inch in length, and of a yellow or straw color; and that, in the month of November, they appeared to have passed to the chrysalis state. They live through the winter unchanged in the straw, many of them in the stable in the field, while others are carried away when the grain is harvested. When the barley is threshed, numerous small pieces of diseased straw, too hard to be broken by the flail, will be found among the grain. Some of these may be separated by the winnowing machine, but many others are too large and heavy to be winnowed out, and remain with the grain, from which they can only be removed by the slow process of picking them out by hand.

In the winter of 1829, Cheever Newhall, Esq., furnished me with a few pieces of diseased barley straw, each of which contained several small whitish maggots. Since that time this affection of the barley has not again fallen under my notice, though I have reason to think that it continues to prevail in many parts of Massachusetts. The following account of my observations on the insects in the barley straw, was published in the *New England Farmer*, in July, 1830. Each maggot was imbedded in the thickened and solid substance of the stem, in a little longitudinal hollow, of the shape of its own body; and its presence was known by an oblong swelling upon the surface. In some pieces of straw the swellings were so numerous as greatly to disfigure the stem, the circulation in which must have been very much checked if not destroyed. Early in the following spring, these maggots entered the pupa or chrysalis state, and on the fifteenth of June, the perfected insects began to make their escape through minute perforations in the straw, which they gnawed for this purpose. Seven of these little holes were counted in a piece of straw only half an inch in length. The insects continued to release themselves from their confinement till the fifth of July, after which no more were seen. Much to my surprise they proved to be minute, four-winged Ichneumon flies, which are parasitical, or prey, in the larva state, on the bodies of other insects. I had hoped to have obtained the true culprits, the cause of the disease, supposing that the latter were allied to the Hessian fly; but these little insects, while in the larva state, had destroyed them all, and, having finished their appointed task, and undergone their transformations, now made their escape from the straw in the winged form. The scientific name given to this newly discovered parasite, was *Eurytoma hardi*, so called from *Hordcum*, the Latin name for barley. It is very much like the parasite (*Eurytoma destructor*) of the Hessian fly, described by Mr. Say, but is rather larger, of a jet black color, except the legs, which are blackish, with pale yellow joints. The head and thorax are somewhat rough, and slightly hairy; the hind body is smooth and

plished. The female is thirteen hundredths of an inch long; the male is rather smaller. It often moves by little leaps, but the hindmost thighs are not thickened. This minute insect is to be reckoned among our friends, being appointed, by an all-wise and provident Creator, to check the increase of the destructive fly that attacks our barley. Though disappointed in my attempts to obtain the latter in its perfected state, I had with pleasure the appearance of its mortal enemy.

Although the barley-fly has not yet been seen by me, there does not exist the smallest doubt in my mind that it is a two-winged gnat, like the Hessian-fly and wheat-fly. Any one who will compare the history of the two latter with what is known of the barley insect, will arrive at the same conclusion. Both the Hessian fly and the barley insect attack the culms or straw of grain, which they injure to a great extent; and both have a similar four-winged parasite appropriated to them. In addition to this statement, the following conjectures, in default of facts, may be offered. It is probable that the barley-fly is a species of *Cecidomyia*, distinct from the Hessian and the wheat flies. That it is of the same genus may be conjectured from its attacking similar kinds of plants, and from its having a similar parasite. The maggots of the Hessian fly live between the sheathing bases of the lower leaves of the culms of the wheat; but the barley insects are found within the stems themselves, and are concealed beneath the thickened epidermis or outer skin of the straw. Upon this essential difference in the mode of attack, I ground my belief that the two insects are not identical; and this conjecture is still further strengthened by the fact, that the parasite of the barley insect is not the same species as that of the Hessian fly. The barley midge (*Cecidomyia? arealis*) of Europe, is said to be very injurious in some parts of Germany, to barley and spelt, in the straw of which the larvae live in considerable numbers together, and by their attacks cause the stems to become warty, notched, and crooked, and afterwards to perish. But the accounts given of this kind of insect by the Baron Kollar and others, do not entirely agree with the little that is known respecting our insect.

We have reason to believe, that the maggots of the barley-fly remain in the straw during the winter, and that they take the winged form in the spring, in season to lay their eggs on the young barley. It is therefore important to prevent them from completing their transformations. This may be done by burning the stubble, which contains many of the insects, in the autumn; by destroying in the same way, all the straw and refuse which is unfit for fodder; and by keeping the grain in close vessels over one year, whereby the insects, which are enclosed from the small heavy pieces of straw remaining unwinnowed from the grain, will perish without an opportunity to escape.

The insects that attack the musk melon, it is said may be readily destroyed by sowing a little lime and soot over the plants. Sulphur is the best remedy for the red spider, which attacks them.

From the Albany Cultivator.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Washington, May 4, 1812.

The Society met today at the Patent Office, when a number of delegates from the several States, appeared with their credentials, and the Hon. J. M. GARRETT, of Virginia, at 10 o'clock, A. M., took the chair, and J. F. CALLAN, Secretary.

On motion of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, to inquire into the expediency of establishing in this city, a periodical to be devoted to the cause of agriculture, and to be the official organ of this Society, viz: Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C.; Dr. Eli Ives, Conn., and Rev. J. O. Choules, N. Y.

Robt E. Horner, N. J., T. B. Wakeman, N. Y., Rev. O. B. Brown, D. C., Dr. G. B. Smith, Md., and Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C., were appointed a committee to report the order of business for the future action of this meeting, and the Society adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Thursday, May 5, 1812.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Society met at the Patent Office, and proceeded to the election of officers, and upon counting the ballots the following named gentlemen were declared duly elected, viz:

Hon. JAMES M. GARRETT, Virginia, *President*.
J. F. CALLAN, D. C., *Rec. Secretary*.
OLIVER WHITTFLEY, Ohio, *Cor. Secretary*.
EDWARD DYER, *Treasurer*.

Board of Control.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, D. C.
Hon. Elisha Whitteley, Ohio.
John A. Smith, D. C.
John S. Skinner, D. C.
William J. Stone, D. C.

Vice Presidents.

Maine, Hon. George Evans.
New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill.
Massachusetts, B. V. French.
Connecticut, Dr. Eli Ives.
Rhode Island, Gov. Fenner.
Vermont, William Jarvis.
New York, J. B. Nott.
New Jersey, E. S. Green.
Pennsylvania, Hon. G. M. Keim.
Delaware, Dr. J. W. Thompson.
Maryland, Thomas Emory.
Virginia, Edmund Ruffin.
North Carolina, Hon. E. Deberry.
South Carolina, Wade Hampton.
Georgia, Hon. Wilson Lumpkin.
Alabama, Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.
Louisiana, Hon. Alexander Mouton.
Arkansas, Hon. A. Yell.
Tennessee, F. H. Gordon.
Mississippi, Hon. R. J. Walker.
Kentucky, Chilton Allen.
Missouri, Hon. L. F. Fann.
Illinois, Thomas L. Hinde.
Indiana, Solon Robinson.
Michigan, Hon. J. C. Cray.
Ohio, Hon. John Hastings.
Dist. of Columbia, Amos Kendaill.
Florida, Hon. C. F. Mercer.
Iowa, Timothy Davis.
Wisconsin, Henry Dodge.

The Vice Presidents of Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, are, *ex officio*, members of the Board of Control.

The President addressed the Society in his usual felicitous manner, at the conclusion of which, on motion of Dr. G. B. Smith, of Md., the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Garrett, and a copy of his address was solicited for publication.

The committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an agricultural periodical, reported favorably to that measure, and their report was, after some debate, adopted.

The committee on business, reported the order in which the business of the Society should be taken up and acted upon, and advised the amendment to the Constitution as follows, in Art. 19: "and the Board shall have power to prescribe the mode in which it shall be withdrawn," and that a "draft from the President, countersigned by the Recording Secretary," as now required, shall no longer be necessary.

The Board of Control, through its chairman, the Hon. Levi Woodbury, made a written report, in which they state in consequence of the severe pressure of the times, and the Society's limited means, they had declined holding a Fair in the present month, as required by the Constitution; but in the hope that they would find their pecuniary condition much improved during the coming summer and fall, they recommend the holding an exhibition in this city, early in the month of December next.

T. B. Wakeman, Esq., of New York, from the committee on business, made a report, concluding with the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That with a view to holding an exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of the United States, in December next, in the city of Washington, a committee of two be appointed from each State and Territory, and the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to ascertain how far the agricultural and scientific societies of the country will unite in the proposed fair; and that this committee meet in Philadelphia, at the U. S. Hotel, on the 6th day of July next, at 5 o'clock, P. M., to decide upon the expediency of holding the contemplated exhibition. It shall also be the duty of this committee in co-operation with the Board of Control, to make all the necessary arrangements for this first annual fair, and to associate with them such other persons as they may think necessary in furtherance of this object, all of whom together, shall constitute the Board of Managers to conduct the exhibition to its final conclusion.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to select the general committee above, viz: Dr. Eli Ives, Conn.; Thaddeus B. Wakeman, N. Y.; Robt E. Horner, N. J.; Dr. Gideon B. Smith, Md.; J. F. Callan, D. C.; Thomas Crux, Va., and Hon. R. J. Walker, Miss.; who reported the following committee:

Maine, Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Hon. E. H. Allen.
New Hampshire, Hon. Isaac Hill, Hon. L. Woodbury.
Massachusetts, B. V. French, Hon. G. N. Briggs.
Vermont, Wm. Jarvis, Hon. Hilland Hall.
Rhode Island, Christopher Rhodes, Sol'n Townsend.
Connecticut, Dr. Eli Ives, Hon. J. H. Brockway.
New York, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, E. B. Prentice.

New Jersey, R. E. Horner, C. S. Olden.
Delaware, Dr. Jas. W. Thompson, John Jones.
Pennsylvania, D. Landreith, Geo. M. Cones.
Maryland, Hon. J. D. Jones, Gov. Geo. Howard.
Virginia, Rev. Jesse H. Turner, Thos. S. Piercants.

North Carolina, Rev. S. Weller, Hon. E. Deberry.
South Carolina, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Hon. W. C. Preston.

Georgia, Hon. Lot Warren, J. A. Merriweather.
Ohio, Hon. John Hastings, Thos. Affleck.
Tennessee, F. H. Gordon, Hon. W. B. Campbell.
Alabama, Hon. W. R. King, Hon. D. H. Lewis.
Louisiana, Hon. E. D. White, Hon. Alex. Mouton.

Mississippi, M. W. Phillips, Hon. R. J. Walker.
Kentucky, Chilton Allen, Hon. P. Triplett.
Missouri, Hon. L. F. Fann, W. H. Saunders.
Illinois, Thos. L. Hinde, Hon. Z. Casey.
Arkansas, Hon. W. S. Fulton, Hon. A. Yell.
Michigan, Hon. J. E. Cray, Hon. J. M. Howard.
Florida, R. W. Williams, Hon. C. F. Mercer.
Wisconsin, Hon. Henry Dodge.
Iowa, Timothy Davis, A. C. Dodge.
Dist. of Columbia, Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, J. Pierce.

Mr T. B. Wakeman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, for the agricultural statistics contained in his annual report to Congress, and that the continuance of such statistics is worthy the patronage of the national government.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE PEACH TREE.

Editors of Cultivator.—I think the lovers of peaches, and especially those who are desirous of raising the peach tree, and who are deterred from so doing by the difficulty of preventing its destruction by the peach worm, will be gratified to learn that the very best way of effecting that object (the prevention of the peach worm) is to make a pile of stones around each tree, and in close contact with it, to the height of about 12 or 15 inches. This, if done and continued, before the trees have become diseased by the attack of the worm, will effectually prevent their decay from that cause ever afterwards. Let the skeptic try it. ANON.

Bloody Murrain.—A. Huyck, in the Albany Cultivator, says he has cured several cattle of bloody murrain, by the following recipe:—Take one pint of fat, melt it—add one gill spirits of turpentine—then put in half a pound of sulphur—stir it till it is thin—put it in a junk bottle, and pour it down the animal.

Mr Colman's Fourth Report.—Several inquiries having been made for Mr Colman's Fourth and final Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, we have succeeded in obtaining a few copies, which are for sale at this office, at \$2 00 each. It is a large octavo volume, of over 500 pages, and should be in every farmer's library.—*Albany Cult.*

Why for sale? We supposed the Commonwealth had paid for all the reports struck off, and that no charge would be made upon the book any where.—Ed. N. E. F.

From the Albany Cultivator

GREEN MANURES.

Where plants in a state of growth are plowed on land for the purpose of enriching the soil, they are properly termed green manures, and this method of manuring has in many instances been successfully practiced. But one kind of green manure has been extensively used in this country, and that is clover; and the benefits of this are so plain and certain, that it is believed the practice might be advantageously extended to other plants. Plants contain, already elaborated, all the elements necessary for the formation of others; not perhaps precisely the same proportions, but always more or less of the essential parts. Reason, then, should teach the farmer that growing plants might readily be converted to effective manures, and experience in this case fully supports the theory.

The constituent elements of plants are woody fibre, starch, sugar, and gum, and these are compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen. The oil and the volatile oils, wax and resin, are formed of carbon, with the elements of water and an excess of hydrogen. Vegetable gluten and albumen contain nitrogen, and it is never wholly absent in plants. It follows that for the growth of plants, the presence of carbon or nitrogen, or substances capable of yielding these elements, as water, iron, lime, and other inorganic matter, must be furnished. Green manures do this more readily than almost any thing that can be used, as the use of clover for wheat clearly proves. It appears from the writings of Xenophon, that the value of green manures was early understood, for he recommends that crops be sown for purpose, and declares they "enrich the soil as dung."

The value of sea-weed as a manure, is well known, and arises from the organic elements it contains to the soil. Dr. Browne, of Suffolk, in a paper quoted by Prof. Johnson, in his essay on the use of salt, gives a striking instance of this. "In the month of September, 1819, a violent gale of wind drove to this part of the coast an unprecedented quantity of sea-weed; these were eagerly scrambled for, and in my greater vicinity to the beach, I collected twenty-seven cartloads, each as much as four horse-loads would draw; and although other persons deposited their collections in their farm yards, to rot with other manure, yet I spread mine, fresh and upon little more than an acre of bean stubble, and plowed it in, and dibbled wheat upon it, on the 6th of October. I then salted the adjoining land with three bushels per acre, manured it with ten loads of farm-yard manure per acre, and sowed it with wheat on the 15th of November. The result was, that the sea-weeded portion gave three times the produce of any equal part of the other." The effects of sea-weed as a green manure, appears from the reports of Prof. Jackson and Dr. Colman, have been in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, equally decided.

Next to clover, buckwheat has been more used in this country as a green manure, than any thing else. It is evident that to produce the best effect as an enricher of the soil, the plant used as manure should have a rapid growth, as in that way more of its alkali is drawn from the atmosphere than the other. The farmer finds that the best wheat follows a luxuriant growth of clover—that the best is grown where the thickest, richest turf has been burned, and that the crop is generally in pro-

portion to the vegetable matter present in the soil. It has appeared, to us, however, that where large quantities of green manure were used, the presence of some alkali was necessary to correct any acidity which might ensue, and hence ashes when used in such a connection have proved of essential service.

Mr Knight was a strenuous advocate of the use of green manures, and some of his experiments to prove their value, were most ingenious and decisive. As the result of his investigations, in one of his communications to the Horticultural Society, he says, that what he has stated is sufficient to show "that any given quantity of vegetable matter can generally be employed in its recent and organized state with much more advantage than when it has been decomposed, and no inconsiderable part of its component parts have been dissipated and lost during the progress of the putrefactive fermentation." This remark is unquestionably correct, although it will depend much on the manner of decomposition, whether any considerable part of the elements of the plant are dissipated. Green plants decomposing in the open air, must lose a large portion of valuable matters, but if covered with earth, such loss cannot take place. Combinations take place, and the escaping gases are retained for the future plants.

It is evident that green manuring can only be used profitably in a warm climate, or during the warmest part of our seasons. In Italy, the lupine is most generally used for plowing in; but in colder latitudes buckwheat has proved the best plant for green manure. It gives a large amount of vegetation, grows rapidly, and comes to maturity, or the state in which it is most valuable for manure, at a time when the heat is greatest, and the perfect decomposition insured. Plants used for green manure, should be plowed down when they have come into flower, as the experiments of Sir H. Davy prove that at that time they have least exhausted the soil, and contain the most soluble matter.

In common with many farmers, we think the practice of turning under a large growth of clover for the purpose of manure, is injudicious. Our experience would prove that it is better to feed it off on the land. The large quantities of animal salts deposited on the soil with the manure dropped, which are, as is well known, the most efficient agents in vegetation, will more than compensate for what may be carried off in the flesh of the animals fed. Sheep are the stock we should prefer, and sheep, clover, and wheat are associated in the minds of most grain-growers at the present time.

From the Farmer's Gazette.

HOEING, &c.

MR STORER—It being stormy today, I thought I would write a few lines for your paper. I know not how the above subject will accord with your feelings, but it strikes me as being very appropriate just at this time. For we expect ourselves before long, that we, with the rest of the farmers, will be into this business "hammer and tongs," as the saying is. I do not expect to say any thing new on this subject, but only to tell the old story over again.

In the first place, then, let every farmer see that every man and boy on his farm has a good hoe, to begin with. The importance of this, every farmer will see at once, as it is impossible to do the work well with a poor hoe. It is but a short time since

I was a boy, and it used to be the practice then, that there was a poor hoe, to give it to the boys. Since that, I have been convinced that the boys wanted no good a hoe as the rest of the workmen. Farmers may just think of this, before they commence operations.

It has been an old saying, that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." And this saying will hold good on this subject, as it does in every other business which the farmer does. It is highly important when we hoe, that every inch of ground should be stirred evenly and alike, and also that every weed should be cut up.

I think the farmer should select the clearest and driest days he can for hoeing; for this reason—every farmer knows that the ground works much better in a dry state, than it does when it is wet. This being the case, we should select the driest days for hoeing, and when we cut up the weeds, they will die at once. The objections to hoeing when the ground is wet are many. If the ground is naturally moist, it will be likely if hoed when in an over-wet state, to bake down, and to dry into hard lumps, so that the benefit of hoeing is almost entirely lost to the crop. Some people think that after a good shower, they must then take the hoe, and go into the garden or corn field; but in nine cases out of ten, I believe that they do more hurt than good to the growing plants. Our doctrine is to hoe before the shower comes, and then the ground will be in a good state, light and dry, and thus the pores of the earth are open to receive the falling shower as it comes.

Every farmer knows what the effect is to hoe out his corn field in wet showery weather. The ground works hard, and sticks to the hoe plate; and thus he only transplants the weeds from one place to another; and thus his labor seems to be lost. I well know that there are circumstances which will prevent the farmer from always having good weather to hoe in. But as a general thing, he can select good dry days to hoe in, and then the great object of stirring the ground well, and of weed-killing, will be accomplished.

In very dry seasons, like the one we had last summer, the hoe should be kept constantly at work among the hoed crops, if the farmer wishes to prevent his crops from drying up. In fact, I believe that frequent hoeing in dry weather will raise more moisture out of the ground for the growing plants, when it is done in the morning, with the dew on, or after sun down, than all the watering pots or garden engines, which you can produce. To say nothing against these implements for watering plants, yet I believe they rarely ever would be wanted in the garden, if the hoe was kept at work night and morning in dry weather.

And now, brother farmers, I say to you, hoe well, hoe in the right weather, and keep a hoeing.

And now, Mr Editor, if you should like any of these ideas of hoeing, I may at some future time, give you some of my ideas about mowing, or something else. Yours, truly,

Derby, Conn.

L. DURAND.

In great cities, men are more callous both to the happiness and the misery of others, than in the country; for they are constantly in the habit of seeing both extremes.—Lamon.

There are many things that are thorns to our hearts until we have attained them, and envenomed arrows to our hearts, when we have.—Ib.

From Collett's American Gardener

CULTIVATION.

The ground being good, and the sowing, or planting, having been properly performed, the next thing is the *after-maintenance*, which is usually called the *cultivation*.

If the sowing be from seed, the first thing is to see that the plants stand at a proper distance from each other; because if left to close, they cannot come to good. Let them also be thinned early; for even while in seed leaf, they impair each other. Carrots, parsnips, lettuce, every thing, ought to be thinned in the seed-leaf.

Hoe or weed immediately; and let me observe here, once for all, that weeds never ought to be suffered to get to any size either in field or garden, and especially in the latter. In England, where it rains, or drags, sometimes, for a month together, it is impossible to prevent weeds from growing. But in this fine climate, under this blessed sun, who never absent himself for more than about forty-eight hours at a time, and who will search a dock-root, or a dandelion-root, to death in a day, and lengthen a water-melon shoot twenty-four inches in as many hours; in this climate, scandalous indeed it is to see the garden or the field infested with weeds.

But besides the act of killing weeds, *cultivation* means *moving the earth* between the plants while growing. This assists them in their growth; it feeds them, it raises food for their roots to lie upon. A mere flat hoeing does nothing but keep down the weeds. The hoeing when the plants are become stout, should be deep, and in general with a hoe that has spines, instead of a mere flat plate; in short, a sort of *proge*, in the posture of a hoe. And the spines of this proge-hoe may be longer or shorter, according to the nature of the crop to be hoed. *Disproving* is enough in some cases; but in others, *digging* is necessary to produce a fine and full crop. If any body will have a piece of cabbage, and will dig between the rows of one half of them, twice during their growth, and let the other half of the piece have nothing but a flat-hoeing, that person will find that the half which has been digged between, will, when the crop is ripe, weigh nearly, if not quite, twice as much as the other half. But why need this be said in an Indian corn country, where it is so well known that, without being *plowed* between, the corn will produce next to nothing?

It may appear that to dig thus amongst growing plants, is to cut off, or tear off their roots, of which the ground is full. This is really the case, and this does great good; for the roots thus cut asunder, shoot again from the plant side, find new food, and send instantly fresh vigor to the plant. The effect of this tillage is quite surprising. We are hardly aware of its power in producing vegetation; and we are still less aware of the distance to which the roots of plants extend in every direction.

The roots amongst growing plants is a great thing. Not only is it of great benefit to the plants—not only does it greatly augment the amount of the crop, and make it of the best quality, but it prepares the ground for another crop. If a *summer fallow* be good for the land, here is a *summer fallow*; if the plowing between Indian corn prepares the land for wheat, the digging between cabbages and other crops will, of course, prepare the land for succeeding crops.

Watering Plants.—Watering plants, though so strongly recommended in English gardening books, and so much in practice, is a thing of very doubtful utility in any case, and in most cases, of positive injury. A country often endures present suffering from long drought; but even if all the gardens and all the fields could, in such a case, be watered with a watering-pot, I much question whether it would be beneficial even to the crops of the dry season itself. It is not, observe, *in water* that you can, one time out of a thousand, water with; and to *nourish plants*, the water must be prepared in clouds and mists and dews. Observe this. Besides, when a rain comes, the earth is prepared for it by that state of the air which precedes rain, and which makes all things *damp*, and *stickens* and *loosens* the earth, and disposes the roots and leaves for the reception of the rain. To pour water, therefore, upon plants, or upon the ground where they are growing, or where seeds are sown, is never of much use, and is generally mischievous; for the air is dry, the sun comes immediately and bakes the ground, and vegetation is checked rather than advanced by the operation. The best protector against frequent drought is frequent digging, or in the fields, plowing, and always deep. Hence will rise a fermentation and dews. The ground will have moisture in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard, unmoved ground will not. But always dig or plow in *dry weather*, and the drier the weather the deeper you ought to go, and the finer you ought to break the earth. When plants are covered by lights, or are in a house, or are covered with cloths in the night time, they may need watering, and in such cases must have it given them by hand.

Cultivation of Seeding Trees.—Stocks must be of different ages and sizes in different cases; and even the propagation of the stocks themselves is not to be overlooked. Stocks are forced out of suckers, or raised from the seed, and the latter is by far the best; for suckers produce suckets, and do not grow to a handsome stem or trunk. *Crabs* are generally the stocks for apple grafts, and *plums* for pears, peaches, nectarines, and apricots. However, we shall speak of the *sorts of stocks* suitable to each sort of fruit tree by and by; at present we have to speak of the *raising of stocks*. If the stocks are to be of crabs or apples, the seeds of these should be collected in the fall when the fruit is ripe. They are generally got out by mashing the crabs or apples. When the seeds are collected, put them immediately into fine earth; or sow them at once. It may not, however, be convenient to sow them at once; and, perhaps, the best way is to sow very early in the spring. If the stocks are to be of stone fruit, the stones, as of cherries, plums, peaches and others, must be got when the fruit is ripe. The best way is to put them into fine earth, and keep them there till spring. The earth may be placed in a cellar, or put into a barrel; or a little put may be made in the ground, and it may be placed there. When the winter breaks up, dig a piece of ground deep, and make it rich; make it very fine; form it into beds, three feet wide, draw drills across it at eight inches distance; make them from two to three inches deep; put in the seeds pretty thick, (for they cost little) cover them completely; tread the earth down upon them; and then smooth the surface. When the plants come up, thin them to about three inches apart, and keep the ground between them perfectly clean during the summer.

Hoe frequently, but not too deep near the plants; for we are speaking of trees here, and trees do not renew their roots quickly as a cabbage or a turnip does. These young trees should be kept, during the first summer, as moist as possible, without watering; and the way to keep them as moist as possible is to keep the ground perfectly clean, and to hoe it frequently. I cannot help observing here upon an observation of Mr Marshall: "As to weeding," says he, "though seedling trees must not be *smothered*, yet some *small weeds* may be suffered to grow in summer, as they help to shade the plants, and to keep the ground cool." Mercy on this gentleman's readers! Mr Marshall had not read TULL, if he had, he never would have written this very erroneous sentence. It is the root of the weed that does the mischief. Let there be a rod of ground well set with even "*small weeds*," and another rod *kept weeded*. Let them adjoin each other. Go, after fifteen or twenty days of dry weather; examine the two; and you will find the weedless ground moist and fresh, while the other is dry as dust to a foot deep. The root of the weed sucks up every particle of moisture. What pretty things they are, then, to keep seedling trees cool!—To proceed: these seedlings, if well managed, will be eight inches high, and some higher, at the end of the first summer. The next spring, they should be taken up; or this may be done in the fall. They should be planted in rows four feet apart, to give room to turn about amongst them; and at two feet apart in the rows, if intended to be grafted or budded without being again removed. If intended to be again removed, before grafting or budding, they may be put at a foot apart.

Cultivating the ground about Fruit Trees.—The roots of trees go deep; but the principal part of their nourishment comes from the top soil. The ground should be loose to a good depth, which is the certain cause of constant moisture; but trees draw downwards as well as upwards, and draw more nourishment in the former than in the latter direction. *Vineyards*, as Tull observes, must always be tilled in some way or other, or they will produce nothing of value. He adds, that Mr Evelyn says, that "when the soil, wherein fruit trees are planted, is constantly kept in tillage, they grow up to an orchard in half the time they would do if the soil were not tilled." Therefore, tillage is useful; but it were better that there were tillage without under-crops, for these crops take away a great part of the strength that the manure and tillage bring.

It was observed before, that the ground is always to be kept *clear of weeds*. From the spring to the fall, frequently hoe the ground all over, not only to keep away weeds, but to keep the ground moist in hot and dry weather, taking care never to hoe but when the ground is dry at top. This hoeing should not go deeper than four or five inches; for there is a great difference between trees and herbaceous plants as to the renewal of their roots respectively. Cut off the lateral roots of a cabbage or a turnip, of a wheat or rye or an Indian corn plant, and new roots from the parts that remain, come out in twelve hours, and the operation, by multiplying the mouths of the feeders of the plant, gives it additional force. But the roots of a tree consist of wood, more or less hard; they do not quickly renew themselves; they are of a permanent nature; and they must not be much mutilated during the time that the sap is in the flow.

Therefore, the plowing between trees, or the clearing between trees, ought to take place only in the fall, which gives time for a renewal, or a new supply of roots before the sap be again in motion. For this reason, if crops be grown under trees in yards, they should be of wheat, rye, winter barley, or of something that does not demand a plowing of the ground in the spring. In the garden, the ground well and clean, with a fork, late in summer. Go close to the stems of the trees, do not bruise the large roots. Clean and clear all close round the stem. Make the ground smooth just there. Ascertain whether there be insects of any sort; and if there be, take care to destroy them. Pull or scrape off all rough bark at the bottom of the stem. If you even peel the outside bark a foot or two up, in case there are insects, it will be the better. Wash the stems with water, in which tobacco has been soaked; and thus, whether you find insects or not. Put the tobacco into hot water, and let it soak twenty-four hours before you use the water. This will destroy away all insects.

It might, for the purpose of removing all hard or insects, you make the ground smooth just at the stem of the tree, let the rest of the ground lay as rough as you can; for the rougher it is, the more will it be broken by the frost, and is a great enricher of all land. When the frost comes, and the ground is dry at the top, the whole of the ground a good deep hoeing. This will make it level and smooth enough. Then do again hoeing throughout the summer, and using well all attempts of insects on the stems and bark of the trees.

FRUIT CURCULIO—FRENCH RECEPTS TO GUARD AGAINST THE BLACK WEEVIL.

The Editor of the Farmer's Register: I send you the following fact, in confirmation of what you have taken of the application of manure to the soil around fruit trees. Mr. Downer of Newburg, takes a similar view of the matter, and recommends clay.

The fact to which I allude is this. A few years ago, while at the house of a very intelligent farmer of Lincoln county in this State, I was forefright with the lively and clean appearance of many trees, which were then loaded with fruit. Enquiring of his mode of treatment, he remarked he only secret in the case was, to set them on the road side, (as his were) or along some place where the ground would be trodden down as far as possible.

It would appear, therefore, that the rationale of setting is not to be sought in the shell-nail or the clay, but in having such a hard pan of earth at and under the trees, that the insects which then cannot get a lodging place in the soil. This subject reminds me of numerous receipts for various insects which are so troublesome to agricultural and domestic economy, that are in a French work, entitled "Secrets conccerning Arts et Metiers," published in 1790, in 10 volumes. In reading it over lately, it occurred to me, that possibly some of the secrets for destroying insects might be valuable; and if so, that I should be doing good service to furnish them for paper. I have no means of knowing whether they are useful, and will therefore send you a specimen, and let you judge for yourself. If you

think them worth publishing, let me know, and plenty more of the secrets shall be forthcoming.

Mode of Protecting Grain from the Weevil and other Insects.

Soak a woollen or linen cloth in water, and after wringing it out, spread it over your grain. In two hours the weevils will be found attached to it.

Against weevils.

Take as much ley as is necessary for washing over your granary, in which boil a quantity of ox-gall, (an excess need not be feared,) and wash your granary with the mixture.

Another mode.

Spread branches of the elder over your grain heap, and the insect will retire to the walls, from whence it will be easy to sweep them up and burn them. To make the odor more effective, the leaves and branches may be bruised.

Another.

After the grain has been removed from the granary, spread a large quantity of the branches of the box over the floor, and let them remain till the grain is put in, when they should be put along the walls, partitions, joists, &c., as well as on and around the grain.

Another.

Let your barn be emptied and swept, after which let a flock of sheep lie in it for six weeks. The odor of these animals will kill the weevils. Should they make their appearance again, the following method should be adopted:

Another.

Place in the middle of your barn, or granary, a large iron pan of burning charcoal, closing the doors and windows tightly. Cut three or four old shoes into small bits and throw them upon the fire, to which may be added the hoofs of horses, &c. The fire should be kept up for three or four hours. The strong odor of this smoke will infallibly kill the weevil, &c. This process should be repeated every year before housing your grain. It also drives away rats and mice.

[I think this process would be pretty sure to kill men!]

Another.

Sprinkle the floors and walls of your granary with a decoction of garlic, well steeped in a sufficient quantity of salt water. The odor of this is no sooner diffused than the weevil dies or goes away.

Wormwood, rue, savory, lavender, green coriander, and all plants of a strong odor, have the same effect.

Another.

Melt Burgundy pitch, and by means of a bit of tow, make a slight coating of it upon the shovels used for stirring the grain heaps, and then rub them over with the oil of petroleum. After turning the grain with them two or three times, the weevils will disappear. It will be necessary to renew the oil and pitch whenever they become detached from the shovels.

The above are some of the first "Secrets contre les insectes and les animaux nuisibles," and are a fair specimen of the whole. Some of the processes I should judge to be inert. You can perhaps determine whether any of them are valuable.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

Hillsborough, N. C.

M. A. CURTIS.

[The foregoing receipts all apply, it is presumed, to the black weevil, a small insect of the leucite tribe, which has wings, but is not known to fly, which lives through the winter, and infests mills and granaries which have grain always in them, so as to furnish a regular supply of food to the insects. The moth or flying weevil, which is so much a greater deprecator on the crops of negligent farmers in lower Virginia, is not common in France, even if certainly existing there. Cleanliness in barns and granaries—cleaning out all the old grain and all the grain some part of every year, is the best preventive against the black weevil. And the flying weevil, though even a more formidable foe, usually may be perfectly guarded against by care and attention, with a proper knowledge of the habits and especially the mode of propagation of the insect.—Ed. R. G.]

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.

In a late number of the Louisville Journal, we find an account of a corn crop raised by Mr. Young, of Jessamine county—a crop exceeding, we believe, any on record in the country. The editor says: "Mr. Young exhibited to us a certificate of several respectable gentlemen, certifying that in a lot of five acres, he had produced one hundred and ninety-five bushels of corn to the acre. The corn was measured, and there is no doubt of the correctness of the estimate. This was on a piece of bottom land, and the committee were of opinion that Mr. Young's crop on the upland was better than that which was measured." Mr. Young pens his stock on the land intended for corn, and manures it in no other way. This land is broken up in the fall, in the spring struck out in squares three feet each way, from eight to twelve corners dropped in each, which at the hoeing is reduced to four stalks to each hill. As soon as the corn is up, a large harrow is run over the whole ground, regardless of harrowing the corn up, which seldom happens. Nothing but the plow is used in the cultivation; after the harrow, no hoe or cultivator is brought to the field.—*Albany Cult.*

CANADA THISTLE.

Mr. Mills, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, sends us the following directions for the destruction of that pest of the farmer, the thistle. Although too late for adoption this year, we hope it will not be forgotten another, but receive a full and fair trial.

"Take any piece of stubble land, pea or oats stubble is preferable, as it has less sward. I then, if needful, manure it well, and plow it carefully on the 20th of April. About the 15th of May, I drag it thoroughly. On the 25th of May, I cross plow, and in the middle of June I again drag it, being careful to harrow crosswise of the furrow. On the 26th or thereabouts, I plow and sow one bushel of buckwheat to the acre. At this season, buckwheat will vegetate very rapidly, and in two weeks will completely cover the ground. The thistle, by former plowings being checked, the buckwheat will in ordinary seasons thoroughly subdue them. I have tried various methods of destroying the thistle, and I find this the best."—*Ibid.*

A mixture of four ounces of nitrate of ammonia, four ounces of subcarbonate of soda, and four ounces of water, in a tin pail, have been known to produce ten ounces of ice in three hours.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1843.

THE SEASON—PROSPECT FOR CROPS, &c.

The temperature of 1842 thus far, has varied much from what is usual in this vicinity. The winter was unusually mild and open—freezings and thawings followed each other almost as closely as day and night. Consequently winter grains and young grass, on soils that heave and crack, suffered somewhat; roots were drawn out and plants perished. Harm from this cause, however, was not very extensive.

The early part of spring was unusually mild, and the weather did not the farmer to the plow two or three weeks earlier than in most years. The trees began to put forth their leaves, and the grass began to grow much earlier than is usual. But the month of May was cool and dry. Vegetation then moved forward slowly. The grass, particularly in the old, or bound-out fields, is now thin and gives no promise of an average crop, on richer lands it looks better. Feed in the pastures is short.

For a week preceding last Thursday, the weather was prevalently cold, and the earth was very dry. In some few spots there was frost on the morning of the 6th. A few vases, beans, &c. were cut down. On Thursday and Friday last we were favored with warm and copious rains. The earth was greatly refreshed. The grass will probably improve much under the influence of the abundant moisture. The rains continued on Saturday, accompanied by a temperature that chilled to the heart of the very narrow bones.

Under the extremes of dryness and wet, and of warmth and cool, vegetation does not come forward as well as in most years. There however is no reason for anxiety but the productions of the earth should this year be scanty. Our most productive seasons, in the last ten, have not been those in which our plants and fruits have come forward rapidly in the month of June, but the reverse. The summers of '36 and '37 were cold throughout, and the corn crop then failed—but '34 and '39, which were cold in June, but warm in July and August, gave very large crops—much larger than '38, in which June was very warm, and the following months warm enough. Grass, the English grains and potatoes usually do quite as well in the cool summers, as in the hot ones. The hardy fruits too, do as well in such seasons. We therefore find no reason for any anxious fears for the productions of the present year.

We will not, however, represent all appearances as highly promising. Vines of various kinds, and Indian corn, are making but little progress. Barley, in some fields, looks well, and in others is quite yellow and sickly. The same may be said of oats. Our own winter rye has perished under the action of some disease—we know not what. Each stalk on the more forward parts of the field, is perfectly *straw color* for the space of half an inch or more entirely around the stalk. This spot in some instances is near the head, in others six, twelve, or eighteen inches below the head. At this spot the stalk is dry and lifeless. The head of course will wither and perish. We are cutting up and feeding it out to our stock. Whether the same disease is found in other fields, we have not yet learned, excepting that in our neighbor's rye we found a few stalks similarly affected.

Fruits—apples, pears, cherries and plums, have not formed so abundantly as in some seasons, but we have

not seen reason to apprehend that they are essentially out of season.

The leaves of the peach tree are more curled than the roughest cabbage leaf. Though no insect is visible to the naked eye, yet we learn that Mr. J. M. Ives, of Salem, has, with his microscope, satisfied himself that insects are there in abundance, and that they probably cause the evil. Many persons speak of the cold weather as the cause, but the effect is so unlike the common action of cold, that we think there can be little reason in the conjecture. The fruit upon most of the peach trees is yet fair, but it cannot do well unless the branches shall soon be covered with new and larger leaves.

All accounts from the South and West represent the wheat crop as very promising.

DISEASE OF THE BUTTWOOD OR SYCAMORE.

NEW BRITAIN, 6 mo. 6

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—There is a long row of trees commonly known by the name of Buttwood or Sycamore, extending through our farm, numbering about sixty. They have been growing for about forty years, and are of large size and great beauty. At present they show little or no signs of vitality, and I am fearful of losing what I have ever considered the greatest ornament of this road, and vicinity. One of my neighbors informs me that a general blight has afflicted them throughout the country. I should be much obliged to you, if you can give me any information concerning the truth of this remark—and what course you would recommend should be pursued relative to them. Trees of a younger growth in this neighborhood are thrifty, and appear to be doing well, and we can assign no good or probable cause for the present appearance of our favorites. Will you please give this your early attention, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

IF we would have noticed this inquiry of "A Subscriber" last week, had it been possible for us to give him any information.

From various sources we learn that the blight or disease has taken hold of the Sycamore all along the Atlantic coast, as far south as Baltimore, and one gentleman who has recently come from New Orleans, via western rivers, says it is on the tree west of the mountains. What it is, and what can be done, we know not. The branches are leafless, but the bark has every mark of life. The horse sheds peel off as from the live tree, and the bark beneath seems not to be dried up. We hope, therefore, that this beautiful tree, that now holds up its leafless limbs so sadly amid the verdure of other trees, will yet put on its green robes; and that it will be spared to ornament our yards and roads; but we can suggest no means by which to help nature accomplish so desirable an end.

"PLAGIARISM OR POACHING."

Have we been stealing?—Under the above caption, the editor of the New Genesee Farmer names several agricultural papers that have copied his articles without credit, and then adds: "Even the old honest New England Farmer has got some few spots upon its hands.—Is it not? Please show us where they are, friend Colum, and we will do our best to wash them off. We have seen many of our editorials with other men's marks upon them, within the last year, and have tried to comfort ourselves under the filing, by striving to give credit faithfully for all that we have borrowed. In one instance we copied an article from a western paper upon the different modes of grafting, and gave credit to him from whom we borrowed,—but we learned soon after-

wards, that the western editor borrowed from our friend Kenrick's American Oculiarist. In a few instances where the proper ownership was unknown to us, we have said "Selected." With these exceptions we are not conscious that we have ever failed to give credit where credit was due. We can very patiently bear to see our own articles credited to another, and have borne it patiently, but we cannot bear to withhold knowing from any brother editor the credit that is his due. There, friend, brother C., please be explicit in your charge against us—show us where the "spots" are, and we will most cheerfully do what we can to remove them.

STRIPED BUG.

A writer in the New Genesee Farmer says upon the subject of vines, "As soon as the leaves begin to start, and the striped bug begins to eat the leaves, go and pick a handful of *tansey*, and lay two or three spears around in each hill; they will soon move off for some other place, and will not trouble you any more."

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 11, 1843.

Black Hamburg, White Sweetwater and Miller's Burgundy Grapes—all very fine.—from Dr Howard.

Early Virginia Strawberries—good specimens by Mr. J. L. F. Warren.

Coddage's Favorite Peaches—very well grown—by Capt. George Lee, West Cambridge.

For the Committee,

JOHN A. KENRICK.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

From the President of the Society—a collection of fine Geraniums, including some superb new kinds Also, John A. Kenrick, Ross, &c.

By J. A. Kenrick—Vazins, several var.; Harrison and Irene Yellow Roses, Honey suckles, two var.; Phoenix, five var.; Siebold Laburnum; Glycine sinensis; Antrolitha alba; White Fringe Tree; Fish colored Horse chestnut; Austrian Red and Yellow Rose; Hamercall's flava; New Scarlet Hawthorn, &c.

From Hovey & Co.—Amadis, or New Common Bour salt Rose; Common Red Bour salt do; Sangunine, White Tea and Geleouda Tea Roses; Coreus Jenkensonia, &c. Aekermanii.

Geraniums, from W. Miller, as follows: Climax, Lowlands Perfection, Prima Donna, Beauty of Ware, Alexandria, Lady Murray, Foster's Alicia, Alarum, Vivid, Sylph, Conservatory, Dindamatum tricolor.

Geraniums, from J. L. F. Warren, viz: Dennis's light and dark Perfection; Juan of Aze, Tom O'Shanter, Alexandria, Capt Cook, Sir John A. Broughton, Climax, Gath's Perfection, Prima Donna, Jewess, Purple Perfection, Ellen Tree, Oromusis.

Roses—White and Yellow Tea, Archreir, Replencher, &c. Chinese Candensis; Passiflora; Verbena; Oenothera; Gilly; &c.

Seedling, from Messrs. Wales, Dorchester—from a very weak plant.

A variety of cut Flowers, Roses, &c., from the Botanic Garden, Cambridge, by W. E. Carter.

From Messrs. Winslow—Purple Birch, Platanus orientalis variegata, Red Valerian, Sophora Australis, Weeping Ash, Fringe tree, Lonicera caucasicum, &c.

Bouquets from Messrs. Winslow, W. Kenrick, D. Howard, Misses Sumner, J. Hovey, S. Walker, A. Bowditch.

Health—Those who are candidates for health, must be as circumspect to the task they set their mind, as in the exercise they give their body. The grand secret seems to be to contrive that the exercise of the body and that of the mind, may serve as relaxations to each other. Over exertion and anxiety of the mind disturbs digestion infinitely more than any fatigue of the body. The brain demands a much more abundant supply of the animal spirits than is required for the excitement of mere legs and arms.—Selected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSTACHES.

"What's them air things growing out on your upper lip, Mister?" asked a country Yankee of a coxcomb whom he met the other day.

"Sar!" exclaimed the dandy, fiercely raising his ruffian, and bristling up to the interrogator, "what business is that to you, sar?"

"Oh, no business of any consequence to speak on," replied the Yankee—"I just asked for information, not being much acquainted with them air things."

"Well, sar!" returned the pallant, angrily, "what if you amt acquainted with 'em? Is a fellow of your cloth have the impudence to question a gentleman of mine?"

"Is that really your cloth, Mister, or is it the tailor's?" asked the countryman.

"The tailor's!" exclaimed the coxcomb, fiercely—"what do you mean by that? Do you mean to insinuate that I—'S death! sar, I'll not—"

"Well, I thought so much," returned the Yankee, carelessly sticking his hands in his breeches pockets, and standing still before the dandy—"I thought if you noder intend to pay for them."

"What's that to you whether I pay for them or not? Hav'n't I a right to do as I please with my own tailor—to pay him or let him alone?"

"Why, Mister, that depends very much on what sort of a bargain you make. If your tailor agrees to let you cheat him, why, that's his look out, not mine. But you hav'n't told me what you call them air things on your upper lip."

"Sar, you're an impudent puppy, sar."

"So I heard you say. Now father he's got a tarrer dog—but he do n't tarry much, I can tell you—he'll kill three rats in two seconds—but, as I was saying, father, he's got a tarrer dog, that's considerable rough and hairy about the mouth—but Lord! he aint a circumstance to you. He'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and cry t-r-r-r! and run to the end of the world without ever stopping. My gracious! how confounded inhuman you look with them air things."

"Look! why, sar, they are all the go now. There's no finished gentleman now but what wears mustaches."

"Mustyches, do you call 'em? Well, by hocky! they are musty and rusty too. They look very much like the latter end of our dog's tail where he brushes it on the floor. Fough! I would n't touch 'em no more than—"

"Touch 'em! sar, if you offer to put a finger on them, I'll cane you within an inch of your life—I will, sar."

"What, with that air switch, Mister? I should n't mind it no more than I should an oat straw. Touch your mustyches! Why I'd as lievs touch two old claws of tobacco, that have just been spit on. Touch 'em! Why, Mister, I would n't touch 'em with the tongs. I can't conceive, for my life, what nasty induce any human critter to wear such tarral sticky looking things as them."

"Nasty looking! do you call 'em? Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking indeed! Why sar, they are the admiration of all the ladies."

"Ladies? ha, ha, he! Ladies! They must have a queer notion, any how. But there are some women who are unaccountably fond of puppies, and sick like animals; and I've seen 'em fondle and kiss 'em as if they were human critters. But Lord!

I don't see how any woman can let her lips come within gunshot of yours. Admiration of the ladies!"

"Do you question what I say, sar?"
 "Why, Mister, I don't know what kind of ladies you have in the city here. But one thing I can tell you—our country gals would n't no more let you touch 'em than they would a toad; they are very particular about what comes in contact with their lips. But, Mister, how in the name of hurr and bristles do you go to work to get the victuals into your mouth, with them air things hanging over it, like a hedge fence over the side of a ditch? Do you eat meat and sick like, or do you live on spoon victuals?"

"It's none of your business, sar, what I live on. I board at seven dollars a week, and I eat what I please, sar, and I drink what I please."

"Sev'n dollars a week! my gracious! we get board and washing, and all, in the country for a dollar and a half. But I suppose they charge five and a half extra for them mustyches. Fough! I would n't have them at the table for ten dollars."

"What a fool I am to stand here talking with a fellow of your cloth." Thus saying, the man with the mustaches flourished his dandy switch, wheeled about and walked on. He had gone but a few steps when the Yankee bawled out after him—

"Hallo Mister! Don't you want a currycomb? I've got some real fine ones with teeth on both sides. They're bang-up, I can tell you."

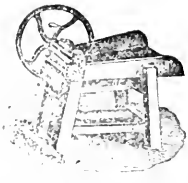
The thing of mustaches quirked his pace, to find some more kindred spirit than Jonathan for company.—*Selected.*

Mothers and Daughters—It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them all to their excellent mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and to be fitted to become, like her, wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the unhappy husband of a vain, thoughtless, drowsy stattern: "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."—*Selected.*

Raising the Sea.—A ship having sprung a leak, an Irish sailor was employed at a pump, but first looked over the rail to see how high the water was on the side of the vessel. After pumping an hour, he again took a peep over the side, and finding the vessel was four inches deeper than when he began, he exclaimed, "Arrah now cap'n, dear, air the water must be near out sure, for I have raised it outside four inches already."—*Selected.*

Apprentices.—"Oh, you're a 'prentice!" said a little boy tauntingly to his companion the other day. The other looked proudly round, and while the fire of injured pride and the look of pity were strongly blended in his countenance, coolly answered, "So was Franklin!"—*Selected.*

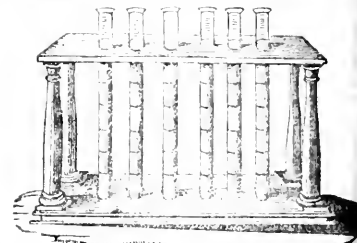
A locomotive moving without intermission at the rate of 20 m. per hour, would be 542 years in traversing the distance between our earth and the sun.



GRASS PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOS. PH. BRECK & CO at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw Cutter, a new and improved mechanical principle not before supplied to our country for this purpose. The most prompt and easy of this application, and some of the consequent practical advantages of the machine are:

1. It gives at one stroke the quantity of power required to cut 100 bushels of a half grown hay in 15 minutes to work effectively.
2. With only a horse and a mule, it easily cuts two bushels of hay, which is half twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine ever then worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they are prepared, slipping less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

DRIFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
 200 " " Drift and Lead or Chain Chains.
 No. 52 North Market St. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by 500 Chains for tying up Cattle and Calf Ties, introduced by E. H. PIERCE, Esq. of Salem and Col. Ties, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient method of fastening cows and oxen to the stall chain.

DAILY AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Daily and Bean Poles; also, 500 Summer Pole 12 to 16 ft. in length, for sale by MOSES TRENCH JA. Maine wharf at the bottom of Summer st. June 1, 1872.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Shelton & Moore's Sun Dials, very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TITTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRACK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET. (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE) ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

L. XX.]

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1842.

150. 51.

N. E. FARMER.

from Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

CATERPILLARS ON THE ELMS.

Among the numerous insects that infest our elms, the largest is a kind of Sphinx, which has four short horns on the fore part of the body, I have named *Ceratonia quadricornis*, or four-horned Ceratonia. On some trees these insects exist in great numbers, and their ravages become very obvious; while a few, though capable of doing considerable injury, may escape notice among the thick foliage which constitutes their food, or will only be betrayed by the copious regularly formed pellets of excrement beneath the trees. They are very abundant during the months of July and August, on the large elms which surround the northern and eastern sides of Boston; and towards the end of August, when they descend from the trees for the purpose of going into the ground, they may often be seen crawling in the mall in considerable numbers.

These caterpillars, at this period of their life, are about three inches and a half in length, are of a pale green color, with seven oblique white lines on each side of the body, and a row of little notches, like saw-teeth, on the back. The four short horns on their shoulders are also present, and like most other Sphingides, they have a hard and stiff spine on the hinder extremity of the body.

They enter the earth to become chrysalids towards the winter, and come forth in the winged state in the month of June following, at which time the moths may often be found on the trunks of trees, or on fences in the vicinity. In this state their wings expand nearly five inches, are of a brown color, variegated with dark brown and white, and the hinder part of the body is marked with five longitudinal dark brown lines. A very friend of mine, in Boston, captured on the elms of the trees a large number of these moths during a morning's walk in the mall, the past summer, although obliged to be on the alert to escape the guardians of the common, whose duty it is to prevent the grass from being trodden down. None of all these specimens were females, ready to deposit their eggs, with which their large bodies were completely filled. On being taken, they were scarcely any efforts to escape, and were safely carried away. It would not be difficult, by judicious means, very considerably to reduce the number of these destructive insects; in addition to which, it might be expedient, during the proper season, for our city authorities to employ persons to gather and kill every morning the caterpillars which may be found in those public walks where they abound.

GRAPE-VINE CATERPILLAR.

From the genus *Sphinx* I have separated another species to which I have given the name of *Philamora*, from the circumstance that the larvæ or

The literal signification of this word is, *I love the vine.*

caterpillars live upon the grape-vine. When young they have a long and slender tail recurved over the back like that of a dog; but this, after one or two changes of the skin, disappears, and nothing remains of it but a smooth, eye-like, raised spot on the top of the last segment of the body. Some of these caterpillars are pale green and others are brown, and the sides of their body are ornamented by six cream-colored spots, of a broad oval shape, in the species which produces the *Satellitia* of Linnæus, narrow oval and scalloped, in that which is transformed to the species called *Achemon* by Drury. They have the power of withdrawing the head and the first three segments of the body within the fourth segment, which gives them a short and blunt appearance when at rest. As they attain to the length of three inches or more, and are thick in proportion, they consume great quantities of leaves; and the long leafless branches of the vine too often afford evidence of their voracity. They also devour the leaves of the common creeper (*Chimaphila quinquefolia*) which, with those of our indigenous vines, were their only food till the introduction and increased cultivation of foreign vines afforded them an additional supply. They come to their growth during the month of August, enter the earth to transform, and appear in the winged or moth state the following summer in June and July. The *Satellitia* Hawk moth expands from four to five inches, is of a light olive color, variegated with patches of darker olive. The *Achemon* expands from three to four inches, is of a reddish ash-color, with two triangular patches of deep brown on the thorax, and two square ones on each fore wing; the hind wings are pink, with a deeper red spot near the middle, and a broad ash-colored border behind.

The grape vine suffers still more severely from the ravages of another kind of Sphinx caterpillar, smaller in size than the preceding, and like them solitary in their habits, but more numerous, and not content with eating the leaves alone, in their progress from leaf to leaf down the stem, they stop at every cluster of fruit, and, either from stupidity or disappointment, nip off the stalks of the half-grown grapes, and allow them to fall to the ground untasted. I have gathered under a single vine above a quart of unripe grapes thus detached during one night by these caterpillars. They are naked and fleshy like those of the *Achemon*, and *Satellitia*, and are generally of a pale green color, (sometimes, however, brown,) with a row of orange colored spots on the top of the back, six or seven oblique darker green or brown lines on each side, and a short spine or horn on the hinder extremity. The head is very small, and, with the fore part of the body, is somewhat retractile, but not so completely as in the two preceding species. The fourth and fifth segments being very large and swollen, while the three anterior segments taper abruptly to the head, the fore part of the body presents a resemblance to the head and snout of a hog. This suggested the general name of *Cherocampa*, or hog caterpillar, which has been applied to some of these insects. The species under con-

sideration is found on the vine and the creeper in July and August; when fully grown it descends to the ground, conceals itself under fallen leaves, which it draws together by a few threads so as to form a kind of cocoon, or covers itself with grains of earth and rubbish in the same way, and under this imperfect cover it changes to a pupa or chrysalis, and finally appears in the winged state in the month of July of the following year. The moth, to which Sir James Edward Smith gave the name of *Pampinatrix*, from its living on the shoots of the vine, expands from two and a half to three inches, is of an olive gray color, except the hind wings, which are rust-colored, and the fore wings and shoulder covers are traversed with olive-green bands.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

INDIAN CORN AND WHEAT ALTERNATELY.

MR COLMAN—I do not send you a description of the manner in which I have raised my corn for a few years past, because I think my crops have been *over large*, but rather from their *uniformity* in yield, which is a desirable object for every farmer in all his crops.

For the last five years I have alternated corn and wheat, drawing from my barn-yard in the spring, from thirty-five to forty wagon loads of long manure to the acre, putting it upon wheat stubble, spreading it evenly, and plowing it under at least eight inches deep; then harrowing lengthwise of the furrows, and marking rows three feet apart each way, planting six to eight quarts of seed (Dutton) to the acre, from the 8th to the 20th of May, according to the season. When up, I leave but four stalks in a hill. I tilled with a cultivator, and hoed twice during the summer without hilling, and harvest by cutting up at the ground from the first to the tenth of September, and draw it off and set it up to cure.

The land is then plowed once and sowed to wheat; one and a half bushel of seed to the acre, and well harrowed in. From the above management, my corn has yielded for the five years, at least sixty bushels to the acre, as ascertained by accurate measure; besides giving about two tons of stalks to the acre, which I calculate to be worth at least three-fourths as much as hay.

My soil is a gravelly loam, dry and warm; sub-soil differing very little from the surface, except a little more tenacious. One advantage in planting corn on wheat stubble is, that it is not as liable to be injured by worms as when planted on sward land. My wheat that I have sowed after corn, has yielded from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre, except the past season, which was quite a failure, owing to the badness of the season.

Genesee Co.

M. N.

Good Fleeces.—Mr Henry Bascom, of Gill, recently took a fleece of wool from a stall-fed wethers, which weighed 12 lbs. and 3 oz.—*Greenfield Gaz.*

We find the following in the American Farmer, (published at Baltimore,) Oct. 15th inst.:

COLDNESS OF THE SEASON.

The weather since the commencement of corn-planting, has been unusually cold in this part of the country, and, as we learn, in others; this crop in consequence has been greatly retarded in its growth; but as we have had three fine soaking rains within the week, and the weather has cleared up favorably, with a warm sun and general atmosphere, we fondly look forward, under Providence, to see it start and make up for lost time. We have seldom witnessed a season more ill-suited to the wants of the corn plant; but from its general healthful appearance, we are inclined to believe that a continuance of the present state of the weather will impart to it an impetus which will put an end to its struggling, and crown the hopes of the husbandman with success.

From the same cause, the oat crop has begun to head short; as it looks healthy, however, we do not apprehend a failure; but on the contrary anticipate a full yield.

⚡ This account shows that the weather and its effects around Baltimore were like what we have experienced here. Since the cold storm of Saturday before the last, and the frost of that night (which did no extensive injury in this immediate vicinity,) we have had most copious rains and warm winds. Trees and grass, grains and potatoes and corn have all been doing well—though corn probably would have come forward faster with less wet and more bright sunshine. The prospects for the hay crop have greatly improved, though it will not be abundant, unless the early part of next month should be more wet than the first weeks of July usually are.

CULTIVATION OF CORN.

We copy the following article from the Albany Cultivator. The reasoning against plowing deep among corn, and against hilling up after the corn begins to spindly, seems to us strong and conclusive. But deep stirring of the soil between the rows while the corn is small, gives vigor and strength to its growth. We could never have the good fortune to stop the growth of weeds by having the corn so thick as to shade the ground. Ours are so tenacious of life that they choose to live without sunshine, rather than not live at all;—at least some of them so choose. We however can destroy them mostly by scratching the surface with a very light harrow and with the hoe:—

"I have noticed an error in the culture of plants and trees, wherever I have been, and I know no better plan to illustrate it than in showing the effect of the error on corn. In the culture of corn, it is usual to work the crop till the tassel is about to make its appearance: this is an error. Whenever the lateral roots of a plant are injured, moved or disturbed, when the stalk that is to produce the seed is matured or about maturing, or whenever those roots are covered to a greater depth at this stage of growth than nature intended, it will produce early maturity and decay, and the yield will be just in the proportion of the extent of the error. If you will take the pains to destroy the lateral roots of a stalk of corn after its having made the last joint on the stock, you will find that it will produce no corn; and if you will displace their

situation at this time by hilling, you will get a less quantity of seed than if left alone. If the lateral roots of a stalk of clover are cut off when the seed stock is forming, there will be no seed; and just so with other plants and trees; and the working of them at this stage cannot be attempted without injury. Yet, strange to say, it is almost invariably done. I have never suffered my corn to be worked after one third of the height of the stalk was attained. I plant close enough to have the corn to shade the ground at its height, so as to prevent the growth of weeds after this last working. I plant two and a half feet square, and leave two stalks in the hill, and I have never missed having as much corn per acre and as large ears as my neighbors; and much more than some of them. I never planted a crop of corn that I had not some kind neighbor or friend to tell me that I would have neither corn nor fodder. Last spring, a cropper upon my neighbor's farm planted thirty-five or forty acres in corn, and I about ten acres—our fields adjoining. He planted his corn four feet square, and left three or four stalks in the hill, and worked his crop till it was ready to shoot into tassels. I quit working mine when about two and a half feet high. His field was full of weeds and grass. Mine remained clear of both weeds and grass. When our corn was husked and housed, he told me I had from my ten acres nearly fifty bushels of corn more than he had from his thirty-five or forty acres, notwithstanding he told me in its early growth, that I would have no corn. Part of his ground was quite as good as mine.

"A similar and worse effect is produced in the hilling or working of plants in the latter stage of their growth, than takes place in plants and trees when deep planted. A disease is produced that hurries the plant on to early maturity by impeding the proper nourishment, by disturbing or placing the roots below where nature intended they should range for food, as well as depriving the vessels of the stalks thus covered from performing their functions. The stalks being established, it is folly for man to attempt to do that which God alone can do. Deep planting and plowing the peach orchard, after the trees have attained sufficient maturity to produce fruit, is, if not wholly, the principal cause of the disease called the yellows. By plowing, the lateral roots are either cut, disturbed, or forced to seek food apart from where nature intended, and thus operates as a hill placed around plants, and brings the tree to early decay.

To conclude this subject for the present, I will say, work your plants and trees while young, so as to form good stalks, and then trust to the all-wise Disposer of events to perfect them.

I think I noticed a remark in your paper, of the roots of the watermelon being attacked by small animals. Some salt added to the hills before planting, will remedy the evil and give you better fruit; and salt and saltpetre sown in the peach orchard, (particularly where the orchard is worked with the plow,) will assist in preventing like depredations to the roots of the peach tree.

"If you think that this hasty notice will be of any service, you are at liberty to dispose of it as you think best, and be assured that I seek neither money nor thanks for performing duties we owe one to another.

LITTLETON PHYSIC.

Note carefully the effects of your experiments.

COOKING CORN AND CORN MEAL.

We think there can be no safer position assumed in the economy of feeding stock, than the quantity as well as nutriment is essential to the preservation in a healthful condition. If this point be conceded, then it follows as a corollary, that both corn and corn meal should be cooked before being fed. This will appear the more manifest when we state these facts: Corn, by being boiled or steamed, will increase in bulk two hundred per cent.; while corn meal, by the process of hilling is increased three hundred and fifty per cent. We make ourselves more distinctly understood, we will remark, that a bushel of corn after being boiled will measure three bushels; and that, to cook a bushel of meal, it requires five bushels of water, make it into the consistency of mash, so that every pound of meal in its raw state will give 112 lb. of cooked food, with a volume correspondingly increased. These facts should, we think, go far to point out to the observing farmer the advantage to be gained by cooking whatever meal he can feed to his cows or hogs.—*Amer. Far.*

VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.

The Richmond Whig expresses fears that the rejoicings of an abundant harvest have been premature in many portions of the State—that the rust has made its appearance in the late wheat—which constitutes the greater portion—and threatens destruction, where ten days ago a most promising crop was expected.

"The numerous failures of the wheat crop, (say the Whig,) which have occurred during late years, if followed by another this year, will lead to the general abandonment of the wheat culture in the State, or the substitution of a wheat which matures earlier than that now in use. Recourse might wisely be had to this latter alternative. We fear that many of the enterprising farmers upon the River have a portion of their growing crop of Maryland wheat, some of which has already been reaped, and all is ready for the scythe. If the entire crop were of that kind, it would now be free from danger."

ASPARAGUS.

A writer in the Erie Chronicle says that the best way to kill weeds on asparagus beds is to water them liberally with beef or pork brine, or any alkaline brine. The salt kills the weeds, while it nourishes the asparagus, which is a maritime plant, and grows better for having salt.

We have never put strong brine on asparagus beds, and have some doubt whether the plants would bear it. Weak brine may be used with safety.—*Ed. Mass. Ploverman.*

One of our citizens, a greaser, informs us that he has for a few years past been in the habit of emptying the brine from his pork and fish barrels on his asparagus bed; and he thinks none of his neighbors have better asparagus than he. The effect of the brine is entirely to destroy the weeds, while it makes his plants much more thrifty. And why is not this reasonable? Asparagus is known to be a marine plant, and is found in abundance in many places along the shore of the ocean.—*Ed. Conn. Farmer's Gaz.*

A gentleman of Roxbury has sent the editor of the Boston Times a stalk of rye 7 1-2 feet in length.

From the Farmer's Register.

PUTTING IN DEBT.—ROTATION OF CROPS.

My last I promised to take up the hackned net of rotation. But my pony (Monsieur Ton gain) stands at the door already caparisoned, by her wistful looks, invites me to anther ex- cur- sion. I now have a strong bit on the frohesome and I intend to hold a tight rein, so that I there is but little danger of her again running with me.

ish to say a little more about that harrassing called debt. "A burnt child dreads the fire," have been so hampered and hurassed, and suffered so much on this score, that I would all farmers against it, as one of the sorest and most inconvenient troubles that can come upon

If any are already involved in this dread- net, all I can say is, that they must get out *they* can. Nothing is easier than to avoid when fairly out of it. Here, as in many other- es, one ounce of *prevention* is worth whole- es of *cure*. It is simply to make the matter in these two questions: Do I really *need* the desired? And am I in circumstances to pay

If these two questions can be answered in- rmatively, then it is safe to buy. On any- it is always unsafe, and therefore all idea- chases ought to be banished from the mind. It is really a little singular how very insidi- ous thing often is. The article wanted is a- ce, and its cost a *mere trifle*; or the circum- es are so peculiar, as to constitute an emer- gency.

The old carriage has become quite shabby, fe insists upon it that a new one is indispen- sible, or Mies appeared at church with a new made up in the new fashion, and this attract- ed attention from all the young people than mon did; and for this very *solid* reason, all- eses, whether their fathers can pay for them- selves, must have a new fashionable dress also. So astonishing how important a bearing that- ecency is made to have upon expenses of- t. I once had a very exalted opinion of- rd: I still think it a very comely one. But- see that it is made the occasion of throwing- e old carriage, or the old coat, though still- ble, and of going in debt for new ones, I- ly confess that my attachment for the word- derably weakened. The practice, with all- ecency, is, to say the least, a very inconvenient

propensity to buy things, not because they- led, but because they are *cheap*. cannot be- ngly reprehended. The men are commonly- ough at making a bargain; but the fair- I excuse me when I say that, in this respect- rtainly take the palm from es. If a *good*- is offered, they cannot resist the temptation- ng it their own. Good prudent souls, like- istrious art, they must be storing away for- vents. Some time ago, the following charac- ter incident took place when I happened to- ent. Madam had just returned from town, she had gone to purchase some necessa- ries for the family. After producing these, in- she seemed to take no particular interest,- needed to display, with great delight, the- res of *bargains* she had made. "See,"- to her good man, "here is a new shawl- t, and a new bonnet for Emily, and a new- r little Sarah, all in the newest fashion.

Now don't you think them very beautiful?" "Yes, my dear, I think they are; but," continued the good man, "I thought our daughters were already supplied." "They are," replied the lady; "but these were so *very cheap*. Why, what do you think I gave for the whole?" "I can't tell, my dear," was the loving reply; "but one thing I know—that if you continue to buy things at this rate, because they are *cheap*, I shall soon be unable to *procure necessaries* for my family."

Our merchants, too, are often to blame in this matter. A customer enters the store. Both part- ners of the concern and all the clerks directly put on all the airs of their politeness. "Will you al- low me to wait on you, madam? What will you have, madam?" And, without waiting for a re- ply, the shelves are immediately stripped of their contents, and the counter loaded with goods. "Pray, sir, don't give yourself so much trouble." "No trouble, madam; it gives me great *pleasure* to wait on you. See this beautiful goods—and cheap! I never had such cheap goods before. I bought it the other day at auction; and I can sell you the greatest bargain in town." Thus the volu- ble merchant runs on praising his goods, as the prettiest, the best, and the cheapest, until madam is induced to buy, perhaps beyond her ability to pay. The merchant will accommodate her as to credit also, and then raise a great clamor that the *country people* will not pay their debts.

These were my cogitations during my excu- sion, and I hope the reader, ladies and all, will excuse me for presenting them just as they occurred. I now retire to the writing desk, and *Rotation in Crops* is the next topic that I am to treat of.

This, at various times, and in various forms, has been the fruitful source of discussion among our best and most influential farmers. Perhaps there is no subject in the whole routine of farm manage- ment, on which more thought and ink has been ex- pended. And even now, the contending parties seem as far from entire agreement as they were several years ago. Almost every farmer, espe- cially those who go into the business on a large scale, seems to think that some rotation is necessa- ry; but it is a rare thing to meet with two whose theory and practice precisely agree in this matter. The old rotation used to be corn and wheat, and then corn and wheat again. But finding that on this plan there was a constant falling off in the crop, until the land would produce neither the one nor the other, a *third* year was added, in which the land was allowed to rest. The rotation then was corn, wheat, rest. To this was afterwards added a *fourth* year; and then the case stood thus: the first year a little corn, the second still less wheat, the third rest, as far as the ravages of the famish- ed cattle would let it have rest, and the fourth year a crop of *hriers*, *sassafras*, *persimmon*, &c. So things continued, our agricultural prospects becom- ing more and more gloomy; our population starved out at home, and forced to the west in quest of land on which they could live, until some one conceived the idea of interspersing a *grass* crop, which has proved itself to be the great renovator of worn-out lands.

The rotations are now a vast deal more judicious than formerly. Indeed, I know of no rotation now, in which *grass* is not made to hold a conspicuous rank, and to this some have added peas and oats, to be turned in, in a green state. But still this subject continues to be a very vexed one, no gene-

ral agreement having as yet been fixed on, as to how these several crops ought to succeed one another.

Hitherto I have maintained an entire silence on this question; and it has been a source of consid- erable amusement to me to watch the progress of that good natured and general controversy, in which some of our most worthy and substantial farmers are still engaged. And I think it more than probable that it would be good policy in me still to maintain the same attitude. But as I shall make an attack upon no person, nor upon the favor- ite system of any one, but simply express my own sentiments, I hope my fellow farmers will take them for what they are worth; and I hereby be- speak their kindness, that if they think proper to inflict upon me a castigation, it may be as mode- rate and gentle as possible.

And now, that I may enter on the subject at once, I would inquire, what is the great object of all *farming*, rotation among the rest? It is, if I mistake not, to derive as large a product as possi- ble from our lands, and at the same time to leave them in a condition to produce as large or even a greater amount in the succeeding crop. If the crop remain uniform and stationary, there is evi- dence that the fertility of the land is the same; but if there be an increase or falling off of the crops, there is evidence of the increasing or de- creasing fertility of the land. The power of pro- duction is therefore the great criterion by which we are to test the true condition of our lands.

Now, the great desideratum in farming is to make the lands highly productive, and at the same time maintain them in a state of continual improve- ment. He who has arrived at this point, has reach- ed, as I think, the "*ultima thule*" of good and skillful management. But the great matter is, by what rotation, or other expedient, is this to be ef- fected? To this I reply, that this whole vexed question, on which there is almost as great a variety of opinions as there are different farmers to entertain them, is with me reduced to the limits of a mere nut-shell. My theory is, that all crops whatever, whether corn, wheat, clover, or what not, especially if permitted to manure themselves, and then removed from the land, are, from their very nature, *exhausting*. This being conceded, the matter is made very plain. If the land undergo- ing cultivation is already rich, and we merely wish to maintain it in its present condition, all we have to do is to return to it an amount equivalent to that removed. Or if the object be to increase fer- tility, then the plan is to give it *more* than is taken away. And in adjusting this account, the land, if I may be allowed the expression, is rigidly and scrupulously exact. It will tolerate no cheating nor imposition whatever. If more be taken than a just proportion, the barn or corn crib will be filled, but it will be with a corresponding injury to the land. Whereas, if we proceed on a liberal prin- ciple, the land will not be outdone in generosity, but will open her kind bosom and pour forth a bounti- ful supply. It is in vain, therefore, as I think, to talk of one crop as an enricher and of another as an exhauster. They are *all*, grain, grass and every thing, exhausters; and they are exhausters in pro- portion to their own amount. If the crop be a heavy one, the exhaustion is heavy, but if it be a light one, the exhaustion is proportionably light. Now I do not wish it to be understood that I con- sider all crops *equally* exhausting. Some for in- stance have broad leaves, for the express purpose

as I suppose, of deriving a large portion of their sustenance from the atmosphere. Now just in proportion as support is derived from this source, a less amount is needed from the land, and therefore less injury is done to the land in producing its crop. But the sentiment I wish to men cite is, simply, that the injury done by one crop can never, by any rotation whatever, be repaired by another. On the other hand, this second crop, when removed, does but increase the injury done by the first.

But it will be inquired, do you advise a succession of the same crop on the same land, without regard to variation of any kind? To this I reply, that I see no objection to it, *provided* there is fertility enough in the land to sustain it; or in default of this, that the deficiency be supplied from some foreign source. The general theory on this subject, if I understand it, is the following: that the land contains certain ingredients; that some of these ingredients are suited to one crop, whilst others are adapted to other crops; and that these several crops, during their growth, appropriate to themselves only what is proper for them, leaving the residue for others which are to follow. Now, if this theory be true, then it follows that rotation is not only *necessary*, but that cropping cannot be carried on without it. This whole theory turns upon this one point: Are there in fact peculiar ingredients in the soil, suited to a particular crop; and may these be so taken up by that crop, as to render the soil unfit to reproduce the same? To this I reply, that there is one ingredient which, when exhausted, is destructive not only to that crop, but to all other crops, and that ingredient is *fertility*; and my theory is that this ingredient is just as necessary to one crop as another. I will, therefore, with the risk of a severe castigation from some brother farmers, frankly acknowledge, that I have no great faith in any rotation, from which regular supplies of manure of some kind are excluded. I will even go further, and say that, in my view, it makes but little difference what the succession of crops may be, provided there be a constant supply of enriching materials equal in amount to the crop which is removed.

And now, as I confidently expect to be attacked for this very heterodox sentiment, I will take the liberty of making my defence in advance. And here I would remark, that what I call fertility, a term understood by every body, is expressed by different names. Professor Webster (I think it is) calls it *humus*, and Professor Dana calls it *geine*, and Liebig calls it *ammonia*. Now, without resorting to long quotations, which would merely cumber this piece and add nothing to the argument, I will simply state that these three learned gentlemen do agree that the above are the only ingredients necessary to the thrift of a plant; and that where they exist in proper proportions in any soil, that soil is a fertile one. Dr. Dana expressly says, (Second Report of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, page 105.) "If we can induce the state of geine best fitted for each plant, then adhere to the doctrine of the necessity of a rotation of crops." But in a plain discussion, such as this is intended to be, I would rather rely upon common sense, supported by observation, than upon any authority of the learned whatever.

What are the *facts* then in the case? The Rev. Mr. Colman, commissioner of the above report, states it as a fact, that he saw a rich alluvion field

on the Connecticut river, the proprietor of which told him that, without any manure, it had continued to produce good crops of wheat for *thirty* years in succession. In corroboration of this, I will recollect that, when I was a boy, my mother had her cotton patch, which continued to produce the same crop year after year, for I know not how long a time. There was also on the same farm, a sweet potato patch which shared precisely the same fate. In addition to this, it is within my knowledge, and can be proved by hundreds of others, that the late Dr. Lenzell continued to cultivate corn on one of his lots near my farm, for more than ten years in succession; and that his last crop was inferior to his first, only in consequence of the exhaustion of the land. Here then, is wheat, and cotton, and sweet potatoes and corn, not one of which is dependent on a rotation of crop for their success.

But there is another department, in which cropping is going on, on a much larger scale, in which, as I think, I am borne out in the above position. This great department is the world—and the crops are the immense forests with which it is covered. Now here is a great crop produced, and according to my position, it must be at the expense of an immense exhaustion. Here, too is no relief arising from rotation, for the same crop has been on the land for thousands of years. And yet this same good farmer, Nature, has so contrived, that without the least rotation in all that time, the fertility of all that land of which she has had the exclusive management, has not only been maintained, but has constantly improved. Nature's farm presents at this time a most singular anomaly of bearing an increasingly heavy crop for thousands of years in succession, and is at this day in better heart than it was when she took it in hand. It is simply because nature's wants are all *real*, and therefore *few*. Her main object has been, what ought to be the main object of every farmer, to keep up the fertility of her land. And how has she accomplished it? Not by a rotation, but simply by returning the crop to the land which produced it.

But whilst nature has constantly set this wise and laudable example, man has come in, and though endowed with intellect, and calling himself the "lord of the creation," has made a very poor affair of his farming. He has taken his little patches, and under the growings of his artificial wants, has taxed them to the full amount of their ability, and appropriating the whole products to himself, and giving back nothing to the lands, has reduced both them and himself to a state of beggarly starvation. And now he is trying to repair the injury, by a rotation of crops. This, as I think, is only calculated to make matters worse. When I see land refuse to bring one crop, I consider this as plain evidence that it will refuse to bring another. The rotationist, however, is of a different opinion. He tries corn, and fails; he then tries wheat, and fails also; his next effort is with clover—here is another failure. His last resort is to black-eyed peas—these may be sprouted, but there will be a failure in this crop also.

Now what can be the cause of all these successive failures? Some *special* ingredient is wanting in the soil. Yes! this is the truth. And what is it? Learned men call it *humus*, or *geine*, or *ammonia*; but I call it by the vulgar name of *manure*. Put manure on the land, and it will bring corn, and wheat, and clover, and peas, and any thing else, and that without regard to any particular ro-

tation. The very best rotation then, (and gentlemen will surely thank me for solving this difficult problem for them,) is that which brings the most frequent and plentiful supplies of manure on the land. With this medicine, administered not in broken doses, as timid physicians recommend their nostrums, but the whole portion swallowed down at once, I have never known any rotation to fail. Grain crops may follow grain crops, and grass crops may follow grass crops, or *vice versa*, and all will find in the soil the very *special* ingredient that they require.

But it was stated above that, in my opinion, some crops exhaust more than others. By this I mean that some have a more pernicious and injurious effect on the land than others. I have no doubt that grain crops are more injurious than grass crops. And why so? It is not because the grass does not, in common with the grain, take up the nutriment of the soil, and thus impoverish it. The fact is, both are exhausters, whether to the same amount, I pretend not to determine. One thing, however, is certain, that land will continue to produce grass longer than grain: and the reason is a very obvious one; for as soon as you remove the grass, it makes an effort to recruit itself, and I have known it to succeed in doing so, to the amount of the first crop. The second crop then falling and decaying on the land, contributes materially to the fertility of the soil, and in this way we may account for the fertilizing effects of the grass. The grain crop, however, being wholly removed, and making no effort to recover itself, must necessarily be a rapid exhauster.

But it will be objected that by following nature's model, as so much lauded above, we shall defeat one great object of all cultivation, which is to supply our numerous wants. Nature, it will be said, has but one want, and her whole crops go to the supply of that one; whilst man has numerous wants, and therefore cannot be equally generous. To this I reply, that the farmer's *greatest* want is rich, productive land. His first care ought therefore to be to supply this want; and if he can but succeed in this, he will find no great difficulty in supplying all other reasonable wants. Fertile lands will fill his corn-crib, and plenty of corn will not only make his hogs merry, but will diffuse an air of cheerfulness over the whole establishment. But here is the rub. After nature's law has been violated, and by frequent removals of the whole products, positive impoverishment has ensued, how is the land to be reseeded? To this I reply again, that here is a case that is plainly beyond the reach of any rotation in cropping. It is, however, a matter of comfort, that land labors under but one single disease, and that is poverty. It is, however, highly infectious; for it is almost sure to communicate itself to the proprietor, and then it spreads through the whole family; and when the land, proprietor, and family are all down together, the case is really a bad one. But even in this event, discouraging as it may seem, there is a remedy. Swain, with his panacea, and Brandreth, with his pills, have each pretended that he has discovered a remedy for all the maladies that human nature is heir to. Now I pretend to no quackery in human diseases, but I do think I have found a specific for the only disease that afflicts the land; and this specific is not rotation, but enriching manures of some kind. How these manures are to be obtained, I shall not now, of course, attempt to explain. Every one acquainted with

the circumstances with which he is surrounded, just judge of this matter for himself. I will, however, just remark, that whilst a deficiency exists in one point, there is commonly a superabundance at another; and that it requires but little skill so to concentrate one's resources as to make them most available.

After the above statement, the reader will not be surprised when I inform him that in my practice I rely but very little on any system of rotation whatever. In fact, I rely scarcely any on this source to keep up the fertility of my lands, much less to increase it. My main crop for market is wheat, and every thing is conducted on my little farm to make this crop as large in amount, and as good in quality, as I can. The fields are, therefore, continued in grass as long as they will produce a fair crop. When the fields become so jacketed with greensward and other fifth as matter to lessen the crop—which is uniformly the case on all the high lands in three years, and sometimes in two—they are then plowed up, and a new crop is resorted to, to cleanse them. Some years ago, when my lands were less fertile, one crop of corn was sufficient for this purpose. It now requires two, and these in immediate succession. My system of alternation therefore is, two crops of corn, one of oats, and three of grass; and this I adopt not with the view of improving or even keeping up the fertility of the lands, but simply because I consider it as the best course in reference to my main crop.

The reader will not, also, be surprised when I inform him, that I never tolerate any grazing in any field, or at any season of the year. I have seen many ideas advanced, and that too by thrifty farmers, that grazing was beneficial to the lands. I will believe this when I am convinced that the right way to keep up strength is to take away all the manure by which it is maintained. No one doubts that the removal of a crop adds any thing to the fertility of land. But what is the difference whether it be removed by the cart or by the capacity of the stomachs of cattle? But it will be said, that in the latter instance it is again dropped on the land. True, but these droppings are so dispersed, and at intervals so wide apart, that every farmer must see that they do but very little good. There is one event, and but one, in which I would approve of grazing, and that is where the farm is a small one, the grass abundant, and the market too remote to carry the crop there in any other way. In this case, the animals should be penned every night, and thus the manure concentrated and made most available. But it will be said that the hoof is necessary to the solidity and compactness especially of light lands, to make them produce wheat. I should think that the same, or even a greater amount of compactness, might be secured by a heavy roller, and thus save the fields from the scourge of the animals' tooth. A fall fallow, in the season, will ordinarily secure the succeeding crop of corn from the depredations of worms. But my paper is again too long. I therefore merely throw out these few hints for the present. At some future time I may resume the subject. The probability is that I may prepare one or more numbers, but at present I cannot say on what subjects. The fact is, the season of the year is now arrived when farmers ought to go to work, and I am much more ambitious for the fame of a writing than of a sowing farmer.

J. H. TURNER.

The Rev. Mr. Turner, of Virginia, author of the preceding article, is one of the most witty and pleasant, and withal one of the most spirited and practical writers upon farming that the country contains. We always welcome any thing from his pen and read it—though we do not *copy all*, because his remarks are often suited only to farmers far south of us. In the article above, he touches a principle of husbandry—*rotation*—which is worthy of regard in every latitude and under every meridian.

We think he is mistaken in his position that nature does not resort to rotation. She begins with lichens and mosses, passes to grasses of various kinds, and afterwards to shrubs and trees. The intervals of her changes may be long, but she makes them. The hard wood growth on her farm follows that of soft, and the soft follows the hard—not invariably, but generally—the rule is on that side:—Nature teaches rotation.—Ed. N. E. F.

TO SILK GROWERS.

The subscriber having had several years' experience in rearing silk worms, and knowing the wants and habits of the worms, has invented an improved method of fitting up a cocoonery, with feeding frames and changing hurdles, on a plan which is believed to be decidedly superior to any other yet known either in Europe or America. It consists of a double row of feeding frames, two and a half feet wide and twelve feet long. The frames are supported by two upright posts of common sized scantling—the posts framed into cross sills at bottom, when used in a plastered room; or they can be nailed at the top when there are timbers over head. Through each post is a mortise (at a suitable distance above the floor, say 16 or 18 inches, and the same distance from that to the next, and so on, one above another, as many tiers as the height of the room will admit), eight inches long and one wide: through this mortise the arms are passed to support the feeding frames and shelf to receive the litter. The arms are strips of boards one inch thick. The upper arm four inches wide and the lower arm two; length five feet four inches—extending, of course, 2 1-2 feet each side of the posts. On the top of the upper arm are sawed games to receive the slats of the feeding frame. Both arms are put through the same mortise, and separated two inches, and made fast in the mortise by two wedges driven between them, one on each side of the post. The arms and posts thus forming a cross. The games are two inches deep, half an inch wide, and two inches apart. The slats of the feeding frame are sawed lath or strips of thin board, two inches wide, slit off with a common slitting gage—so that on each arm two and a half feet long are fifteen slats. The hurdle has a frame on two sides only—four feet long, made also of thin boards, one inch wide—holes made through them with a Brad-awl; a needle is then armed with twine and passed through each alternately, exactly like putting the cord through the two sides of a common bedstead; the threads one inch apart. The hurdles are four feet long and two and a half feet wide, corresponding with the width of the frame. The hurdles may be used without the frame by those who may continue still to use solid shelves, as they save nine-tenths of the labor of changing and cleaning the worms, at any age.

To change the worms or to remove them from the hatching table to the feeding frames, place a

hurdle over them; feed upon it, whole leaves or small branches, and after one or two feeds, the worms will all be above the hurdle; then by its two sides remove it to a vacant shelf or on to the feeding frame. When necessary to change them again, place over them a duplicate hurdle, and feed as before. After the worms have risen above the hurdle again, remove it, and all the stems, &c. on the first hurdle can be instantly removed. After the worms are placed upon the feeding frame, all the excrementitious matter, sick or dead worms, &c. will fall through the frame to the shelf below. When the worms are about to wind their cocoons, remove the hurdles from the frame, then taking the shelf off the lower arm, place it on the frame above. The frame has now been converted into winding chambers, the shelf forming the covering, and the slats forming partitions. The hurdles are now placed on the shelf and the worms assisted in rising to the chambers above them by any means most convenient—perhaps pieces of shingle, an inch wide, or strips of paper attached at one end by a little paste to the slats, and hanging down to the worms. When the cocoons are ready for gathering, remove the hurdles, litter, &c. from the shelf; then raise up the shelf, turn it up-side down, and the cocoons are now all in view, either attached to the shelf or remaining in the winding boxes. The floss is left perfectly clean, and the cocoons may be gathered at the rate of a bushel per minute.

This apparatus is calculated not only for large cocooneries, but may be adapted to any unoccupied room in a dwelling or out-house—as it may be put up or taken down in a few moments, and costs little more than plain shelves; and with it one man may attend a million of worms in a season.

Rights for making and using this apparatus are now for sale by the inventor.

All letters of inquiry (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Rights to use the hurdle alone, two dollars; for the whole apparatus, from five to ten dollars, if sent by mail when rights are applied for. Address, A. SPAULDING, M. D. Marietta, Ohio.

Agent—J. VAN WINKLE, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—Printers who will give this notice one or two insertions, and forward a copy to the inventor, shall be entitled to a right.

1000 bushels of cocoons wanted in exchange for rights.

A model of the above described apparatus may be seen at the New England Farmer office, 51 and 52 North Market street, and Mr J. Van Winkle may be found at No. 4 Portland street.

We have examined this model, and think that the apparatus will answer well the purposes for which it is intended. It is certainly simple and convenient. "It can be made by any one who can use a hand-saw and a hammer."

Mr Van Winkle also is agent for a patentee of a stove, which is said to be superior, in saving fuel, to the air-tight stove in use here. The principles of this stove have been explained to us, and they certainly lead to the inference that it will excel any that we have seen. The heat is in them most effectually used up, and they contain an oven, which is a very convenient appendage.—Ed.

Down with the weeds, farmers. Do n't permit even the smallest to live among your crops.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1842.

SQUASH BUGS

The *Striped Bug* is now making its ravages. The thumb and fingers are good instruments to thumb them off with as far as you can catch them. But the farmer cannot spend every morning among his vines, without neglecting other work. A sprinkling of air slaked lime, plaster, ashes, snuff, fine charcoal, or any thing else that will stick to the leaves while they are wet, will help to protect the plants. These substances generally do some injury to the plants by closing up the pores of the leaves, but the harm is less than what the bugs often cause. The insect, mentioned by us last week, we are told by one who has tried it, must be renewed often to be effectual. Whole fresh it drives the bugs away.

The *large black Bug*—If you by a single fly each hill of vines, this bug will pass the night under it, and there you may crush him in the morning.

The *Worm*.—This is the season when the moth begins to lay its eggs on the vines close to the roots: these eggs produce the worm which in August destroys the vines (See Dr. Harris's article on the squash vine destroyer, in our paper of Feb. 16.)—Knowing that insects which feed upon vegetables are not generally pleased with offensive animal matters, we took six or eight lbs. of soap suds or scraps, and put them to soak about a fortnight ago. About the middle of last week, when the striped bug began to eat, we took a bucket full of this rotted manure—very offensive—and poured it on and around the vines—at about twenty hills, and shall leave them to their fate. On other hills we put lime—and on others plaster.

Our manure in the hills contains a considerable quantity of salt and lime, which were mixed last November and had become *soda*.

THE BUTT-WOOD.

The papers from all directions are attempting to account for the evil that has befallen this noble tree. One man has found a large green worm which does the mischief; but no one else has seen him, and the leaves have no appearance of having been eaten. The verdict in case of the worm must be—*not guilty*.

We stated in a week that the trunk and limbs of these trees are yet full of sap. The Morning Post has learned that they are as full of sap as the heads of those who are worried by the sight of the trees.

The opinion is becoming general that frost has destroyed the foliage. The reason is in favor of this as plausible. The butt-wood is late in putting out its foliage—usually its leaves do not appear until after the spring frosts are over. This season a frost was felt from north to south after the buds had expanded, and forthwith the leaves perished.

But some young trees, as much exposed as any others have been unharmed. And it is difficult for us to satisfy ourselves that frost is the cause of the whole evil. We however can assign no other. Most of the trees probably will put out some leaves yet this season, but having suffered in their foliage last year and again now, they are seriously harmed, and many of them will perish.

We have noticed some white oaks in Roxbury that have suffered similarly though not to the same extent. One of these was so sheltered that it is difficult to ad-

mit that frost was the cause of blackness and death to its leaves. It was in warm and elevated land where no frost has been felt since early in the season, and was entirely overspread by larger trees.

KEEPING HORSES AND CATTLE IN CELLARS—GREEN CROPS.

Salera, 15th June, '42.

FRIEND PATERSON—I saw some time since, a communication (cannot tell in what paper,) recommending keeping horses or other cattle under the barn, and giving as one reason, the same that the old lady in Connecticut gave for wearing a quilted petticoat all the year round, viz:—“it was cooler in summer and warmer in winter.” I am about making some new arrangements in my barn for the better accommodation of my horses, &c. If you know any one who has tried the experiment, and has a barn fitted in that manner, you will oblige me by giving the name and place, and if not too far off, I will just take a peep at it, before commencing my operations.

In your last paper, there was an article on green manures. Barley, wheat and clover were recommended. If you know any one who has given both those articles a fair trial, let me know the result, and at the same time say when is the best time for sowing, and how much per acre.

Yours, &c. NANNKEAG

§ 7 The old lady's reason was a good one, if applied in the right place. Whether good in the case of the petticoat, we can't say; but the cellar, we think, we should under take to prove it;—may be warmer in winter and cooler in summer than the room above it. We do not now remember to have seen any place where horses are kept in a cellar; but Theophilus Parsons, Esq., on his farm at Brookline, (near Jamaica Plains, Roxbury,) keeps his cows in a cellar; and if “Nannkeag” will take a ride to the Hamilton depot on the Eastern Rail Road, we will with pleasure show him where we keep oxen and cows in a basement or cellar. Ours is intended only as a temporary arrangement; for when we get means to enlarge the barn, we propose to have the cattle above. That animals will be cooler in summer and warmer in winter where we now keep them than above, is probably true; but it is much more difficult to keep them clean and dry, and more difficult to let them breathe pure air. In winter we do not find much trouble, but in summer the arrangement is objectionable. If any of our readers have experience on this subject, we shall be happy to know the result and to communicate it.

We know not that any one in the neighborhood of Salem has ever made use of clover as a green crop to turn in. On the poor lands which our people there would improve by turning in a crop, the clover would hardly grow to make a crop that would be worth the trouble; but buckwheat will do better. From this time to the middle of July it will do to sow—three pecks to a bushel of seed per acre. Last year we saw land belonging to Mr. Carpenter, of Attleboro', on which the year previous he had two crops of buckwheat to turn in and a third which ripened. We should be happy to have that gentleman make public the result of his trials. We should address “Nannkeag” to try buckwheat rather than clover. When he comes to see our cellar, he can see on the adjoining farm the effects of a buckwheat crop turned in last year by Wm. R. Putnam.

A good coat of whitewash on the barn adds much to its appearance, and is serviceable to its preservation. Strong lime should be used in slaking lime for this purpose—both salt and sugar help the wash to adhere closely and to resist the action of the weather.

CULTURE OF THE TREES ON THE FARM.

If there be any time before haying that the farmer can spare from the haying and weeding of his crops, he can employ it profitably in digging the ground around the trunks of his apple trees and in scraping and washing them. Perhaps earlier in the season might have been better—but good will follow from it now.

THE HOG YARD.

Don't forget to keep the hogs at work—be throwing in weeds, sod, muck, leaves—ny thing to keep them at work. And before haying comes on, have at the side of the yard matter that can be thrown in from week to week, while haying lasts.

If you intend to work upon your wet meadows after haying, sand or gravel if thrown into the hog yard now, will make a good dressing for such lands in September.

CORN FOR FODDER.

If you fear being short of hay, plow up as much land as you can possibly manure and sow corn in drills—plow an inch between the rows, and you can get a large amount of fodder.

Indian Wheat.—This wheat, which was so much lauded a few years ago, is now sown by no one here; but we remember that the hull or straw of this was eaten very freely by the cattle, the only season when we raised it. From this fact we infer that it might be resorted to in seasons when the hay crop is short, as a means of helping to keep the stock in winter. This will grow in a very short time, and on lands not rich. We do not suppose that it would be good as upland hay—but from what our cattle said about it the only season when they had an opportunity to try it, we should expect to find it more valuable than fresh meadow hay.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, June 18, 1842.

By Dr. J. C. Howard, Brookline—Specimens Black Hamburg, Meunier or Burgundy, and White Chasselas Grapes—all remarkably fine.

By J. F. Allen, Salem—Black Hamburg and a Black Grape from St. Michael. Figs, perfectly mature; a round, very black variety from St. Michael. Also, fine large specimens of Peaches, called by him Royal George Chesbone.

From Col. Wilder, President of the Society—Methven Castle and Early Scarlet Virginia Strawberries.

From Francis Putnam, of Salem—Early Scarlet Virginia Strawberries.

By John F. Trull, of Dorechester—Early Scarlet Virginia Strawberries.

All the Strawberries exhibited this day were fine.

From Dr. John Barstow, of Bangor, Me.—Handsome Rippe specimens of Yellow Karentine and of Early Royal George Peaches.

J. L. L. F. Warren—Early Scarlet Virginia and Royal Scarlet Strawberries.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Early Dwarf Peas, from Dr. John C. Howard, Brookline.

Early Peas, from Azell, Bowditch, Rhubarb, from F. Dana, Roxbury.

From Horace Gray, by Mr. Needham—Weedon Cucumbers—very long and fine.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Long Green Cucumbers.

For the Committee, WM. KENRICK

§ 7 The Flower Report was received too late for insertion in this number.

Will the Chairman of the Committee on Flowers send in the weekly report as early in the forenoon of Monday as is convenient.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY NOTICE!

The exhibition of *Roses* for the Society's premiums, will take place on **Saturday, June 23d.** Exhibitors are requested to have their flowers, which are offered for premium, arranged according to the rules of the exhibition, by 11 o'clock, **Per order C. M. HOWEY, Chairman.**

PEONIES. As many of the varieties of this flower were still retained by the lateness of the season, the exhibition for the Society's premium is continued to next **Saturday, June 27.**

HIGHFORD MARKET.—MONDAY, June 20, 1842
As noted in the New England Farmer

At Market 320 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 600 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine

Prices.—Beef Cattle. The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not realized, and we reduce our quotations. A few extra \$5 50 a 5 75. First quality, \$5 25. Second quality, \$5 00. Third quality, \$4 50 a 5 00.

Working Oxen.—Sales 68, 77, 85, and \$95.

Cows and Calves. Sales 20, 23, 25, 28, 30, and \$38. **Sheep and Lambs.** Sales of Sheep and Lambs from 25 to \$2 50.

Swine.—A lot of pigs at 5 cts, and a lot of old hogs at 4 cts. At retail, from 4 1/2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly

SEEDS. Herds Grass, \$3 75 to 3 00 per bushel; Red Top, 40 to 50 cents; Clover—Northern, 11 to 12c.—Southern, 9 to 10c.; Blue Seed, \$2 00 per bushel; Lucerne, 25c per lb.; GRAY Seed, \$1 00 a 6 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. The mill state of the weather has had an influence upon the market, and holders have consented to a slight reduction in prices. The transactions of the week consist of several small cargoes yellow flat Corn, about .00 bushels

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 62 to 63—Southern, round flow 61, 60 a 62—Southern flat yellow, new, — a 60—do white do, — a 53—Barley — a — Rye, Northern, a 70—do Southern, — a 65—Oats, Southern, 35 a 34—Northern, do, — to 40—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50—Shorts, r double bush, — a —.

FLOUR. The market being abundantly supplied with an article, and the demand at the close extremely languid, prices have further declined.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 ons, cr. \$6 12 a 6 25—do, arif, \$6 00 a — do, free of garlic, \$6 25 a — Philadelphia do, 4 mos, \$6 00 a 6 12—Fredericksburg, low'd, 4 ms, \$6 00 a 6 12—Alexandria, rich mountain, — 6 00 a — Georgetown, \$6 25 a 6 50—Wharf Canal, \$6 25 a — do, City, \$7 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side \$6 50 a — do, Country \$6 00 a 12—Genesee, common, cash, \$6 12 a 6 50—do fancy brands \$6 31 a 6 37—Ohio via Canal, 0 00 a 0 01—do New Orleans, cash, 35 5 a 5 75. Rye, 72 a 74 99—Indian Meal in bbls, \$3 00 a 3 12.

PROVISIONS. The business of the week for Beef and Lard has been very moderate, and prices are somewhat lower. For Lard there has been an increased demand and slight improvement in prices.

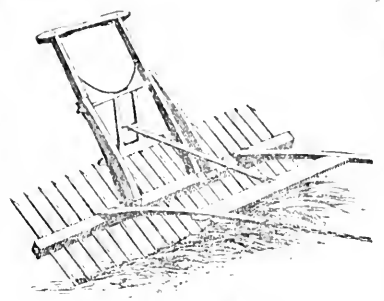
Beef—Mess, 4 10 new hbl, \$9 00 a 9 25—Navy—\$7 50 a 8 00—No 1, 7 00 a 8 00—do Prime \$1 50 a 5 00—Pork—Lard, cr, 4 mo, hbl, \$1 07 1/2 a 1 15 00—do Clear \$1 0 a 1 50—do Mess 7 00 a 5 00—do Prime \$3 00 a 6 01—do Mess in other States — a — do Prime do do \$3 00 a 5 50—do Cargo do do — a — do Clear do do \$10 00 a 11 50—do Butter, shipping 6 a 11—do store, unsalted, 10 a 14—do try, 16 a 17—Lard, No 1, Boston mix 6 a 6 12—do 4th and Western, 6 — a — Hams, Boston, 7 a 7 1/2—do Southern and Western, 5 a 7—Cheese, Ship's and 4 meal, 6 50—do new milk, 9 a 10.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereat at the place of exportation shall not exceed 4 cts. per pound, free. All other wools where the value exceeds 4 cts. per pound, 22 per ct. ad val. and 8 cts per pound.

There have no change to notice in this article. Sales limited prices nominal.

Wool—Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb, 41 a 45c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—do 2 4 50—do 3 40—do 1 2 do 35—1 4 and common do 30 a 31—Shyria Sheep, washed, 20 a 25—Do, unwashed, 10 a 13—Hengist do 10—Saxony, clean, — Binens Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do, picked, 12 to 16—Superior Northern pulled lamb 35

No. 34—No. 1 do do do 42 a 43—No. 2 do do do 41 a 21—No. 3 do do do 42 a 43
HOPS. Duty 21 per cent
1st sort Miss 18 11 per lb to a 11—2d do do do do
HAY. per ton 5 00 to 2 Eastern States do \$1 10 to 16
CHEESE. Shipping and 1 meal, 6 to 8c. New 9 to 14
EGGS. 12 a 16



REVOLVING HOUSE RAKE.

This is one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and a horse, with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease and do the work well. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to adjust the rake. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market Street. May 22.

SOUTHDOWN STOCK.

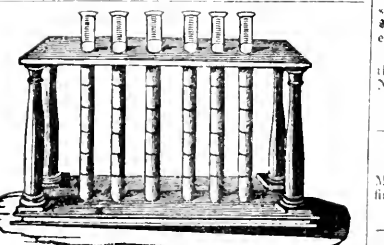
For sale by the subscriber at the foot of Atwell's Avenue in the city of Providence, our imported Southdown Buck, 8 1/2 Ears and four Lambs. The above are of the purest blood, and second to none in the country. June 8. sw JOHN GILES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

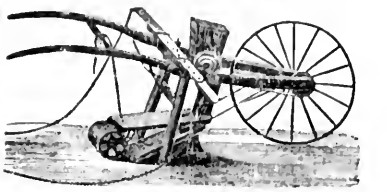
- 100 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs
- 300 Common do do
- 200 Cultivators
- 100 Green's Straw Cutters
- 50 Willis' do tin
- 100 Common do tin
- 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers
- 50 Common do do
- 2 1/2 Willis' Seed Sowers
- 60 " Vegetable Cutters
- 50 Common do do
- 200 Hand Corn Mills
- 200 Grain Cradles
- 100 Ox Yokes
- 1000 Doz. Set the Stones
- 3000 " Austin's Rifles.
- 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
- 150 " Common do
- 100 " Spades
- 500 " Grass Scythes
- 300 " Patent Saws
- 200 " Common do
- 500 " Hay Rakes
- 300 " Garden do
- 200 " Manure Forks
- 200 " Hay do
- 500 Pair Trace Chains
- 100 " Truck do
- 100 " Drail do
- 500 " Tie up do
- 30 doz. Halter do
- 1000 yards Fence do
- 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

POULTRY.
For sale 200 Gallies Poulette, at \$2 per barrel, by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st, Boston. May 18.

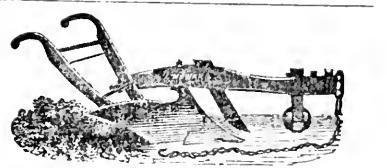


LACTOMETERS.—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

WILLIAMS LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER



In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in mechanics for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mang-Wurzig, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. April 20



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner. The length of the mould board has by a very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say, "Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say the one which you find is in my light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your land is heavy, h is correct, begin with Mr. HOWARD'S"

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited. No other turned more than twelve or one half inches, in the 112 lbs. draught; while the Howard Plough turned twentyone and one half inches, in the same power of team! All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside. This shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from \$6 to \$15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about \$10 50, and with cutter \$1, with wheel and cutter, \$2 60 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 & 52 North Market Street, 1y

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 20

DAHLIAS.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large assortment of Double Dahlias of the finest varieties. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Boston, May 3, 1842.

DAHLIA POLES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO., offer for sale 1000 superior Dahlia Poles, with the bark peeled off, in bundles of 160, or by the dozen. Boston, May 3, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rising Generation—We once visited a country school in Pumpkinville, kept by a Mr Obadiah Snooks, between a clump of alder bushes and a noted frog-pond. The object of our visit was, of course to see what progress the rising generation was making in the walks of literature and science; and we can assure the reader that we came away highly gratified, and much more amused.

Having seated our dignified self in the master's arm chair, we threw one leg over the other, looked as serious as a psalm book, and waited for the first exhibition.

"Fifth class take their places to read," was the grand signal for an attack on our gravity; at which command, out scampered into the middle of the floor an interesting looking lot of urchins, truly—unwashed, unshod, unshorn, and unrounded, was the general aspect. After they had writhed, twisted, and squirmed through the reading of the monosyllables, came on the spelling. Tim Titmouse, whose tow frock and check apron ornamented the front of the class, was a "buster" at spelling. Witness his efforts:

"Timothy, spell *hoax*."

"H, o, e, ho, a, x, ax—*ho-e are*."

"The next," &c.

"Toe the mark, Timothy, and spell *goat*."

"G, o, go, i, t, it—*go-it*."

Next came a class in parsing.

[Master reads]—"Boys are less studious than girls. Ichabod, parse boys."

"Boys is an indefinite article, imperative mood, singular tense, objective case, and agrees with girls."

"Give your rule."

"Conjunctions always connects sexes and all kinds of genders."

We sat so composedly as a keg of oysters all the while they were committing an assault and battery upon poor Landley Murray, and never uttered a word in his defence.

"Class in geography," was the next move.

"What are the chief productions of Connecticut?"

"Onions, wooden nutmegs, horn flints and wooden clocks," answered an urchin with an *italic* eye.

We seized our hat to depart, but Mr Snooks said he should like to have us hear his first class read—and so we halted. A chapter in the New Testament was selected—and all went smoothly and eloquently, till some Johnny Raw came to a certain verse which he rendered thus—"He saw Abraham afar off, and Leather ears in Boston."

The master "let go" his hook at the boy's head, and we shot out of the school-house like a streak, and have ever since kept clear of those places where they teach "young ideas how to shoot" so murderously.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Sermonizing.—A laughable story is told of a clergyman who formerly preached in T——, State of Maine. The story runs, that being somewhat given to laziness, he was in the habit of drawing frequently upon a chest of sermons bequeathed to him by his father, (a most convenient legacy,) who was also a minister.

Upon one occasion, the young diving god hold of a sermon once delivered to the State Prison convicts—and, satisfied from the well known language

of his father, decided, without reading it, to make use of it on the ensuing Sabbath.

Sunday came—the congregation assembled—the worthy deacons were all in their places—and the preliminaries finished, the sermon was commenced. All went well for a time, and the audience were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the clergyman surprised them with the information that "if it had not been for the clemency of the Governor, many of them would have been *hang long ago!*"—*Exchange paper.*

Indian Incident.—Squashequash, an Indian of the remnants of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace, on some charge which I do not recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the questions put by the justice, merely muttered out, "Your honor is very—very wise—very wise—y-y-your honor is very wise, I say."

Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up till the next day, when John was brought before him perfectly sober.

"Well, John," said the justice, "you was drunk yesterday. When I asked you any questions, the only answer you made was, 'Your honor's very wise—very wise.'"

"Me call your honor wise?" said the Indian, with a look of incredulity.

"Yes," answered the magistrate.

"Then," replied John, "me must have been drunk, sure enough."—*Selected.*

A Lively Relish for Breakfast.—Yesterday morning, while a kind old matron was arraying the coffee cups for breakfast, she thought that something extra appeared to be in the milk, and upon examination found it to be a live eel, of small dimensions. How the slippery stranger got there, was involved in mystery, until it was suggested that the milkman had not put a strainer on the nozzle of the pump when he watered his milk, by which oversight the eel slipped into his pail, unobserved until near being scalded to death with hot coffee.—*Philadelphia Gaz.*

How beautiful, how sublime the precept, "forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us!" But who would willingly be thus adjudged? Who is there that does not hope for more mercy at the hand of his Maker, than he has shown to his fellow man?—*Selected.*

A Bright Jury.—At the Worcestershire (Eng.) sessions recently, in one case the jury returned the following verdict:—"Guilty—with some little doubt as to whether he is the man!" The judge relieved the jurors from further service.

A person endeavored to prove to Dr. Johnson that an atheist may be a man of good moral character. "Sir," said the doctor, "when a man rejects his allegiance to his Creator, what has he to restrain him from the perpetration of crimes? If an atheist was to drink tea with me, I should look very carefully after my spoons."

"I have a great car, a wonderful car," said a conceited musician, in the course of conversation. "So has a jackass!" replied a bystander.

KIND WORDS.

Never was truth couched in sweeter language than in the following gem from an unknown hand:

A little word in kindness spoken,

A notion or a tear,

Has often healed a heart that's broken,

And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth,

Full many a budding flower,

Which had a smile but owned its birth,

Would bless his darkest hour.

Thou deem it not an idle thing

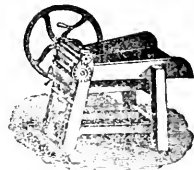
A pleasant word to speak;

The face you wear, the thoughts you bring,

A heart may heal or break.

The Committee on Sheep, of the Worcester Agricultural Society, in their report observe:—"A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of its coat. We beg pardon of the shee for the comparison—but it is so apt! In both cases the coat is the most valuable part of the animal. What is a sheep good for without a fleece And what is a dandy good for without a coat?"

Que.—What is a dandy good for with a coat?



GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 61 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Sifted Cutler, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power required to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DANIEL AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Daniel and Bean Poles; also, 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 30 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH JR., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st. June 1, 1872. 3w

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Mo re's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St. Sept 1.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.

N. E. FARMER.

From Harris's Report on the Insects of Massachusetts.

HESSIAN FLY.

The far-famed Hessian fly and the wheat fly of Europe, and of this country, are small gnats or gnat, and belong to the family called *Ceratomyidae*, or gnat-flies. The insects of this family are very numerous, and most of them, in the maggot state, live in galls or unnatural enlargements of the stems, leaves, and buds of plants, caused by the punctures of the winged insects in laying their eggs. The Hessian fly, wheat fly, and some others differ from the majority in not producing such enlargements in plants. The proboscis of these insects is very short, and does not contain the piercing bristles found in the long proboscis of the biting gnats and mosquitos. Their antennae are long, composed of many little, bead-like joints, such are larger in the males than in the females; and each joint is surrounded with short hairs. Their eyes are kidney-shaped. Their legs are rather long and very slender. Their wings have five, two, three, or four veins in them, and are fringed with little hairs around the edges; when at rest, they are generally carried flat on the back. The hind body of the females often ends in a retractile, conical tube, wherewith they deposit their eggs. Their young are little footless maggots, tapering at each end, and generally of a pale yellow or orange color. They live on the stems of plants, and undergo their transformations here in these plants or in the ground.

The Hessian fly was scientifically described by Say, in 1817, under the name of *Ceratomyia destructor*. It obtained its common name from a supposition that it was brought to this country in the straw, by the Hessian troops under the command of Sir William Howe, in the war of the Revolution. This supposition, however, has been thought to be erroneous, because the early inquiries made to discover the Hessian fly in Germany were unsuccessful; and, in consequence thereof, Joseph Banks, in his report to the British Government, in 1789, stated that "no such insect could be found to exist in Germany or any other part of Europe." It appears, however, that the insect, or one exactly like it in habits, had long been known in Europe; an account of it may be found in DuRoi's "Practical Treatise of Shandy," and in a communication made to the Duke of Dorset, in 1788, by the Royal Society of Agriculture of France. In the year 1833, the wheat in Hungary was considerably injured by an insect of the same kind, supposed to be the Hessian fly by the Baron Kollar. Moreover, Mr E. Herrick, of New Haven, Connecticut, has recently published an account of the discovery of the Hessian fly, by Mr James D. Dana, in Minorville, near Toulon in France, and in the vicinity of Naples. Nothing has yet been found relative to the existence of the Hessian fly in America before the Revolution. It was first discovered in the

year 1776, in the neighborhood of Sir William Howe's embarkation on Staten Island, and at Flat Bush, on the west end of Long Island. Having multiplied in these places, the insects gradually spread over the southern parts of New York and Connecticut, and continued to proceed inland at the rate of fifteen or twenty miles a year. They reached Saratoga, two hundred miles from their original station, in 1789. Dr. Chapman says that they were found west of the Alleghany mountains in 1797; from their progress through the country, having apparently advanced about thirty miles every summer. Wheat, rye, barley, and even timothy grass were attacked by them; and so great were their ravages in the larva state, that the cultivation of wheat was abandoned in many places where they had established themselves. In a communication by Mr J. W. Jeffreys, published in the sixth volume of Buel's Cultivator, it is stated, that soon after the battle of Guilford, in North Carolina, the wheat crops were destroyed by the Hessian fly in Orange county, through which the British army, composed in part of Hessian soldiers, had previously passed. Although it is possible that, in this instance, the chinch bug may have been mistaken for the Hessian fly, the remark shows how prevalent was the belief respecting the introduction of the latter. The foregoing statements, taken in connexion with the habits of the Hessian fly, induce me to think that the common opinion relative to its origin is deserving of some credit, although we are as yet without any positive evidence of the existence of this insect in Germany.

The following brief history of the habits and transformations of the Hessian fly, will be found to agree essentially with the excellent observations on this insect, written in the year 1797, by Dr. Isaac Chapman, and published in the fifth volume of "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture." Mr Herrick has kindly permitted me to make free use of his valuable account of this insect, contained in the forty-first volume of "The American Journal of Science," and of other information communicated by him to me in various letters. The latter gentleman has spent some time in carefully observing the habits of the fly, during many years in succession; and, having fitted himself for the task by the study of the natural history of insects in general, his statements may be implicitly relied upon. Moreover they are corroborated by the observations of many other persons, published in various works, which I have consulted in the course of my investigations. Nor have I neglected to examine every thing on this insect that has fallen under my notice; and shall hereafter allude to some of the contradictory statements that have been published relative to certain parts of its economy.

The head and thorax of this fly are black. The hind body is tawny, and covered with fine grayish hairs. The wings are blackish, but are more or less tinged with yellow at the base, where also they are very narrow; they are fringed with short hairs, and are rounded at the end. The body measures about one-tenth of an inch in length, and

the wings expand one quarter of an inch, or more. It is a true *Ceratomyia*, differing from *Lasiptera* in the shortness of the first joint of its feet, and in the greater length of its antennae, the head like swellings wherewith are also more distant from each other. Two broods or generations are brought to maturity in the course of a year, and the flies appear in the spring and autumn, but rather earlier in the Southern and Middle States than in New England. The transformations of some in each brood appear to be retarded beyond the usual time, as is found to be the case with many other insects; so that the life of these individuals, from the egg to the winged state, extends to a year or more in length, whereby the continuation of the species in after years is made more sure. It has frequently been asserted that the flies lay their eggs on the grain in the ear; but whether this be true or not, it is certain that they do lay their eggs on the young plants, and long before the grain is ripe; for many persons have witnessed and testified to this fact. In the New England States, winter wheat, as it is called, is usually sown about the first of September. Towards the end of this month, and in October, when the grain has sprouted, and begins to show a leaf or two, the flies appear in the fields, and, having paired, begin to lay their eggs, in which business they are occupied for several weeks. The following interesting account of the manner in which this is done, was written by Mr Edward Tilghman, of Queen Ann county, Maryland, and was published in the eighth volume of "The Cultivator," in May, 1831. "By the second week of October, the first sown wheat being well up, and having generally put forth its second and third blades, I resorted to my field in a fine warm forenoon, to endeavor to satisfy myself by ocular demonstration, whether the fly did deposit the egg on the blades of the growing plant. Selecting a favorable spot to make my observation, I placed myself in a reclining position in a furrow, and had been on the watch but a minute or two, before I discovered a number of small black flies alighting and sitting on the wheat plants around me, and presently one settled on the ridged surface of a blade of a plant, completely within my reach and distinct observation. She immediately began depositing her eggs in the longitudinal cavity between the little ridges of the blade. I could distinctly see the eggs ejected from a kind of tube or sting. After she had deposited eight or ten eggs, I easily caught her upon the blade, and wrapped her up in a piece of paper. I then proceeded to take up the plant, with as much as I conveniently could of the circumjacent earth, and wrapped it all securely in a piece of paper. After that I continued my observations on the flies, caught several similarly occupied, and could see the eggs uniformly placed in the longitudinal cavities of the blades of the wheat; their appearance being that of minute reddish specks. My own mind being thus completely and fully satisfied as to the mode in which the egg was deposited, I proceeded directly to my dwelling, and put the plant with the eggs upon it, in a large glass tum-

bler, add a little water to the earth, and secured the vessel by covering it with paper so that no insect could get access to the interior. The paper was sufficiently perforated with pin holes for the admission of air. The tumbler with its contents was daily watched by myself to discover the hatching of the eggs. About the middle of the fifteenth day from the deposit of the eggs, I was so fortunate as to discover a very small maggot or worm, of a reddish cast, making its way with considerable activity down the blade, and saw it till it disappeared between the blade and stem of the plant. This, I have no doubt, was the produce of one of the eggs, and would, I presume, have hatched much sooner, had the plant remained in the field. It was my intention to have carried on the experiment, by endeavoring to hatch out the insect from the flax-seed state into the perfect fly again; but being called from home, the plant was suffered to perish. The fly that I caught on the blade of the wheat, as above stated, I enclosed in a letter to Mr John S. Skinner, the editor of the "American Farmer," of Baltimore, who pronounced it to be a genuine Hessian fly, and identical in appearance with others recently received from Virginia.

The best modes of preventing the ravages of the Hessian fly, are thus stated by Mr Herrick:—"The stouter varieties of wheat ought always to be chosen, and the land should be kept in good condition. If fall wheat is sown late, some of the eggs will be avoided, but risk of winter-killing the plants will be incurred. If cattle are permitted to graze the wheat fields during the fall, they will devour many of the eggs. A large number of the pupæ may be destroyed by burning the wheat stubble immediately after harvest, and then plowing and harrowing the land. This method will undoubtedly do much good. As the Hessian fly also lays its eggs, to some extent, on rye and barley, these crops should be treated in a similar manner."

Interesting to Entomologists and Botanists.—The editor of the Southern Literary Messenger has lately received from the American Consul at Malta, W. Winthrop Andrews, Esq., a preserved butterfly, ninety-six years old, and in a perfect state of preservation. The specimen sent to the editor is spread out between two thin plates of isinglass of mica, and the edges are glued firmly together to exclude the air; the insect is perfect and the colors are as bright as when in the original state. We do not recollect of ever seeing this mode of preserving insects or plants adopted by any of our entomologists, and we publish the fact for the information of those who are desirous of having a healthy cabinet.—*Bost. Ev. Gaz.*

Selecting Cabbage Plants.—A correspondent of the New-England Farmer advises those who, on a rainy day, take from a bed of cabbage plants, some for transplanting, to select the *blus short legged* ones, because the *long-legged* ones are mostly *scallions*, and won't have any heads!

"When I came here to settle, about forty years ago," says a western farmer, "I told my wife I want to be rich—but all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable. I went to work and cleared my land—I've worked hard ever since; and have got rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they all have good farms;—but my wife a'n't comfortable yet."

For the N. E. Farmer.

PEACH TREES PRESERVED FROM THE WORM WHICH GIRDLES THE ROOTS AND KILLS THEM.

McHERRON.—Like many other persons, I am a great lover of good peaches; but I have heard many complain that their peach trees were destroyed by a grub or worm, which girdles the trees at the surface, or at a very short distance below the surface of the ground; and I have seen several methods too numerous for me now to mention, *inval* *effectually* tried to prevent it. But for the benefit of the fruit-loving public, I have now the pleasure of stating to you a preventive which I have used with *unfailing success* for many years, and which when fairly tried, I have never known to fail of destroying the worms, so as to protect the trees from their depredations.

First—Take unslacked lime, slack it with water, and wet it up about as thick as common paint.

Second—Dig away the dirt around the roots of the tree, to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, or till you get as low as where the lateral roots begin to shoot off from the main stem of the tree, and lay the dirt up in a ridge all around the body of the tree, and at the distance of a few inches from the main stem or trunk of the tree, thus forming the earth around the body of the tree, into a dish which will hold the lime water.

Third—Fill the dish or cavity around the stem of the tree, with the lime and water. This, if properly prepared and applied, will infallibly kill the worms, and will probably convert the worms into a kind of soap; and soap, you know, is said to be a good manure for trees.

Fourth—Select a wet time for this operation, for then the gum about the roots of the tree will be so soft, that it will be easily scraped away from the tree, and will leave the worms exposed to the proper operation of the lime; and the ground being well saturated with water, will not so soon absorb the lime and water, which is put into the cavity, or dish, which has been formed around the tree, and this will occasion the lime and water to be longer in immediate contact with the worms.

If this operation is properly performed in the spring, and again in the fall of each year, I consider it as an infallible remedy, or preventive of injury, from the worm or grub which girdles, and thus kills the peach trees. Some of my peach trees have lived to be more than thirty years old.

Whether we reckon *lime*, or *money*, or both, the expense of this operation is very trifling.

There are other causes which occasion peach trees to die or to become sickly, but the lime, properly applied, according to the foregoing directions, will, I think, infallibly prevent the destruction of the peach trees by that kind of worm which destroys by girdling the trees just below the surface of the ground.

If I find time and opportunity, I may hereafter send you and the lovers of good peaches, an essay on the mallow in peach trees.

In the mean time I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,

ASA M. HOLT.

East Haddam, Ct., June 17th, 1842.

We shall be happy to receive the essay.—E.

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.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

ANOTHER "FARMER IN DISTRESS."

How many are the *ifs* that "Bosh is hear to!"

The account of the Farmer in the last number of the Cabinet, who had at last *washed up*, and improved his land with lime, attention to his manure heaps, good tillage, &c., as to find his moles in the spring without *pasture*, as all his field were now *mowable*, reminds me of a couple of neighbors, who had also *their* troubles. The were similar in character to his, to whom I have just referred, all having their origin in the bones of old mother earth, and in her strong disposition to repay, with interest, the labour used in coaxing her to pour forth the exhaustless riches of her bosom.

"Heigho—neighbor G," said E, one fine morning, as he passed through his neighbor's corfield, and found him beating his hands against the ribs to keep up the circulation—"how is the crop on your side the fence this fall? Mine very fine; I calculate upon 70 bushels to the acre." "Oh," said his friend, "I shall have quit that much; indeed, if you look at the heaps, with three or four baskets in them, you'll say I'll have 80 or 85 bushels. But, dear me! I don't know what upon earth I shall do with my hogs; I can't fat them; it seems as if there was always some trouble or other in store for me; some *crook* fallin' to my lot; my pumpkins are all gone, and I shall have no *affal corn* to fat my porkers with! I manured my ground well in the spring, and gave in corn a good sprinkling of ashes and plaster which I first harrowed it, and then it looked so well, that I couldn't help tending it nicely all summer, and now, it's all sound and hard, and I'm harrassed a little to know how to get my hogs fat!" "O well, neighbor G," said E, "you're not solitary your troubles, for I've been brooding over mine ever since harvest. I've limed and marled my land, and picked up so many hints from the Cabinet, that Cousin Humphrey persuaded us both, yet know, to subscribe for, that last summer I cut much more first-rate hay than I have been used to that my barns would not hold more than half of it if I go on this way, I shall be obliged to put up more hay houses, and buy more stock! I'm wose we had let that Farmer's Cabinet alone; it got us both into trouble, you see." I came along just in time to hear this conversation, and we made ourselves merry over the "distresses" of my neighbors, and they concluded I should be *spoke* man and have it put in print—with this *sage* advice to all brother farmers who can't afford to put up additional buildings for their increased crop nor to fatten their porkers on *sound corn*—namely to be careful how they enrich their farms, for *land* is honest, and will pay; and by all means not to subscribe for the Farmer's Cabinet! HERRICK.

Occupation.—No human being, however favored he may be by fortune, however exalted his abilities can be happy without a pursuit. In preference to idleness, the most trifling object that has power to fascinate the hopes of man, is worthy his attention.

Noble Reply.—Aristotle, being censured for bestowing alms on an unworthy mendicant, replied, "I did not give it to the man—I gave it to *humanity*."

From the Farmer's Cabinet

OXEN IN HARNESS.

Mr. ELLIOTT.—Is there any reason why oxen would not be made to work in harness as well as yokes? I have repeatedly asked this question, and have never yet met with a valid objection to its innovation, as it is termed, although much has been urged and strenuously insisted upon, on the ground that it would be found impracticable and impossible. I am not, however, convinced that it is so, but rather, I feel quite certain that the substitution of collars for yokes would be an advantage in every way, both to man and beast. The object has of late been impressed on my mind, by witnessing the extreme awkwardness of the adoption of the yoke to the plow, as well as to several other labors to which the ox is devoted; but in which his motions and freedom of action are needed almost to a piece of machinery, by the ever-tight yoke upon his neck, oftentimes a weight of itself sufficient for a load for a single beast; and which it is customary to add half a hundred weight of iron—merely, I presume, to ascertain in much the poor brutes can be made to bear up against. I was present a few days ago at a discussion of the subject, and would place the arguments for and against the yoke on record, so far as I can remember them.

C. I wonder why oxen cannot be used in collars as well as yokes?

D. Oh, they would not be found to do at all.

C. Did you ever see the trial made?

D. No, but I know it would never do.

C. Well, I have seen it tried and it was found to be exceedingly well. I wonder who first thought of putting a yoke, the size of a tree, upon poor animals' necks for them to push up against?

D. Don't you see it is an ordination of nature? he bump of the neck being made on purpose to receive the pressure, like a natural pad.

C. Exactly the argument which is used by the inhabitants of the islands of the Hebrides, for laming their horses to the plough by their tails! "but else," ask they, "is the tail made for? It is an ordination of nature; there can be no question about it." But I cannot see that nature or God has any thing to do with a practice so cruel so bungling.

D. Oh, I have no doubt that upon trial it will be the best and easiest method of fixing it; never, I have never seen or heard of any other I know.

C. At page 162 of the Cabinet, vol. 2, it is the French method—that of drawing from a strap strapped across the forehead, has been found preferable to the yoke, the cattle being easily taken to the method; stepping out very light and quick; and although sorely pressed by way of experiment on a broiling summer's day, they worked easily, in a labor that would have sorely distressed them if in yoke, each ox working separately.

D. But that is not in collar, as you recommend.

C. True, and is not near so complete; for there, each animal would be separate, after which it would enjoy the freedom of its head as well as neck. Only think for a moment, of the weight of a broad, thick piece of wood, the length of the neck of its carcass, the stuffing and strapping, besides the iron hooks for the traces to be hitched all hanging at the forehead of the poor beast, ten hours a day!

D. Oh, they don't mind the yoke when they get used to it.

C. No more do eels mind skimming when they get used to it. But who told you they do not mind it? I guess that custom never would enable us to bear any thing so frightfully painful, wearisome and inconvenient, as a yoke on our necks for so many hours without complaining, if we had the power to express ourselves.

D. Well, did you ever see oxen work in collars?

C. Repeatedly; a great many teams, both single and double, come daily into London from the surrounding country, and traverse the streets, both in carts and wagons, with the greatest ease and convenience, exhibiting all the tractability of the horse, and the same power of putting back the load and of going forward; with blind bridles but without bits in their mouths, and collars, stuffed in a different manner from those of the horse; opening on the top and confined with a strap and buckle, and their feet shod with double shoes; in which state they are equal to horses in all but pace; as easily guided and in every way as convenient. And at plough, they are a thousand times more convenient in collars than in yokes; turning at the ends of the land in half the time and with half the labor, and going through a day's work with half the exertion.

D. Well, I don't see the need of changing what has been in use for so many years.

C. Then, of course, you still adhere to the tinder-box, and flint and steel, and have not "changed" them for a box of Lucifer matches.

D. Oh, but that change for the better was so apparent.

C. To me, not half so apparent as the change from the yoke to the collar, because, of so much more importance in the saving of expense and suffering.

D. But the yoke is so much cheaper than the collar and harness.

C. True, and I am willing you should debit every crop which you raise by their means, with an extra two cents per acre—that being, I calculate, about the extra expense incurred, and which would cover it.

D. Then it is so much more labor and trouble to gear up with the collar and harness than with the yoke, that I guess I shall go on as I am.

C. Yes, that is exactly the conclusion to which I expected we should arrive, for to that point have all the arguments that I have heard, come at last; and but for the shame of it, it would no doubt form the first objection to the substitution of the collar for the yoke. Viz.

When you see a man who curses when it rains, frets when a fog occurs, and smiles only when the sun shines, be sure that such an one can never bear up with fortitude against the attacks of misfortune, nor stand with equanimity the marvellous changes of our daily life.—*Selected.*

The two most precious things on this side the grave are, our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name, than to possess it, and this will teach him so to 'live, as not to be afraid to die.—*Lacon.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 18, 1842.

From M. P. Wilder, President of the Society—*Pæonia*: Pottsi, Whittleji, Dwarf Rocket Locksper, Oenothera Fraseri, Calceolaria Royal Standard, Spirea japonica, Lupinus polydivulus, Mouraria Sempervirens, Hermercallis trochium, Spirea hispida, single and double; *Hesperis matronalis* alb. plena, Passiflora bracteata, *Azalea phœnicea* alba. Geraniums, twenty var. R. see.

By Wm. Kenrick—*Pæonies*: *Papaveracea*, or Poppy flowering Tree Pæony; Whittleji, Albiflora, Iris Sibirica, L. Pallada, or sky blue. Day Lilies; *Hermercallis flava*, or yellow day lily. *Suaeda*, Guilder rose Spirea; Double White Spirea, or Queen of the Meadow. *Carolina* large flowering Syringa. *Roses*: George IV., superb Dark; Crimson, superb Red, Nivea, Boursalt, &c. &c. *Tradescantia*, blue and white; *Delphinium sinensis*, *Sophora Australis*. *Honeyuckles*: Scarlet Trumpet, (monthly,) Yellow Trumpet, do., Orange colored, Variegated, do.; *Douglasii* or Canadian straw colored, with very large foliage, glaucous beneath. Purple Beech, Laburnum, &c. &c.

From Hovey & Co.—*Pæonies*: Pottsi and Whittleji. New Crimson Boursault, River's Geo. IV., and Ne plus ultra *Roses*, and *Pansies*. *Cereus Ackermannii*.

From Francis Putnam, Salem—*Cactus*, var. *Ackermannii*, *Jenkinsonii*, *Speciosus* and *Speciosissimus*. *Pæonies*: var. Pottsi, Reevesii and Whittleji. *Roses*: var. Lee's Crimson Perpetual, Perpetual White Moss, River's George IV., Irene, Harrisonii, Smithii, White Moss, Desprez, Yellow Tea. *Alaterneria*, var. *Psittacina* and *Flos Martini*, *Euphorbia splendens*.

From the Messrs. Winship—*Dictamnus alba*; *Campanula persicifolia* pleno; *Orobanchis niger*; *Spiraea stipitata*; *Philox. listoniana*; *Philadelphus pubescens*; *Deutzia Scabra*; *Chionanthus Virginica*. *Pæonies*, Bouquets, &c.

From John A. Kenrick—*Magnolia macrophylla*; *M. tripetala*. *Roses*, 12 var.; including White and Red Moss, Harrison and Irene Yellow. *Pæony* Whittleji, P. Fragrans, P. Reevesii. *Kalmia latifolia*. *Honeyuckles*, 6 var.; *Azalias*, 5 var., &c.

From Wm. Meller—14 Seedling Geraniums; *Cactus speciosissimus*; *Violas*; Bouquets.

From A. H. Hovey—*Amaryllis formosissima*.
From J. F. Trull—*Chionanthus virginica*; *Liriodendron tulipifera*; *Spiraea*; Bouquets, &c.

From J. F. Allen—*Pæony* Whittleji.

From A. Bowditch—*Cactus Ackermannii*; *C. speciosissimus*; *Boursault* *Roses*, 3 var.; *Multiflora* *Rose*, and eight other kinds.

From John C. Howard—*Specimens of the Hoya Carnosa*, or Wax Plant, and *Aconitum* or Monkshood, and *Pæonia Odorata* *Chinense*. Bouquets.

From S. R. Johnson—*Out door* and tender *Roses*.

Roses, from F. W. Macdonald.
By W. E. Carter—A variety of fine *Pæonies*, *Roses*, *Magnolias*, &c.

Bouquets from J. Hovey, Capt. Geo. Lee, J. L. L. F. Warren, Misses Sumner, S. Walker, and Hovey & Co.

The Detroit Advertiser states that recent rains have removed the fears for the wheat crop in Michigan, and that the surplus of this season will be over three million bushels.

From Columns Fourth Report.

DARIES IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Middlesex county is not a dairy county. Properly speaking, there are no large farm dairies. No cheese is made unless in very small quantities for family use; and the butter made, of which in the aggregate there is a considerable amount, finds a quick and weekly market in the capital and the other large towns in the county. A very large proportion of the population of the county are engaged in commercial, manufacturing and professional pursuits, who, of course, must have their bread buttered for them as they have no time to do it for themselves. The farmers of Middlesex therefore find a ready and a cash market for every thing which their farms or gardens produce.

I have many returns of the average yield of cows in butter, some of which I will give. From the nature of the case, so various are the animals, so different their feed and condition, so great or so little the skill employed in their management, that it becomes difficult to infer any general rule as to their product. I can only present the different statements and leave to my readers to draw their own conclusions.

In Waltham, the cows in June average six lbs. of butter each per week; this upon grass only. One farmer in this town states the average yield in June at seven lbs. butter per week, and from June 1 to November 1, at five lbs. per week. In South Reading, in the best of the season, the average is from seven to ten lbs. In Reading, in the best of the season, one pound of butter per day. In Billerica, for three months, six lbs. butter per week. In Wilmington and Billerica, the yield of a cow for the season is rated at one hundred lbs. of butter. In Bedford, the yield is rated at four lbs. per week, or one hundred lbs. per season. The above are similar to returns given me in other parts of the county, which need not therefore be referred to.

I will subjoin a few results:

1. In Frauningham, the farmer had twelve cows. The calves were fattened and sold to the butcher.

From April 1 to January 1 ensuing, there were sold, as the produce of these cows, 1627 lbs. The cash received in the same time is for butter sold, \$328 43; and for milk sold in the same time he received \$46 48—total, \$374 91.

The cows were wintered upon coarse feed; in the spring they received English hay. The expense of pasturage in the summer was fifty cents per week for each cow. The commission for selling the butter in the market was two cents per lb.

This is the statement of a farmer distinguished for his general exactness, and yet the amount of butter and milk consumed in his own family, from these same cows, is not reckoned; nor what amount of pork ought in justice to be carried to their credit.

2. In Waltham, at a dairy to which I referred in my second report, the owner made a trial of his cows for thirteen weeks. He had two cows in milk the whole time and two heifers, two years old. The whole of the milk of one of these heifers was taken by a calf during six weeks out of the thirteen, and besides this, milk was used for the family, but the amount not ascertained. In fairness, therefore, the stock cannot be considered as more than three cows for the thirteen weeks. The cows were soiled in the barn yard upon green feed cut for them, and were never out of the yard in

the time. They had likewise three punts of meal each per day. From them were made in that time 350 lbs. butter—one additional pound would have made it 30 lbs. each week. One of the cows was one quarter Denton improved short-horn blood; the rest native stock.

3. Another farmer in Waltham, distinguished for the excellent butter which he brings to market, deems the average yield of a cow through the year as four lbs. per week. Eleven of his cows in milk in the best of the season, have produced 75 lbs. of butter per week. Thirteen cows produced in the year, 1500 lbs. butter and 1400 lbs. cheese, partly skimmed or three meals milk. He obtains a second rising of cream from his milk; the butter is not so good as the first made, but of tolerable quality. The cream is salted and the churning takes place once a week. He is of opinion that butter should be made soon from the milk, as the fresher the cream the better the butter. Tin pans are preferred to any other. He considers clover as the best feed for butter, and as much better in winter as in summer. One pint of salt is used to twenty lbs. of butter. I am thus particular in this account of his management as his butter is greatly esteemed in the city; and either by good butter, good customers, or good address, he gets forty-five cents a pound for all his fresh butter in winter—certainly a very unusual price in our market.

On another farm in this town one cow and two heifers, besides furnishing two gallons of milk per day for sale, and exclusive of some milk used in the family, produced 27 lbs. butter in the month of September. This farmer's three cows had produced 30 lbs. of butter per week. It is his opinion that vegetables given to cows are injurious to the butter.

4. A dairy farmer in Weston, from fifteen cows, produced in the season 1500 lbs. butter. I could not ascertain how long the season was understood to be, nor what amount of milk was used in the family; but this is a specimen of the returns with which one is compelled to put up. They are very indefinite, but they are worth something. The butter of this farmer commands the best price; and he urges strongly the importance of churning cream while it is fresh. The butter in the French market, he says from personal observation, is always churned from fresh cream, and commonly churned daily.

Of the amount of milk required to make a pound of butter, quite various accounts are given. The milk of some cows is much richer than that of others. The milk of a cow in general increases in richness from the time of her calving. The richness of a cow's milk is in some measure dependent on the food she receives. The milk first drawn is quite inferior in richness to that last drawn from the cow, known as the strippings. All these circumstances will of consequence affect the amount of milk necessary to make a pound of butter. It may be well however in this case to give the statements of different farmers. In one case 7 quarts, in another 8, in another 9; in another case, 12 quarts are required for a pound of butter. In S. James's stock, which he designates as the Cream Pot breed, two quarts of the strippings, by his account, have produced one pound of butter. I have already referred to this fact in my Second Report.

Middlesex county, in the vicinity of the capital and the large towns, abounds in milk establishments, at several of which as many as forty cows are kept—in some cases more—and their produce

is daily carried to the market. It used to be the practice to milk the cows before the departure of the cart in the morning. This obliged the farmer in some cases at considerable distance from town to begin their milking between one and two, two and three o'clock in the morning, and was otherwise objectionable. A different course is now in many cases adopted. The milk of this morning, for example, is not carried until tomorrow morn and the milk of tonight will go at the same time. The milk after being drawn is thoroughly cooled off and kept in the cans in cold water, until it taken in the morning to the market. After thorough cooling, the customers find, especially in the warm season, that the milk retains its sweetness longer than when put into the cans and brought to the market warm from the cow.

I believe there is no city supplied with better milk, or in a more cleanly condition, than Boston. The milkmen are in general a respectable class, men, and pride themselves on supplying their customers with good milk; and the Bostonians are in general equally particular in requiring pure milk for their money. Several of the milkmen who come daily to town, are substantial farmers who have attended the market for forty years. A milk man who, in his visits to the city, should be found taking improper liberties with any pump or well on the road, would soon be likely to have some inconvenient questions put to him as to the breed of his cows and his mode of feeding them. In New York city it is not so. With the exception of a few milk establishments, where a sacred pledge of pure milk is given, a system of fraud is almost universally practiced. The milk is twice watered; first in the udder of the cow, who is fed upon distillers' swill, of which she has two or three barrels per day, with only hay enough to form a cud for rumination; and next, after it is drawn, it is a very general rule to add one quart of water to every four quarts of milk. It is not easy to prevent this, where the proprietor is himself honest, the carrier, who may be otherwise, may be tempted to increase his quantity, that he may appropriate to his own use the proceeds of the amount sold beyond that for which he has to account. In the arrangements at the celebrated Harleian dairy, in Glasgow Scotland, the most remarkable establishment of the kind ever known, the cans were so constructed and fastened with a lock, (the key of which was retained at home), that there was no possibility of introducing any thing into them after they were taken from the milk house; and there such various checks were applied, that it could hardly be done without detection. Indeed I have been let into the secret, at New York, of the actual manufacture of milk at a grocery store, where hardly real milk enough was used to "swear by," and this compound was sold to the poor and miserable for three cents a quart. The grocer, though he kept no cow, offered to supply the milkman with what he required whenever his quantity was insufficient to meet the demands of the day.

There is no such thing to be had in Boston, within my knowledge, as distillers' swill—the refuse grain after the whiskey has been extracted from it; but some use is made of brewers' grain, the malted barley, where they can be had. They increase the quantity of the milk, but injure the quality. English hay and corn fodder are the general feed, with sometimes carrots, ruta baga or mangel wurtzel. The ruta baga and all the turnip family, are apt to give a turnip taste to the

milk, which I never knew to be otherwise than agreeable to every person excepting William Abbott, who had ruta baga seed to sell, and so, perhaps honestly, thought the flavor and odor pleasant. A milkman of my acquaintance, however, remarkable for his carefulness, says he finds no objection of this sort to the ruta baga, if they are given to the cows directly after and not before being milked. Before the next milking comes, he says the disagreeable odor is entirely got rid of. The best milkmen prefer good clover hay for cows in milk to any other. Potatoes and mangel wurtzel increase the quantity without improving the quality of the milk. Carrots, parsnips and sugar beets improve the quality. A milk farm, well situated and with a good custom, is a profitable husbandry, where the milk brings 5 cents in summer and 6 1/4 cents in winter. A good deal of milk is sold by the farmers to the milkmen for three cents per quart, of the profits of which management to the farmer I have strong doubts. If we suppose that it requires 10 quarts of milk to make one pound of butter, this at 3 cents per quart would be 30 cents. Suppose the milk to be made into butter—there is a pound of butter worth 25 cents, and, if of superior quality, 33; there are the skim-milk and butter-milk remaining, worth certainly for young pigs 1 1/2 cent per quart—say 9 quarts, 13 cents; and there is the manure made by the ewine kept, which is of considerable value.

The amount of milk furnished by a herd of cows through the year, is very differently estimated by different persons. Rare individual cows may be occasionally met with, giving ten, and perhaps in one remarkable case, even eleven quarts of milk per day through the year—that is, 365 times 11 quarts, or more than 4000 quarts per annum; but such cases are very few in number.

The most intelligent and careful milkmen whom I have consulted, are of opinion that their cows average about six quarts per day for 365 days, and so dry in that time from two to three months. A very careful milkman, who may be entirely relied on, from 20 cows produced 11,131 1/2 gallons of milk in a year. This was at the rate of 6 1/8 qts. per day for 365 days, or 7 1/2 quarts per day for 30 days. These cows were native stock, extremely well selected and well fed. Successive trials in this same farm, give about the same result.

On a milk establishment in Medford, under excellent management for many years, with twenty cows in summer and more than thirty in winter, an average product for 365 days is from five to six quarts to a cow per day. The cows are fed in winter upon clover hay, an allowance of a peck and a half each of succulent vegetables, and some Indian or oil-meal cake. The summer feed is not mated, but great advantage has been derived from green Indian corn fodder. Oil-meal cake is not considered of equal advantage with Indian. It is deemed too dear if more than \$25 per ton. Carrots are preferred to all other vegetables when the quality of the milk and the condition of the animal are regarded. Since the use of the most powerful elastic presses in extracting the oil from the ax seed, the cake is by no means so valuable as formerly, and the price should be proportional.

In the case of a milk establishment in the vicinity of Salem, on an average of thirty-five cows in milk, the product in one year was 17,171 gallons of milk, beer measure; in another year it was 17,30 gallons. In the first case it would be about

5 1/3 quarts to a cow; in the latter, 5 1/2 to a cow per day through the year.

At Lowell, connected with the manufacture of printed goods, was an establishment of fifty cows, kept for the special purpose of obtaining their manure for fixing some of the colors employed. The milk of the cows was sold to persons concerned in the factories at a low rate, and an exact account kept of the yield, and the amount and cost of feed. With this account I have been favored, and deem it well worth preserving. Fifty cows have been the average number kept, and kept constantly in the barn upon hay and green vegetables, such as potatoes, &c. The average number of cows giving milk has been thirty-five. The quantity of hay spent for two years was 118 tons, at an average cost of \$18 50 per ton; and for green vegetables, &c., during the same time, were paid \$1018. The average yield of the cows was four quarts daily. The amount of hay required for a cow was 49 50 tons, exclusive of vegetables. The quantity of milk obtained in the two years from the whole stock, was 39,705 quarts; or, rating the average number of cows in milk at 35, it would be, for 365 days, 3 31/35 quarts per day to each cow. No calves were raised. The whole sum expended in this case for feed, exclusive of attendance, milking, &c., was \$8751. The value of the milk obtained, at five cents per quart, was \$4985 25—leaving a balance against the establishment of \$3765 75. This would be a serious result to any common farmer. The keeping of the cows through the year upon dry feed, and the high cost of the hay, go largely to swell the expense. The large number of dry cows kept, averaging fifteen through the year, is a heavy drawback upon the returns. In the New York city milk establishments, as soon as a cow ceases to give milk more than sufficient to balance her cost of keeping, she is sold. It is the aim of the cow-keepers to keep their cows so well, and in so good condition, that, after a few weeks extra feeding, they may be fit for the butcher. Their place is then immediately supplied with new milk cows. In the Lowell establishment, as the object was not milk, cows were probably kept long after they had ceased to give milk enough to pay for their keeping. To whatever it may be ascribed, that the balance was so heavy on the wrong side of the page, the experiment is a highly instructive one, and may induce farmers engaged in the milk business, to look more carefully into their own results.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

COMPOST MAKING.

Ms. Editor,—At length it would appear that the making of compost is beginning to command attention; I see several experiments going forward around me, but what is more to the purpose I have one in progress which I attend and watch with very great interest—it is, the mixing bank earth with lime, hot from the kiln, the earth being the opening of a deep cut through a marshy hollow, where it had lain for the past age and become covered with grass and weeds and tufts of herb-ages, &c., all which I turned down with the plow, after covering them with a coat of lime, using the subsoil plow at the same time; and upon this, I have again thrown earth and lime in alternate layers, as directed at page 316 of the last number of the Cabinet, expecting to reap a rich harvest in return for my labor. And I now begin to perceive

how the making of composts operates; it is, by the absorption of the gases, liberated by fermentation, which always takes place on bringing two substances into contact, but they never so dissimilar in their nature and properties, particularly when they are composed of putrid matter, whether animal or vegetable, being acidulous, is immediately neutralized by the alkali of the lime, and the gases friendly to vegetation, liberated by the process, are immediately absorbed by the earth in composition, in which state it is carried abroad on the land to be operated upon by the rain and dews, which carry the carbonic acid to the roots of the plants by its power of density. And I perceive that the bank of earth in question sends forth a smell, as has elsewhere been observed, somewhat like soap-boilers' ashes.

The absorbing quality of fresh-turned earth calls to notice a very wise ordination of nature; for were it not for this arrangement, the abodes in the vicinity of cemeteries would not be habitable to human beings; the exhalations arising from the decomposing bodies by which they are so thickly tenanted, would so contaminate the air as to breed a pestilence; a very slight covering of earth, however, is found all-sufficient for the purpose of absorbing all the malaria that is engendered, and teaches us at the same time the mode in which these putrid gases may be preserved to give life to a future generation—according to the "Gem" from Liebig—see page 336 of the 5th vol. of the Cabinet. In confirmation of this view of the subject, it is stated, that a garment which has been contaminated by the filth of a skunk, may be rendered perfectly inodorous in a short time, merely by burying it in fresh earth, so that the parts defiled come in immediate contact with it.

Here then is the *rationale* of the whole matter—the earth in our compost heaps absorbs the gases that arise on fermentation, fixing those that are friendly to vegetation, and permitting those of a contrary nature to pass off into the atmosphere, there to form other combinations, by which they might be prepared for other purposes! After this, may it not be expected that we shall carry our dung from the barn-yard during winter, and deposit it in the fields where it will be required the next spring or autumn, turning it up, and mixing it with muck or bank earth, in the proportion of one of the former to three or four of the latter, and thus add to our resources without the purchase in town of a commodity that we can better supply at home; remembering, the oftener it is turned, the more it is enriched by atmospherical and other influences, and rendered at last a bank of gold? I guess it might. P.

May 24, 1842.

PERSPECT FOR CROPS.

From almost every section of the country, accounts come to us with the cheering intelligence that crops generally promise well. In parts of Maine, where there was little snow in the winter, grass is said to be thin, and the crop probably will be light. The same is true of Massachusetts. The weather for the last fifteen days, however, has been very favorable to the growth of grass, and prospects are better than they were two or three weeks ago. Corn is rather backward, but will be none the less productive for that, if the remainder of the season is favorable. The frosts have done no general harm in this vicinity.—Ed. N. E. F.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1842.

CLOSE OF VOLUME XX.

With this number we close a volume. It is twenty years since Mr. Eschscholtz began to send out this weekly messenger to the Farmer's firesides. It has been a precious conveyer of news of the valuable discoveries and results in agriculture. Much that was of no worth, it may be, has been mingled with the valuable—but with all its imperfections, this paper has done a good work—it has scattered light, awakened inquiry and kindled zeal. In a good cause it has been a steady and efficient laborer. Still, certainly it was as long as its organs have lived and would not have heard the dictates of its wisdom, prudence and wit. What it is now and will be in future, others must judge.

The Index for vol. xx. will be forwarded with the next number.

HAYING.

We gave a long article upon this subject last year. What we then said is probably forgotten. At least, we have forgotten in what form we presented our opinions and advice, and presume that the substance is not remembered by our readers.

The Scythe.—This is the first tool to be used in the operation, and the importance of having good ones, is sufficient to justify the throwing aside forthwith such as are either too soft or too hard to take or to hold a good edge. The operation of cutting the grass well, though a pleasant one on smooth lands with fair crop, is yet laborious enough and slow enough with the best tool, but with a poor one it is wearing to both body and temper. Should one have to go to the grindstone seven or eight extra times in the course of the season, in consequence of having a poor scythe, he will in that way lose the cost of a new one;—in the extra whettings and the loss of dispatch in his work, he will soon lose the cost of another. It is not certain that a new one will be a good one, but if the one you have is not good, buy, and try your luck. We know not that any one kind is to be preferred to others, but last year we purchased the *east steel* and had very good luck. These come a little higher than others, but if we saved two grindings upon each, and we think we did four, then the difference is already made up to us.

*Let the boy—*Let a boy—have a scythe that will cut well. It is laborious to set him, with his want of skill and want of strength, to work with a dull tool. *He needs* a better scythe than the man does.

Rakes and Forks.—Have enough of them and in good order.

Wagons and Carts. Fix some kind of hay rigging to as many as your barn floor ways will hold, if you have so many, for a spare cart, when a shower is coming, will often enable you to secure a load of dry hay, that would get wet, if you must wait to unload what is already in the barn, before you can load.

The Horse Rake.—This is a valuable implement where much hay is to be made—we know it is—for we have worked with it, or after it, four or five summers, and know that it excels all other work with great dispatch, particularly is it valuable in raking into windrow the thick and heavy hay that was cut in the morning—no acre may be raked in about half an hour, labor is saved, and much strength is saved. Our acquaintance is with the *leading* horse-rake, which costs about \$10; and

every man who has ten acres of ground to rake, where this implement will work, should have one for use. And it may be worked, by skilful hands, on fields that are not level or smooth. Even where there are some rocks and stumps, it may be used to advantage. We are safe in saying that where three men are employed in hay-making, they will save an hour's work to each, every afternoon, by this implement. Not so much as that, until some one of them has learned to hold it with skill—for at first he will bungle some and may break both—but with a steady horse that moves slow, he will in a few hours "get the bang of it," and then there will be no trouble, even if the horse should walk fast.

Hours of Work.—"Make hay while the sun shines." You may mow in the cool of the morning and evening; but you must start and turn up your hay busily, under the hottest sun of summer's hottest noon day. One hour's work then, is worth more than two at morning or evening for hay-making. We have met with signals in the papers advising farmers to do their haying in the cool of the day, and rest in the shade while the sun shines hottest. Nonsense!—work hardest while the sun helps you most.

We had prepared some farther remarks upon matters connected with haying, which are deferred to give place to other matter.

THE HORSE-RAKE.—BY ONE WHO HAS USED IT.

Milton, June 25th, 1842.

MR. PUTNAM—Dear Sir—An experience of three years with the "Revolving Horse-Rake," confirms me in the opinion before expressed to you, that it is the cheapest and most useful implement with which modern invention has presented the farmer. With proper management, and there is no difficulty in managing it, it does its work well, raking clean and rapidly in both light and heavy grass. I never yet saw a crop in which it could not be used with advantage. With it, a man and boy will perform the ordinary labor of five or six men, and with less fatigue to the holder than is caused by hand-raking. The first time that we tried it, (having never seen it used) we raked one and a half acre in fifty minutes, in what is considered in this vicinity a rocky piece of ground. And here I would say that the common opinion that it can be used only on land that is entirely free from rocks, is erroneous. In spreading the grass, we leave the rocks unovered, and the boy who rakes, points them out. They are avoided by raking around them or lifting the rake over them; and it is so constructed, that should it meet with any obstruction, it can be immediately turned by raising the handles and thus escape injury. The damage sustained in three years has not exceeded twenty five cents. And the cost of the rake (in case of a sudden shower) has been often saved in one day. Respectfully, yours, &c.

SIMEON PALMER.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The exhibition of Roses, Paeonies and other flowers in the rooms on Saturday last, was truly splendid. On no occasion, at this season of the year, do we recollect so fine a display. The day was pleasant, and the gay and fair were out in their best attire, and continued to throng the rooms quite to the close of the exhibition. The contributors were numerous. Among the principal, we noticed a fine display from the President, M. P. Wilder, S. R. Johnson, of Charlestown; Benj. V. French, Bennington; Azel Bowditch, Roxbury; John A. Kenrick and Wm. Kenrick, Newton; J. L. L. F. Warren, and Messrs. Winslip, Brighton. The Messrs. Winslip

exhibited the large stand most splendid bouquet ever witnessed in the rooms—a true type of the bold, open, and generous manner in which they conduct their affairs. Mr. Carter, of the *Bonnie Garden*, Cambridge; Dr. Howard, Brookline; Mr. Meller, Roxbury; Mr. Hovey, Roxbury, were among the contributors. They were all too respectable to notice a preference—It re-appears to be an increased interest felt in these exhibitions. The shows are more gorgeous and visitors more numerous than usual.—Communicated.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, June 25, 1842.

The exhibition today was one of the best of the season. The roses were shown in great variety and beauty. A fine collection from the President of the Society, no offered for premium, embraced some superb new kinds. A large bouquet of Paeonies, from Messrs. Winslip, was also greatly admired.

We only regret that it is impossible, from want of room, to notice many of the flowers exhibited.

From the President of the Society, a great variety of Roses, together with Paeonies; *Deutzia scabra*; *Spiraea japonica*, &c.

From J. A. Kenrick, Roses in sixty varieties; four kinds of Paeonies; Azaleas, &c. &c.

From W. Meibor, some elegant seedling Geraniums, Pansies, &c.

From S. R. Johnson, hardy and tender Roses, in great variety.

From Messrs. Winslip, by E. A. Story—Roses, Paeonies, cut flowers, &c.

From B. V. French, Roses

From W. Kenrick, Roses, in variety; Honey-suckle; Purple Beech—four kinds of Paeonies, and cut flowers; From J. L. L. F. Warren, Dahlias; Geraniums; Cactuses; Verbenas, and other flowers.

From A. Bowditch, hardy and tender Roses, of several kinds.

From H. Malen, Somerville; Roses.

From the Bonine Garden, Boston; four kinds of Paeonies; Red Amaryllis, Honey-suckles, &c.

Roses, from F. W. Alcock.

Pinks, from S. Walker.

Bouquets from Dr. Howard, W. Kenrick, W. Meller, Hovey & Co., Messrs. Sumner, J. Hovey, S. Walker, J. L. L. F. Warren, and others.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Early Virginia Strawberries, from One Johnson, of Lynn.

From M. P. Wilder, Dorchester; Methven Castle Strawberries.

From Hon. Elijah Vose, Dorchester; two boxes Methven Castle Strawberries—very large and finely colored.

From Francis Biglow, Medford, a fine specimen of Methven Castle and Warren's seedling Strawberries, mixed.

From Messrs. Hovey, Cambridgeport, Hovey's Seedling Strawberry—specimen not so good as five years past.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton; a fine specimen of his Seedling Strawberry and Early Royal George Peaches.

From Dr. Howard, Brookline; Black Hamburg, Malber's Bogandy and White Chassis Grapes—berries large, fine colored and fine flavored.

From J. F. Allen, Salem, Royal George (Ching-tou and Adorable) Peaches, and Montgomery Cherries. The Peaches were grown in pots, and have had, since the season would permit, open culture. They were of fine appearance and delicious in flavor.

For the Committee, BENJ. V. FRENCH.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

By Dr. J. C. Howard; Early Dwarf Peas, extra fine, Imperial and Royal Cape Lettuce.

From Col. Perkins; Cucumbers.

By A. Bowditch, Rimbab.

By J. L. L. F. Warren; Early Peas—very good specimens. SAMUEL FUND.

THE PLANCH TREE WORM.

¶ We would invite attention to the account which we publish today from Mr. Holt, as to his manner of preserving peaches free from the worm that prey on the fruit. His method seems to us highly desirable—and we see not why it may not be used to check the action of the borer around apple trees.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DASH TO THE FLOOR THAT BOWL.

BY REV. J. PIERPONT.

Dash to the floor that bowl!
Dare not its sweets to sip
There's peril to the soul,
If once it touch the lip.
Why will ye drown
The God within?
Avoid the sin!
Ay, dash it down!

Once to the exiled John
A poisoned cup was brought.
The hearer had withdrawn;—
The saint, by angels taught,
Saw, o'er us him,
An asp's head rise,
Whose burning eyes
Were fixed on him.

So Truth, by whose bright blaze
Is many a secret sin
Revealed, in these our days
Hath taught us, that, within
That narrow spau,
The wine-cup's grasp,
There lives an asp,
There dies a man!

Then let no fire be brought,
In goblet, glass, or bowl,
Within the dome of thought,
The palace of the soul?
Let, in that fire
Of burning drink,
That palace sink,
That soul expire.

Should God, in wrath, ordain
A universal death,
What need he do, but rain
On all this green, glad earth,
From cloudy urns,
The curse that fills
Our vats and stills,
That blights and burns?

Save us from such a shower,
God of the eastern bow!
That pledge of love and power,
What bends, what paints it so?
That bow in air
Th' is light that bends,
Heaven's light, that blends
With water there.

Let light on water shine,—
The light of love and truth!
Then shall that drink divine
Be quaffed by Age and Youth;
And, as that bow
Both heavenward bend,
Shall heavenward tend
The way they go.

Anecdote of the Grey Squirrel.—A recent exploit of one of these sprightly and sharp-witted little creatures, has so much interested and surprised me, as exhibiting passions so human, and a sagacity and power of reasoning so unlooked for in the animal, that I am induced to give it to the public through the medium of your paper.

The squirrel in question, having been taken very young, had become as familiar and tame as a kitten, and up to the time of the net by which he ascertained his home for the gratification of his re-

sentments, had ever shown himself as harmless as playful. On the day of the incident about to be related, his owner had some company, whom he was treating with cracked walnuts; when, as was customary with him on such occasions, he threw one down to his pet, which was thankfully received and speedily devoured. The man then, by way of amusing himself and company, selected a promising looking nut-shell, from which the meat had been removed, and placed it before his expectant but unsuspecting little nut-loving friend. The squirrel, having never been imposed upon before by any trick of the kind, confidently took up the empty shell and examined it, and then let it fall with evident manifestations of disappointment. The experiment was repeated. This was too much for the equanimity of his squirrelship. No sooner did he discover that the second shell thus insultingly offered him was, like the former one, destitute of the expected treat, than, with an angry glance at the author of the trick, he sprang up, seized him by the thumb, and bit it through to the bone. As if conscience smitten, at what he had done, and sensible of the act to himself, he instantly relinquished his hold, and retreated to an open window; when, after turning round and giving a parting look at the friends and home he seemed to think he had thus forfeited, he immediately, though no punishment had been offered him, took his course for the nearest woods, from which he has never returned.—*Franklin (Vt.) Messenger.*

"Dem's 'em."—A pious old negro, while saying grace at the table, not only used to ask a blessing, on all he had upon his board, but would also petition to have some deficient dish supplied. One day it was known that Cato was out of potatoes, and suspecting he would pray for the same at dinner, a wag provided himself with a small measure of the vegetables, and stole under the window near which stood the table of Cato. Soon the good man drew up a chair and commenced: "O, massa Lord! will dew in dy provident kindness condense to bress ebery ting before us; and be please to stow on us a few taters—and all de praise!" [Here the potatoes were dashed upon the table, breaking plates, and upsetting the mustard pot.]—"Dem's 'em, massa Lord!" said Cato, looking up with surprise, "only just tuff 'em down leetle easter next time!"—*Exch. paper.*

Matrimonial Anecdote.—The Rev. Mr O——, a clergyman of Maine, relates the following anecdote. A couple came to him to get "spered." After the knot was tied, the bridegroom addressed him with—

"Wol, mister, I'spose you want leetle something for this job;—How much do you ax?"

"Why," replied the clergyman, "I generally take whatever is offered me—sometimes the amount is more, and sometimes less. I leave it to the bridegroom."

"Wol—but I want to know what's about the fair, gurnal, axing price," replied the happy man.

"I have just said," returned the clergyman, "that I left it to the decision of the bridegroom. Some give me ten dollars, some five, some three, some two, some one, and some only a quarter of a dollar."

"A quarter!" said the bridegroom, his eyes sparkling with joy at the thought—"Wol, by hocky, that's as reasonable as a body could ax. Let me see if I've got a quarter."

He commenced fumbling his pockets, but not sixpence could he find.

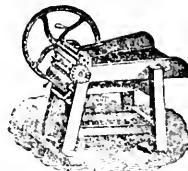
"Dang it!" said he, "I thought I had some change with me—but I recollect now, it's in tody trowsers pocket. Harnah, leave you got sich thing as a quarter about ye?"

"*M'!*" said the bride, with a mixture of shame and indignation. "I'm astounded at ye, to come here to be married without a cent of money to pay for it! If I had known it afore, I would'n't com a step with ye—that I would'n't!"

"T is rather a hard case—but consider Harnal we are married now," said the bridegroom in soothing tone, "and it can't be helped. If you have got such a thing as a quarter!"

"Here, take it," interrupted his angry bride, who during this speech had been feeling in her work bag, "and don't you," said she, with a significant shake of the finger, "serve me another sich a trick!"—*Selected.*

An Irishman, recommending a cow, said she would give milk year after year, without having calves, because it ran in the breed, as she came of a cow that never had a calf.



GROEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 61 and 62 North Market Street, have invented Groen's Patent Straw Cutting Machine, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application and some of the consequent advantages of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantity of power required to use it that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it with ease.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is fully twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

DANIEL AND BEAN POLES.

500 dozen Daniel and Bean Poles; also 500 Spruce Poles 12 to 14 feet in length, for sale by MOSES FRENCH Jun., Maine wharf, near the bottom of Summer st. June 1, 1842. 3w

SIX DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Six Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the true time of day in the English method. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 61 and 62 North Market St. Sept 1.

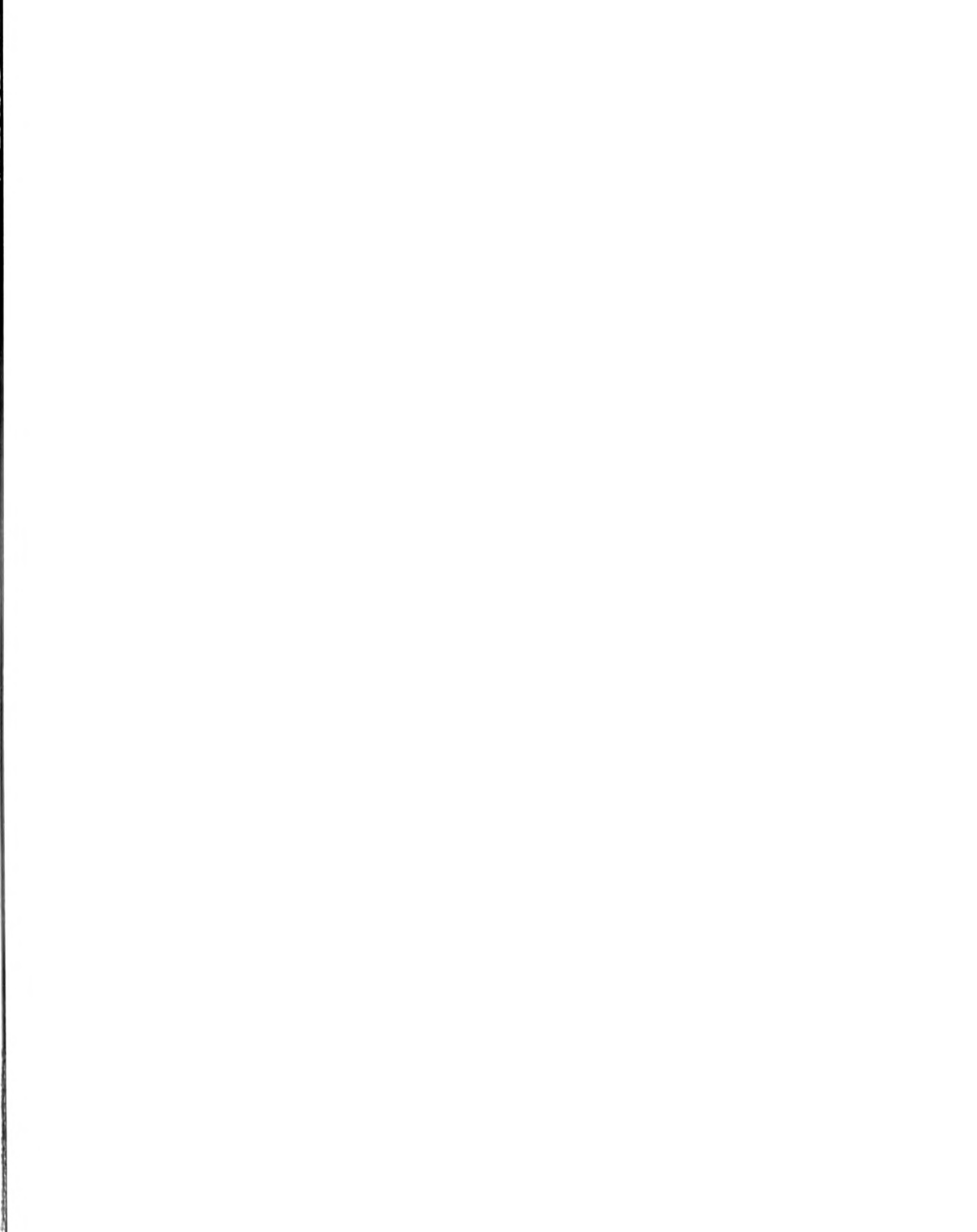
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

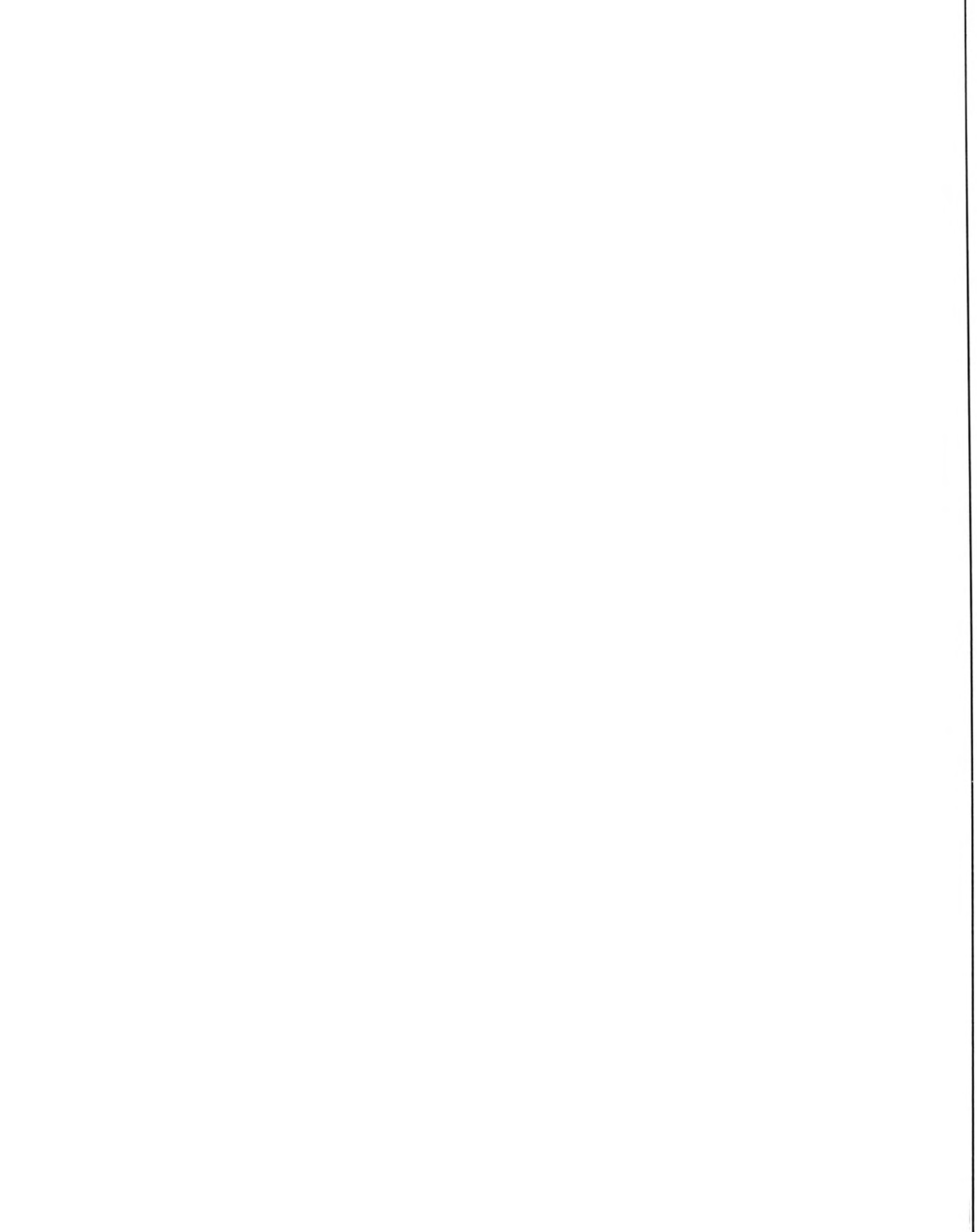
A WEEKLY PAPER.

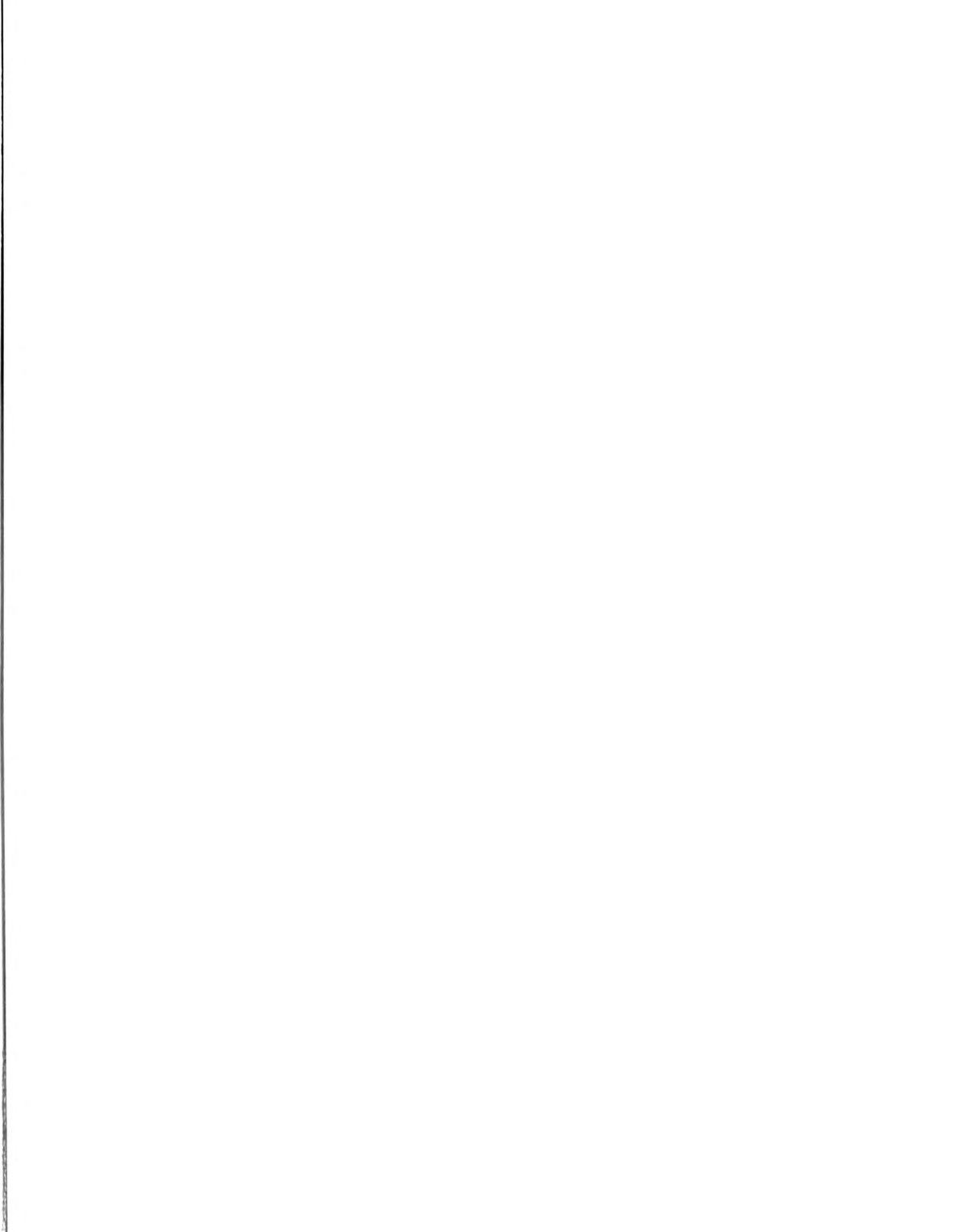
Terms, \$2 per year in advance, or \$2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all communications and remittances for newspapers, without exception to subscribers.

TITTLE AND BENNETT, PRINTERS.







1 1 1

DEC 1959

WESBY

